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United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

PAKISTAN

Project Title: Climate Resilience Programme (CRP)
Project Number: 00134230
Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme
Start Date: 15 June 2024 **End Date:** 31 December 2026
PAC Meeting date: June 05, 2024

Brief Description

Pakistan currently faces serious development challenges due to the severe impact of unfettered climate change worsening the state of the environment and increasing pressure on its society, economy and natural resources. As per the Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index, Pakistan ranks as the 8th most vulnerable country to climate change. The annual mean temperature has increased by 0.5°C over the last five decades, leading to changes in the pattern of precipitation, an increase in glacial melting, rising sea levels and high intensity of flash floods and droughts. The variability in climate and weather patterns has increased in the intensity and frequency of disasters which has drastically undermined development in the country. Pakistan's society and economy remain highly vulnerable to future threats posed by climate change, therefore, making holistic multi-sectoral mitigation and adaptation measures the highest priority to manage these threats. The Climate Resilience Programme (CRP) aims to improve the cooperation and resilience of local and regional stakeholders to the threats and risks posed by climate change through capacity building, sustainable interventions, inclusive and equitable development, strengthened partnerships and community mobilization and awareness. The proposed project aims to provide assistance and support to the Government of Pakistan and its partners in the field of environmental sustainability and increased resilience to climate change at the national, provincial and local levels. The CRP aims to not only provide technical assistance to government counterparts for the effective implementation of climate change policies, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets and compliance with international conventions but will also contribute to enhancing the resilience of institutions and communities through the implementation of various mitigation and adaptation initiatives. The project will serve as an umbrella to park all the bilateral funding generated under the Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit (RECCU). The CRP will also create opportunities to promote awareness and regional cooperation on climate action, especially with local communities and partners by building capacities of key stakeholders in the sustainable management of vital resources and key NDC sectors, i.e., Energy, Water, Agriculture, Forestry and other Land-use, Biodiversity, Protected Areas etc. The proposed programme is aligned with the priorities outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions, National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan, Sustainable Development Goals, Vision 2025 Pillar IV: Energy, Water and Food Security, Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and most importantly Country Programme Document for Pakistan 2023-2027.

*The programme contributes to **Strategic Plan 2022-2025 Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty** and risk and Signature Solutions: 3 Resilience and 4 Environment
Responsible Parties: TBC

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):
UNSDCF Outcome 3/CPD Outcome 3: Climate Change, Resilience and Environment **Output 3.1.** In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage, and conserve natural resources

Total Budget (A+B)	**$ 3,419,192**	
Resources Available-A		
	Climate Promise: Ministry of Envir.	$ 312,750

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Output 3.2. Efficient and sustainable use of fresh marine and terrestrial ecosystems, including the Indus Basin, for resilient communities through interventions for improved health, livelihoods, green economy and clean energy **Project Outputs:** **Output 1:** Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions mainstreamed in governance and across key sectors (Gender Marker: 2) **Output 2**Enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation to foster equitable development, and strengthening community and institutional capacities at all levels and across NDC sectors (Gender marker: 2) **Output 3** Strengthened climate resilience for women and marginalised groups through capacity building and inclusive engagement across key sectors (Gender marker:3)		
	Climate Promise: Govt of Germany	$ 88,195
	CP-II	216,000
	NPAP	449,080
	Total funded	**$ 1,066,025**
Unfunded Resources-B:	**Total Unfunded |$2,333,751.00** **TCCF/CCI |$1,300,000 **clean Air Alliance$ 330,000 ** DPP MAF USD 503,751 **GETF 200,000 **These funds are in soft pipeline and expected to be received in 2024/2025; these funds will be budgeted once received.	

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP
DocuSigned by: Van Nguyen 6D879D9AF3DC425... Van Nguyen Deputy Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme
Date: 13-Jun-2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
C40	Cities Climate Leadership Group
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CCAM I	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Phase I
CCAM II	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Phase II
ccGAP	Climate Change Gender Action Plan
CoRe	Collection and Recycle Alliance
COP	Conference of Parties
CP	Climate Promise
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRP	Climate Resilience Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GETF	Global Environment & Technology Foundation
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IKI	International Climate Initiative
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
KIU	Karakoram International University
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LII	Living Indus Initiative
LTV	Long Term Vision
LT-LEDS	Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy
MAF	Mitigation Action Facility
MoCC&EC.	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCAP	National Clean Air Policy
NEECA	National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NMD	Newly Merged Districts
NPAP	National Plastic Action Partnership
NUST	National University of Science and Technology
POPP	UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedure
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
RECCU	Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit
SEA	Sexual Exploitation Abuse
SEEP	Society for Empowerment & Environmental Protection
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedures

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SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy For All
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SH	Sexual Harrassement
SLCP	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
SSC/TrC	South-South Cooperation/Triangular Cooperation
SWM	Solid Waste Management
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Pakistan is the world's fifth-most populous country, endowed with a diverse topography and abundant natural resources, and projected to become one of the top 10 largest economies by 2047. Pakistan boasts an invaluable asset – its sizeable labour force is counted among the top 10 largest in the world[1]. It has progressed from a primarily agriculture-based to a semi-industrialized country, with a primarily service-based economy constituting 58% of its GDP[2], while agriculture remains the largest employer, occupying 37% of its workforce[3].

Despite its tremendous potential, Pakistan faces a complex array of development challenges coupled with restricted fiscal space and declining socio-economic indicators. Pakistan's Human Development Index (HDI) value in 2021 was 0.544, placing the country within the low human development category, positioning it at 161 out of 192 countries and territories[4]. This dismal scenario is further aggravated due to the climate crisis, as Pakistan ranks 5th[5] on the list of countries most vulnerable to climate change despite its emissions accounting for less than 1% of global GHG emissions. Climate change in Pakistan has worsened the country's burdens and exacerbated pre-existing challenges and vulnerabilities by impeding human security and access to basic health and education services, giving rise to forced migration, food insecurity, and life-threatening diseases amongst other difficulties. This has also eroded the economic productivity of its labour force, leading to reduced incomes, financial instability, and further exposure to poverty and hardship. Due to 152 extreme weather events between 1999-2018, Pakistan is estimated to have lost nearly 10,000 lives to climate-related disasters and losses amounting to $4 billion[6].

Future projections appear increasingly dire as warming is expected to occur faster than the global average, with temperature increases of 1.4°–3.7°C projected by the 2060s and of 6.0°C by the 2090s[7], worsening Pakistan's susceptibility to climate change. The disastrous floods of 2022, fuelled by erratic weather patterns and coupled with pre-existing vulnerabilities, provided a glimpse into the damages triggered by climate disasters. Displacing 33 million people and causing economic losses worth US$30 billion, the recent floods killed 1,400 people and destroyed 1.7 million homes [8], [9]. Such extreme loss and damage highlighted Pakistan's vulnerability to the entire world.

Climate Change as a Development Challenge in Pakistan

Climate change is widely characterized as a "threat multiplier" denoting its multi-faceted adverse implications across key sectors and livelihoods. Climatic hazards such as droughts, floods and heatwaves limit access to basic infrastructure, including housing, health and academic facilities, as well as the availability of socio-economic benefits such as access to clean drinking water, nutritious food, health services, education and energy. Climate projections for Pakistan are dismal if immediate

[1] National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2023

[2] https://tribune.com.pk/story/884102/services-sector-realising-pakistans-export-potential

[3] https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-islamabad/documents/publication/wcms_770033.pdf

[4] Pakistan Human Development Index

[5] https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/climate-crisis-pakistan-voices-ground#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20Global%20Climate,the%20years%201999%20to%202018.

[6] https://www.nytimes.com/2020/09/27/opinion/pakistan-climate-change.html#:~:text=Pakistan%20is%20the%20fifth%20most,weather%20events%20in%20that%20period.

[7] NAP, 2023, pp. 20

[8] https://www.brecorder.com/news/40257134

[9] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/10/28/pakistan-flood-damages-and-economic-losses-over-usd-30-billion-and-reconstruction-needs-over-usd-16-billion-new-assessme

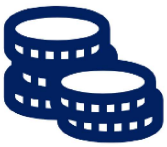
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interventions are not prioritised. The country already faces one of the highest disaster risk levels in the world, ranking 18th out of 191 countries by the Inform Risk Index[10], it is highly vulnerable to flooding including riverine, flash, and coastal, including, some exposure to tropical cyclones and their associated hazards as well as drought, endangering its population to a broad nexus of climatic threats.

As a nation inflicted with socio-economic challenges, Pakistan's disaster risk is significantly inflated. The diagram below is a reflection of the reality Pakistan currently faces [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18]:



102 out of 125 nations (Global Hunger Index)



39.4% poverty rate (World Bank)



40 million people lack energy access (IEA)



142nd out of 146 nations (Gender Gap Index)



Unemployment rate is at 6.3%(PBS)



Only 36% of population has access to safely managed water (WaterAid)



2nd highest deforestation rate in Asia (World Bank)



4 out of 10 children under the age of five are stunted(UNICEF)

Pakistan's pre-existing vulnerability and dismal human development state, interact with climate change and compounds crises throughout key sectors; energy, water, agriculture, forests and protected areas, and waste, endangering sustainable and inclusive development in several ways. Pakistan's agricultural output has taken a significant hit in the face of a rapidly changing climate as projections suggest that natural disasters in the country will severely impact agricultural output by declining crop yields in various key food and cash crops, including cotton, wheat, sugarcane, maize,

[10] INFORM (2020). Index for Risk Management. Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness. Available at: http://www.inform-index.org

[11] https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pakistan.html

[12] https://www.brecorder.com/news/40266239#:~:text=In%20a%20distressing%20development%2C%20the,Restoring%20Fiscal%20Sustainability'%20released%20on

[13] https://www.iea.org/countries/pakistan

[14] https://www.undp.org/pakistan/publications/choosing-development

[15] https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/labour_force/publications/lfs2020_21/LFS_2020-21_Report.pdf

[16] https://www.wateraid.org/pk/innovation-and-research#:~:text=WaterAid's%20collaboration%20with%20NUST&text=In%20Pakistan%2C%2036%25%20of%20people,the%20requirement%20of%20SDG%206.

[17] https://www.dawn.com/news/1574424#:~:text=ISLAMABAD%3A%20World%20Wildlife%20Fund%20(WWF,the%20recommended%20cover%20of%2025pc.

[18] https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/media/1871/file/KeyFindings---NationalNutritionSurvey2018.pdf

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and rice[19], severely endangering food security. Already, 40% of children are stunted[20] and 14% of women are undernourished[21]. By 2040, agricultural output is expected to decline by 8-10%[22]. It is important to note that this crisis extends across sectors due to the agriculture-water nexus and its interdependent relationship, highlighting the need for holistic and informed interventions to secure Pakistan's future.

Water, a dwindling resource in Pakistan, is expected to be completely used up by 2025 without major interventions[23]. The absence of adequate water governance, mismanagement and exploitation are among the reasons for this crisis. One crucial reason is poor infrastructure, which accounts for 40% of water lost while 97% is utilised in agriculture[24]. The water crisis directly endangers agricultural output and food security as extensive irrigation of arid lands has also resulted in severe depletion of water resources, land degradation and soil pollution. Simultaneously, extreme temperatures and droughts further lead to the reduction of water supply. Melting glaciers also bring to light the possibility of floods and loss of water, as snow and ice melt runoff currently generates between 50 and 80 per cent of average water flows in the Indus River basin[25]. An efficient water governance framework and institutional coordination is the urgent need of the hour. Mobilization at all levels, especially at the community level, must be initiated to empower all stakeholders to work towards water security.

In terms of energy, research suggests that on average a one-degree increase in ambient temperature can result in a 0.5%–8.5% increase in electricity demand. This increase in demand places stress on energy generation systems.[26] According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2019–20[27], the country is facing a demand-supply gap of 3000 Mega Watt (MW) that can best be fulfilled by improving the national energy mix. Pakistan has tremendous potential to generate solar and wind power. According to the World Bank, utilizing just 0.071 percent of the country's area for solar photovoltaic (solar PV) power generation would meet Pakistan's current electricity demand[28]. Furthermore, the road transport sector in Pakistan relies heavily on fuel imports. As of 2022, Pakistan consumes more than 21 million tonnes of petroleum products, of which roughly 80% is consumed within the transport sector, making a transition to clean energy solutions, EVs and deployment of electric charging infrastructure not only beneficial in terms of emissions reduction but also for economic security.

Environmental security is also at risk as Pakistan's forests and protected areas are home to a diverse range of rare and irreplaceable biodiversity and endangered ecosystems. The effects of climate change, coupled with land conversion, are likely to directly affect terrestrial species' habitats, physiology and life cycles, and indirectly, by affecting their interactions with other species. This may

[19] THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2020 (fao.org)

[20] https://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/addressing-pakistans-high-level-stunting-now

[21] https://www.dawn.com/news/1735507#:~:text=%E2%80%9CEvery%20one%20in%20seven%20(14,while%20citing%20a%20national%20survey.

[22] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667010021004078#:~:text=It%20is%20predicted%20that%20by,et%20al.%2C%202020).

[23] https://www.undp.org/pakistan/blog/water-%E2%80%93-lifeblood-tomorrow

[24] https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2021/11/13/pakistans-looming-water-crisis/

[25] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/650851468288636753/pdf/Indus-basin-of-Pakistan-impacts-of-climate-risks-on-water-and-agriculture.pdf

[26] On the impact of urban heat island and global warming on the power demand and electricity consumption of buildings—A review - ScienceDirect

[27] Govt of Pakistan, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20* (Islamabad, Pakistan: Finance Division, 2021)

[28] Expanding Renewable Energy in Pakistan's Electricity Mix

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lead to changes in habitat availability and subsequent effects on dependant species including threatened and endemic species; changes to abundance, distribution and composition of species within parks, including movement of species in and out of parks through expansion of range, and increased pressure from weeds and introduced pest animals. Like terrestrial species, marine species will also be affected directly and indirectly by climate change. Of particular concern are native coastal species which have a cascading impact throughout the marine food chain. The dissemination of Nature-based Solutions and Blue Carbon initiatives are the need of the hour as it has already proven to generate multi-sectoral adaptation and mitigation co-benefits particularly engaging women and youth, however a scale up of interventions is imperative for the sustained conservation of complex ecosystems fragile to changes in the climate.

Gender and Livelihoods

While disasters endanger everyone, they tend to have a disproportionate effect on the most vulnerable, especially women, youth, people with disabilities and other minorities. Statistics appear alarming as women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men[29]. This disparity in the vulnerability to disaster risks is rooted primarily in geographic, economic, social, educational/informational, and political power imbalances across all levels, for instance; women tend to live and work closely with natural resources and geographical features that are most affected by disasters and climatic shocks; socio-cultural norms may cause restrictions in mobility to escape disasters (particularly water-related hazards); women have lower levels of access to economic resources in general, and in particular, lower levels of education and information to access, read and act upon disaster warnings. These factors make women and girls more vulnerable and disproportionately affected by natural disasters thereby diminishing security.

Furthermore, rising temperatures are likely to place strain on urban dwellers and outdoor labourers, with increased risk of heat-related sickness and deaths likely under all emissions pathways[30]. Pakistan regularly experiences some of the highest maximum temperatures in the world, with an average monthly maximum of around 27°C and an average maximum of 36°C in June. Additionally, climate change induced disasters and hazards disrupt the livelihoods of local populations, causing human and economic losses, and could potentially lead to further social insecurities, large-scale displacements, and forced labour migration if current trends continue to unfold. An increase in the number of people affected by flooding is projected, with a likely increase of around 5 million people exposed to extreme river floods by 2035–2044, and a potential increase of around 1 million annually exposed to coastal flooding by 2070–2100[31]. Forced migration results in an increase of population density in urban sinks - further stressing overstretched social safety networks, and increasing the vulnerability of the most marginalised segments of society, particularly women, children and the elderly as well as a major segment of the poor population. In other words, the poor and the most vulnerable are likely to live under conditions that make them less capable to survive and recover from a disaster. Pakistan must prioritize inclusive and efficient climate resilience in order to ensure sustainable development and socio-economic security.

Institutional Framework and Policy Context

In growing recognition of these facts and challenges, the Government of Pakistan established the Ministry of Climate Change and Envrionmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) and issued its Second National Communication on Climate Change in 2019. The National Climate Change Policy recognizes that while Pakistan is working on a strategy that seeks to conserve energy, improve energy efficiency, and optimize fuel mix to support global efforts for reduction in GHG emissions, the more immediate and pressing task is to prepare itself for adaptation to climate change. Pakistan

[29] https://www.undp.org/blog/women-are-hit-hardest-disasters-so-why-are-responses-too-often-gender-blind

[30] World Urbanization Prospects - Population Division - United Nations

[31] Climate Risk Country Profile: Pakistan

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ratified the Paris Agreement on November 10, 2016, and submitted its first Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UNFCCC in 2016.

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) was updated in 2021 and in view of Pakistan's high vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, in particular, extreme events - adaptation efforts and nature-based solutions are the main focus of this policy document. The policy highlights the required measures to address issues in various sectors such as water, agriculture, forestry, coastal areas, biodiversity, and other vulnerable ecosystems.

Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) were updated in 2021 and included new sectors such as Blue Carbon ecosystems, health, waste, carbon markets, and air pollution. The NDCs set a conditional target of an overall 50% reduction of its projected emissions by 2030, with 15% from the country's own resources and 35% subject to provision of international grant finance that would require USD 101 billion just for the energy transition. To reach this target, Pakistan aims to shift to 60% renewable energy, and 30% electric vehicles by 2030. The NDCs also expand on nature-based solutions through the implementation and scale-up of the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTTP), Recharge Pakistan, and Protected Areas Initiative (PAI). These are aimed at developing robust natural capital restoration efforts that strengthen the resilience of the country to changes in the climate.

Recently, Pakistan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was published in 2023 setting multi-sectoral adaptation priorities that ensure equitable resource utilization, building on gender-responsive, participatory, transparent, and socially inclusive approaches to 'build back better' while 'leaving no-one behind'. The NAP also provides a comprehensive framework for identifying funding needs, aligning resources, and attracting investments in climate-resilience-promoting projects and programs to mainstream climate adaptation across federal, provincial, and local governments

Framing the Development Challenge

While Pakistan has set forth ambitious policies and plans to mainstream adaptation and mitigation for climate change, it faces several challenges at the national and provincial levels. A lack of cohesive coordination, consensus, and understanding persists among governmental bodies, local authorities, local NGOs, the private sector, local communities, and other stakeholders regarding the risks and challenges associated with climate change in Pakistan, impeding the ability to take integrated and lasting action.

An overarching constraint is the insufficient technical expertise, information, coordination, and communication on climate-induced risks and measures for adaptation and mitigation. At the national level, efforts to address climate change are largely diffused across sectoral ministries, creating inefficiencies in budgeting and implementation. This undermines the local and national capacity to prepare effective responses and plan a comprehensive and resilient way forward. Hence, **inadequate institutional capacities and community resilience across key sectors hinder long-term sustainable development, climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction.**

The Climate Resilience Programme (CRP) envisions **strengthened and improved community resilience and institutional capacities through inclusive, effective, and evidence-based policy implementation and interventions across key sectors**. To do so, making sectoral interdependence more explicit and supporting coordination between key stakeholders, particularly across the agriculture-water-energy nexus, would greatly benefit facilitating holistic climate action and strengthening Pakistan's resilience to climate change. Additionally, the formulation of cohesive frameworks, policies, and strategies, along with enhanced access to the required resources and fostering of partnerships for mitigation, adaptation, and disaster management responses, will empower citizens and all relevant stakeholders by allowing them to address existing gaps through informed decision-making to strengthen Pakistan's long-term resilience and sustainable development goals.

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II. STRATEGY

The Climate Resilience Programme (CRP) aims to make climate resilience and environmental sustainability integral to climate change governance in Pakistan. The CRP will use integrated climate risk management in institutions, policy support to relevant government institutions, and enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities. It will build upon various interventions successfully conducted under Resilience, Environment and Climate Change and will continue to address Pakistan's climate change adaptation, mitigation and socio-economic growth challenges in alignment with national priorities outlined in the revised NCCP, updated NDCs, Vision 2025, NAP, the forthcoming Long-Term Vision (LTV) document and UNDP strategic documents i.e. Country Programme Document (CPD) 2023-2027[32], and UNDP (2022-2025) Strategic Plan[33]. The CRP will also contribute to the key thematic areas proposed in the Living Indus Initiative (LII)[34] by aligning actions and developing linkages with its key objectives.

Aligned with UNDP's and GoP's vision of establishing inclusive and sustainable climate resilience at all levels, and the **UNSDCF Outcome 3/CPD Outcome 3: Climate Change, Resilience and Environment**. The proposed interventions will contribute towards building resilience at all levels through a comprehensive and inclusive approach and will provide support, policy advocacy, capacity enhancement and technical support to the Government of Pakistan and, the private sector, along with empowerment of local communities, especially women, youth and vulnerable groups.

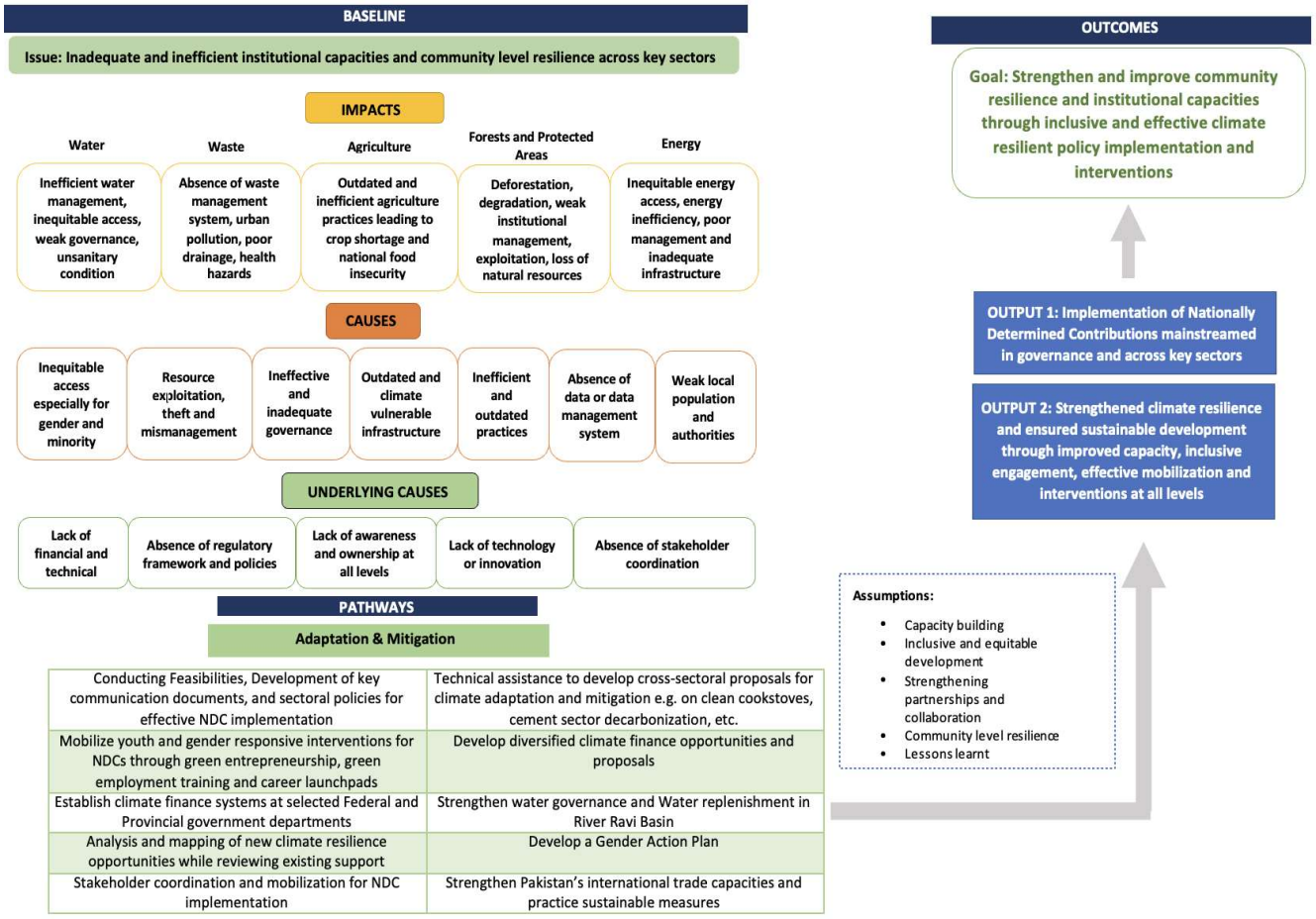
Theory of Change

[32] UNSDCF Outcome 3/CPD Outcome 3: Climate Change, Resilience and Environment

[33] UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk, Signature Solution 3 Resilience and 4: Environment Outcome

[34] Living Indus Initiative, UNRC, 2022

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Conducting Feasibilities, Development of key communication documents, and sectoral policies for effective NDC implementation	Technical assistance to develop cross-sectoral proposals for climate adaptation and mitigation e.g. on clean cookstoves, cement sector decarbonization, etc.
Mobilize youth and gender responsive interventions for NDCs through green entrepreneurship, green employment training and career launchpads	Develop diversified climate finance opportunities and proposals
Establish climate finance systems at selected Federal and Provincial government departments	Strengthen water governance and Water replenishment in River Ravi Basin
Analysis and mapping of new climate resilience opportunities while reviewing existing support	Develop a Gender Action Plan
Stakeholder coordination and mobilization for NDC implementation	Strengthen Pakistan's international trade capacities and practice sustainable measures

As highlighted in **Section I. Development Challenge**, Pakistan is currently facing multi-dimensional development and climate change-induced challenges. The primary goal envisioned under the CRP is to *strengthen and improve community resilience and institutional capacities through inclusive, effective, and evidence-based policy implementation and interventions across key sectors*.

The Climate Resilience Programme is tailored to provide support to national and local stakeholders through a layered and circular approach. The theory of change is such that enhanced access to the necessary tools, methods and procedures for informed decision-making will in turn enable key stakeholders to adopt a more integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive approach towards climate risk management by; prioritising green and sustainable businesses, empowering women and youth as critical agents for climate action, fostering public-private partnerships through innovative engagement interventions and by consolidating environmental management systems through climate financing instruments. The feedback loop between institutional support and community resilience will empower the most vulnerable groups to become productive agents of environmental, social and economic development with the ability to adapt to change and readily recover from adversity. (This will contribute to the achievement of SDGs Goals 5, 7, 8, 13-15 and 17; signature solutions 3 and 4 will be applied). This theory of change encapsulates capacity building, inclusive and equitable development, strengthened partnerships, community resilience and utilizing the best way forwards as key **assumptions** to achieve the noted goal.

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At the *structural transformation* level, the CRP will leverage the UNDP's role in assisting the Government by delivering; the revised NCCP, updated NDCs, establishing the NDC Secretariat at GCISC, MoCC&EC, developing the country's NDC Investment Plan and Long Term-Low-Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). This comparative advantage will be utilized towards implementation and achieving Pakistan's decarbonization targets while accelerating progress toward achieving the adaptation priority actions outlined in the NAP. The CRP will continue to partner with federal and provincial bodies and mobilize partnerships with bilateral donors and international financial institutions. It will also mobilize grassroots-level organizations for community resilience, environmental protection, and conservation of natural resources through bilateral assistance. The CRP will also engage UNDP's development partners contributing towards achieving NDC targets in Pakistan by capitalizing on synergies through knowledge-sharing leading to cohesive climate action with increased on-ground impact.

To *leave no one behind* and to *build resilience*, the CRP will target areas with high levels of vulnerability and climate change risks by creating livelihoods and green employment opportunities, strengthening resilience, promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and working towards sustainable natural resource management. It will also support Pakistan's implementation of the Living Indus Initiative to benefit the poorest and most marginalized communities. The CRP will also contribute to enhancing the resilience of the most vulnerable communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis in Pakistan, particularly women.

At the *enablers* level, the CRP will collaborate with the private sector to enhance international best practices, reduce plastic packaging, promote recycling and corporate social responsibility (CSR) to mainstream circular economy approaches, water resource management, promotion of ecotourism and encourage public-private partnerships for community-focused and local knowledge-based solutions.

Key **thematic areas** prioritized under the Climate Resilience Programme are as follows:

Institutional Support to the Government of Pakistan	The CRP will provide policy support and offer an integrated package of support services to Government of Pakistan that are aligned with its programming priorities. Policy support covers a wide range of areas, including climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, access to sustainable energy, sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems, circular economy, blue economy, and promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, poverty reduction, inclusive growth, productive employment, gender equality and empowerment of women, access to health services, clean water, sanitation, and hygiene. The CRP prioritizes providing support for on-going and other initiatives undertaken by GoP. One such is *The Living Indus Initiative*, a collaboration between the UN and the GoP outlining 25 key thematic areas in which interventions are to be implemented in the Indus River Basin Region. The CRP will aim to contribute towards achieving results against key targets mentioned in the Living Indus Initiative, such as Zero Plastic Waste Cities, construction of ponds and community access to energy. Alignment of actions and development of linkages will allow multiple benefits and contribute towards climate resilience in Paistan. The CRP also focuses on the implementation of NDCs/NDC

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	Implementation Plans and NAP along with Pakistan's LT-LEDS. UNDP has collaborated with the GoP in this regard and aims to continue the provision of support and facilitate the collaboration required for the achievement of these key priority initiaives.
Climate Promise	Pakistan updated its NDCs in 2021 and is currently developing its NDC Implementation Plan. The CRP aims to support the government to achieve its NDC targets (including the upcoming revision of the NDCs in alignment with LT-LEDS) and mobilize resources for effective implementation through the development of bankable project proposals and continuous capacity enhancement at various levels (Federal, Provincial and Local). Furthermore, UNDP has also aided the GoP in developing, revising, and implementing its NCCP 2021. Under the programme, provincial departments will be developing NDC implementation plans at the provincial level and identify high priority actions to achieve the country's NDC targets. The CRP will facilitate the development of Climate Change Policies for Gilgit-Baltistan and Baluchistan, guidelines, strategies and action plans for informed decision-making. Additionally, Green skills development programmes and Green Career Launchpads will provide a forum for women, youth, PWDs and other vulnerable groups to capitalize on green economy initiatives.
Green and Blue Economy	Green Economy is defined as a macroeconomic approach focused on investing in green economic activities, infrastructure, and skills. Under the Climate Promise initiative, the CRP will work towards providing support to tertiary educational institutions to promote green skills programmes through Youth Movement Clubs, greening of academic curriculum, training of women in eco-tourism and green jobs, and establishing green career launchpads in different academic institutions. The activities will be completed through collaborations with the academic community and civil society organizations. An untapped segment of Pakistan's economy with huge potential is the Blue Economy and blue carbon initiatives were identified as a new sector for interventions in the updated NDCs. It includes all interlinked activities related to oceans, seas, coasts and inland waters carried out in a sustainable manner. Pakistan has been bestowed with more than a thousand kilometres of coastline harbouring great potential for the development of various maritime activities including coastal and marine tourism to boost the economy through previously untouched avenues. Under the CRP, UNDP aims to explore possibilities of interventions that lead to socio-economic prosperity for those residing in coastal areas whose livelihoods are dependent on marine ecosystems, coastal tourism, ship breaking and making, deep sea mining, waste management, energy, fisheries, and mangrove plantations through inclusive and low-carbon development.
Climate Finance	Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit (RECCU) has undertaken interventions to enable various climate financing tools and mechanisms. Notable among these are *Climate Change Financing Framework for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa* and federal governments; Pakistan's Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR); and *a Climate Smart Reporting handbook for*

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	journalists and communication professionals. Engagement with government and development partners is also ongoing to consider Debt-for-Climate swaps and Nature Performance Bonds. Through the CRP, UNDP will continue to pursue new and innovative sources of climate financing and to explore additional climate financing frameworks for other provinces including Climate Proofing, Budget Tagging, and its reporting.
Protected Areas Management and Ecotourism:	Currently, with the declaration of 35 protected areas, the potential of eco-tourism in Pakistan has been enhanced exponentially. Transboundary Initiatives, a relatively unexplored possibility, identified under protected areas management will feed into the expansion of current initiatives and designing new initiatives under CRP. It will explore opportunities and collaboration with different development partners, academia, and Civil Society Organizations to identify the potential of environmental conservation, Blue Economy and Ecotourism in Pakistan.
Gender and Youth Inclusion	Gender and youth mainstreaming in all relevant projects and activities will be ensured to empower women and young adults to strengthen project delivery. The programme is developed on the basis of lessons learnt and success of various initiatives under RECCU and the gender lens will be integrated in all the initiatives to ensure social inclusion. The programme will develop a Gender Action Plan in the first year of Implementation to ensure female participation in all relevant activities under CRP. The activities designed are in line with the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP)[35] which supports inclusive policy dialogue, capacity development, and pilot projects for women by focusing on recognizing gender equality as a core principle, and inclusion of women in local and national level policy programme and design.

[35] Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP, 2022)

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PROJECT DOCUMENT

PAKISTAN

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III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

A - Expected Results

Project Outputs, Indicators, Activities and Activity Results

The major Goal of CRP is to;

"Strengthen and improve community resilience and institutional capacities through inclusive, effective, and evidence-based policy implementation and interventions across key sectors."

Taking into account the development challenges noted in **Section I,** The Climate Resilience Programme has proposed activities intending to achieve following results;

1. Extend support to the government in the implementation of NCCP and updated NDC targets at the federal, provincial and local level to ensure sustainable and climate resilient development
2. Empower youth, women and marginalized groups as critical agents for inclusive and gender-sensitive climate action through training on green skills, green careers, eco-tourism, and other green opportunities to ensure livelihood resilience and sustainable development
3. Develop Long Term Low-emission development strategy for Pakistan and alignment of NDC with Long Term Vision and strategy at the later stage of implementation of programme
4. Preparation and development of environmental policies, strategies and action plans for provinces, guidelines for emissions reduction, and develop sectoral NDC Investment Plan
5. Promote private-public partnerships and stakeholder engagement to improve SWM, energy and water access and governance as outlined in the SDGs
6. Promotion of localized and innovative interventions and technologies in key thematic areas of climate change to ensure sustainable climate action
7. Enhance Pakistan's capacities to ensure sustainable action on both national and international levels
8. Coordinate efforts to develop linkages with other initaives such as the *Living Indus Initiatve*

The major outputs of the CRP programme are listed below;

Output 1: Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions integrated and mainstreamed in government policy and across key sectors

Pakistan's revised NDCs set a cumulative ambitious target of 50% reduction of its projected emissions by 2030, with 15% from the country's own resources and 35% subject to provision of international grant finance. To reach this target, Pakistan aims to shift to 60% renewable energy and 30% electric vehicles (EVs) by 2030, and completely ban imported coal. UNDP through CCAM-II project has supported the Government of Pakistan in updating its NDC targets[36] and their submission to UNFCCC under the successful implementation of Climate Promise Phase-I. Implementation of NDCs (Climate Promise Phase-II) will be directed by Climate Resilience Programme (CRP) in collaboration with other programme units. The workplan of NDCs

[36] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Pakistan%20Updated%20NDC%202021.pdf

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implementation (as Climate Promise II) is separately approved by RBAP and HQ and is also merged in CRP under Output 01. Currently the Climate Promise project is being implemented through Project Initiation Plan (PIP).

UNDP has also been engaged in working with the GoP to develop its NDC Implementation Plans at both federal and provincial levels. A total of 6 plans have been devised for provinces and regions (Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir) while one has been formulated at the federal level. Pakistan's NDC Implementation Plans (2023) aim to mobilize and facilitate the achievement of goals and targets set out in the country's NDCs by identifying 59 High Priority Actions for mitigation, adaptation and, inclusive socio-economic growth along with the assessment of required funding and other support. The CRP aims to further enhance Pakistan's efforts and provide support towards the implementation and achievement of its NDCs through technical support to government departments and enhanced capacities for developing bankable project proposals.

UNDP is also assisting MoCC&EC in formulating and communicating Pakistan's Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) under Climate Promise. Pakistan also developed its first Long-Term Vision (LTV) which provides a clear direction and sectoral aspirations towards decarbonisation and low-emission development to reach the ultimate goal of 'Net-Zero' by 2050, while enhancing capacities of exisiting and emerging sectors, securing a healthy and empowered population, and generating new opportunities for the country through just transition and human capital. Along with the NDCs, the LTV also provides the foundation for the development of the country's LT-LEDS. Through capacity-building, assessments and data-driven efforts, CRP aims to ensure that Pakistan's LT-LEDS adopts a cross-sectoral approach (energy, water, agriculture, etc.) and takes into account social and gender considerations to ensure sustainable, inclusive and evidence-based low-emission development. UNDP acknowledges Pakistan's efforts towards the achievement of its NDCs and will provide its support through activities highlighted in Output 1. UNDP also aims to continue its support and further mobilize resources for the GoP to ensure the successful and inclusive implementation of the country's NDCs and LT-LEDS.

Guided by UNDP Strategic Vision (2022-25) which prioritizes structural transformation and establishing inclusive and gender-sensitive resilience, this output will ensure policy and institutional level support to various government departments at national and sub-national levels, create partnerships with development partners and demonstrate field interventions through pilot initiatives and work towards the implementation and integration of NDCs across key policies and interventions.

Activity Result 1.1 Develop key documents and frameworks for effective and inclusive implementation of NDCs at National and Provincial level

Key documents including crucial policies, guidelines, strategies and frameworks will work towards tackling existing tehnical and financial barriers to NDC implementation and ensure improvement of institutional and regulatory capacities along with empowerment to successfully implement the NDCs. Documents such as the Climate Change Policy for Gilgit-Baltistan and Balochistan will ensure provision of institutiomnal support to the GoP and the enhancement of provincial capacities, paving the way towards implementation at the provincial and local levels. Development of Investment Plans for NDCs at all levels will aid in highlighting viable financial avenues and mobilization of resources to provide a cohesive way forward. Additionally, cross-sectoral frameworks and plans from key emission-intensive sectors will contribute to sectoral decarbonization through tailored approaches. Data-driven research along with rigorous stakeholder engagement and collaboration will produce cross-sectoral documents that ensure

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resilience at the local and national level, inclusive of gender and social considerations, empowering provinces to initiate climate action and ownership. These key activities include:

- Preparation of Balochistan Climate Change Policy, Action plan & Financing Strategy
- Formulation of Gilgit-Baltistan Environment Policy
- Climate Action Plan for Karachi City
- Electric Vehicles Charging Infrastructure regulatory framework at the national level
- Development of National Green Hydrogen Strategy
- Formulation of Sectoral NDC Investment Plan and pipeline for NDC projects
- Guidelines for effective reporting process on NDCs
- Guidelines for emissions reduction in NMDs
- Ecotourism in AJK region

This activity also encompasses the production of documents and resources for the formulation of Pakistan's NDCs and LT-LEDS. UNDP also aims to develop any additional documents that may be required for the formulation of Pakistan's LT-LEDS.

A financing strategy for Baluchistan will also be developed under this activity through extensive collaboration and consultation with key stakeholders and relevant programme units at UNDP.

Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 1.1.1: Formulate one Gilgit-Baltistan Environment Policy with a focus on Solid Waste Management, Land-Use and Biodiversity, Energy Conservation and Eco-tourism	**1.1:** Number of Policies/Guidelines/Strategies/Frameworks developed for effective implementation of NDCs at National and Provincial level
Activity 1.1.2: Prepare one inclusive and gender-responsive Climate Change Policy and one financing strategy for Baluchistan province (gender-specific activity)	
Activity 1.1.3: Develop Guidelines on emission reduction for Newly Merged Districts	
Activity 1.1.4 Develop Climate Action Plan for Karachi City	
Activity 1.1.5: Develop one Electric Vehicle (EV) Regulatory Framework	
Activity 1.1.6: Develop National/Subnational/Sectoral NDC Investment Plans and pipeline of NDC projects	
Activity 1.1.7: Develop Guidelines for effective reporting process on NDCs	
Activity 1.1.8: Develop a draft Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) for Pakistan	

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Activity 1.1.9: Develop National Green Hydrogen Strategy	
1.1.10: Review and revise/update sector-wise long-term goals for Pakistan's alignmnet with LTS	
1.1.11: Update NDC document & Alighnment of NDC with LT LEDs	
1.1.12: Validation of Technical Standards of EV Charging Infrastructure Regulations	

Activity Result 1.2 Develop and disseminate knowledge products and promote inclusive engagement to advance NDC implementation and climate resilience in Pakistan

Under this activity, CRP will be developing various knowledge products and promoting engagement through events (workshop, roadshows, etc.) to demonstrate and disseminate progress on NDC implementation and other initaives such as LT-LEDS. Aligned with UNDP Strategic Vision (2022-2025), this activity prioritizes structural transformation through production and dissemination of crucial information. Through this activity, a communication plan will be developed to organize and finalize activies with the aim is to formulate key documents (reports, concept notes and other forms of content) to highlight Pakistan's progress on NDCs at both national and international platforms to encourage further action and collaboration amongst all stakeholders, especially citizens. A key priority is the inclusion of gender and social considerations to ensure inclusive and sustainable efforts towards climate resilience. UNDP has provided assistance to the GoP in regards to NDCs and LT-LEDS and also aims to sustain this support by aiding the development of any additional documents or resources that may be highlighted during this activity.

Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 1.2.1: Develop a communication CRP to organize and finalize activities to advance NDC implementation and climate resilience in Pakistan	**1.4:** Number of knowledge products/technologies/reports developed and displayed
Activity 1.2.2: Develop and present Adaptation Communication Report for Pakistan at COP29	
Organize Activity 1.2.3: Road Show and promote energy efficient technologies	
Activity 1.2.4: Develop 01 report on climate resilient buildings and development practices in urban areas	
Activity 1.2.5: Organize one knowledge sharing workshop encompassing all thematic areas of Climate Promise	
Activity 1.2.6: Develop animation on main thematic areas of Climate Promise	

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Activity 1.2.7: Develop one publication on progress in Climate Promise (NDCs implementation in Pakistan)	
Activity 1.2.8: Develop briefs to demonstrate NDC contribution and LT-LEDS for economic development and political buy ins	
Activity 1.2.9: Capacity assessment report for various groups including government, youth, women, private sector and other stakeholder on LT-LEDS	
Activity 1.4.10: At least 03 concept notes are developed for resource mobilization	
Activity 1.4.11: Scenario modeling and macro-economic assessment report is completed	
Activity 1.4.12: Organize one workshop and develop report/publication on the dissemination of the LTS products	

Activity Result 1.3: Establish Climate Finance systems at selected Federal and Provincial government departments Aligned with **Outcome 1 of the Climate Promise: Scale and Speed**, This activity will mainstream climate change into the planning and budgeting systems. The climate budget tagging system will be introduced in selected federal/provincial government departments to demonstrate effective climate finance reporting in pursuit of NDCs.
Output Indicator
1.3: Extent to which Climate Finance systems are established at selected Federal and Provincial government departments

Activity Result 1.4: Coordination among stakeholders and government is improved on implementation of NDCs and Climate Change initiatives Aligned with UNDP's Strategic Vision (2022-25) to guide countries through structural transformation, this activity is centred around improving coordination among stakeholders and the government on the implementation of NDCs and Climate Change initiatives. It aims to establish cooperation that will foster a culture of collaboration and the attainment of sustainable and inclusive development through unity.	
Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 1.4.1: Improve coordination among all stakeholders	**1.4:** Extent to which stakeholder coordination is established
Activity 1.4.2: Operational support to the government for the COP29 event	
Activity 1.4.3: Technical support to the Provincial Government for effective NDC implementation	

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Activity 1.4.4: Provide support to the government toward capacity building in climate finance and to ensure effective implementation on climate change adaptation and mitigation.	

Output 2: 2Enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation to foster equitable development, and strengthening community and institutional capacities at all levels and across NDC sectors

Output 2 aligns with UNDP Strategic Vision (2022-25) and aims to inculcate its 3 directions of change: structural transformation, leaving no one behind and building resilience through 6 signature solutions and 3 key enablers and work towards inclusive climate resilience and sustainable development in Pakistan. Coupled with Pakistan's NDC, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Change Policy and Vision 2025, this output focuses on the development of partnerships and coordinated action for the implementation of the Climate Change Policy, resource mobilization for climate and community resilience, especially capacity-building for vulnerable and marginalized communities, and sustainable interventions. Output 2 encapsulates a multi-faceted approach targeting NDC sectors, ranging from industry, to energy, to water, waste and more. Innovation lies at the heart of this output as it takes a step towards the establishement of improved service delivery through the digital Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and as energy efficient and low emission technological measures. Proposed initiatives also prioritize holistic efforts that align with on-going initaives such as the Living Indus Initaive, to ensure climate resilience.

Output 2 also works towards the establishement of Global Partnerships to achieve Agenda 2030 and guide change. Uniting with global development partners such as Mitigation Action Facility, IKI and CCAC, UNDP aims to develop and implement projects to improve energy-efficiency and clean cooking in Pakistan at the household level while working towards industrial decarbonization in Pakistan's cement industry and strengthening its capacities for CBAM to ensure successful international trade. Similarly, in partnership with the Government of Belgium, and multinational corporations such as Unilever and Coca Cola, this output aims to deliver the implementation of sustainable climate change mitigation practices across all NDC sectors. UNDP has also submitted proposals to IKI on ensuring energy efficiency in Sindh province. It also focuses on youth mobilization and participation in NDC planning and implementation while supporting national and local governments to achieve decarbonization through just transition. Through the noted initiatives and efforts, this Output envisions strengthened climate resilience and ensured sustainable development through improved capacity, inclusive engagement, effective mobilization and interventions at all levels across all NDC sectors.

Activity Result 2.1: Provide technical support to stakeholders for effective Climate Change Policy Implementation The activity will focus on providing relevant technical support to the government of Pakistan towards establishing climate resilience and promoting inclusive and sustainable development on a global scale.
Subactivities and Output Indicator

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2.2.1Finalize the portfolio of agriculture sector and calculate its emission reduction potential in Pakistan	**2.1:** Number of stakeholders necessitated through technical support for effective Climate Change Policy Implementation
2.2.2 Develop project proposals and relevant feasible studies for resource mobilization/implementation (AgricutIture sector)	

Activity Result 2.2: Develop and submit proposals for resource mobilization to facilitate thematic areas under NDCs & LT-LEDS CRP will be actively involved in developing donor-specific proposals in close coordination will other programmes and operations units. The proposals and concepts will be submitted to national and international donors in the field of climate change and mobilize resources for better climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Output Indicator
2.2: Number of proposals developed and submitted to mobilise funds for key thematic areas under NDCs & LT-LEDS
Subactivities and Output Indicator

2.2.1Finalize the portfolio of agriculture sector and calculate its emission reduction potential in Pakistan	**2.1:** Number of stakeholders necessitated through technical support for effective Climate Change Policy Implementation
2.2.2 Develop project proposals and relevant feasible studies for resource mobilization/implementation (AgricutIture sector)	

Activity Result 2.3: Implement sustainable and energy-efficient climate change mitigation measures across industry sectors and support national/local governments to achieve industrial decarbonization through a just transition. (Depending on Fund availability)

For this activity, UNDP has already applied for the **Mitigation Action Facility (MAF)** to implement the project titled *Decarbonization of Pakistan's Industry*. The proposed project aims to catalyze the decarbonization of Pakistan's cement industry using low-emission technologies supported by soft loans, capacity-building and the development of adequate regulatory frameworks. It targets 25 cement units and 400 employed labourers, along with the participation of both public and private stakeholders. Aligned with UNDP Strategic Vision (2022-2025), the project prioritizes financial sustainability, energy efficiency and green employment as key pillars of Pakistan's industrial decarbonization. It also aims to lay the foundation for future decarbonization efforts across industries by devising a regulatory and legal framework facilitating the adoption of low-emission and energy-efficient technologies.

The Detailed Preparation Phase (DPP) has already submitted, through which it will prepare for the implementation of the project. Spanning a total of 10 months, the DPP phase and proposed activities align with UNDP's 3 Directions of Change and aims to inculcate a Structural

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Transformation, Leave No One Behind and Build Resilience at every level and support the national government to achieve decarbonization through a just transition.	
Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 2.3.1: DPP Implementation Process	**2.4**: Number of cement units have access to/ having adopted low-emission and energy-efficient technologies to ensure sustainable climate change mitigation efforts and carbon-neutral industrial development
Activity 2.3.2: Capacity Needs Assessment and Profiling of 25 Cement Sector Industries	
Activity 2.3.3: Capacity Building and Knowledge Dissemination involving government sector, 25 cement units and 400 labourers	
Activity 2.3.4: Development of legal and regulatory framework for the adoption of energy-efficient and low-emission technologies to decarbonize the cement industry of Pakistan	
Activity 2.3.5: Financial Mechanism Design involving a revolving fund to facilitate and sustain decarbonization of the cement industry	

Activity Result 2.4: Implement pilot intervention on water replenishment in River Ravi Basin (Depends on Funds availibility)

Under this activity, the proposed project titled *Community based approach to treat Wastewater through technological interventions in River Ravi Basin* adopts the key enablers highlighted in the UNDP Strategic Vision (2022-25) and prioritizes strategic innovation to initiate wastewater treatment and water replenishment in River Ravi Basin. The activity prioritizes mobilization for water replenishment and will also offer avenues to work towards the key objectives highlighted in the Living Indus Initiative.

Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 2.4.1: Implement one project on Community based approach to treat Wastewater through technological interventions in River Ravi Basin	**2.5:** Number of people benefiting from technology to treat waste water and water replenishment in River Ravi Basin
Activity 2.4.2: Implement water replenishment and wastewater treatment activity in selected areas	

Activity Result 2.5: Ensure energy efficiency and sustainable energy for all through Solarization of Public Service Buildings in Sindh Province for Energy Conservation (Depends on funds availability)

This activity is a project submitted by UNDP to IKI for funding and aims to leverage Sindh province's solar power potential to provide energy. In Sindh, annual average Global Tilted Irradiance (GTI) ranges from around 5.7 to 6.4 kWhr/m2/day. As a result of this excellent solar potential, solar power is a least cost form of electricity generation, which envisages significant

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additions of solar power to the Pakistani electricity grid over the coming decade. The General public of the province suffers from a lack of reliable electricity for gridconnected consumers, rising bills, non-payment of electricity by some public consumers, and a lack of access to electricity. The project will improve energy security and help fulfil Pakistan's international commitments on climate change.

	Output Indicator
2.5.1: Number of buildings successfully solarized	

Activity Result 2.6: Develop Pakistan's international trade capacities through Strengthening Pakistan's Capacities and Frameworks for EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

UNDP has submitted a proposal to IKI to strengthen Pakistan's capacities for EU's CBAM. Pakistan faces significant economic challenges in recent times, exacerbated by climate change. The 2022 floods is a demonstration of the dire impacts as it inflicted substantial damages, harming both the GDP and exports. The implementation of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) further presents a challenge to Pakistan's declining economy, however, the country also has the opportunity to practice sustainable trade.

The intervention will instigate transformational decarbonization within the supply chain procedures and decision-making processes of Pakistan's leather, textile and other hard-to-abate sectors. The project will help reduce air pollution in Pakistan. In the long term, emissions reporting will promote climate-related disclosures, thereby increasing importer confidence. Improved air quality will minimize health issues. GHG emissions MRV will create employment opportunities. Carbon taxation will ensure exports are not disrupted by BA, allowing industries to maintain profits. It will promote the local market for pollution control and efficient technologies.

	Output Indicator
Activity 2.6.1: Identify key market players and public and private sector stakeholders	**2.8:** Number of strategies prepared for emission quantification and MRV
Activity 2.6.2: Standardize a methodology for emission quantification and MRV	

Activity Result 2.7: Establishment of NPAP (National Plastic Action Plan) Secretariat and institutional support collaboration and engagement of stakeholders with government institutions, private sector, civil society organizations, and local community leaders to generate evidence-based insights from different partners and stakeholders and mobilize resources

UNDP has submitted a proposal to be selected as National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) Secretariat. Keeping in view the past experiences and UNDP's expertise in the field alongwith the strong proposal, UNDP is selected to be NPAP sectretariat by World Economic Forum.

The activity will include the establishment of NPAP, enhanced coordination amonf key stakeholders, mass awareness and resource mobilization. An impotant aspect of this activity is promostion of small and emedium enterpriseds to promote circular economy and public private partnerships.

On the sidelines, UNDP is also working with GETF to identify innovative solutions for PET waste management.

	Output Indicator

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Activity 2.7.1 Establish a plastic circularity and recycling network of experts for knowledge sharing and to promote innovative plastic recycling by engaging the Government, Private sector, Youth groups, Academia, Civil society organizations, and start-ups. (Signing of MOUs)	**2.7:** Number of small and medium sized enterprised supported on alternative solutions of plastics
Activity 2.7.2 Develop policy briefs for informed decision-making on issues hindering the circular economy model in selected cities/districts of Pakistan.	
Activity 2.7.3 Identify and support gender-responsive micro, small & medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to promote alternate solutions for innovation in plastic waste management.	
Activity 2.7.4 Develop **Financial Model** that incentivizes plastic waste circularity	
Activity 2.7.5 Conduct a capacity assessment of stakeholders and communities to identify gaps in the circularity value chain.	
Activity 2.7.6 Develop and implement a **Mass Public Awareness** and **Advocacy campaign** for enhanced stakeholder engagement and knowledge-building	
Activity 2.7.7 **Conduct mapping of existing mechanisms** (i.e task forces, digital platforms) for **public-private coordination** and knowledge sharing to strengthen and formalize existing (formal and informal) and new mechanisms	
Activity 2.7.8 Mobilize funding for infrastructure investments in collection, recycling, and managed disposal – i.e. via PPPs or development-funding schemes	
Activity 2.7.9 Explore and develop alternative models for funding technical capacity in waste collection, sorting and/or disposal	
Activity 2.7.10 Dissemination of call for proposals, selection of project(s) for PET bottles waste management/circularity.	

Activity Result 2.8 Climate Change adaptation is increased in health sector through implementation plan development and public awareness This activity will be implemented in close coordination with MoCC&EC and health sector to increase awareness at community level on impacts of climate chang and development of Climate Adaptation Implemantion Plan for health sector in Pakistan	
Sub-activites	Output Indicator

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Activity 2.8.1 Develop Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plan for Health Sector	2.8: Number of people reached out through awareness campaign on impacts on Climate change on Human Health
Activity 2.8..2 Public awareness campaign on impacts of climate change on human health	

Output 3: Strengthened climate resilience for women and marginalised groups through capacity building and inclusive engagement across key sectors

Output 3 focuses especially capacity-building for vulnerable and marginalized communities, and sustainable interventions. This includes community based assessment, gender sectoral analysis, and green skills training programmes.

Activity Result 3.1: Develop Gender specific reports on LT-LEDS

In line with UNDP's vision to consider gender as key component of all the activities. The sub-activities are designed to develop gender responsive reports in the project and strengthen capacities of relevant stakeholders.

Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Gender-sectoral Analysis (Energy and Agriculture) to integrate social inclusion and gender considerations into LT-LEDS	**1.3:** Number of gender specific reports developed under the project
Activity 3.1.2.: Strengthen capacities of relevant stakeholders under Energy and Agriculture sector to ensure gender considerations and social inclusion into LT-LEDS	

Activity Result 3.2: Women and other vulnerable groups including transgender persons, religious minorities, PWDs and youth especially young women are engaged in skill development training programmes on green jobs

Aligned with Outcome 3 of the Climate Promise: Lasting Inclusivity and national plans and policies such as Pakistan Vision 2025, NCAP and NAP, this component will focus on gender and vulnerable groups capacity-building to provide them with green skills and enable their participation in the green economy. UNDP aims to leave no one behind and create livelihoods and green opportunities for all. The activity will include training of 3000 youth in green skills and 1000 young women on ecotourism and livelihood opportunities.

Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 3.2.1: Train 3000 youth in green skills	**3.2:** Number. of women and other vulnerable

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Activity 3.2.2: Engage/train 1000 young women on eco-tourism and livelihood opportunities	groups including transgender persons, religious minorities, PWDs and youth especially young women are engaged in skill development training programmes on green jobs

Activity Result 3.3: Business centers run by women and/or career launchpads developed at local and academic level to promote green employment

In line with UNDP's vision to establish resilience and green careers, this activity focuses on development of green business centers that will be run by women in Gilgit Baltistan and establishment of green launchpads in universities to support the youth in pursuing green careers through relevant awareness programs and activities. UNDP aims to leave no one behind and inculcate the drive towards sustainable livelihoods, ensuring socio-economic and environmental security.

Sub-activities	Output Indicator
Activity 3.3.1: Establish women-run Green Business centers in three districts Skardu, Ghizer & Astore District to produce bio-degradable bags	**3.3:** Number of women-run business centres/career launchpads developed at local and academic level to promote green careers
Activity 3.3.2: Establish Green Careers Launchpad to facilitate enhanced awareness and support to youth looking to pursue a green career.	
Activity 3.3.3: Develop one success story/photo essay on gender related activities	

Activity Result 3.4: Strengthen resilience of forest communities in Baluchistan and other vulnerable communities across the country through improved health and mitigation of indoor/outdoor air pollutants

Under Climate Promise, UNDP has submitted additional request of funding

The aims to work closely with government stakeholders such as MoCC&EC, along with public sector stakeholders to ensure that forest communities have access to clean cooking technologies. Based on the on ground feasibility study and assessments, complemented with public awareness campaigns and conducting post implementation study will give a logical overview of the impacts of air quality and Human Health. This initiative is aligned with UNDP Strategic Vision (2022-2025) which envisions supporting 500 million people gain access to clean energy using the three key enablers: strategic innovation, digitalization and development financing. This activity will successfully develop Pakistan's first National Clean Cooking Strategy and action plan and facilitate formulation of comprehensive standards and labels for adoption of clean cooking technologies.

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Sub-activites	Output Indicator
3.4..1 Conduct Baseline Study for assessing need of fuel efficient cooking technologies in selected forest communities	**2.3:** Number of communities in Baluchistan having access to fuel-efficient/clean-cooking technologies
3.4.2 Provision of fuel efficient cooking stoves in selected forest communities	
3.4.3 Design and execute community awareness campaign on efficient use of clean cooking technologies	
3.4.4 Conduct post implementation study to assess impacts on air quality and community health	

Activity Result 3.5: Develop a Gender Action Plan for CRP to ensure social inclusion

Under this activity, a Gender Action Plan will be developed in the first year of implementation to ensure that women are included in all relevant activities and that all activities designed are in line with the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) and aligned with UNDP Strategic Vision (2022-25) Outcome 3 which envisions women as critical agents for climate action, Pakistan Vision 2025, NDC, National Adaptation Plan and the Climate Change Policy. Inclusion of women at all levels of policy dialogue, capacity development and pilot projects will be ensured.

Output Indicator
3.5: Number of stakeholders reached out to develop a Gender Action Plan/ Number of dialogues held to develop GAP

B - Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

• Climate Resilience Programme (CRP) shall acquire human resources as per the needs of thematic interventions. These resources may include consultants and project team

• CRP will be located at UNDP CO, the operational costs are included in the budgeting

• The required equipment and miscellaneous expenditure have been calculated and provided for in the budget

C – Partnerships

The partnerships/collaborations established under RECCU will be further strengthened during the course of implementation of the Climate Resilience Programme.

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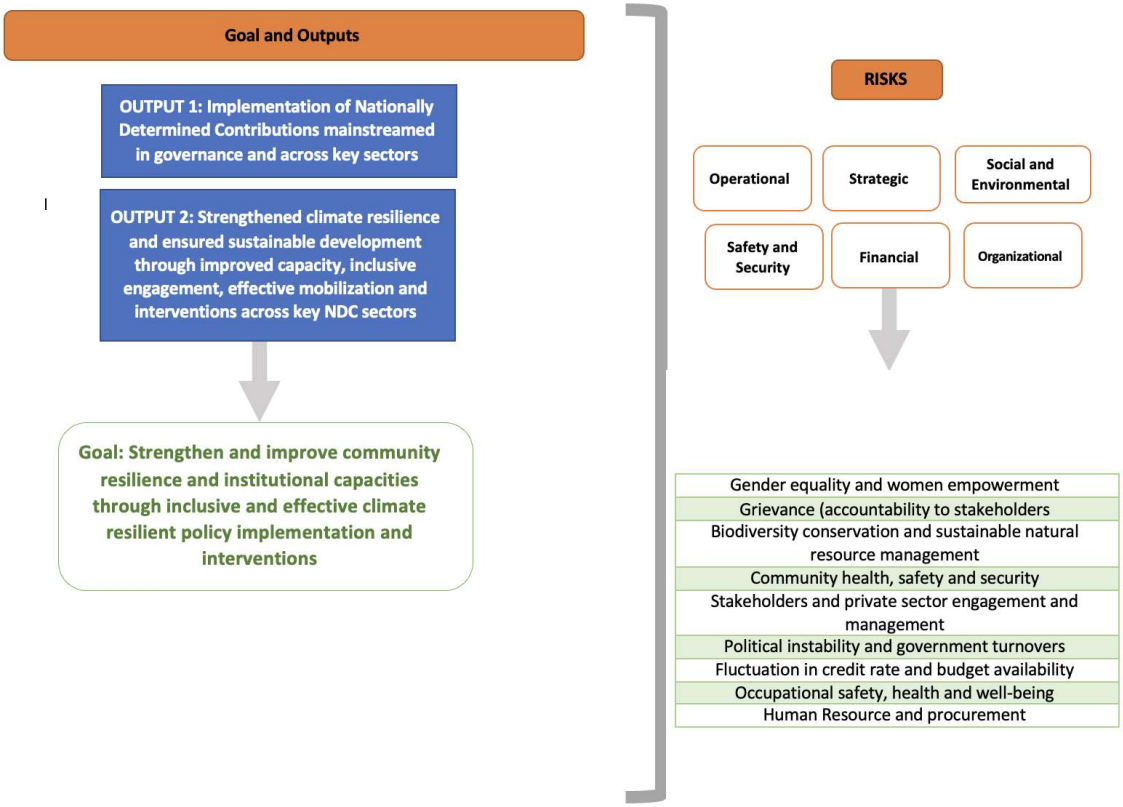
SR. NO	Expected Partnerships under CRP	Linkages with project outputs
Government		
1	Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination	Linked with output 1 and output 2 pertaining to the activities under Climate Promise and institutional support to MoCC&EC
2	Provincial Finance departments	Linked with output 1 under one major activity on Climate Finance
3	Provincial P&D Departments	These department will be engaged for various activities under Climate Promise and will be linked with project output 1 and 2.
4	Provincial Environment Departments	The collaboration with Baluchistan's provincial departments will be to develop Baluchistan's Climate Change policy
5	Ministry of Maritime Affairs	Collaboration is planned on various initiatives under Blue Economy which contributes to output 2
6	NEECA	Under climate promise there is a planned activity regarding the regulatory framework on electric vehicle Linked with output 1
7	Ministry of Water Resources	To be selected as pilot institution for climate budget tagging Linked with output 1
8	Provincial Energy Departments	They will be involved in projects focusing on renewable energy Linked to Output 2
Private sector		
1	C40	Collaboration is already underway to develop the Climate Action plan for Karachi city Linked with Output 1
2	Coca Cola	Will be part of the pilot intervention on water replenishement in River Ravi Basin Linked to Output 2
Academia and Research Institutions		
1	KIU	Proposed collaboration under waste management initiatives in GB region Linked with output 1
2	NUST	A research related collaboration is expected under output 2

D - Risks and Assumptions

The CRP encapsulates an array of activities under Output 1 and 2 focusing on the advancement of NDC implementation and strengthened climate resilience and ensured sustainable development through improved capacity, icnclusive engagement, effective mobilization and interventions across key NDC sectors. Catering to this vision, project activities are wide and touch upon a diverse range of target localities. This project encapsulates capacity building, inclusive and equitable development,

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strengthened partnerships, community resilience and utilizing the best way forwards as key **assumptions** to achieve the noted goal. The diagram below notes the potential risks that are foreseen as barriers to the assumptions and project, if left unaddressed and not mitigated adequately:



1. Organizational risks: These risks involve amdinsitration and logistical barriers such as procurement and human resources. There is a potential risk of a delay due to unavailability or required personnel for both Output 1 and 2.
2. Operational risks: These risks involve potential barriers such as occupational safety, health and well-being as some project activites require labour under Output 2 and may cause an operational risk if personeel lack experience and training. Additionally, activites noted under both outputs require adequate capacities of partners which has been attained through experience, especially technical. This may impact delivery of activites while impavting the quality and effectiveness of noted interventions.
3. Financial risks: Due to the fragile state of Pakistan's economy, there is a risk of financial issues such as fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency and budget availability. This will adversely impact and potentially halt project activities.
4. Social and Environmental risks: Potential risks include gender equality as women participation may be impacted due to regressive socio-cultural norms and social barriers prevalent in certain areas of the country, especially rural localities. Additionally, grievances by stakeholders and inadequate stakeholder engagement at both local and provincial levels may pose a hindrance towards ensuring accountability and addressal of potential concerns. Community health, safety and security may also be impacted as Output 2 contains projects focused on technological interventions aiming to bring about a change.

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5. Reputational risks: Reputational risks involve engagemebnt with private sector to ensure inclusive stakeholder collaboration and mobilization of reosurces to complete noted activities and interventions under both outputs.
6. Strategic risks: Startegic risks pose a threat to effective stakeholder collaboration and operation of the project due to mismanaged stakeholder lreations and partnerships along with changes in government which may impact both outputs.
7. Saftey and Security risks: Political instability and natural hazards pose safety and ssecurity risks thatm may endanger the smooth implementation of project activities.

Please see Annex III for further details on the noted risks and associated risk treatments and other relevant details.

E - Stakeholder Engagement

- The project will be implemented through strong coordination between the relevant government ministries and departments, private sector, academia and non-government partners such as INGOs/NGOs and community organizations. Where non-government partners are engaged, due diligence shall be carried out as per UNDP standards and guidelines.
- The project interventions will target population groups and communities which are marginalized and most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These include communities in areas with extreme water scarcity, high incidence of hydro-meteorological disasters, having serious issues related to environmental degradation, having no access to efficient energy sources and likewise. Communities with limited economic opportunities and non-diverse livelihoods will also form part of the target group.
- The gender dimension will be considered while selection of beneficiaries, as part of women empowerment. Maximum participation of women and other vulnerable groups will be encouraged in project activities. Communities being the primary beneficiary of the project interventions will be given an opportunity of maximum participation in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities so that transparency, accountability, and a high level of delivery is ensured. Cross-thematic wise stakeholders shall be identified for every activity and shall be engaged during the course of implementation. This may include the private sector other than the public entities. The same strategy will follow for all the activities of the workplan and shall also apply to various development partners engaged in related activities.

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

UNDP has been promoting SSC/TrC globally for strengthening cooperation for achievement of development goals. UNDP Pakistan has a track record of implementing regional and trans-boundary initiatives that have been critical in promoting regional integration and delivering benefits. UNDP will further promote this approach to strengthen cooperation within the region in areas such as technology transfer, promotion of climate smart agricultural practices, watershed management, building resilience, strengthening capacities, knowledge exchange and likewise. This is especially crucial in the context of climate change because it's associated risks and impacts have regional and trans-boundary consequences.

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G - Innovation/Digital Solution

In line with UNDP's digital strategy, the project will assess, test, pilot and support key institutions in the adoption of key digital solutions that can create impact and increase efficiency in delivery of climate related interventions. This will be achieved by closely engaging with AccLab and academia/research institutions to develop prototypes on innovative solutions in waste management.

H - Knowledge

The programme shall develop various knowledge products which will target specific audiences. As part of institutional strengthening, the project shall focus on the developing policy documents, strategies, implementation frameworks, guidelines and capacity enhancement documents. Evidence-based-based research and risk information-related-documents shall be prepared to provide baselines for planning and diversification of programme. IEC material shall also be prepared for campaigning and for the promotion of knowledge and awareness of the masses on thematic areas identified in the programme. Under this programme, knowledge products (documentaries) will be developed based on the outcomes and achievements of mid-term and final year.

I - Sustainability and Scaling Up

By keeping in view, the UNDP policies, and procedures, following the human rights-centric approach, innovation, digital solutions, and SDGs as the force behind the proposed programme, it has been formulated based on lessons learned and from best practices of previous initiatives under Resilience Environment and Climate Change Unit like Mountain Protected Areas Project, Pakistan Snow Leopard, and Ecosystem Protection Programme, and Flood Recovery Programme (FRP) and by keeping in view the priorities of UNDP and the Government of Pakistan.

Project activities include interventions such as development of key documents and knowledge products for NDC implementation, inclusive skill development and green employment opportunities, improve stakeholder engagement and strengthened resilience across NDC sectors through innovative projects and equitable measures. These projects include ground-breaking developments such as the development of a National Clean cooking Strategy for Pakistan, industrial decarbonization and introduction of wastewater treatment technology in the River Ravi Basin. The scope of the proposed activites is vast, targeting all provinces and multiple localities within them, ensuring nationwide sustainability. The community-based interventions will be self-sustainable by the communities and ensure livelihood resilience at a local level. The other initiatives under CRP will have separate sustainability actions (either to be handed over to government departments, community and/or private sector) that will aim to ensure lasting change at all levels, especially the community and local levels.

A specific focus on prirotizing NDC implementation lays the basis of this CRP's sustainability vision, ensuring that communities along with implementing partners and stakeholders are provided with the skills and resources needed to mobilizie and undertake sustainable measures to ensure inclusive and data-driven climate resilience in Pakistan. The activities proposed shall be well coordinated and integrated within the government's system of development programmes. Also, mainstreaming the concepts of climate finance and climate risk management in key sectors will likely contribute to increased resilience through all development programmes.

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IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

UNDP has been a long-term partner of the Government of Pakistan in strategic development work and enjoy a good working relationship with the government machinery, down to district level. A few and noteworthy attributes of UNDP which enhance its delivery effectiveness and cost efficiency are:

- The UN in Pakistan has a significant advantage over other institutions which operate in development work. It's authority and legality are clear through its long-term working relationship with the government and other stakeholders in the Country. UNDP's ways of working, its rules and regulations, and policies are not only aligned to global practices but are also relevant to the country's context.

- UNDP has a global and national pool of experts which is skilled in delivering programme results. The national team has managed a portfolio of large-scale projects, covering all provinces and regions. UNDP has an efficient and proven financial management system that ensures transparency and accountability and provides value for money. The procurement procedures of the UNDP are very comprehensive and designed to achieve maximum quality through an in-depth evaluation of past-experience, performance, capacity, and reputation.

UNDP's system of results-based framework of monitoring and results and resources framework ensures quality assurance and transparency. The programme will synergize with other interventions and on-going projects to improve cost effectiveness in delivery, for example, through joint M&E, sharing assets, coordination etc. In addition, costing is done based on valid estimates using benchmarks from CCAM Phase I, CCAM Phase II and similar projects. The cost implications for fluctuations in foreign exchange have been estimated and factored-in the project budget.

According to the theory of change institutional capacities of government on federal, provincial, and local level will be enhanced, especially mainstreaming climate risk management in key sectors to improve programmes and diverse strategies. To not only strengthen capacities on government level but will also increase investment through building new partnerships, including corporates, academia, and other key stakeholders. The support will also build on the process of mainstreaming climate change adaptation and risk management in other key sectors, i.e., Climate Finance, Climate Smart Agriculture, water access, energy, transport, gender, ecotourism, blue and green economy and other areas.

- Involvement of the vulnerable groups as agents of change will encourage participation of all, especially women. This will enable the communities to understand and be aware of the risk and how best to adapt through various viable measures.
- Strengthening partnerships among various stakeholders, particularly involvement of private sector will promote sustainable resource availability and ownership.
- Inclusive community level interventions under Climate Resilience Programme (CRP) will also improve socio-economic conditions of the communities. The interventions will help generate livelihood and income generating opportunities for people which improves resilience. These will also introduce communities to alternative means of income generation, where conventional activities are no more beneficial. Income generating activities targeting women and other vulnerable segments of population will also lead to socio-economic resilience.

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Project Management

The programme will be implemented through UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM). Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit will ensure Quality assurance. The Project execution and implementation will be undertaken by UNDP in accordance with UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The overall decision making, including financial accountability will rest with UNDP. The project will be executed in coordination with relevant partners at national, provincial, and local level, with a view to ensuring that effective assistance flows directly to targeted beneficiaries. The project will be stationed in Islamabad.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will guide and advise the implementation of the project. The Steering Committee will be chaired by UNDP Resident Representative/DRR.The PSC will guide the project on policy and strategic matters and oversee implementation. PSC will meet once on annual basis and a session may be called on a need basis. The PSC will provide oversight to the project through annual review of progress, risks, lessons learnt and alignment to the overall project goal. To ensure best value for money and just use of project financial resources, the UNDP usual annual processes of Spot Check and Annual Audit will be followed as guided by UNDP Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Framework.

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

UNSDCF OUTCOME 3 INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin, particularly the most vulnerable including women, girls, boys, persons with special needs and senior citizens, will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access and utilisation, economic development, livelihoods, climate resilient settlement and prosperity.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2025 OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk, Signature Solutions: 3 Resilience and 4: Environment

Project title: Climate Resilience Programme (CRP) **Quantum Project Number:** TBC

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[2]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026			FINAL	
Output 1: Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions mainstreamed in governance and across key sectors[37] Gender Marker: 2	1.1: No. of Policies/guidelines/strategies/frameworks developed for effective implementation of NDCs at national and Provincial level	National Climate Change Policy, Nationally Determined contributions', Provincial/NationalNDC Implementation Action Plans	09 (The ppolicies are drafted under Climate Promise project in 2023 and will be approved in 2024)	2023	11 (01 GB Environment Policy, 01 Baluchistan Climate Change Policy, 01 Guidelines for Emissions Reduction in NMDs, 01 Climate Action Plan for Karachi, 01 Ecological Plan for Ganga Choti AJK, 01 EV Regulatory Framework, 01 NDC Investment plan, 01 guideline for effective reporting on NDCs, 01 draft LTS document, 01 Gender-specific sectoral analysis, 01 Green hydrogen strategy)					11 (Informed and responsive strategic policy documents for effective implementation of NDCs are developed	Meeting minutes, draft policy documents, workshop/consultation meeting reports, field visit reports There is potential risk of delayed approval from govt. side of the national and subnational documents.

[37] Contributes to to (CPD/SP IRRF) Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of countries that have policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement

https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/dp2021-28_Annex%202_1.docx

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	1.2: No. of knowledge products/technologies /reports developed, displayed		0	2023	12 (02 success stories, 01 animation, 01 report on resilient building practices, 01 final publication on progress and achievements under Climate Promise, 01 Road show conducted to promote green energy efficient technologies, 01 report on Adaptation Communication, 04 quarterly progress reports developed and shared with donor)					12 (Knowledge products developed and displayed)	Draft reports, meeting minutes, consultation reports The vendors might not deliver quality products well in time, so close liaison will be ensured to develop high quality products.
	1.3: Extent to which Climate Finance systems are established at selected Federal and Provincial government departments Scale 01: Not at all Scale 02: Upto 25% Scale 03: Upto 50%		Scale 01	2023	Scale 02 (Climate Proofing, budget tagging and expenditure tracking system is introduced)					Scale 03 (Climate Proofing, budget tagging and expenditure tracking system is adopted to some extent)	Meeting minutes, consultation/workshop reports Since multiple partners are working on same lines,

	Scale 04: Upto 75% Scale 05: 100%										there is chance of duplication. Thecoordination with other development partners and donors will be maintained to avoid the duplication in this regard.
	1.: Extent to which stakeholder coordination is established	NDC implementation committees established	02	2023	03 (Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan NDC committees)					03 (Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan NDC committees)	
Output 2: 2Enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation to foster equitable development, and strengthening community and institutional capacities at all levels and across NDC sectors Gender marker: 02	2.1: Number of stakeholders necessitated through technical support for effective Climate Change Policy Implementation	Youth delegates supported for participation in COPinmyCity	08	2023	50 (Youth organisations/activits engaged from all provinces)	50 (Youth organisations/Activists/Government officials engaged from all provinces)	100 (Youth organisations/Activists/Government officials engaged from all provinces)			200 (Youth organisations/Activists/ Government officials engaged from all provinces)	Meeting minutes, Consultation reports, event reports
	2.2: No. of proposals developed, submitted to mobilize funds on thematic areas of NDCs/LT-LEDS	Proposals developed and submitted on theamtic	03	2023	03 (Three proposals developed and submitted	03 (Three proposals developed and submitted on	03 (Three proposals develope			09 (proposals developed and resources	Donor coordination, proposals , agreements

		areas of NDCs			on thematic area of NDCs/LT-LEDS)	thematic area of NDCs/LT-LEDS)	d and submitted on thematic area of NDCs/LT-LEDS)			mobilized on thematic areas of NDCs/LT-LEDS	The govt. counterparts might have different priorities than the donor agencies on which
	2.3: Number of cement units have access to/ having adopted low-emission and energy-efficient technologies to ensure sustainable climate change mitigation efforts and carbon-neutral industrial development	Project reports, evaluations, donor reports, pre-feasibility reports			01 Develop full project proposal					01 Develop full project proposal	Project monitoring visits and reports, assessments, evaluations Identification of cement industry will be ensured in close coordination with relevant govt and pvt. Sector.
	2.4: Number of people benefiting from technology to treat waste water and water replenishment in River Ravi Basin/ Number of	Project reports, evaluations, donor reports, pre-feasibility reports	0	2023	8000	15000	15000	25000		63000	Project monitoring visits and reports, assessments, evaluations

	technology solutions introduced/Number of people trained on improved water management										Community might not be receptive to the idea of wastewater filtration plant installation in the area for which the partner will have robust community mobilization programme.
	2.5: Number of buildings successfully solarized		0	2023	5 (buildings solarized)	15 (buildings solarized)	15 (buildngs solarized)	15 (buildings solarized)	5 (buildings solarized)	50 (buildings solarized)	Field visit reports, monitoring vist reports Identificationof public buildins by one department might not be acceptable to all the key stakeholders on which cumulative approach will be deployed.

	2.6: Number of strategies prepared for emission quantification and MRV	Project deliverable(s), M&E reports	0	2023	Not planned	0 (Carbon pricing framework is drafted)	0 (Consultative workshops on the draft)	0	1 (Carbon pricing framework is finalized)	1 (Carbon pricing framework is finalized)	Meeting Minutes, workshop reports The stakeholder understanding on carbon pricing might not be much.
	2.7: Number of small and medium sized enterprises supported on alternative solutions of plastics	UNDP previous interventions on Plastics	0	2023	2 (small and medium sized enterprises supported)	2 (small and medium sized enterprises supported)	2 (small and medium sized enterprises supported)			06 (small and medium sized enterprises supported)	Meeting minutes, field visit reports, workshop reports A good number of small/medium sized enterprises might not be gaug. The call for proposals will be distributed widely.
	2.8 Number of people reached out through awareness campaign on impacts on Climate change on Human Health	Previous interventions by MoCC and Health sector	0	2023	10,000 (People reached on on impacts of CC on Human Health)					10,000 (People reached on on impacts of CC on Human Health	Digital and print media content, community visit reports

											Community understanding on the solid waste management might be limited. The partner will have public awareness campaign at mass level.
Output 3: Strengthened climate resilience for women and marginalised groups through capacity building and inclusive engagement across key sectors	3.1: Number of gender specific reports developed under the project	NDC	0	2024	02 (Gender Sectoral Analysis and strengthened capacities on gender)					02 (Gender Sectoral Analysis and strengthened capacities on gender)	Field reports, meeting minutes. The relevant departments might not be responsive to gender considerations
	3.2: No. of women and other vulnerable groups including transgender persons, religious minorities, PWDs and youth especially young women are engaged in skill development training programmes on green jobs	Youth Empowerment Programme, Ecotourism interventions of UNDP	0	2023	4000 (people trained on green jobs)					4000 (people trained on green jobs)	Agreements with partners, progress reports, training modules, pre and post training assessments The communities

											might not receptive to the training programmes in the beginning. An eligibility criteria and will be formulated in close coordination ith partners taken onboard for the activity.
	3.3: Number of women-run business centres/career launchpads developed at local and academic level to promote green careers	Youth Empowerment Programme	0	2023	13 (Establish 12 Green Business Center, Establish 01 green careers launchpad in selected academic institute-key sectors; renewable energy, ecotourism and textile)					13 (12 Green Business centers and 01 green launchpad established)	Agreements with partners, progress reports, training modules, pre and post training assessments. The academic insituions might have some career councelling available, in that case, the partner will incorporate this activity to supplement the ongoing

											career counselling structure available.
	3.4: Number of communities in Baluchistan having access to fuel-efficient/clean-cooking technologies	PDNA Report	01	2023	03 (Communities having access to fuel-efficient/clean-cooking technologies)					03 (Communities having access to fuel-efficient/clean-cooking technologies)	Monitoring visits, observations, assessments, evaluation and surveys, feedback from stakeholders Credible baseline data might not be available, for which local key partners will be taken onboard.
	2.6: Gender Action Plan developed for CRP	ccGAP, Gender-specific sectoral-analysis (LT-LEDS)	02	2022-	01 (Gender Action Plan for the project is developed)					01	Consultations, meeting minutes, field visit reports, monitoring vist reports All the actviites might not be gender related. Thisactivity will correlate with all the gender

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											related interventions.

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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.	GBRSP, ICS and firms	
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.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	GBRSP	
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.	Annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	NA	
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.	Once is two years	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	NA	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	GBRSP, firms and ICs	
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	Annually (Annual Progress report), and at the end of	Annual Progress will be presented in Project Steering Committee each year.	GBRSP, firms and ICs	

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
	level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Steering Committee)	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.	Annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	NA	

Evaluation Plan[38]

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 Evaluation	UNDP	Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk	Outcome 3: Climate Change, Resilience and Environment	December 31, 2025	Relevant Government Departments, Responsible parties, corporate partners	10,000 USD UNDP
End Term Evaluation		Outcome 3: Resilience	Outcome 3: Climate	December 31, 2026	Relevant Government	10,000 USD

[38] Optional, if needed

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		built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk	Change, Resilience and Environment		Departments, Responsible parties, corporate partners	UNDP

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [39][40]

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated, and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: **Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions mainstreamed in governance and across key sectors** **Gender Marker: 2**	**Activity 1.1: Develop key documents and frameworks for effective implementation of NDCs at National and Provincial level**									
	Activity 1.1.1: Formulate One Gilgit Baltistan Environment Policy with a focus on solid waste management, land use and bio-diversity, energy conservation and eco-tourism									
	Activity 1.1.2: Prepare one inclusive and gender responsive Climate Change Policy and one financing strategy for Baluchistan province (gender-specific activity)	0.00					UNDP	Climate Promise-	71300: National Consultant:	0.00
	Activity 1.1.3: Develop Guidelines on emission	15,000.00					UNDP	Climate Promise	72100-Contractual Services-	15,000.00

[39] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[40] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Gender Marker: 2	reduction for Newly Merged Districts								Companies	
	Activity 1.1.4 Develop Climate Action Plan for Karachi City	0.00					UNDP	Climate Promise	72100-Contractual Services-Companies	0.00
	Activity 1.1.5: Develop one Electric Vehicle (EV)Regulatory Framework Develop Regulations for EV Charing Infrastructure	0.00					UNDP	Climate Promise	71300:National Consultant:	0.00
	Activity 1.1.6: Develop National/Subnational/ Sectoral NDC Investment Plans and pipeline of NDC projects	0.00					UNDP	Climate Promise	71300:National Consultant:	0.00
	Activity 1.1.7: Develop Guidelines for effective reporting process on NDCs	15,000.00					UNDP	Climate Promise	71300:National Consultant:	15,000.00
	Activity 1.1.8: Developing Long-term Low-emission Development strategy	0.00					UNDP	LT LEDS-I	71300:National Consultant:	0.00
	1.1.9: Review and revise/update sector-wise long-term goals for	35,000					UNDP		71300:National Consultant	35,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Pakistan's alignmnet with LTS							LT-LEDS-II		
	1.1.11: Update NDC document & Alighnment of NDC with LT LEDs	30,000					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	71300:National Consultant	30,000
	11.1.12: Validation of Technical Standards of EV Charging Infrastructure Regulations	10,000					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	71300:National Consultant	10,000
	Activity 1.2: Develop and disseminate knowledge products and promote inclusive engagement to advance NDC implementation and climate resilience in Pakistan									
	Activity 1.2.1: Develop and present Adaptation Communication Report for Pakistan at COP29	12,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	71300:National Consultant:	12,000
	Organize Activity 1.2.3: Road Show and promote energy efficient technologies	56,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	75700: Workshop Costs 72300-Materials & Goods	56,000
	Activity 1.2.4: Develop 01 report on climate resilient buildings and development practices in urban areas	3,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	71300:National Consultant	3,000
	Activity 1.2.5: Organize one knowledge sharing workshop encompassing	4,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	75700: Training, Workshops and Confer	4,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	all thematic areas of Climate Promise									
	Activity 1.2.6: Develop animation on main thematic areas of Climate Promise	5,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	75700: Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000
	Activity 1.2.7: Develop one publication on progress in Climate Promise (NDCs implementation in Pakistan)	2,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	74200-Audio Visual & Print Production Cost	2,000
	Activity 1.2.8: Develop briefs to demonstrate NDC contribution and LT-LEDS for economic development and political buy ins									
	Activity 1.2.9: Capacity assessment report for various groups including government, youth, women, private sector and other stakeholder on LT-LEDS	35,000					UNDP	LT-LED-I	72100-Contractual 71300:National consultant	35,000
	Activity 1.2.10: At least 03 concept notes are	0.00					UNDP	LT-LED-I	72100-Contractual	0.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	developed for resource mobilization									
	Activity 1.2.11: Scenario modeling and macro-economic assessment report is completed	0.00					UNDP	LT LEDS-I		0.00
	Activity 1.2.12: Organize one workshop and develop report/publication on the dissemination of the LTS products	10,398.00					UNDP	LT-LED-I	75700: Training, Workshops and Confer	10,398.00
	Activity 1.3: Establish Climate Finance systems at Federal and Provincial Government departments									
	Activity 1.3.1: Establish Climate Finance systems at selected Federal and Provincial government departments	25,000.00					UNDP	Climate Promise	72100-Contractual Services-Companies	25,000.00
	Activity 1.4: Coordination among stakeholders and government is improved on implementation of NDCs and Climate Change initiatives									
	Activity 1.4.1: Improve coordination among all stakeholders	0.00 3,500					UNDP	Climate Promise	UNV National Consultant	0.00 3,500
	Activity 1.4.2: Operational support to	0.00					UNDP	UNDP (TRAC-I)		0.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	the government for the COP29 event									
	Activity 1.4.3: Technical support to the Provincial Government for effective NDC implementation	0.00					UNDP	UNDP (TRAC-II)		0.00
	Activity 1.4.4: Provide support to the government toward capacity building in climate finance and to ensure effective implementation on climate change adaptation and mitigation.	0.00					UNDP	UNDP (TRAC-II)		0.00
Output 2:	**Activity 2.1: Provide technical support to stakeholders for effective Climate Change Policy Implementation**									
2Enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation to foster equitable development, and strengthening community	**Activity 2.1.1** Stakeholders necessitated through technical support for effective Climate Change Policy Implementation/COP meetings	0.00								0.00
	Activity 2.2: Develop and submit proposals for resource mobilization to facilitate thematic areas under NDCs & LT-LEDS									
	Activity 2.2.1 Finalize the portfolio of agriculture sector and calculate its	20,000					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	71300:National Consultant	20,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
and institutional capacities at all levels and across NDC sectors	emission reduction potential in Pakistan									
	Activity 2.2.2 Develop project proposals and relevant feasible studies for resource mobilization/implementation (Agricutlture sector)	20,000					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	71300:National Consultant	20,000
Output 3 Strengthened climate resilience for women and marginalised groups through capacity building and inclusive engagement across key sectors	**Activity Result 2.3: Implement sustainable and energy-efficient climate change mitigation measures across industry sectors and support national/local governments to achieve industrial decarbonization through a just transition.**									
	Activity Result 2.4: Implement pilot intervention on water replenishment in River Ravi Basin									
	Activity Result 2.5: Ensure energy efficiency and sustainable energy for all through Solarization of Public Service Buildings in Sindh Province for Energy Conservation									
	Activity Result 2.6: Develop Pakistan's international trade capacities through Strengthening Pakistan's Capacities and Frameworks for EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)									
	Activity Result 2.7: Establishment of NPAP (National Plastic Action Plan) Secretariat and institutional support collaboration and engagement of stakeholders with government institutions, private sector, civil society organizations, and local community leaders to generate evidence-based insights from different partners and stakeholders and mobilize resources									
	Activity 2.7.1 Establish a plastic circularity and recycling network of experts for knowledge sharing and to promote innovative plastic recycling by engaging the Government, Private sector, Youth groups, Academia, Civil society organizations, and start-ups. (Signing of MOUs)	17000	0				UNDP	WEF	71300:National Consultant	17000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Activity 2.7.2 Develop policy briefs for informed decision-making on issues hindering the circular economy model in selected cities/districts of Pakistan.	20,000					UNDP	WEF	71300:National Consultant	20,000
	Activity 2.7.3 Identify and support gender-responsive micro, small & medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to promote alternate solutions for innovation in plastic waste management.	15,000	15,000	5,000			UNDP	WEF	72100-Contractual	35,000
	Activity 2.7.4 Develop **Financial Model** that incentivizes plastic waste circularity	10,000	0				UNDP	WEF	71300:National Consultant	10,000
	Activity 2.7.5 Conduct a capacity assessment of stakeholders and communities to identify gaps in the circularity value chain.	8,000	20,000				UNDP	WEF	72100-Contractual	28,000
	Activity 2.76 Develop and implement a **Mass Public Awareness** and	0	20,000				UNDP	WEF	72100-Contractual	20,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Advocacy campaign for enhanced stakeholder engagement and knowledge-building									
	Activity 2.7.7 **Conduct mapping of existing mechanisms** (i.e task forces, digital platforms) for **public-private coordination** and knowledge sharing to strengthen and formalize existing (formal and informal) and new mechanisms	0	4,000	4,000			UNDP	WEF	72100-Contractual	8,000
	Activity 2.7.8 Mobilize funding for infrastructure investments in collection, recycling, and managed disposal – i.e. via PPPs or development-funding schemes	0	6,000	6,000			UNDP	WEF	71300:National Consultant	12,000
	Activity 2.7.9 Explore and develop alternative models for funding technical capacity in waste collection, sorting and/or disposal	0	4,000	4,000			UNDP	WEF	72100-Contractual	8,000
	Activity 2.7.10	0	0				UNDP	TCCF	72100-Contractual	0

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Dissemination of call for proposals, selection of project(s) for PET bottles waste management/circularity.									
	Activity result 3.1: Developed Gender specific reports on LT-LEDS									
	Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Gender-sectoral analysis (Energy and Agriculture) to integrate social inclusion and gender considerations into LT-LEDS	**0.00**					UNDP	**LT LEDS-I**		**0.00**
	Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen capacities of relevant stakeholders under Energy and Agriculture sector to ensure gender considerations and social inclusion into LT-LEDS	**0.00**					UNDP	**LT LEDS-I**		**0.00**
	Activity 3.2 : Women and other vulnerable groups including transgender persons, religious minorities, PWDs and youth especially young women are engaged in skill development training programmes on green jobs									
	Activity 3.2.1: Train 3000 youth in green skills	17,284					UNDP	Climate Promise	75700: Training, Workshops and Confer 71300:National Consultant	17,284

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Activity 3.2.2: Engage/train 1000 young women on eco-tourism and livelihood opportunities	36,284					UNDP	Climate Promise	75700: Training, Workshops and Confer	36,284
	Activity 1.4.7: Develop one success story/photo essay on progress under NDC Implementation.	1,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	74200-Audio Visual & Print Production Cost	1,000
	Activity 3.3: Business centers run by women and/or career launchpads developed at local and academic level to promote green employment									
	Activity 3.3.1: Establish Green Business centers in three three districts Skardu, Ghizer & Astore District to produce bio-degradable bags	16,024					UNDP	Climate Promise	71300:National Consultant:	16,024
	Activity 3.3.2: Establish Green Careers Launchpad to facilitate enhanced awareness and support to youth looking to pursue a green career.	14,000					UNDP	Climate Promise	74200-Audio Visual & Print Production Cost 75700: Training, Workshops and Confer	14,000
	Activity 3.4: Strengthen resilience of forest communities in Baluchistan and other vulnerable communities across the country through improved health and mitigation of indoor/outdoor air pollutants									
	3.4.1 Conduct Baseline Study for assessing need	7,000.00					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	72100-Contractual	7,000.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	of fuel efficient cooking technologies in selected forest communities									
	3.4.2 Provision of fuel efficient cooking stoves in selected forest communities	30,000.00					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	72100-Contractual	30,000.00
	3.4.3 Design and execute community awareness campaign on efficient usee of clean cooking technologies	6,000.00					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	72100-Contractual	6,000.00
	3.4.4 Conduct post implementation study to assess impacts on air quality and community health	7,000.00					UNDP	LT-LEDS-II	72100-Contractual	7,000.00
	3.5: Gender action plan for CRP is developed	1,000.00					UNDP	Climate promise	National Consultant	1,000.00
	Operational Costs									
	Personnel Cost (PM, AFA, R&R)	43,000	0	0			UNDP	Climate Promise	71400: National Staff Salary	43,000
	Personnel Cost (PM, AFA, R&R)	20,000	0	0			UNDP	LT-LEDS II	71400: National Staff Salary	20,000.00
	Personnel Cost (PM, AFA, R&R)	30,246.00	0	0			UNDP	LT LEDS-I	71400: National Staff Salary	30,246.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Personnel cost-Intern	0.00	500	500			UNDP	LT LEDS-II	71300: National Consultant	1,000
	Personnel Cost (NPAP Team)	20000	70000	38000				WEF	71400: National Staff Salary	128,000
	Travel Cost	19,492.00	0	0			UNDP	Climate Promise	71600: Travel	19,492.00
	Travel Cost	5,000.00	0.00	0.00			UNDP	LT LEDS-II	71600: Travel	5,000.00
	Common premises cost	32,000.00	0.00	0.00			UNDP	WEF	73104 - Lease Expense - Building	32,000.00
	IT equipment and Services	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00			UNDP	WEF	7450: Misc Expenses	6,000.00
	Travel Cost (NPAP)	3,000.00 1,000.00	10,000.00 4,000.00	3,000.00 1,000.00			UNDP	WEF	71600: Local Travel International Travel	16,000 6,000.00
	Event Cost (NPAP)	11000	21000	10000			UNDP	WEF	75700: Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 Travel	42,000
	Consultants (NPAP) Com munications and translation services	2000	6000	4000			UNDP	WEF	71300 National consultant	12,000
	Stationery & other Supplies	0	500	500			UNDP	Climate Promise	72500: Stationery & Supplies	1,000.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000.00					UNDP	LT LEDS-II	74500: Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000.00
	GMS Climate Promise (8%)	23,166.00					UNDP	Climate Promise	75100 GMS	23,166.00
	GMS Climate Promise (LT LEDS-I) (8%)	6,532.00					UNDP	LT LEDS-I	75100 GMS	6,532.00
	GMS Climate Promise (LT LEDS-II)	16,000					UNDP	LT LEDS-II	75100 GMS	16,000
	GMS CAC	0.00					UNDP	CAC (UF)	75700	0
	GMS MAF	0.00					UNDP	MAP (UF)	75700	0
	DPC (GOE) – LT LEDS-I	6,019.00					UNDP	LT LEDS-I	74500	6,019.00
	GMS TCCF						UNDP	TCCF (UF)	75700	0
	DPC (GOE) – LT LEDS-II	6,000.00					UNDP	LT LEDS-II	74500	6,000.00
	GMS NPAP	18,960	14,000				UNDP	WEF	75700 GMS	32,960
	Monitr. & Evalu. &audits	6,000.00	6,000.00				UNDP	WEF	Monitoring & Evaluation	12,000.00
	Levy cost 1%	4,450.00					UNDP	WEF	Levy 1%	4,450.00
	Total Operational cost									**1,066,355.00**
Grand Total	**(Output 1+2+Operational cost)**									

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The programme will be implemented via Direct Implementation Modality DIM modality under Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit where UNDP will be Implenting Partner. The Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit at UNDP Pakistan will provide quality assurance and oversight role in accordance with UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedure (POPP), working closely with other relevant project team within the Country Office.The programme team will be comprised of Programme Specialist, Research & Reporting Officer, Admin & Finance Associate, 2 UNV (Programme support officer) and Interns. Existing human resource hired for Climate Promise (Phase II) project will continue working for Climate Resilience Programme (CRP). The roles and responsibilities of Climate Resilience Programme staff are as under. The tolerance level of the project will be at 10%.

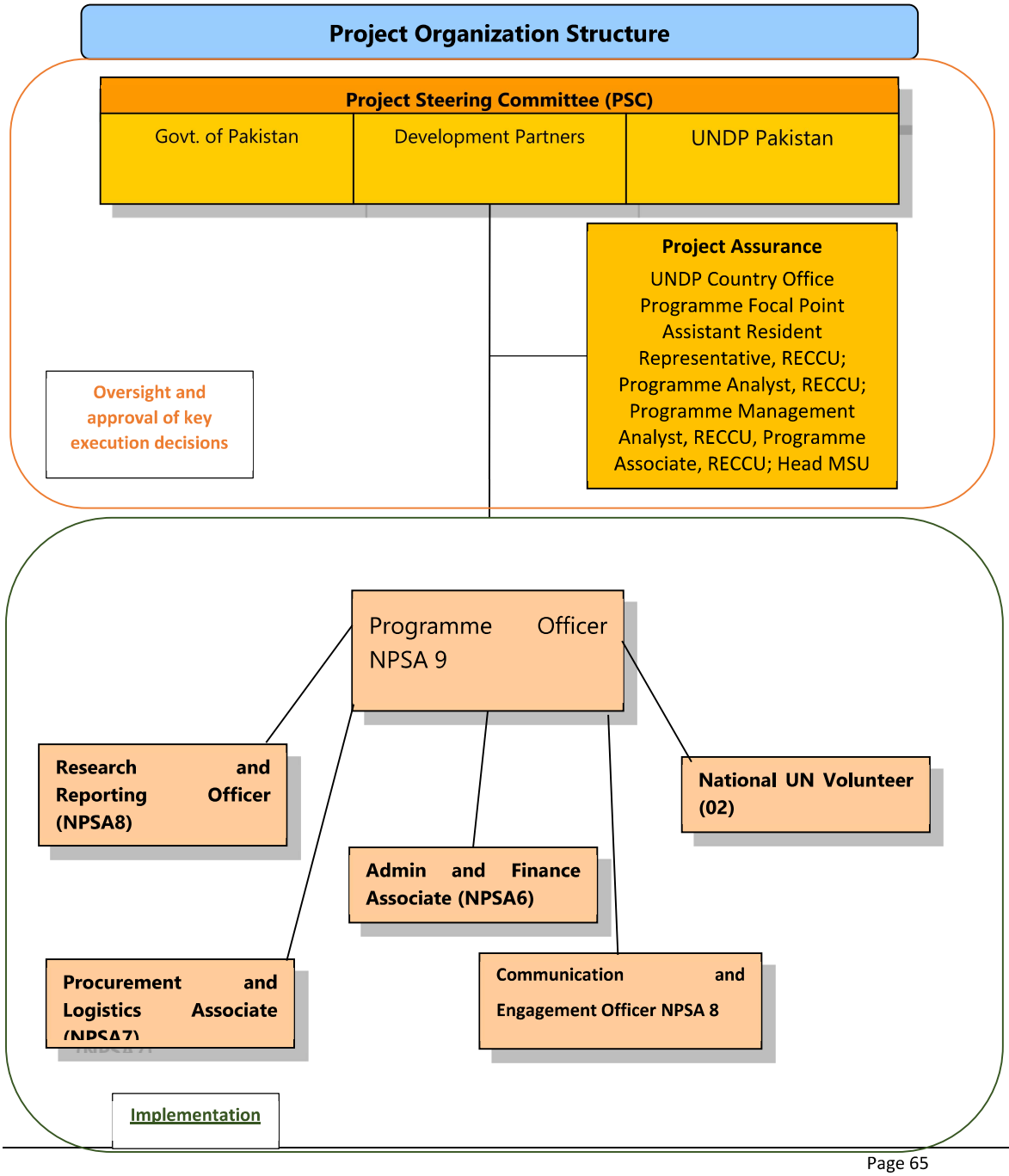
a. **Programme Officer-Climate Resilience Programme:** The Programme Officer will ensure implementation of programme strategies focusing on achievement, effective management of the CRP programme within the thematic/sectoral areas assigned focusing on quality control from formulation to implementation of the Climate Resilience Programme, creation of partnerships, mobilizing resources, facilitation of knowledge building, policy and NDC Implementation at National and Provincial level, and private sector and management of interventions with CSO's.
b. **Research & Reporting Officer- Climate Resilience Programme:** The Research & Reporting Officer will ensure effective Reporting of the programme activities, documentation of progress, lessons learnt, case studies & other communications items, coordination & periodical reporting,effective implementation of corporate projects and support innovation.
c. **Admin & Finance Associate- Climate Resilience Programme:** The Admin & Finance Associate will provide effective support to project management and the Admin & Finance Officer, provide administrative and financial support to the project focusing on achievement and Coordination Supports knowledge building and knowledge sharing in the Office focusing on achievement.[41]
d. **Logistics & Procurement Associate –** Climate Resilience Programme: A logistics and procurement associate is instrumental in streamlining supply chain operations by overseeing the acquisition of goods and services. The person will analyze market trends, and source cost-effective suppliers to optimize procurement processes. Additionally, these officer will manage inventory levels,

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coordinate logistics, and ensure timely delivery of materials, contributing to the overall efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

The NPAP upon realizetion will consist on following team members:

1. Communication and Engagement officer NPSA 8
2. Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) advisor (part time) Consultant
3. Operations/Admin/Finance NPSA 6 (Part time)



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A Project Steering Committee will also be constituted in accordance with the UNDP POPP guidance. The Committee will provide oversight to the project through annual review of progress, risks, lessons learnt and alignment to the overall project goal. To ensure best value for money and just use of project financial resources, the UNDP usual annual processes of Spot Check and Annual Audit will be followed as guided by UNDP Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Framework.
The Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit at UNDP Pakistan will provide quality assurance and oversight role in accordance with UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedure (POPP).

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 [name of entity] ("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.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

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

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][42] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][43] 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-

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

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

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list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into 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 party's, 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:
   i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, 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

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security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's 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 in order 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:
   (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;

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(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. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions

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as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. 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 corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this 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. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this 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.

l. 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.

m. 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.

n. 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

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Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report:** Attached as Annex I

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English] [French] [Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. (NOTE: The SES Screening 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, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities). Attached as Annex II

3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard Risk Register template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Register for instructions. Offline Risk is attached as Annex III

4. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR is attached as Annex IV.

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