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PROJECT DOCUMENT

[Country: Pakistan]

Project Title: Institutional Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation – II

Project Number: 00075411

Implementing Partner: UNDP

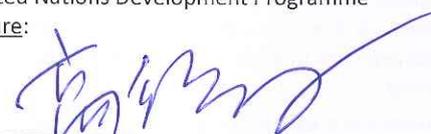
Start Date: 01st Jan 2019 **End Date:** 31st Dec 2022 **PAC Meeting date:** 03-04-2019

Brief Description
<p>Pakistan presently faces serious development challenges due to deteriorating state of environment, increasing pressure on natural resources and climate change. As per the global climate index, Pakistan ranks 7th most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change. The annual mean temperature has increased by 0.5°C, over last 5 decades, with changes in the pattern of precipitation. The variability in climate and weather pattern has resulted in an increase in the intensity and frequency of disasters which is drastically undermining development in the country. Moreover, Pakistan’s economy remains highly vulnerable to likely future threats posed by climate change and multi-sectoral and holistic mitigation measures are required to be accorded high priority to mitigate these threats. The proposed project is aligned to the priorities outlined in the national climate change policy, national DRR policy, and sustainable development agenda, the Sendai Framework for DRR and most importantly UNSDF for Pakistan 2018-2022. The proposed project aims to provide assistance and support to the GoP and its partners in the field of environmental sustainability and increased resilience to climate change and natural disasters at national, provincial and local level through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the government in strengthening policy areas, advocacy and awareness on environmentally sustainable adaptive practices, disaster risk reduction and sustainable energy - Strengthening national and provincial capacities to adapt to climate change by mainstreaming climate resilience in all key sectors and securing investment - Building capacities of the key stakeholders especially the communities and partners in sustainable management of resources, i.e. energy, water, forestry, biodiversity etc.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDF/CPD, RPD or GPD):
UNSDF/CPD Outcome 6: By 2022, the resilience of the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, is increased by addressing natural and other disasters, including climate change adaptation measures and the sustainable management of cultural and natural resources
CPD Output(s): **Output 6.3:** Legal and regulatory frameworks and policies are in place, and institutions capacitated for the conservation, sustainable use, inclusive access and benefit-sharing of natural resources, biodiversity, chemicals, waste management and ecosystems.
6.4: In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are effectively introduced that promote sustainable use of natural resources, protect ecosystem and biodiversity and effectively manage and mitigate the threats to this process (chemicals, waste, CO2 emissions, etc.)

Total Budget (A+B+C)	USD 8,385,796	
Resources Available-A	USD 4,055,796	
	UNDP TRAC	USD 181,100
	GoJ	USD 3,709,386
	GWC	USD 121,352
	PIDS	USD 36,843
	Serena/ Pvt Sector	USD 7,115
Parallel Funding-B	UNEP	USD 426,000
	DFID/BRH	USD 150,000
Unfunded Resource -C	USD 3,754,000	

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP (Implementing Partner)
<p>Mr. Irfan Tariq, Director General (Env &CC), Ministry of Climate Change Date and Signature: </p> <p style="text-align: center;">MUHAMMAD IRFAN TARIQ Director General (Env) Ministry of Climate Change Government of Pakistan Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: right;">13/5/19</p>	<p>Ms. Naoko Takasu, Deputy Resident Representative- Programme, United Nations Development Programme Date and Signature: </p> <p style="text-align: right;">13 May 2019</p>

Pakistan is ranked among the top ten disaster prone countries¹ and ranks seventh (7th) on the Global Climate Risk Index². It has been estimated that Pakistan loses up to average of 1.16 percent of its' GDP annually due to natural and human induced disasters³, with flooding alone causing an estimated annual economic impact of 3–4 percent of the federal budget⁴. The geo-physical and changing climatic conditions, and high degrees of exposure and vulnerability contributes to country's higher susceptibility to disasters. Droughts, floods, earthquakes, and landslides are some of the major natural disasters that have hit Pakistan over the years, some on regular basis while others on occasional basis but with a large impact on the economy and population. It is estimated that 136 million people (68 percent of total population) in the country are exposed to the impacts of natural disasters.

Over the past decade, damages and losses resulting from natural disasters in Pakistan have exceeded USD 18 billion. Socio-economic exposure to natural and other forms of disasters increases with transforming demographics and asset base of Pakistan. Growing urbanization, rapid population growth, environmental degradation, and shifting climatic patterns are also among the major contributing factors to the increased exposure and vulnerability to hazards. The fallout of large-scale and recurrent natural and man-made disasters has taken a significant toll on national growth and macro-economic indicators.

Pakistan potentially faces a major climate change challenge. In the last 50 years, the annual mean temperature in Pakistan has increased by roughly 0.5°C. The number of heat wave days per year has increased nearly fivefold in the last 30 years. Annual precipitation has historically shown high variability but has slightly increased in the last 50 years. Sea level along the Karachi coast has risen approximately 10 centimetres in the last century. By the end of this century, the annual mean temperature in Pakistan is expected to rise by 3°C to 5°C for a central global emissions scenario, while higher global emissions may yield a rise of 4°C to 6°C. Average annual rainfall is not expected to have a significant long-term trend but is expected to exhibit large inter-annual variability. Sea-level is expected to rise by a further 60 centimetres by the end of the century and will most likely affect the low-lying coastal areas south of Karachi toward Ketu Bander and the Indus River delta.

Under future climate change scenarios, Pakistan is expected to experience increased variability of river flows due to increased variability of precipitation and the melting of glaciers⁵. Demand for irrigation water may increase due to higher evaporation rates. Pakistan is an agriculture dependant country and agricultural yields are expected to decline and may drive production northward, subject to water availability. Water availability for hydropower generation may decline. Hotter temperatures are likely to increase energy demand due to increased air conditioning requirements. Warmer air and water temperatures may decrease the efficiency of nuclear and thermal power plant generation. Mortality due to extreme heat waves may increase. Urban drainage systems may be further stressed by high rainfall and flash floods. Sea level rise and storm surges may adversely affect coastal infrastructure and livelihoods.

Climate change poses a tremendous risk to the human society as it threatens development gains and undermines the sustainable development efforts, i.e. the implementation of SDGs. climate change has increased the vulnerability to basic rights of people which include the right to health, livelihoods, resources, water & sanitation, education, food security and likewise. And the weakest segments of population remain the most vulnerable to impacts of climate change. It is a fact that women, children, elderly, indigenous people and the disabled undergo a difference in degree of impact and severity of climate change included disasters. it is also established that environmental vulnerabilities also enhance the exposure of womenfolk, elderly, children and PWDs. Especially in disasters, the aforementioned group of individuals becomes highly exposed, e.g. In the Great East Japan Earthquake, the death rate of persons with disabilities was more than double that of persons without disabilities. According to ADB, nearly 160 million children live in high or extremely high drought severity zones- More than 88 % of the existing global burden of disease due to Climate Change occurs in children less than five years of age. An average of 77% of the fatalities in disasters was women, some of whom drowned as a result of not being taught how to swim after Tsunami in 2004. There is reportedly 300% increase in new domestic violence cases after two tropical cyclones hit Tafe Province in Vanuatu in 2011.

The impact of changing climate and variability has also slowed down economic growth, resulting in increased poverty of the marginalized population and increased poverty is directly linked with lack of resilience. Also, in the poor segments of society, the women folk are not only over burdened by domestic work but also remain responsible for activities that ensure provision of daily bread. It is important to basic service delivery, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups within a target population. This includes improvement in basic health service delivery system, education, livelihood diversification, community mobilization and awareness raising.

Pakistan is also highly exposed to geological hazards, especially earthquakes. The coast line of Pakistan has already experienced a disastrous tsunami in 1945 when an earthquake of magnitude 8.0 occurred in the Arabian Sea. Although the population density along

¹Verisk Maplecroft (2016), Natural Hazards Population Exposure Index

² German Watch (2018), Global Climate Risk Index 2018

³ LEAD Pakistan (2015), National Briefing Pakistan – Economic Losses from Disasters

⁴ World Bank (2015), Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment - Options for Consideration Pakistan

⁵ Asian Development Bank (2017), Climate change Profile of Pakistan

the Makran coast was very low even then the casualties were more than 4,000. Karachi, despite being approximately 450 km away from the earthquake's epicentre, faced a 2 m high tide-like waves that affected harbour facilities. Arabian Sea cannot be ignored due to its earthquake risk exposure as Makran subduction zone is located about one hundred kilometres away from the coast. In case of another potential Makran event, Pakistan, India, Iran, Oman and proximate regions will bear a high impact of tsunamis.

A historical study of tsunamis in the Arabian Sea indicates that there remain uncertainties about tsunamis that have affected Pakistan. Large earthquakes have historically occurred along the Makran subduction zone, though not all of them have generated a tsunami. As the Makran subduction zone is located 70 km from the Pakistan coast, it is reported that the 1945 Tsunami hit the coast in less than 20 minutes. Distant tsunamis have not affected Pakistan so far. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami did not reach Pakistan, as Pakistan is located behind the Indian subcontinent where the tsunami originated.

The National Climate Change Policy of 2012 is Pakistan's guiding document on climate change, setting out the goal of achieving climate-resilient development for the country through mainstreaming climate change in the economically and socially vulnerable sectors of the country. Approximately 6% of Pakistan's federal budget during 2010–2014 comprised climate change-related expenditures, predominantly in energy and transport. As described in its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Pakistan intends to reduce up to 20% of its 2030 projected greenhouse gas emissions, subject to availability of international grants to meet the cumulative abatement costs amounting to approximately \$40 billion. The country's adaptation needs have been identified to range between \$7 billion to \$14 billion per year.

UNDP will also be focusing on coastal rural areas of District Malir (parts of the sub districts of Bin Qasim and Ibrahim Hyderi) and West Karachi in Sindh province and main town of district Gwadar in Balochistan province. The total population of these localities is estimated at around 1.5 million and the project will directly benefit 10,000 to 15,000 persons through our community sessions, school preparedness and through forming youth groups for promoting resilience among communities.

The rural communities will get benefit of broader interventions like policy formulation, planning process, effective early warning system and preparedness planning will significantly reduce risks to human lives and loss of property in situations of disaster.

Climate change has been a major concern for Pakistan since the last one decade especially with the increased frequency and intensity of hydro meteorological hazards. The need to invest in climate change adaptation and mitigation has never been greater. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) highlights the significance of climate finance for dealing with climate change especially in the developing countries. The country needs large scale investments to address climate change especially for interventions which prioritize mitigation. Moreover, in view of the current situation and vulnerable natural resources, it is crucial for the government to promote and invest in renewable energy resources. The government needs support in strengthening its technical and financial capacities to meet the emerging needs. Efforts are being made by many stakeholders to address this challenge but the private sector in Pakistan still lags considerably behind. Despite all the efforts and financial resources being spent at various levels, there seems to be a disconnect between priorities and implementation. The proposed UNDP project is positioned to provide the required technical support to the Ministry of Climate change, its partners and other key stakeholders in finding lasting solutions to the climate challenge facing the country.

II. STRATEGY (1/2 PAGE - 3 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

UNDP is a key partner of the Government of Pakistan and has provided extensive support in addressing environmental and climate change related issues over the past. The main objectives of the UNDP's strategy to build climate resilience through its work focuses on:

- Integrating climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable policies into development plans and programs in Pakistan.
- Increasing environment awareness through capacity enhancement at various government levels, demonstrating pilot initiatives, biological and environmental preservation
- Providing risk information, strengthening disaster risk management system in the country and building resilience by contributing towards addressing the key development challenge of tsunami risk reduction and its impacts on the lives and assets of rapidly expanding coastal communities living in three coastal districts
- Addressing development challenges by creating livelihoods and employment opportunities and working towards sustainable natural resource management.
- Protection and empowerment of the vulnerable and marginalized groups of the society e.g., women, children, disabled and the elderly.

Currently, under the UNDP strategic Plan 2018-2022, Outcome 2 (UNDSF Outcome 6), UNDP aims to support the government of Pakistan and its key partners through the following main areas:

- *At the enabling environment level:* UNDP will build on its contributions from previous work by integrating disaster risk management and climate change strategies into national policy frameworks, public finance management systems and implementation mechanisms. UNDP will also provide support to access the national and global resources dedicated to

climate change, DRR and environment, i.e. NDRMF, GCF, GEF, GFDRR.

- *Building Institutional Capacities:* UNDP will help the ministry of finance and provincial finance departments to mainstream climate finance and strengthen institutional planning, budgeting. Moreover, UNDP will support the MOCC and its partners in implementation of integrated DRM and climate change actions. It will also assist in strengthening the capacities of national and provincial disaster management authorities to work in high risk areas.
- *Supporting the Government at the Community level (contributing to Outcome 1 of UNDP-SP 2018-2022):* UNDP will target areas with high levels of poverty and high exposure to climate change risks. UNDP will address these development challenges by creating livelihoods and employment opportunities, strengthen resilience, promoting climate change adaptation and working towards sustainable natural resource management. UNDP will also apply its environmental screening methodology⁶ to identify and manage risks, and strengthen achievement of positive development outcomes, including gender equality and women's empowerment. UNDP will also pursue recovery activities that promote rehabilitation and resilience and build local partnerships in areas most affected by displacement.

The project will also support the Government of Pakistan in realizing its targets to achieve the sustainable development goals agenda. UNDP will build on its previous work which has been delivered strategic development results. Some key achievements note include; formulation of the National CC policy and implementation framework, preparation and approval of the energy conservation bill, access to the Green Climate Fund. Under disaster risk reduction portfolio, UNDP will assist, National Development Management Authority (NDMA), Sindh and Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) and other stakeholders for initiating a policy discourse on existing capacity and institutional arrangement of different agencies involved in disaster risk preparedness and response in the coastal areas.

The phase-I of the project was implemented in the previous Country Programme (2013-2017) and the implementation experience and the lessons learnt has led us to revise our strategy in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Apart from working on limited thematic areas during the phase-I, the project will now have an enhanced scope of work with cross cutting areas of more strategic partnership, innovation and gender mainstreaming. The project has now incorporated best practices and lessons learned over the phase-I and has incorporated into the upcoming phase that will inform us about our improved methodology in addressing water issues, energy programme, capacity building of institutions, engagement with private sector, government and academia.

The key thematic areas pursued under this project include the following:

- UNDP shall focus on the energy scarcity issue of the country as Pakistan faces severe energy crisis with project initiative like *Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All)*. The National Action Plan for SE4All has been approved. NAP of SE4All is a document that analyses the approximate energy demand of the country; exploring the renewable resources as sources of sustainable energy; formulating ways for adequate energy access to the general public; analysing the gap between the energy demand and supply whilst addressing that gap. The document outlines the possible steps that can be taken at all government levels- federal, provincial and local level to provide efficient, accessible and sustainable energy to the citizens.
- Tackling water scarcity issue of Pakistan through pilot projects like 'Innovative approaches to Integrated Water Resources Management in Balochistan' shall be replicated in other parts of the province through bilateral cooperation with the interested donors such as the Government of China and Asian Development Bank.
- UNDP, in collaboration with the Italian Development Cooperation, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, Centre for Climate Research and Development (CCRD) and the government of Pakistan, have carried out an extensive research on the 'Vulnerabilities of Pakistan's Water Sector to the Impacts of Climate Change'. This study attempts to identify the gaps in the water demand and supply and highlights the actions that can be taken to address the water scarcity issue of the country.
- UNDP shall work on the Climate-Refugee concept in Pakistan as thousands of vulnerable communities migrate or plan to migrate from the high-risk areas due to changing climatic patterns and dwindling natural resources, seeking promising socio-economic opportunities.
- Exploring innovative solutions to manage climate related data and risk information on country level, whilst leveraging technology to achieve national climate resilience objectives.
- Improving waste management (types/explain) of the country; focusing on the most polluted areas in Karachi and utilizing the waste to explore renewable energy sources like bio fuel. The project E-Waste aims at partnering with the local waste

⁶ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-standards.html>

management authorities of Karachi and establishing three waste to energy power plants at landfill sites (Gond Pass, JamChoko and Dhabeji) to produce energy which can be transferred to households or industries, thus effective utilization of the organic waste to generate energy i.e. electricity/biogas.

- UNDP will closely work with national, provincial and district governments for promoting policy and legal instruments and instilling tsunami risk preparedness through enhancing institutional capacity of concerned authorities and departments through training and research that will lead towards development of relevant policy frameworks as the key result. UNDP will assist, National Development Management Authority (NDMA), Sindh and Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) and other stakeholders for initiating policy discourse on existing capacity and institutional arrangement of different agencies involved in disaster risk preparedness and response in the coastal areas. UNDP will establish youth groups in selected villages/ settlement in all three project districts and evacuation drills will be organized in schools and in health facilities by simulating earthquake and tsunami scenarios.
- UNDP will also prioritize building partnerships with the grass root organizations, academia and research institutions, civil society and private sector.
- UNDP will continue its existing partnership with the private sector companies like Coca Cola in water conservation related initiatives.

Theory of Change

The proposed project interventions will contribute towards building resilience at all levels through a comprehensive and inclusive approach, which will involve support to policy advocacy, capacity enhancement and technical support and empowering of local communities.

The outputs of the projects presented in this proposal shall enable UNDP in achieving national priorities that are aligned to vision 2025, SDGs and SFDRR. The project is also aligned to UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021), UNSDF Outcome 6 (UNDP CPD Outcome 2). The Outputs of the proposed project mostly comprise of capacity development and technical assistance in managing climate risks in highly vulnerable and marginalized population groups. The project is also expected to enhance the socioeconomic conditions of the beneficiaries, most importantly of vulnerable groups through activities aimed at enhancing their adaptation and mitigation capacities.

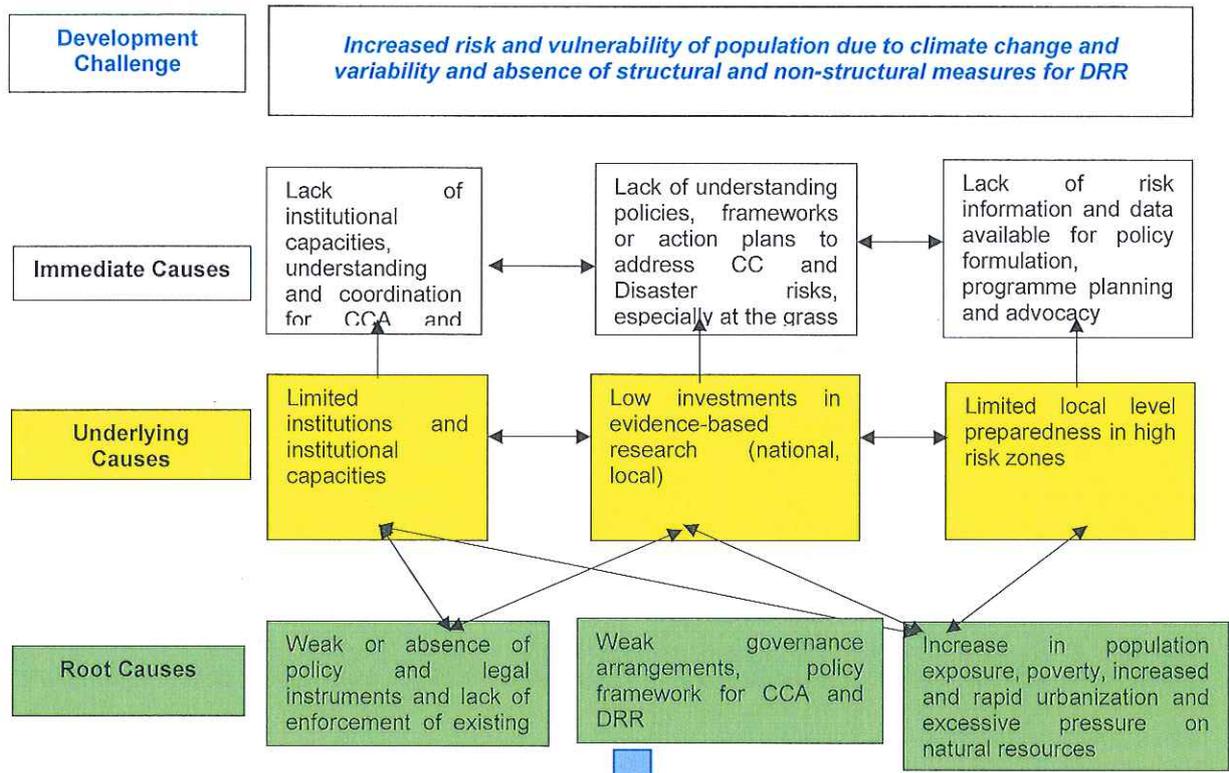
The theory of change shall be analysed with respect to use of efficient resources for all the planned interventions; accordingly, innovation element shall be incorporated for various technologies focusing on local based solutions that will have an impact on overall cost-effectiveness.

The project shall also focus on developing synergies with other projects of UNDP and shall incorporate lessons and knowledge into the strategy with the aim of saving resources, avoid duplication and increasing impact of the ongoing interventions.

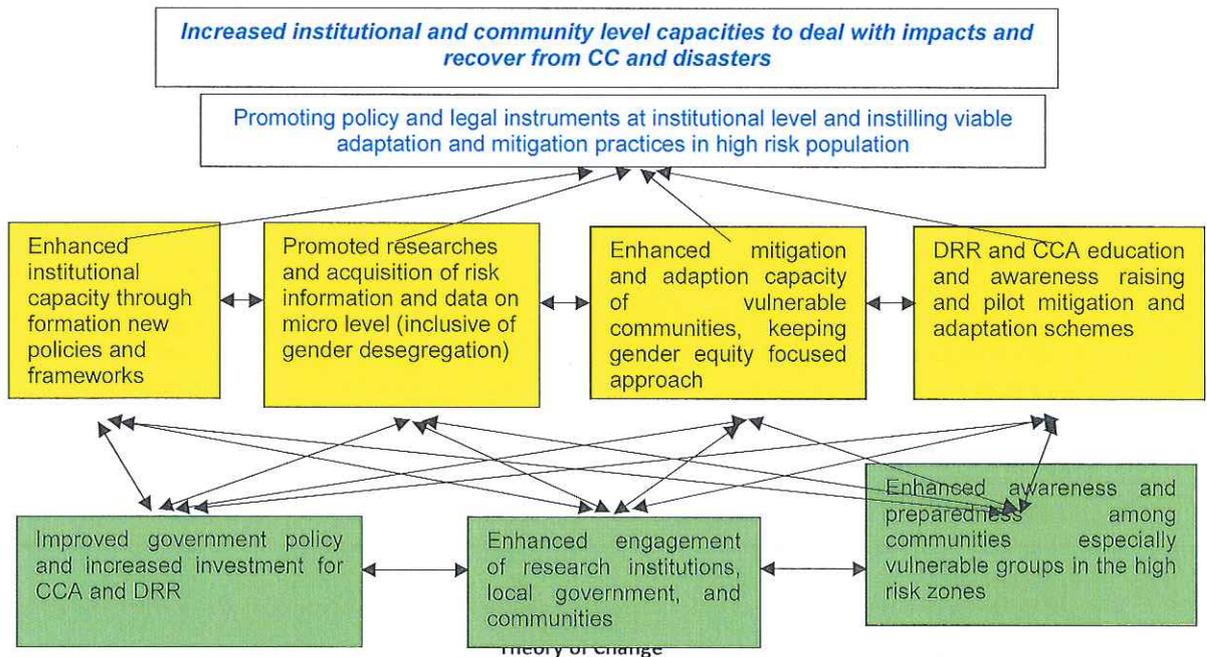
The theory of change applies through the following assumption:

- Providing risk information, data and evidence-based research in the context of climate change and its impacts, which will provide basis for policy reforms, formulation of frameworks & strategies, advocacy, education and awareness of key stakeholders especially communities. The provision of risk information will also enable prioritization of interventions, their scope and targeting of most vulnerable populations.
- Building institutional capacities of government on federal, provincial and local level, especially mainstreaming climate risk management in key sectors will allow for improved programmes and diverse strategies. This will not only strengthen capacities on government level but will also lead to increased investment through building new partnerships, especially with the private sector. The support will also build on the process of mainstreaming climate change adaptation and risk management in other key sectors, i.e. water, energy, agriculture and health.
- Support to advance forecast, early warning and information management practices will enable timely planning and execution of appropriate mitigation measures.
- Involvement of the vulnerable groups as agents of change will encourage participation of all, especially women folk as a high-risk group. 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 aimed at CC adaptation and mitigation will also improve socio-economic conditions of the communities. The interventions will help generate livelihood and income generating opportunities for people which definitely 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.

Problem Pathway



Solution Pathway



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5-5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Expected Results

The project is designed based on lessons learnt from implementation of CCAM I. The proposed project interventions are in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, UNSDF, CPD and priorities of the GOP and are envisaged to strengthen institutions, vulnerable communities, facilitate knowledge exchange and result in enhanced capacities and cooperation among the key stakeholders. Specifically, the activities proposed under this project are expected to result in informed and efficient management of climate risks. The proposed

activities will be implemented in all provinces and regions, with a focus on areas and population groups that are most vulnerable to impacts of climate change. The project beneficiaries include people who are most vulnerable to climate change and climate induced disasters. Moreover, these also include key government ministries and departments at federal and provincial level. For example, the work related to DRR encourages enhancement of social resilience through investing in disaster risk prevention and reduction and it will also help government and other institutions in prioritization investment for coastal resilience as per Priority 3 of Sendai Framework Disaster Risk Reduction.

Gender mainstreaming in all projects and activities will be ensured to empower women and to strengthen project delivery. Detailed gender analysis will be conducted for each individual project to address gender related concerns. Maximum participation of women will be encouraged at the community level and a significant number of women beneficiaries will be involved in , community-based adaptation & mitigation, capacity building and awareness/education d activities, to specifically benefit women.

Project Output 1: Increased institutional capacity of the government and key stakeholders to address climate change and disaster risk reduction

The output focuses on support to key government institutions that are involved in policy and planning related work on climate risk management. The output will support the implementation of priorities that have been identified in national climate change and disaster policies and plans and formation of national action plan on climate change. In addition, the support will be extended to capacity enhancement of stakeholders and to mainstream climate risk management in development planning & budgeting process at the federal and provincial levels. In addition, the output entails identification of climate hotspots through comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessment, as well as development of tools to allow for optimal use of risk information for informed planning and decision-making in the future. This will also contribute to enhancement of national technical agencies to undertake the assessments, building on existing data and capacities.

Project Output 2: Improved measures towards climate change adaptation and mitigation which promote sustainable use of natural resources and includes disaster risk reduction

The marginalized and at-risk communities are most affected by the impacts of climate change and natural disaster, have resulted in further deterioration of their existing socio-economic conditions. Community-based adaptation, risk management or related development work has not only been highlighted as a priority in the NCCP, the NDMP but also in international frameworks such as the SFDRR, and SDGs. Some of the interventions for community level work include adaptation of natural resource management practices, drought risk management, management of hydro-meteorological hazards, solid waste management, introduction of climate smart agriculture practices, introduction of clean energy systems and water resource management.

Moreover, the proposed adaption measures under this output are not only community focused but also include development of linkages with academia and research institutions, strengthening public private partnerships for sustainable development, building on international and regional cooperation for knowledge exchange.

Another important highlight of this output is to raise awareness of masses and educate them about climate change, it's impacts and how best to adapt to the changes.

The environmental and social risks associated with the proposed interventions are low. However, if any risks emerge during the implementation phase, the project will be responsible to address the issues by using the risk mitigating measure as defined in project risk log. The project interventions are envisaged to target areas (selected districts of Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan) where the marginalized groups are left out from the decision-making process and lack access to basic services. Citizen's engagement will particularly be ensured, prioritizing the marginalized and most vulnerable groups that include women, children, elderly and physically challenged. 30-40 % inclusion of the aforementioned will be ensured to address the gaps which instigate breach of their basic rights. Moreover, maximum participation of women from communities will be the key focus since they bear the brunt of climate change induced impacts. Women will be engaged though effective social mobilization campaign, customised trainings on adaptation and mitigation and inclusion of women in decision making process at various engagement levels such as engagement at the village level, valley level, district level and provincial level accordingly.

Resources Required Achieving the Expected Results

- The project shall acquire human resources as per the needs of thematic interventions. These resources may include consultants, international technical staff (part time) and a dedicated project core staff.
- The project will be located at UNDP CO but can have field offices if required; the operational costs are included in the budgeting.

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

Partnerships

UNDP has a track record of programme implementation in the field of CCA and DRR, dating back to 2007 and UNDP has close working relationship with the ministry of Climate Change and NDMA. Also, UNDP has worked extensively with the planning commission of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Water and Power, the private sector, academia & research institutions and development actors. UNDP has provided support not only to government departments but have also been a close partner of local communities across Pakistan. UNDP has facilitated extensive donor coordination among UN agencies and government counterparts and has also enabled engagement of international expertise. The proposed project shall engage its key partners and will seek new ones during its course of time. The project shall also work in close collaboration with development partners working in its area of operations to ensure cohesion among programmes and avoid duplication of efforts.

For implementing Strengthening tsunami and earthquake preparedness in coastal areas of Pakistan, UNDP will build upon its existing partnership with various stakeholders that have identified below as their specific role and need in the project;

At the federal level, the project will be collaborating with NDMA for introduction/modification of upstream policy, procedure and system related arrangements. At the provincial level, Sindh and Baluchistan PDMAs will play the lead role in bringing policy and procedural changes at the provincial government level as well as facilitating the project activities in the provinces and districts.

At local level, UNDP will involve district authorities and department at implementation level through engaging them community outreach, execution of interventions related to community early warning, evacuation drills, search & rescue trainings, school safety, and retrofitting. District Authorities of Karachi, Malir (Sindh) and Gwadar (Baluchistan) will assist the project in coordinating and facilitating the interventions at the district/community level.

National Seismic Monitoring and Tsunami Early Warning Centre (NSM & TEWC) under Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) is operational since November 2008 and has been working on providing tsunami warnings whenever there is a tsunami threat to Pakistan coast and in the region. PMD will be among key stakeholders for national and sub-national activities proposed in the project.

NED University, Karachi, is Pakistan's flagship engineering institution and is known for producing high quality scientific research. These are the results of sustained efforts the university has made over the years towards faculty development, and creativity and innovation. In partnership with NED University, the project will undertake a detail earthquake and tsunami risk assessment of two selected districts of the project. The assessment will measure extent of impacts on human life through modelling of different heights of tsunami wave at least 03 kilometres inland on coastal belt. The proposed project districts (Malir and Karachi West) are thickly populated where average elevation above-sea level is less than 1 meter at many places.

Risks and Assumptions

The project has been designed based on the following preconditions and assumptions:

- Requisite technical and institutional capacity and skills will be available throughout the implementation.
- Support and commitment of international development community for environmental sustainability and climate risk management will remain a high priority.
- Peacetime will prevail in the country and security/political situation will improve, allowing for implementation of the proposed interventions.
- No major disaster event will strike during the implementation of the project.
 - There is a risk of delay in project activities due to unforeseen circumstances e.g. delay in hiring and joining of staff & Individual consultants, establishing project management unit, timely delivery by these consultants, delay in responses from government counterparts and country's political issues like sit in protests etc.

The following key areas of risk may have a negative impact on the achievement of desired results:

Capacity constraints, both technical and institutional: This may pose a serious constraint and risk to the project. Considering the lack of capacities and expertise of government departments especially at local level, capacity enhancement has been proposed as a key

area in the project and thus institutional capacity assessment needs will be assessed on regular basis and appropriate measures shall be taken for each thematic area relevant for this project.

Security and Political Risks: The political situation in the country or any parts of the country can deteriorate rapidly due to instability therefore strong working relationship with the government departments at all levels is proposed. In case of a situation where UNDP cannot participate in project implementation, partner government counterpart shall be responsible for timely and efficient delivery of activities. Moreover, due to the scope of project's activities and geographic coverage, rigorous coordination with the security unit will be ensured to enable MOSS compliance. Security unit will be involved to conduct periodic assessment and spot checks as per the country security plan and SRM.

Funding Constraints: Resource mobilization targets may not be met as per projections which could slow down the progress. Multiple donors shall be engaged in the project to mobilize non-core funding. Also, partnership with government and private sector shall also be strengthened in this phase of the project to support financial sustainability.

Natural disasters and climate hazards: Natural disasters especially hydro-meteorological catastrophes pose a significant threat which will be addressed through strengthened early warning and risk management arrangements. Strengthened policy frameworks and institutional capacities will enhance Government's willingness to invest in long-term climate risk management.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project will be implemented through strong coordination the relevant government ministries and departments and non-government implementing 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 in Gilgit-Baltistan Region, South Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Primarily communities which are marginalized and most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability. 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 so that transparency, accountability and a high level of delivery is ensured.
- The UNDP Social and Environmental Screening template (SES) will be completed and grievance redressal mechanisms and environmental management frameworks will be designed for all interventions having sever and moderate social and environmental impacts.

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.

Knowledge

The project shall develop various knowledge products which will target specific audiences. As part of institutional strengthening the project shall focus on development of policy documents, strategies, implementation frameworks, guidelines and capacity enhancement documents. Evidence based researches 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 promo for promotion of knowledge and awareness of masses on climate risk management. The project shall have a comprehensive communications strategy that will target all concerned stakeholders

Innovation

The project will focus on maximum involvement of women and other vulnerable groups as climate change has clearly shown to have more impact on womenfolk than others. The project will pilot resilience building activities that will involve an inclusive implementation process that will target simplifying processes in order to address development challenges and prioritize solutions. Risk information will be made available to the key stakeholders especially communities so that they agree to modify their current practices to cope with the impacts. Pilots will include activities such as climate smart agricultural practices, alternative energy solutions, solid waste management solutions, watershed management and likewise.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The proposed project has been formulated based on lessons learnt and from best practices of previous initiatives and priorities of UNDP and the Government of Pakistan. Sustainability and scaling up of activities shall be built in the exit strategy and will specifically target national ownership. The activities proposed shall be well coordinated and integrated within the government's system of development programmes. Also mainstreaming of climate risk management in key sectors is likely to contribute to increased resilience through all development programmes. The government cost sharing in the form of funding from annual development plans of government once UNDP funded has withdrawn will not only promote long term sustainability but also ownership by the government.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES -2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

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 is clearly evident 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 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 project 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 CCCAM Phase I and similar projects. the cost implications for fluctuations in foreign exchange have been estimated and factored-in the project budget.

Project Management

The proposed project is aligned to Strategic Plan, UNSDF outcome 6, and CPD outcome 2. The project management will be driver by issues, priorities and solutions which have been derived from best practices from previous work. The project will be implemented through UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM). 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.

A Project Board (PB) will guide and advise the implementation of the project. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by UNDP Resident Representative with EAD and including representatives from the relevant ministries/departments including MoCC. The board will guide the project on policy and strategic matters and oversee implementation. The board will meet once on annual basis and a session may be called on a need basis.

To ensure smooth implementation of all activities and help achieve the objectives and results set by the project, the UNDP's ECCU has a dedicated team comprising of an International Climate Change Technical Expert, a Programme Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Finance & Administration Associate. The technical specialist will be supervised by Assistant Resident Representative, Environment and Climate Change Unit, while working under the overall guidance of Deputy Resident Representative Programme and Resident Representative Country Director.

For the implementation of strengthening tsunami and earthquake preparedness component, a designated project team will be based in Karachi and will be supported by DRR National Project Coordinator, Chief Technical Specialist (international part time) and a

Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. The project office will be located in Karachi (Sindh), where bulk of the activities will be implemented. The overall decision-making during project implementation, including financial accountability will rest with UNDP.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK ⁷										
UNSDP Outcome 6/CPD Outcome 2: By 2022, the resilience of the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, is increased by addressing natural and other disasters, including climate change adaptation measures and the sustainable management of cultural and natural resources										
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Strengthening resilience to shock and crisis.										
Project title: Institutional Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation – II Atlas Project Number: 00075411										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁸	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		FINAL
Output 1: Increased institutional capacity of the government and key stakeholders to address climate change and disaster risk reduction	1.1 Number of climate change policies/plans/strategies developed and implemented at national and provincial level	Policy, plan or strategy documents, progress reports	1 (National policy on climate change and national action plan on sustainable energy for all)	2018	1 (national action plan developed)	2 (National Action Plan implemented, one sector specific plans developed)	1 (National Action Plan implemented, one sector specific plan developed)	2 (National Action Plan implemented, one sector specific plan developed)	6 (1 National Action Plan developed & implemented and 4 sector specific plans & strategies)	project monitoring visits and reports, assessments, evaluations & survey reports

⁷ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁸ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

	<p>1.2: Extent to which disaster and climate-risk management is integrated in key sectors such as development planning, environment, water resource management, health, education</p> <p>Scale: 1 = Not at all, (0%) 2 = to a very partial extent, (upto 20%) 3=to some extent; (21-50%) 4= to a significant extent; (51-85%)</p>	<p>Progress reports, meeting minutes, sectoral plans</p>	<p>Scale 2</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>Scale 3</p>	<p>Scale 3</p>	<p>Scale 4</p>	<p>Scale 4</p>	<p>Scale 4</p>	<p>project monitoring visits and reports, assessments, evaluations & survey reports</p>
	<p>1.3: Extent to which data is collected including detailed geographical coverage and disaggregation (gender, vulnerable groups, and youth</p> <p>Scale: 1. Not adequately 2. Very partially 3. Partially 4. Largely</p>	<p>Database and data analysis reports, progress reports</p>	<p>Scale 1</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>Scale 2</p>	<p>Scale 3</p>	<p>Scale 3</p>	<p>Scale 4</p>	<p>Scale 4</p>	<p>Monitoring visits, observations, assessments, evaluation and surveys, feedback from stakeholders</p>
	<p>1.4. Number of national and subnational stakeholders (Government departments such as NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, PMD, PRCS; also CBO's and academic institutions), in districts of Sindh and Balochistan, have increased capacities on tsunami risk reduction</p>	<p>Progress reports, training reports, training attendance, training modules</p>	<p>0 (capacity on coastal tsunami is negligible)</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>1 (NDMA, 2XPDMA, NED University, PMD)</p>	<p>2 (2x DDMA's, IFRC, PRCS, 3x CBO's)</p>	<p>No Target</p>	<p>No Target</p>	<p>3 (tsunami policy guidelines, tsunami, earthquake risk assessment and school safety guidelines)</p>	<p>project monitoring visits and reports, assessments, evaluations & survey reports</p>

Output 2:		GOP Records, project completion reports and programme data	273,000 (4x institutions and 269,000 beneficiaries)	2018	31,501	26,701	36,501	42,002	136,705	project monitoring visits and reports, assessments, evaluations & survey reports
Improved measures towards climate change adaptation and mitigation which promote sustainable use of natural resources and includes disaster risk reduction	<p>2.1: Number of relevant stakeholders and institutions benefitting from UNDP thematic interventions</p> <p>a. # of stakeholders benefitting from provision of clean drinking water</p> <p>b. # of stakeholders benefitting from energy access</p> <p>c. # of institutions benefitting from improved financial mechanisms</p>				<p>a. 30,000</p> <p>b. 1,500</p> <p>c. 1</p>	<p>a. 25,000</p> <p>b. 1,200</p> <p>c. 1</p>	<p>a. 35,000</p> <p>b. 1,500</p> <p>c. 1</p>	<p>a. 40,000</p> <p>b. 2,000</p> <p>c. 2</p>		
	<p>2.2: Number of social service facilities (education and health) capacitated (through trainings and DRR planning) to withstand tsunami and earthquake risks in selected communities of three selected coastal districts of Sindh and Balochistan</p>	Progress report, school plans, DRR and evacuation plans for education and health facilities	0 (0 schools + 0 hospitals)	2018	30 (25 schools + 5 hospitals) in 10 communities of each district	60 (50 schools + 10 hospitals) in 20 communities in each district	No Target	No Target	90 social service facilities (75 schools +15 hospitals) in 30 communities	Monitoring visits, observations, assessments, evaluation and surveys, feedback from stakeholders
	<p>2.3: Number of gender sensitive and disabled friendly structural tsunami risk mitigation interventions (mangrove plantations, tsunami resistant model structures, tsunami evacuation sites) in three selected coastal districts of Sindh and Balochistan are established</p>	Progress reports, MoUs, LOAs	0	2018	0 (No activity in first year)	34 (1+19 +14)	No Target	No Target	34(100 hectares of mangrove plantations, 19 tsunami resistant model structures and 14 tsunami evacuation sites)	Monitoring visits, observations, assessments, evaluation and surveys, feedback from stakeholders

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	MOCC, NDMA, IFRC, PMD, PDMA's of Sindh and Balochistan	10,000 USD
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.	MOCC, NDMA, IFRC, PMD, PDMA's of Sindh and Balochistan	5000 USD
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		5000 USD
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss	Specify frequency (i.e., at least 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.	MOCC, NDMA, Donors, EAD, IFRC, PMD, PDMA's of Sindh and Balochistan	2000 USD

	opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.		
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Evaluation Plan⁹

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Midterm Review	No	Outcome 3	CPD Outcome 2	January 2021	UNDP, GoP	Project
Terminal Evaluation	No	Outcome 3	CPD Outcome 2	December 2022	UNDP, GoP	Project

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ¹⁰11

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 AND INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description Amount
Output 1: Increased institutional capacity of the government and key stakeholders to address climate change and disaster risk reduction	1.1: National Action Plan for Climate change is developed	25,000	-	-	-	UNDP/MOCC	TRAC	25,000
	1.2: Mainstreaming CC into national planning and budgeting system	150,000	-	-	-	UNDP/MOCC	DFID/UNDP BRH	150,000

⁹ Optional, if needed

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ 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.

<p>Output 2: Improved measures towards climate change adaptation and mitigation which promote sustainable use of natural resources and includes disaster risk reduction</p>	1.3: Support to implement National Action Plan on Sustainable Energy for All	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRAC	3,000
	1.4. Tsunami policy and institutional support at national and sub-national level	312,500	447,500	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Government of Japan	860,000
	2.1: Solid Waste Management to be implemented in 02 selected sites	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	TBC	30,000
	2.2: Drought risk management Baluchistan	TBC								
	2.3: Initiative on Integrated Water Resource Management		200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	TBC	400,000
	2.4: Promoting green energy to mitigate climate change	35,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	PIDSA	35,770
	2.5: Develop linkages with academia to promote research on climate change	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	TRAC	12,000
	2.6: Improved access to sustainable energy in rural areas of Pakistan	tbc								
	2.7: Mass awareness and education on CC adaptation with interested entities	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	TBC	10,000
	2.8: Created partnerships to ensure better management of natural resources	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	TBC/UNDP	20,000
2.9: Institutional support to improve capacity of key stakeholders at national and international forums	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	TRAC	40,000	

	2.10: Implementation of international protocols and conventions at national level in collaboration with other agencies	176,000	150,000	100,000	-	MOCC	UNEP	426,000
	2.11: Conservation of wildlife endangered species	6,545	0	0		MoCC	Private Sector/Sere na Hotel	6,545
	2.12: Manage New World: Inclusive Sustainable Development Initiatives	185,243 2,000	-	-	-	UNDP	GWC	185,243 2,000
	2.13: Development/Update of Pakistan Glaciers Inventory		1,288,000	-	-	UNDP	AICS	1,288,000
	2.14: Climate Change and Persons with Disabilities	12,000	400,000	450,000	518,000	UNDP	Adaptation Fund	1,380,000
	2.15: Communities and educational and health facilities capacitated to withstand tsunami and earthquake risks through trainings and DRR planning	231,666	1,258,334	400,000		UNDP	Government of Japan	1,890,000
Evaluation (as relevant)								
	Staff Salaries	51,100	10,000	0	10,000	UNDP	TRAC	71,100
	Travel (ECCU)	133,600	148,800	15,200		UNDP	GOJ	297,600
	Travel (Tsunami)	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	UNDP	TRAC	45,000
	DPC	14,850	19,800	4,950		UNDP	GOJ	39,600
	DPC	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	UNDP	TRAC	175,000
	Communication & Audio Visual	42,044	52,555	10,511		UNDP	GOJ	105,110
	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	UNDP	TRAC	8,000
	Rental & Maintenance	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	UNDP	TRAC	60,000
	Rental & Maintenance	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP	TRAC	40,000
	Rental & Maintenance	48,288	60,288	12,000		UNDP	GOJ	120,576
	Maint and Opr of Transport Equipment	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	UNDP	TRAC	14,000

Security Cost		12,150	16,200	4,050		UNDP	GOJ		32,400
Training Cost		25,960	33,960	8,000		UNDP	GOJ		67,920
Office running Cost		7,706	10,706	3,000		UNDP	GOJ		21,411
GMS		66,301	163,851	44,617	-		GOJ		274,769
		1,043	34,784	39,130	45,043		Ad. Fund		120,000
		-	112,000				AICS		112,000
		1,073				UNDP	PIDSA		1073
		570					Pvt Sector		570
		16,109					GWC		16,108
Total		1,660,518	4,534,777	1,404,458	786,043				8,385,796
TOTAL									8,385,796

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Explain the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in governing and managing the project. While an example diagram is below, it is not required to follow this diagram exactly. A project can be jointly governed with other projects, for example, through a national steering sub-committee linked to Results Groups under the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures for countries adopting the Delivering as One approach.

Minimum requirements for a project's governance arrangements include stakeholder representation (i.e., UNDP, national partners, beneficiary representatives, donors, etc.) with authority to make decisions regarding the project. Describe how target groups will be engaged in decision making for the project, to ensure their voice and participation. The project's management arrangements must include, at minimum, a project manager and project assurance that advises the project governance mechanism. This section should specify the minimum frequency the governance mechanism will convene (i.e., at least annually).

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

[NOTE: The following section is required for all project documents, and contains the general provisions and alternative texts for the different types of implementation modalities for individual projects. Select one option from each the legal context and risk management standard clauses and include these in your project document under the Legal Context and Risk Management Standard Clauses headings]

LEGAL CONTEXT STANDARD CLAUSES

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

RISK MANAGEMENT STANDARD CLAUSES

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]¹² [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹³ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via

¹² To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹³ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, 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. The Implementing Partner shall: (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. 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.
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ANNEX [2]. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Institutional Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation-II
2. Project Number	00087334
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Pakistan

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project focuses on strengthening capacities of the institutions and marginalized local communities that are remote, highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change and disasters. The proposed interventions focus on building climate resilience at all levels which is envisioned to promote inclusive and sustainable development in climate change management. Moreover, the interventions will enable communities in adaptation practices which include economic growth on local level, diversification of livelihoods and increasing coping capacities. The project will also provide the key stakeholders with risk information regarding climate change to allow them to plan accordingly and prioritize short, medium and long-term actions. The information on risks and how to manage them will also be shared with masses for the purpose of education and awareness.

Briefly describe in the space below, how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project will have focus on gender sensitive planning and implementation to ensure the highest gains are made for gender equity. Women are equal stakeholders when it comes to managing the risks from climate change. Women will be involved at all stages of project execution, i.e. planning, implementation and monitoring. Since women are the most affected by climate change so 40-50% of the project beneficiaries will be women, especially within communities where the infrastructures will be built, and livelihoods diversification activities will be executed. Women will also be fully involved in capacity building, education and awareness activities so that the knowledge and information is conditioned in the future generations.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project is expected to have extremely limited environmental impacts. Accordingly, it is not necessary to undertake an environmental and social impact assessment. The project activities focus on institutional strengthening which will provide support in building policy and programme areas, this will also enable government departments and relevant stakeholders to undertake climate risk management in an efficient manner. The activities to be implemented on local and community level will have significant environmental

benefits as they include interventions such as solid waste management, water resource management, biodiversity conservation, providing risk information and education, sustainable & clean energy, drought risk management etc.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p> <p>Risk Description</p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p> <p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p> <p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p>
<p>Risk 1: Restrict basic services to marginalized groups or persons</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project is working in areas where some marginalized groups or persons may not get access to the provision of basic services such as water due to lack of information or limited access</p>	<p>The project shall reach out to the communities as a whole and will ensure to include all the people of the area to know about our intervention and shall involve community in identifying those people who have limited access and may be left out to access the basic services. The community social mobilization aspect will cater to this.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Exclusion of marginalized groups from decision making process</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project will carry out interventions in the areas where there is a chance that some marginalized groups are missed out from the decision-making process.</p>	<p>The project will ensure effective social mobilization and will establish community organizations that will represent each segment of their community and thus will ensure inclusion of all marginalized groups or people in the decision-making process including women, youth, senior citizens and other vulnerable groups.</p>

Risk 3: Capacity constraints (Technical and institutional)	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	There is a risk that office bearers do not deliver the envisioned outcome of the project due to lack of coordination, capacity or willingness.	The project shall exercise comprehensive planning for its execution and will ensure involvement of key stakeholders. Where necessary, awareness and training tools shall be used to enhance their capacities to deliver results.
Risk 4: Provision of rights to right holders	I = 3 P = 2	Low	There are possibilities that potentially affected stakeholders, for instance PWDs, and marginalized groups are excluded from decisions making processes.	The project has identified PWDs as a separate thematic area in which proper steps will be followed prior to execution of any activities to ensure that their consent is taken into consideration. Likewise, a similar approach will be followed to ensure that all stakeholders including marginalized groups are thoroughly engaged and included in decision making processes.
Risk 5: Ground water extraction	I = 2 P = 2	Low	One of the proposed project interventions is to provide safe drinking water to communities who do not have access to it. This will utilize the available surface water (e.g. springs) and ground water.	The project realizes that excess water shall not be extracted from any source. The proposed interventions will therefore focus on filtration of the already available water sources.
Risk 6: Project outcome are vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change	I=2 P=2	Low	There will be multiple interventions in various thematic areas therefore the overall outcome may be susceptible to climate change impacts	The policy related work, development and implementation on the National Action Plan on climate change may be executed in letter and spirit to mitigate the risk.
QUESTION4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)				
Low Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Moderate Risk <input type="checkbox"/>				
High Risk <input type="checkbox"/>				
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply				
Comments				

	Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The participation of women and youth in project activities/interventions is a focus in the programme. This is to ensure that they are also empowered to make decisions and benefit as a result of project interventions.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The activities will benefit biodiversity and natural resource management.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project is designed to provide the stakeholders with enhanced capacity to manage climate change induced risks.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Activities that focus on watershed management, NRM, solid waste management, clean energy etc, will increase benefits for communities that will have long term positive impacts
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

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

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Check-list Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁴	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No

¹⁴ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	Yes
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		No
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁵ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		No
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No

¹⁵In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		No
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect, and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		No
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹⁶	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		No
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No

¹⁶ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

OVERALL PROJECT				
EXEMPLARY (5) ◎◎◎◎◎	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ◎◎◎◎○	SATISFACTORY (3) ◎◎◎○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ◎◎○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ◎○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.
DECISION				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROVE – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • DISAPPROVE – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted. 				
RATING CRITERIA				
STRATEGIC				
<p>1. Does the project's Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 2: The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time but is backed by limited evidence. • 1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>			3	2
			1	Evidence Page no 5 of the Project document
<p>The theory of change is applied by providing risk information and evidence-based research which will provide basis for policy reforms, formulation of frameworks & strategies, advocacy, education and awareness of key stakeholders especially communities. Also, building institutional capacities of government on federal, provincial and local level, especially mainstreaming climate risk management in key sectors will allow for improved programmes and diverse strategies. The theory of change will also provide basis of support to advance forecast, early warning and information management practices that will enable timely planning and execution of appropriate mitigation measures. The involvement of the vulnerable groups as agents of change will encourage participation of all, especially women folk as a high-risk group. Strengthening partnerships among various stakeholders, particularly involvement of private sector will promote sustainable</p>				

<p>resource availability and ownership. The community level interventions aimed at CC adaptation and mitigation will also improve socio-economic conditions of the communities. The interventions will help generate livelihood and income generating opportunities for people which will definitely improve the resilience.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 172 320 577">3</td> <td data-bbox="284 577 320 728">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="284 728 320 801">1</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		<p>2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹⁷ as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas¹⁸; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan. <p>The project is aligned with the UNDP strategic Plan 2018-2022, Outcome 2 (UNDSF Outcome 6), UNDP aims to support the government of Pakistan and its key partners by enabling environment level, building Institutional Capacities and supporting the Government at the Community level (coordinated with Outcome 1 of UNDP-SP 2018-2022) however the project RRF has not adopted any RRF indicator.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RELEVANT</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="890 172 927 577">3</td> <td data-bbox="890 577 927 728">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="890 728 927 801">1</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		<p>3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board)<i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i>
3	2												
1													
3	2												
1													

¹⁷1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building
¹⁸sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

<p>change in the prodoc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p> <p>The weakest segments of population remain the most vulnerable to impacts of climate change. It is a fact that women, children, elderly, indigenous people and the disabled undergo a difference in degree of impact and severity of climate change included disasters. It is also established that environmental vulnerabilities also enhance the exposure of womenfolk, elderly, children and PWDs.</p>
<p>3 2</p>	<p>4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives. 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives. 1: There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>
<p>Evidence In page 5 under result and partnership of the project document</p>	<p>The project is designed based on lessons learnt from implementation of CCAM 1. The proposed project interventions are in line with the UNSDF, CPD and priorities of the GOP and are envisaged to strengthen institutions, vulnerable communities, facilitate knowledge exchange and result in enhanced capacities and cooperation among the key stakeholders. Specifically, the activities proposed under this project are expected to result in informed and efficient management of climate risks.</p>
<p>3 2</p>	<p>5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>) 2: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>)
<p>Evidence In page 7 under stakeholder engagement and also SESP document</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>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. The project will have focus on gender sensitive planning and implementation to ensure the highest gains are made for gender equity. Women are equal stakeholders when it comes to managing the risks from climate change. Women will be involved at all stages of project execution, i.e. planning, implementation and monitoring. Since women are the most affected by climate change so 40-50% of the project beneficiaries will be women, especially within communities where the infrastructures will be built, and livelihoods diversification activities will be executed. Women will also be fully involved in capacity building, education and awareness activities so that the knowledge and information is conditioned in the future generations.</p>	3	2	1	
<p>6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>) • 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified. • 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>UNDP will have good advantage to interact with multiple stakeholders and create partnerships with the government entities, private sector, academia and other civil society organizations. UNDP will also engage communities by pursuing recovery activities that promote rehabilitation and resilience and build local partnerships in areas most affected by displacement.</p>	Evidence On page 3 under strategy of the project document	3	2	1
SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS				
<p>7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights-based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p>	3	2	1	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. • 1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. <p>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>The project strategy has clearly laid out the on the fact that the human rights will be taken care of throughout the course of the project. Also, the theory of change will emphasize on the inclusion of people with disabilities and this project will surely stand out in terms of human rights and addresses to the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society.</p>	<p>Evidence</p> <p>SESP document and budget sheet of the project document</p>			
<p>8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true to select this option).</i> • 2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. • 1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered. <p>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>The main objectives of the project focuses on integrating climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable policies into development plans and programs in Pakistan, increasing environment awareness through workshops, capacity building and human development at various government levels, demonstrating pilot initiatives, donor funding facilitation and biological and environmental preservation, strengthening the disaster and risk management system, inter alia, address development challenges by creating livelihoods and employment opportunities, strengthening resilience, and working towards sustainable natural resource management, protection and empowerment of the vulnerable and marginalized groups of the society like the poor, women, children and people living in vulnerable settlements.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="550 728 582 772">3</td> <td data-bbox="550 772 582 817">2</td> <td data-bbox="550 817 582 862">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Project strategy on page 3 in the project document</p>	3	2	1
3	2	1		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1061 728 1093 772">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1061 772 1093 817">No</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	
Yes	No			

<p>9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks?The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]</p>	SESP document												
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING													
<p>10. Does the project have a strong results framework?(select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 1:The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. <p><i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Evidence</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">RRF of the Prodoc</td> </tr> </table>	3	2		1			Evidence			RRF of the Prodoc		
3	2												
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Evidence													
RRF of the Prodoc													
<p>11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan in place with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?</p> <p>The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. M&E related responsibilities of project staff and partners and M&E budget have been described. Mid and terminal evaluation of the project will be conducted and has been budgeted.</p> <p>See monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Section V, page 12 of the prodoc)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 66%; text-align: center;">Yes (3)</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">No (1)</td> </tr> </table>	Yes (3)	No (1)										
Yes (3)	No (1)												
<p>12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i>. • 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Evidence</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Section VII, Page 17 of the prodoc</td> </tr> </table>	3	2		1			Evidence			Section VII, Page 17 of the prodoc		
3	2												
1													
Evidence													
Section VII, Page 17 of the prodoc													

<p>important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism. See section VII page 17 of the prodoc</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Evidence See page 7 under risks and assumptions in the prodoc</p>
<p>13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks?(select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p> <p>Three project risks described initially. As per standard UNDP requirements, the risks will be monitored quarterly. Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>1</p>
EFFICIENT			
<p>14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.</p>	<p>Yes (3)</p>	<p>No (1)</p>	
<p>15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)</p>	<p>Yes (3)</p>	<p>No (1)</p>	
	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>	

<p>16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. • 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. • 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>Evidence See section VI from page 13-17 of the prodoc</p>						
<p>17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. • 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. <p>*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.</p> <p>The project shall be implemented under DIM modality and there will be other projects from multiple donors that will be part of this projects and all the costs involved will be recovered accordingly.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>Evidence See multiyear budget sheet from page 13-17 of the prodoc.</p>	3	2		1		
3	2						
1							
EFFECTIVE							
<p>18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments. • 1: The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>Evidence See section VII of the prodoc</p>	3	2		1		
3	2						
1							

<p>19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3:</u> Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions. • <u>2:</u> Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions. • <u>1:</u> No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project. 	<p>Evidence</p> <p>See development challenge on page 2 in the prodoc</p>			
<p>20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes (3)</td> <td>No (1)</td> </tr> </table>	Yes (3)	No (1)	
Yes (3)	No (1)			
<p>21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.</p> <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"</p> <p>The project document has mainstreamed gender in the project activities and also created gender indicator in the project document under the result and resource framework.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes (3)</td> <td>No (1)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Evidence</p> <p>See section III, results and partnerships in the prodoc and the indicator in the result framework</p>	Yes (3)	No (1)	
Yes (3)	No (1)			
<p>22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3:</u> The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources. • <u>2:</u> The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level. • <u>1:</u> The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project. <p>The multiyear budget shows the budget of the projects that are either approved or in the pipeline but is part of the multiyear budget</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table> <p>Evidence</p> <p>See page 13-17 of the prodoc</p>	3	2	1
3	2	1		

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		3	2	1
<p>23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners. 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners. 	Evidence	NA (Kept as NA as per guidance in the document)		
	Evidence	NA (Kept as NA as per guidance in the document)		
<p>24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. 2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities. 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment. 1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned. 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions. 	Evidence	NA (Kept as NA as per guidance in the document)		
	Evidence	NA (Kept as NA as per guidance in the document)		
<p>25. Is there a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible?</p> <p>NA (Kept as NA as per guidance in the document)</p>	Yes (3)	No (1)		
<p>26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?</p> <p>See the project strategy on page 3-5 of the prodoc that mentions to enhance the resources by engaging multiple partners and the project shall be working in various thematic areas that will ensure sustainability and integration of interventions with close coordination with other ongoing and upcoming initiatives</p>	Yes (3)	No (1)		

OFFLINE RISK LOG

Project Title: Institutional Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation		Award ID:00075411		Date:20 Mar 2019					
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Resource mobilization	March 2019	Financial	P=2 I=4	Develop more marketable programmes and vigorously pursue global and local funding sources	Unit Chief	Programme Officer	March 2019	Active
2	Security risk	March 2019	Organizational	P=3 I=2	Compliance with security and guidance information sharing with security agencies.	Unit Chief	Programme Officer	March 2019	Active
3	Risk of delay in project activities due to unforeseen circumstances e.g., delay in hiring of IC's/partners or delay in responses from Government departments	March 2019	Operational	P=3 I=3	Processes will be speed up by strong follow-ups to expedite the hiring and contracting of IC's. Similarly, frequent meetings will be arranged with Government departments when needed.	Unit Chief	Programme Officer	March 2019	Active
4	Capacity constraints (technical & institutional)	March 2019	Organizational	P=3 I=4	Provision for technical expertise for the execution of activities so that capacity gaps can be filled	Unit Chief	Programme Officer	March 2019	Active

Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)

Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)

Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions

Terms of Reference

Project Steering Committee

Institutional Support to Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Project II

Background

The National Climate Change Policy for Pakistan was officially launched on February 26, 2013. The policy includes framework of implementation of National Climate Change Policy and was developed through UNDP support. A project titled "Institutional Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation" has been initiated with the aim to undertake a series of activities to help mobilize substantially enhanced funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation related initiatives, within the over-arching framework defined by the climate change policy. This project is, therefore, aimed at providing institutional support for the large-scale operationalization of the National Climate Change Policy in the long term within the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation. It is focused on developing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and action plans.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) is required to be set up to provide overall direction and strategic guidance to the project. The PSC will be responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for the programme and holding periodic reviews.

Meetings of the PSC will be convened at least twice a year, at the beginning of each year to approve the annual work plan and review progress of the preceding year and a mid-year for current year progress review. Any additional meetings of the PSC could be convened, if required.

Implementation & Management Arrangements

The Project is based in Islamabad and being directly implemented (DIM) by the UNDP. The PSC will be responsible for the overall supervision, strategic guidance & oversight of the project.

Composition

The PSC shall comprise of the following:

1. Deputy Resident Representative – Programme, UNDP	Chair
2. Director General (Environment), Ministry of Climate Change	Co-Chair
3. Deputy Secretary (UN), Economic Affairs Division	Member
4. Assistant Country Director, Environment & Climate Change Unit, UNDP	Member
5. Representative from the Govt of Japan	Member
6. Representative from NDMA	Member
7. Representative from PDMA's (Sindh and Balochistan)	Member
8. Representative from Pakistan Meteorological Department	Member

Terms of Reference

Project Board

Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Resident Representative.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the work-plan;

- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- 1) **Executive:** The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Implementing Agency or UNDP. The Executive is UNDP Resident Representative.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
 - Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
 - Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
 - Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
 - Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
 - Organise and chair Project Board meetings.
- 2) **Senior Supplier:** The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and Govt of Japan would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is: UNDP Pakistan and Government of Japan.
 - a. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)
 - b. Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
 - c. Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
 - d. Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
 - e. Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
 - f. Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.
 - 3) **Senior Beneficiary:** The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is: National Disaster management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities of Sindh and Balochistan, District Disaster Management Authorities of Malir, West Karachi and Gwadar.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- a. Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- b. Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- c. Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- d. Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- e. Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

Project Title: Strengthening tsunami and earthquake preparedness in coastal areas of Pakistan

Implementation Modality: UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)

Project duration: 2 years (March 2019 - February 2021)

Implementing Partners: Pakistan Meteorological Department, National Institute of Oceanography, Navy Hydrography, National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial DMAs of Sindh and Balochistan, District Administrations of Karachi (Malir and West Karachi) and Gwadar, Pakistan Red Crescent Society and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, HANDS, IRC, and other community-based organizations working in the coastal areas

Beneficiaries and Project Locations: *Direct* - Malir and West Karachi districts of Sindh province (10,000), Gwadar district of Balochistan province (5000) persons out of the 1.5 million people combined population of the districts through community sessions, school preparedness, youth groups and other activities). *Indirect* – Gwadar, Lasbella districts of Balochistan province and Karachi, Thatta and Badin districts of Sindh province, with an estimated coastal population of around 20 million people in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

Brief Description
<p>The coastal areas of Pakistan are considered the economic hubs of the country as they provide livelihoods to millions of people. Prior to December 2004, the 1945 Makran tsunami was regarded as the most disastrous in the Indian Ocean history. Realizing Pakistan’s vulnerability to Tsunami in the wake of the 2004 event, the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy 2013 specifically emphasizes the development of hazard specific guidelines/policies in addressing key roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in “building community resilience” as a focused strategy on DRR in Pakistan. The most populous city and the economic hub of Pakistan, i.e. Karachi may experience inundation due to tsunami from Makran Subduction Zone (MSZ), which extends eastward from the strait of Hormuz in Iran to the coast of Karachi.</p> <p>The population at Pakistan coast has drastically increased during the past eighty years, and currently stands at 20 million people (compared to 0.1 million in late 1940’s) thereby augmenting the problem of vulnerability to natural disasters. Seventy percent of Pakistan’s 1,046 km coastline lacks appropriate early warning systems (according to a UNDP study). Comparison between levels of susceptibility to damages by a potential tsunami in the region back then and now has led to the realization that there is virtually very little that has been improved in terms of community preparedness.</p> <p>The project will provide policy support at national and sub-national level through evidence-based research and analysis and pilot early warning systems. It will also enhance resilience of coastal communities to coastal hazards and expand livelihoods opportunities.</p>

<p>UNSDF Outcome 6: Enhanced resilience and socioeconomic development of communities</p> <p>Country Programme Output 6.3: Legal and regulatory frameworks and policies are in place, and institutions capacitated for the conservation, sustainable use, inclusive access and benefit-sharing of natural resources, biodiversity, chemicals, waste management and ecosystems.</p>	Total resources required:	USD 3,620,000 (revised approved budget 3,709,386)
	Total resources requested from the Government of Japan:	USD 3,620,000 (Revised approved budget 3,709,386)
	Unfunded:	

X. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Historical evidences prove to the possibility of a **devastating tsunami potential** of the Indian Ocean. The Makran Subduction Zone (MSZ) and Sumatra have been sources of two of the greatest tsunamis in the region in year 1945 and 2004 respectively. The latter claiming some 230,000 lives.

The coast line of Pakistan has experienced a disastrous tsunami in 1945 when an earthquake of magnitude 8.0 occurred in the Arabian Sea which generated a tsunami. Although the population density along the Makran coast was very low even then the casualties were more than 4,000. Karachi, despite being approximately 450 km away from the earthquake's epicentre, faced 2 m high tide-like waves that affected harbour facilities. Arabian Sea cannot be ignored due to its earthquake potential as Makran subduction zone is located about one hundred kilometres away from the coast. In case of another potential Makran event, Pakistan, India, Iran, Oman and proximate regions are highly vulnerable to tsunamis.

The fast-growing cities along the coast are likely to be the most **vulnerable to tsunami** due to being very close to the subduction zone. Of the country's 1,150 kilometres of coastline, more than 600 km lies within Balochistan province, with the remainder in Sindh province. On the Balochistan coast, the population is concentrated mostly in port cities such as Gwadar and Pasni, smaller towns such as Ormara, Jiwani, Daam and Sonmiani and scattered villages. Sindh has a variety of towns and small cities on the coast and along the creeks of the Indus Delta, as well as the metropolitan city of Karachi, with over 22 million inhabitants, it may also experience inundation due to tsunami from MSZ, extending eastward from the strait of Hormuz in Iran to near Karachi.

The **population at Pakistan coast** has increased during all these years with approximately 85,000 for Gwadar and over 20 million for Karachi (in comparison to less than 8000 in Gwadar and 0.1 million in Karachi of late 1940's urban population statistics) thereby augmenting the problem of vulnerability to destruction. 70% of Pakistan's 1,046 km coastline lacks appropriate early warning system (according to UNDP's study during the Early Warning initiative under One UN Joint Pilot Programme for DRR (2009-2012)). Comparison between levels of susceptibility to damages by a potential tsunami in the region back then and now has led to the realization that there is virtually very little that has been improved in terms of community preparedness.

A historical study of tsunamis in the Arabian Sea indicates that there remain **uncertainties about tsunamis** that have affected Pakistan. Large earthquakes have historically occurred along the Makran subduction zone, though not all of them have generated a tsunami. As the Makran subduction zone is located 70 km from the Pakistan coast, it is reported that the 1945 Tsunami hit the coast in less than 20 minutes. Distant tsunamis have not affected Pakistan so far. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami did not reach Pakistan, as Pakistan is located behind the Indian subcontinent where the tsunami originated.¹⁹

Gwadar, the new port city, and Karachi, the commercial hub of the country, are most vulnerable to coastal inundation, and in the event of a tsunami, large segments of the population and economic infrastructure will suffer serious losses.

Communities living at rural and semi urban settlements of coastal belt Karachi & Gwadar including women children, and disabled are affected more by disasters due to their inherent vulnerability caused **lack of knowledge and awareness**. This continues due to lack of data providing evidence of the adverse impacts of tsunami and other disaster events on these vulnerable groups, which hinders focused interventions for them.

XI. STRATEGY

Policy and Institutional strengthening: The project will closely work with national, provincial and district governments for promoting policy and legal instruments and instilling tsunami risk preparedness through enhancing institutional capacity of concerned authorities and departments through training and research that will lead towards development of relevant policy frameworks as the key result. The project will assist, National Development Management Authority (NDMA), Sindh and Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) and other stakeholders for initiating policy discourse on existing capacity and institutional arrangement of different agencies involved in disaster risk preparedness and response in the coastal areas. Under this component, the project will upgrade the existing system of tsunami early warning, national seismic monitoring by providing relevant early warning, communications, remote sensing and IT equipment to relevant institutions (PMD and its National Seismic Monitoring Tsunami Early Warning Center, NDMA/PDMAs).

Community preparedness and response: Tsunamis affect communities in many ways and for the reduction of loss of lives and damage to assets/critical infrastructure, the project will closely work with the coastal communities of selected district for preparing them for earthquake and tsunamis through awareness, improve community warning and evacuation capability at villages level, in schools and hospitals that addresses the immediate, underlying and root causes. Furthermore, project will also develop some model structural measures to reduce tsunami impact on school children and patients in high risk areas. It will consist of low-cost retrofitting of the selected buildings against earthquake and tsunami risk.

This project complements a related regional project implemented by UNDP with financial support of the Government of Japan on Raising Tsunami Awareness that focuses on improving data and evidence necessary for identifying and mapping high risk schools in all tsunami prone countries in Asia-Pacific region, developing standard school education awareness materials and local preparedness, and promoting political support for sustaining tsunami awareness and global visibility through the World Tsunami Awareness Day.

¹⁹ National Disaster Management Plan, NDMA Pakistan.

The proposed interventions are in line with the interventions identified in the national disaster management plan (NDMP 2012) under each of the priority areas.

XII. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

A. Project Objective and Expected Outputs

a. Project Objective

The main objective of the project “Strengthening tsunami and earthquake preparedness in coastal areas of Pakistan” through promoting policy and legal instruments at institutional level and instilling preparedness among high risk coastal communities.

b. Geographic Focus

This project will assist communities, local administrations of selected coastal districts (Malir and Karachi West) of Sindh and district Gwadar of Balochistan, PDMAs of Sindh and Balochistan, Pakistan meteorological department, and NDMA in implementation of priorities related to earthquake and tsunami hazards being faced in the coastal areas of Pakistan.

The project aims to focus on the rural and semi urban coastal areas of Karachi and Gwadar where the communities are mainly vulnerable to tsunamis, cyclones and the subsequent storm surges, and long term sea-level rise. Therefore, some overarching activities like development of policy framework, earthquake guidelines and strengthening of tsunami early warning will also address the entire coastal districts of Sindh and Balochistan.

c. Expected Outputs and Interventions

OUTPUT 1: Enhanced national and sub-national capacities through evidence-based research of correlation of earthquake and tsunami risks, provision of policy and institutional support to relevant stakeholders and installation of tsunami EWS

Rationale:

The proposed interventions under Output 1 will help in promoting national and provincial policy dialogues among different agencies involved in disaster risk preparedness and response in the coastal areas to assess existing institutional arrangements for addressing coastal hazards with key focus on earthquake and tsunami. The proposed policy framework and evidence-based researches will help responsible agencies in adopting proactive approach for community resilience through better planning for pre, during and post disaster risk management. It will also help the government and other institutions in prioritization of investments for coastal resilience as per priority 3 of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction encourages enhancement of social resilience through investing in disaster risk prevention and reduction. It will encourage a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk through improved knowledge and policy framework for earthquake and tsunami risk reduction.

Activity 1.1: Organize 01 national and 02 provincial policy dialogues for developing policy framework for earthquake and tsunami risk reduction

Tsunami being less frequent hazard has not yet gained the due attention in the national hazard mitigation and preparedness programme in Pakistan. However, disastrous impacts of Makran Tsunami, which occurred in Arabian Sea merely 70 years ago, can't be ignored and urge need of comprehensive and sustained tsunami resilience efforts for the nation. Under the proposed activity UNDP will organize policy dialogues with national and provincial level stakeholders to formulate a policy for coastal areas risk mitigation against the threats of earthquakes and tsunami. UNDP will build upon its ongoing coordination with NDMA, PDMAs, Maritimes security agencies, PMD, and academia for developing a coastal hazard mitigation policy, with a primary focus on earthquakes and tsunami.

Activity 1.2: Conduct earthquake and tsunami risk assessment of three-kilometre-wide coastal belt of Malir and Karachi West in Sindh, and Gwadar in Balochistan for better preparedness planning

Most important and immediate task is to develop standardized and coordinated tsunami hazard and risk assessments for all coastal regions of Sindh and Baluchistan provinces. Currently, there is no such scientific data or information exists for generating integrated hazard-vulnerability and risk maps based on Tsunami exposure, e.g. infrastructure and population inside the inundation zones. In the absence of such information it is hard to correlate between hazard level and probability of damage in coastal belt of Pakistan.

The project will undertake a detailed earthquake and tsunami risk assessment of three selected districts of the project. The proposed project districts (Malir, Karachi West and Gwadar) are thickly populated where average elevation above-sea level is less than 1 meter at many places. The assessment will measure extent of impacts on human life through modelling of different heights of tsunami wave at least 03 kilometres inland on coastal belt. The project will produce risk mapping methodology and guidelines, which can be further used by the Government for risk-mapping of the entire coast.

Activity 1.3: Strengthen end-to-end early warning system (EWS) for coastal areas and improve existing mechanism through review and revision of SOPs, building institutional and technical capacity for better coordination among national, provincial and local stakeholders

Tsunamis that originate from a nearby source are most devastating in nature and life loss is expected to be very high in the absence of an effective early warning system. It is critically important to assess whether the current early warning system and practices are effective? National Seismic Monitoring Tsunami Early Warning Center (NSMTEWC) of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) is

capable of issuing warning bulletins and messages to identified stakeholders including disaster management authorities, concerned provincial and district governments and media within 13 minutes as specified in laid down standard operating procedures (SOPs). However, there is a lack of further downstream time bound SOPs of other stakeholders (for example disaster management authorities, emergency services, provincial and local government). Therefore, there is a need to upgrade this system in terms of infrastructure (technology and equipment), revision of procedures/ SOPs, and capacity building of the associated human resources.

The project will focus on addressing critical issues that hinders dissemination of timely and accurate early warnings. Existing SOPs for end to end early warning will be reviewed through a rigorous consultative process to ensure the warning information and messages reach to all vulnerable coastal communities and if needed, evacuation procedures are timely completed within available lead time. A tsunami early warning technical committee will establish that will be led by NDMA including PDMA Sind, PDMA Baluchistan, Army, Pak Navy, Pakistan Coast Guards, Marine Security Agency, Port Authorities and Police to develop consensus on technical issues, set required protocols and monitor progress on SOPs.

Activity 1.4: Piloting 06 tsunami early warning systems in project target districts, through revision of district specific SOPs, installation of EWS equipment, including through modern communication tools and technologies

Considering tsunami as a constant threat to coastal communities of Pakistan, 1945 tsunami is considered as one of the worst in the Indian Ocean. According to various experts' report this has cycle life of 100 years and we are near the edge again. Millions of people now live-in low-lying areas of the coast, particularly in Karachi a city of app. 22 million people. Given deficits in 'last-mile' early warning and preparedness, the majority are without access to tsunami and storm surge early warning information and exhibit almost no preparedness for these scenarios.

The proposed activity is linked with the earlier intervention (Activity 1.3) on developing coastwide SOPs for tsunami early warning system. Therefore, project will further refine and exercise district level SOPs in two coastal districts of Sindh (Malir and Karachi West) and one district of Balochistan (Gwadar) for ensuring timely and accurately early warning dissemination at community level. In addition, localised tsunami early warning systems will also be installed in far flung and remote locations of project districts coastal areas for making community resilient to tsunami threats.

Activity 1.5: Strengthening capacity of relevant provincial and district stakeholders for disaster response and relief (search and rescue operations)

In technical terms, tsunami is considered as rapid onset hazard that provides very little time if its generated by nearby source and leaves devastating inland impacts. On the 1,000 km coastline of Pakistan, number of maritime agencies exist for defence purposes and play active role in relief operation in case any natural disaster hits coastal belt. Therefore, there is need to strengthen the capacity of PDMA and district administration of coastal areas for carrying out appropriate relief, search and rescue operation as first responders in their respective jurisdiction. UNDP will closely work with PDMAs of Sindh and Balochistan and will provide technical 05 trainings to 100 government officials on carrying our relief, search & rescue operations.

Activity 1.6: Mainstreaming hazards (earthquakes and tsunamis) specific to coastal areas into national building codes, standards and bylaws

UNDP in collaboration with PMD, Pakistan Engineering Council and NED University Karachi will prepare a framework for mainstreaming earthquake and tsunami related building bylaws, standards for coastal belt. It has been observed that no such standardization exists to adapt coastal construction zoning and building codes considering the coastal risks like earthquake and tsunamis. The framework will recommend seaward limits of the coastal construction building zone and bylaws for making buildings safer to risks.

Activity 1.7: Develop school safety guidelines and mitigation strategies for coastal areas on earthquake and tsunami hazards

The potential loss of lives of school children in high risk countries due to tsunami impact is significant and can be reduced through better awareness and preparedness through developing proper guidelines and regular drills engaging teachers and students. UNDP as part of the regional initiative on Tsunami School Preparedness has developed guidelines to inform and assist school authorities, and policy makers at local to national levels both in making coastal areas schools safer. The proposed guidelines will be aligned with the local context of coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan considering the female students mobility and exposure in comparison to male members of same age categories. The guidelines will be translated into local/ regional languages for gaining better results. The guidelines will also be aligned with the Pakistan School Safety Framework recently developed and adopted in Pakistan.

Activity 1.8: Exchange of best practices and experience with other countries with similar earthquake and tsunami vulnerability profile

A selected group of government officials from respective PDMAs, district administration and communities will participate in learning visits to other regional countries (such as Sri Lanka) to get wider exposure and understanding of similar initiatives for building resilience against tsunami risk. The proposed learning and exchange visits would facilitate creation of a network and a continued south-south cooperation on exchanging lessons learnt and best practices replication of tsunami risk preparedness and mitigation. A group of 15-20 selected delegates of different stakeholder categories will be selected for this experience sharing opportunity. Moreover, experts and officials from Japan will be invited to share their experience in DRM planning, risk assessments and EWS.

OUTPUT 2: Enhanced resilience of coastal communities to coastal hazards, and expansion of livelihood opportunities (with a focus on most vulnerable, women and children, people with disabilities)

Rationale: Under Output 2, interventions are proposed for community and local level risk reduction arrangements through developing community, schools and hospital level risk reduction and evacuation plans for making them resilient to the threats of earthquake and tsunami risk in the selected districts of Malir and West Karachi, Sindh province and Gwadar in Balochistan. Training and awareness materials in local language on earthquake and tsunami disaster risk reduction and school safety will be developed

and disseminated. Community early warning system will be developed based on existing and improved communication channels for dissemination of warning and safety messages. The project aims to prepare a cadre of core trainers/practitioners on awareness and preparedness for earthquake, tsunami and other coastal hazards. Structural mitigation schemes like community safe-heavens, low-cost retrofitting of educational and health facilities and mangrove plantation & restoration as bio shielding to coastal hazard have also been proposed that will create resilience model for replication on the entire coast.

Activity 2.1: Establish village Disaster Risk Management committees and train 30 youth groups for promoting resilience among communities through sessions, drills and simulations to help maritime communities better prepare for, respond to, and recover from earthquake and tsunamis.

Under proposed activity, UNDP will work with rural and semi urban settlements of coastal districts of Malir and West Karachi of Sindh province and Gwadar in Balochistan. The target areas are mainly inhabited by fishing communities living in extreme poverty without basic facilities and services such as clean drinking water, sanitation and other amenities. Ibrahim Hyderi, a main settlement of district Malir, is an old fishing harbour on the coastal area with a population of approximately 150,000 people, most of whom earn a living primarily through fishing. With growing concerns of sanitation, education and poverty that plagues the area, the local fishermen have sought their own means of survival. Under the project, UNDP will establish youth groups in 30 villages/ settlement in all three project districts and each group will comprise of 30-40 youth members with various sub committees. Member of youth groups will be sensitized and equipped with various skills related to pre, during and post disaster scenarios. Under this activity, UNDP will seek synergies with UNDP Youth Employment project on skills training for local youth.

Activity 2.2: Production of educational and outreach material and 10 Training of Trainers in earthquake, tsunami & coastal hazard preparedness for educational institutions and community volunteers

UNDP in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management and PMD Tsunami Center, will develop informational, educational and communications material related to coastal hazards with key focus on earthquake and tsunami preparedness and mitigation in the form of training manuals, booklets and posters. 10 TOTs will be organized for 200 selected members of youth groups. This trained cadre will be linked with district administration of project districts and PDMA for further training opportunities and refresher courses.

Activity 2.3: Develop 10 preparedness, mitigation, and response plans to help maritime district/ sub district level administration (the lowest governance structure) and communities be more resilient to tsunami hazards

The project districts of Malir, West Karachi and Gwadar will be provided with technical assistance to develop their District and sub district DRM Plans for mainstreaming risk reduction in their regular sectoral plans. A wider consultative process will be adopted by engaging district administration, departmental head, political leadership and other stakeholders for risk profiling of the district, capacity assessments and mitigation measures for reducing vulnerabilities of the communities through recommended actions. UNDP will further concentrate on sub district (Tehsil) level DRM action planning as extent of vulnerabilities to earthquake and tsunami varies as per distance from coastal areas. Under this intervention, three district level and 07 sub district level plans will be developed

Activity 2.4: Communities and school safety, preparedness and evacuation plan with periodic drills (75 schools and 15 health facilities)

UNDP will assist communities in developing village / settlement level preparedness and evacuation plans. Furthermore, evacuation drills will be organized in 75 schools and in 15 health facilities by simulating earthquake and tsunami scenarios. The trained youth cadre will be engaged in planning process and organizing drills.

Activity 2.5: Mangrove plantation on 100 hectares and reinforcing and retrofitting of 19 facilities for earthquake and tsunami mitigation & preparedness and community EW for tsunamis

UNDP will promote mangrove plantation as natural shield to tsunami impacts. Furthermore, some resilience models will be developed through reinforcement and retrofitting of few selected schools and health facilities against earthquake shocks in case of nearby source tsunami.

Activity 2.6: Identify and develop 14 tsunami evacuation sites (designated areas with shelter facilities), prepare and mark evacuation routes with tsunami signboards following regional and global best practices

As almost all the major coastal cities of Pakistan are under the constant threat of tsunami. It can directly affect both urban centres/cities and rural areas near the coast dependent on diverse economic activities such as fishing, aquaculture and fish processing industries, agriculture at coastal areas, petrochemical complexes and other factories, and coastal and marine tourism including seaside commercial areas. Mainly, the male members of the fishing communities remain away from their families at sea or other workplaces for longer periods and their spouses stay back at home with kids and elderly people. The project will closely work with these vulnerable groups and will earmark safe evacuation sites and routes as preparedness and mitigation. These sites will be identified jointly with communities especially women considering their chances of accessing these places with kids and elderly. In partnership with district administration designated areas and evacuation routes will be clearly marked.

B. Partnerships

UNDP will build upon its existing partnership with various stakeholders that have identified below as their specific role and need in the proposed project;

Federal and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities: At the federal level, the project will be collaborating with NDMA for introduction/modification of upstream policy, procedure and system related arrangements. At the provincial level, Sindh and Balochistan PDMA's will play the lead role in bringing policy and procedural changes at the provincial government level as well as facilitating the project activities in the provinces and districts.

District Administration of Selected Districts: At local level, UNDP will involve district authorities and department at implementation level through engaging them community outreach, execution of interventions, and resilience building activities. District Authorities will assist the project in coordinating and facilitating the interventions at the district/community level.

Pakistan Meteorological Department: National Seismic Monitoring and Tsunami Early Warning Centre (NSM & TEWC) under PMD is operational since November 2008 and has been working on providing tsunami warnings whenever there is a tsunami threat to Pakistan coast and in the region. PMD will be among key stakeholders for national and sub-national activities proposed in the project.

Maritime National Security Agencies: Number of organizations and institutes are working on- and off-shore, capable of recording sea level observations and immediate communication may also provide real time information to PMD Tsunami Center for better understanding the ground situation at various locations of the coast. All such agencies will be engaged in wider consultation process for policy formulation, assessments and risk reduction planning.

PRCS, NGOs and CBOs: IFRC/PRCS and other NGOs/CBOs will be engaged as partners in implementation of certain elements of the project as per their specific mandates and expertise concerning disaster risk mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and response, specific to earthquakes and tsunamis.

C. Project Beneficiaries

Direct Beneficiaries: Through the proposed project, UNDP will be focusing on coastal rural areas of District Malir (parts of the sub districts of Bin Qasim and Ibrahim Hyderi) and West Karachi in Sindh province and main town of district Gwadar in Balochistan province. The total population of these localities is estimated at around 1.5 million and the project will directly benefit 10,000 to 15,000 persons through our community sessions, school preparedness and through forming youth groups for promoting resilience among communities.

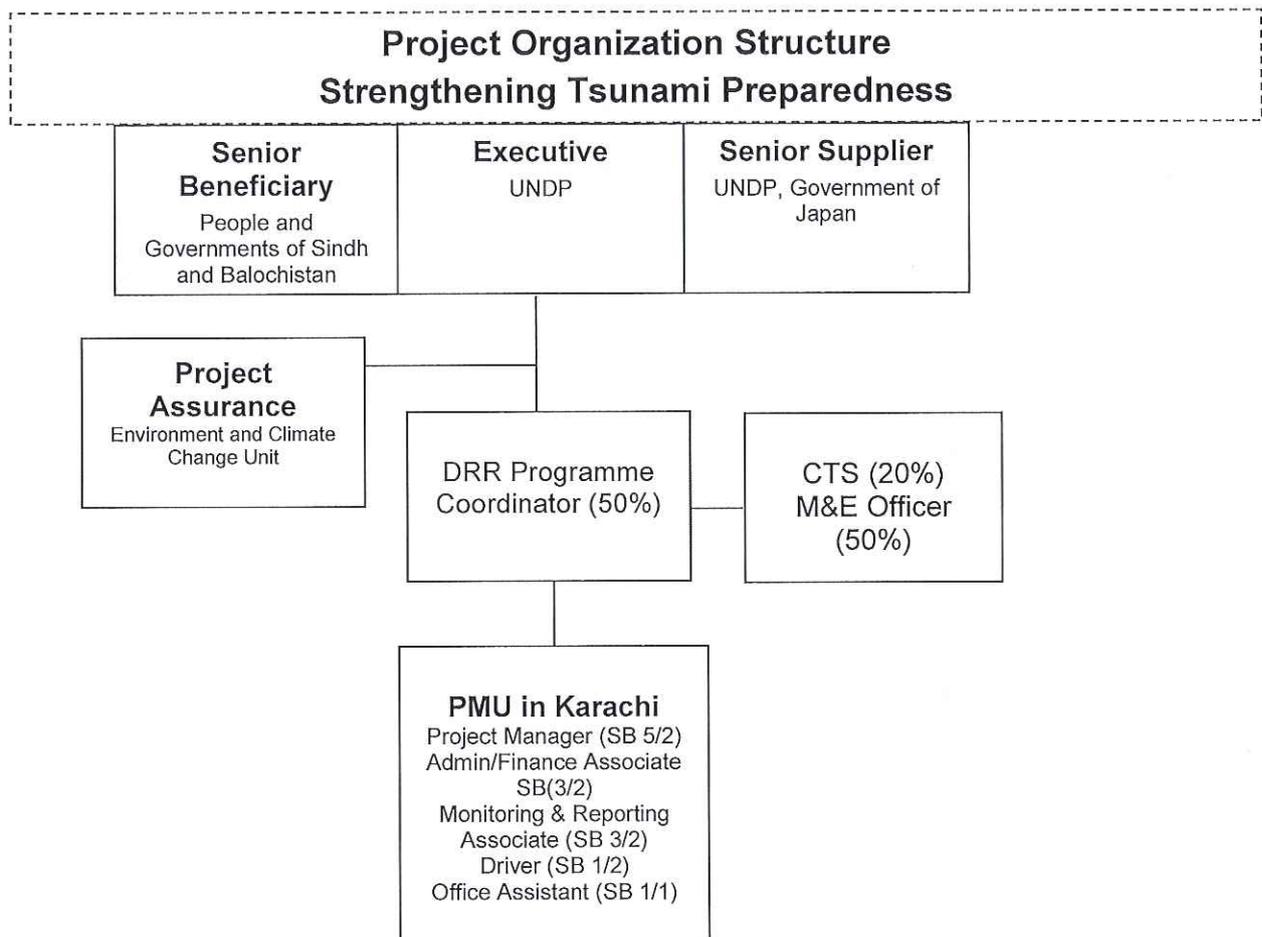
Indirect Beneficiaries: The project target group is mainly coastal communities living in coastal areas of Gwadar, Lasbella (Balochistan), Karachi, Thatta and Badin Districts (Sindh). Overall, more than 20 million people are residing in the coastal towns of Pakistan in urban, semi urban and rural settings and they all will get benefit of broader interventions like policy formulation, planning process, effective early warning system and preparedness planning will significantly reduce risks to human lives and loss of property in situations of disaster.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Management Arrangements

The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), through UNDP Pakistan's Disaster Risk Reduction Team of the Environment and Climate Change Unit. The project team comprising of Project Manager, Administration and Finance Associate (based in Karachi) will be supported by DRR Programme Coordinator, Chief Technical Specialist and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. The project office will be located in Karachi (Sindh), where bulk of the activities will be implemented.

Synergies with the ongoing UNDP supported programmes and projects in the DRR portfolio will be developed to maximize the results. 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 during project implementation, including financial accountability will rest with UNDP. A Project Steering Committee will be formed involving key stakeholders and donor, for high-level guidance to the project during project implementation.



III. Recruitment Plan 2019

(Include all the recruitments envisaged by the project in AWP 2018 - including national and international staff positions that are vacant or newly created)

Project ID: 00087334 **Project Title:** Institutional Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation-II

#	Post Title	National/ International	Level of Post	Proforma Cost per year (US\$)	Responsible party (UNDP/EAD/ IP/PMU etc)	Contract Modality (TA/FTA/SC/ NIMU/Govt)	Reporting to/ Supervisor	Duty Station	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
1	Intern x 2 (4-6 weeks each during the year)	National	NA	500.00	UNDP	Internship	Programme Officer	Islamabad	May 2019	Sep 2019
2	Project Manager	National	SB 5/2	55,334	UNDP	SC	ARR-ECCU	Karachi	July 2019	Mar 2021
3	Admin & Finance Associate	National	SB 3/2	17,205	UNDP	SC	Project Manager	Karachi	July 2019	Mar 2021
4	Monitoring and reporting associate	National	SB 3/2	17,205	UNDP	SC	Project Manager	Karachi	July 2019	Mar 2021
5	Office Assistant	National	SB 1/1	5,335	UNDP	SC	Admin Finance Associate &	Karachi	July 2019	Mar 2021
6	Driver	National	SB 1/2	6,459	UNDP	SC	Admin Finance Associate &	Karachi	July 2019	Mar 2021