United Nations Development Programme



Country/Region/Global: Pakistan Initiation Plan

Project Title:

Resilient Recovery to 2022 Floods in Pakistan

Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s): 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

Expected CPD Output(s):

By 2022, the resilience of vulnerable population is increased by addressing and mitigating natural and human-induced disasters, including climate change mitigation and adaption measures, and sustainable management of natural resources

Initiation Plan Start/End Dates: September 2022 – March 2024

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Brief Description

Since June 2022, Pakistan has experienced unprecedented monsoon rainfall, equivalent to 2.9 times the national 30-year average. This has caused widespread flooding and landslides across the country, with severe repercussions for human lives, property, and infrastructure. According to the latest estimates around 33 million¹ people across in all provinces of the country have been affected. Over 436,000 houses have been destroyed and over 736,000 partially damaged. 5,000 km roads, and 243 bridges have been destroyed. 733,000 livestock are reportedly killed.

Through this project, UNDP will support recovery in the flood affected areas which will help people to restore their sense of well-being and restart their livelihoods and reset their pathway to resilient development. This will be achieved through 4 outputs:

- Governance institutions supported for improved coordination and damage assessment
- Community Infrastructure rehabilitated (local roads, bridges, irrigation channels)
- Revived livelihoods
- Restoration and Access to Infrastructure and Services

| Programme Period: Atlas Project Number: | Sep 2022-Mar 2024 | Total resources required Total allocated resources: • Regular | \$ 18,195,840 \$ 650,000 \$ 650,000 |
|--|-------------------|---|---|
| Atlas Output ID: Gender Marker: | GEN02 | Other: Other: Onor Onor Government Unfunded budget: | \$ 030,000 TBM TBM \$ 17,545,840 |
| Agreed by UNDP: | DocuSigned by: | 06-Sep-2022 a Niculita | |
| | 851B39B18BB94FA | | |

I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

Since June 2022, Pakistan has experienced unprecedented monsoon rainfall, equivalent to 2.9 times the national 30-year average. This has caused widespread flooding and landslides across the country, with severe repercussions for human lives, property, and infrastructure. According to the latest estimates around 33 million1 people across in all provinces of the country have been affected. Over 436,000 houses have been destroyed and over 736,000 partially damaged. 5,000 km roads, and 243 bridges have been destroyed. 733,000 livestock are reportedly killed.

As reflected in the UNDP Strategic Plan for 2022-2025, UNDP aims to strengthen the capacity of countries, institutions, and people to prevent, mitigate and respond to diverse risks and crisis, whether they stem from a conflict, a natural hazard or climate event or social and economic shocks or any combination of them given the cascading nature of events characterizing todays and potentially tomorrow's world.

The process of recovery can help people to restore their sense of well-being and restart their livelihoods and reset their pathway to resilient development. Recovery processes contribute to resilience by helping with rebuilding peoples' assets and livelihoods and reconstructing houses and infrastructure with better standards and specifications. If recovery is not pursued in a manner that is just, green, and inclusive then there is all likelihood of a further decline in the quality of life and drive people into poverty.

UNDP is well positioned to act at the onset of crises to establish a clear link between humanitarian activities, recovery planning and the transition to sustainable development pathways. UNDP will play a strategic role in efforts to integrate development principles into recovery processes, looking beyond the idea of restoring the status quo to a vision of building communities back better, reducing poverty and vulnerability, protecting, and quickly restoring development gains and reducing the risk of future events by adopting strategies that transform risk into resilience.

Through a range of activities, UNDP will achieve the following outputs:

- Governance institutions supported for improved coordination and damage assessment
- Community infrastructure rehabilitated (e.g. local roads, bridges, irrigation channels)
- Revived livelihoods
- Restoration and access to infrastructure and services

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project initiation plan will be overseen by the UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit supported initially by a pool of experts from the SURGE roster and skeleton staff for communications, resource mobilization etc.

The project will be implemented using UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). During the first 6 months of the project, a project document will be developed based on the findings and the recommendations of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). Based on the requirements, UNDP will utilize a range of programming and procurement instruments to implement activities through NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, as well as private contractors. Where required, Government line ministries/departments may also be engaged for implementation of activities.

III. MONITORING

The project will use a multi-tiered monitoring approach to ensure transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness. The project will have a dedicated monitoring team, while independent assurance will

be done by the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit with support and guidance from the Management Support Unit at the UNDP Country Office

UNDP will also engage an independent 3rd party to monitor activities on the ground for which LTA's are in place. Since construction is an essential component of the envisaged work plan, UNDP will also avail the services of specialized engineering services firm to assess the quality and as well as completeness of civil works. This has been an important lesson learnt from experience and has borne positive results in terms of programme quality.

IV. WORK PLAN

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | | - | TIMEFRAME | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET | | |
|--|--|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| And baseline, indicators including annual targets | List activity results and associated actions | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| Output 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Governance institutions supported for improved coordination and damage assessment | Set up PDNA Secretariat at line ministries by providing short term experts and coordination support to line ministries | x | x | | | | | UNDP | TRAC-3 | | 50,000 |
| Baseline: 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators: Extent to which key government institutions have coordination capacities | Equipment support to line ministries for | | | | | | | | | | |
| Targets: 3 | smooth coordination of assessment and recovery planning | x | х | | | | | UNDP | TRAC-3 | | 50,000 |
| | Develop recovery vision and programme | x | x | | | | | | TRAC-3 | | 20,000 |
| | Facilitate Recovery Planning process | x | x | | | | | UNDP | TRAC-3 | | 30,000 |
| Output 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community infrastructure rehabilitated (e.g. local roads, bridges, irrigation channels) | Cash for Work Schemes Implemented (labor cost) | x | x | x | | | | NGO(s) | TRAC- 3/TBM | | 75,000/925,000 |
| Baseline: 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators: Number of man days of emergency employment created; Number of service delivery schemes rehabilitated; Number of Productive Infrastructure restored | Basic Services Restored (Water Supply, Sanitation etc.) | | х | x | × | x | | NGO(s) | TRAC- 3/TBM | | 75,000/1,925,000 |

| Targets: 100,000,200,200 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Productive Infrastructure Restored (Markets, Farm to Market Roads, Culverts, Irrigation Channels) | | x | x | x | x | | NGO(s)/UNDP | ТВМ | 2,000,000 |
| Output 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revived Livelihoods | Asset replenishment through conditional cash transfer and/or physical distribution | | x | x | | | | NGO(s) | TRAC- 3/TBM | 300,000/2,700,000 |
| Baseline: 0 Indicators: Number of families provides cash grants/assets; number of families provided assets, number of trainees, number of value chains supported Targets:600,1000,20 | Market based livelihood trainings provided | | | x | x | x | | UNDP/NGOs | ТВМ | 500,000 |
| | Value Chain Development Initiatives implemented | | | | x | x | x | UNDP | ТВМ | 500,000 |
| Output 4 Restoration and Access to Infrastructure and Services Baseline: 0,0,0,0 | Local Governments supported with Technical Assistance to promote the build back better principle | x | x | x | x | x | | UNDP | ТВМ | 500,000 |
| Indicators: Number of local governments supported for BBB; Acres of land de- watered, Number of Govt buildings rehabilitated, Number of districts with zoning laws enforced Targets:10,15, ,15 | Government Service Delivery Infrastructure Rehabilitated | | | x | x | x | | UNDP | ТВМ | 2,000,000 |
| | De-watering of areas with stagnant water | x | x | x | | | | UNDP | ТВМ | 2,500,000 |

| | Local government planning processes improved for improved zoning and associated enforcement | | | | x | x | x | UNDP | ТВМ | 250,000 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|----------------|------------------|
| Output 4 Effective Project Management | Human Resources including DPC | x | x | | | | | UNDP | TRAC- 3/TBM | 25,000/1,415,000 |
| | Office Rent & Utilities | x | x | x | x | x | x | UNDP | TRAC3/TBM | 15,000/720,000 |
| | Travel & Logistics | x | x | x | x | x | x | UNDP | TRAC- 3/TBM | 10,000/288,000 |
| | GMS (8%) | x | x | x | x | x | x | UNDP | ТВМ | 1,347,840 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 18,195,840 |