**Balochistan Sustainable Development Goals Accelerated Delivery Project**

Project Document

**Project Title**: **Balochistan SDGs Accelerated Delivery Project**

**Project Number:** 00110887

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP; Government of Balochistan

**Start Date:** Aug 2018 **End Date:** July 2026 **PAC Meeting date:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Brief Description** |
| Balochistan has the second highest headcount of 71.2 percent multi-dimensional poverty of all provinces of the country. In 2010-11, Balochistan scored the lowest in Pakistan in 12 out of 13 key indicators for education, literacy, health, water, and sanitation. 71 percent of women in Balochistan have no education. 16 percent of children aged 0-5 suffer from acute malnutrition. 52 percent of children are stunted. 2.5 million out of 3.6 million school age children are not in school. 111 babies out of every 1000 die before the age of 5 (the Pakistan average is 89). Only 3 percent of babies are registered at birth. 17 percent of women have a birth attendant and 785 in every 100,000 women die in childbirth (the Pakistan average is 272 in 100,000). More than one in two households rely on unprotected wells, rivers, canals and streams for drinking water. Only 21 percent of rural households have access to piped water (15 percent inside and 3 percent outside the house). Two in three families have no flush toilet. This project aims to find sustainable solution to address Balochistan’s development challenges by showcasing local government delivery on Pakistan’s Sustainable Development Goals. The project leverages the Government of Balochistan’s contribution for the extension of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas in 2017-18. But the approach and implementation arrangements are new. UNDP will build on the lessons learnt from its past and on-going work in the area of local governance, climate change, and youth engagement. It will also benefit from the wider UN experience and its partnership with the Government of Balochistan over the last 30 years. The UNDP will bring to bear its respective strengths from within and across different agencies. It will create household, community, public and private equity. UNDP will partner with government, other UN agencies, NGOs and private sector, training and trade organizations. Innovation, monitoring, lesson learning and evaluation will be a strong and robust pillar of the project. The project expected results will include reduction in key indicators of MPI, enhanced trust in the state by the citizens; increased school attendance; women and children increased access to health, education and clean drinking water facilities; and women and youth access to improved skills, livelihoods and income generation opportunities. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Total resources required:** | $40,000,000 |
| **Total resources allocated:** | 1,286,452 |
| **UNDP TRAC:** |  |
| **CIF** | 480,000 |
| **Donor:** |  |
| **Government:** | 806,452 |
| **In-Kind:** |  |
| **Unfunded:** | 38,713,458 |

**Contributing Outcome:**

**UNSDF Outcome#6:** Increased resilience of vulnerable population

**Indicative Outputs:**

**CPD Output # 6.1:** Enabled national and sub-national policies, systems, and institutions for enhanced stabilization; and **# 6.2:** Revitalization of productive capacities

**Gender Marker: #2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government | UNDP | Implementing Partner |
|  |  |  |
| Date:  | Date:  | Date: |

**Table of Contents**

[I. Development Challenge 5](#_Toc524436247)

[II. Strategy: 13](#_Toc524436248)

[III. Results and Partnerships 17](#_Toc524436249)

[IV. Project Management: 25](#_Toc524436250)

[Results Framework 29](#_Toc524436251)

[TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) 30](#_Toc524436252)

[DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS 30](#_Toc524436253)

[FINAL 30](#_Toc524436254)

[VI. Monitoring And Evaluation 35](#_Toc524436255)

[Multi Year Annual Work Plan Multi Year Annual Work Plan 40](#_Toc524436256)

[VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements 45](#_Toc524436257)

[IX. Legal Context and Risk Management 46](#_Toc524436258)

[**Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)** 46](#_Toc524436259)

[X. ANNEXES 51](#_Toc524436260)

[Introduction 52](#_Toc524436261)

[Methodology 52](#_Toc524436262)

[Datasets 53](#_Toc524436263)

[Analysis 53](#_Toc524436264)

[Output 53](#_Toc524436265)

[Annex XX. Social and Environmental Screening Template 55](#_Toc524436266)

[Balochistan SDGs Accelerated Delivery Project 55](#_Toc524436267)

[ProDoc Pre Screening 55](#_Toc524436268)

[**SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist** 62](#_Toc524436269)

**Acronyms & Abbreviations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BCDS | Balochistan Comprehensive Development Strategy |
| CPD | Country Programme Document |
| CPEC | China Pakistan Economic Corridor |
| EAD | Economic Affairs Division |
| FATA | Federally Administered Tribal Area |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| KP | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa |
| MPI | Multi-dimensional Poverty Index |
| M & E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MSMEs | Micro, Small or Medium Enterprises |
| NSC | National Security Committee |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NOC | No Objection Certificate |
| PSDP | Public Sector Development Programme |
| P&D | Planning and Development  |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Fund |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNSDF | United Nations Sustainable Development Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |

# Development Challenge (1/4 page – 2 pages recommended)

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan, comprising 44% (347,190 square kms) of national territory. It is the least populated province of Pakistan hosting 5 percent of the national population (a total of 12.34 million, of which 2.28 million live in Quetta[[1]](#footnote-2)).

The development challenge is to enable the Province to realise its potentiel given an unsettled security situation, low population density, difficult terrain & access, an uncertain water supply, limited livelihood opportunities, weak institutions, governance and law enforcement.

In 2010-11, Balochistan scored the lowest in Pakistan in 12 out of 13 key indicators for education, literacy, health, water, and sanitation[[2]](#footnote-3). The Government’s Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey on Women and Children (UNICEF, November 2011) states that Balochistan has a Hepatitis B immunization coverage of only 6.7 percent (sample size 12,000 households). The 2012-2013 Demographic and Health Survey states that 71 percent of women in Balochistan had no education[[3]](#footnote-4).

More recently in 2017, Balochistan has the second highest headcount of those in multi-dimensional poverty of all Pakistan’s Provinces: 71.2 percent[[4]](#footnote-5) (Ex-FATA is 73.7percent). By comparison, rural poverty for Sindh, Punjab and KP combined is 39 percent[[5]](#footnote-6).

16 percent of children aged 0-5 suffer from acute malnutrition (nutrition wasting rate). There are 2.5 million out of 3.6 million school age children who are simply not in school. 111 babies out of every 1000 die before the age of 5 (the Pakistan average is 89). 52 percent of children are stunted in Balochistan. Just 3 percent of babies are registered at birth. Only 17 percent of women have a birth attendant and 785 in every 100,000 women die in childbirth (the Pakistan average is 272 in 100,000). More than one in two households rely on unprotected wells, rivers, canals and streams for drinking water. 21 percent of rural households have access to piped water (15 percent inside and 3 percent outside the house) and two in three families have no flush toilet[[6]](#footnote-7).

Table 1 on page 8 summarizes key development indicators for the province. All district development rankings since 1982 place Balochistan at the bottom half or bottom one-third of all the districts across Pakistan.

**Balochistan is not only behind other provinces in terms of its development, but falling further behind.**

Why is it important to address inequality and exclusion? Balochistan is changing - the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is bringing development and potentially significant change for the people who live in the province. Making sure that all groups regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or gender are in a position to benefit from CPEC’s potential is at the very core of commitments made by governments and the UN on ‘Leaving No One Behind’. It is fundamental to achieving truly sustainable development.

The immediate underlying causes of under-development are multi-faceted and include:

**Economics and the Economy**: Even-though Pakistan as a whole has experienced recent economic growth, the impact of this growth across the provinces and across sectors has varied. Wages and salaries as a share of household income have gone up from 37 percent in 2013-14 to 41 percent in 2015-16 while the share of agriculture has fallen from 12 percent to 9 percent over the same period. While agriculture contributed 19.59 percent of GDP and accounted for 42.3 percent of jobs, industry accounted for 20.9 percent of GDP and approximately 23.6 percent of total employment in 2016-2017.

In Balochistan, the share of industry in total employment has risen by approximately 9 percent from 11 percent in 2010-11 to 20 percent in 2016-17. The share of agriculture as a percentage of total employment in Balochistan was 55.78 percent in 2010-11, down to 43.4 percent in 2016-17. Female participation rates in the economy in Balochistan has increased from 5.6 percent in 2010-2011 to 11.3 percent in 2014-2015. Of the 25,000 graduates in the province, only an estimated 2000 secure gainful employment, and of these the large majority secure work in the public sector, making it the ‘employer of last resort’.

While the country has seen overall economic growth in the past decade, these have led some but not commensurate increases in growth in the province of Balochistan. Livelihoods growth and income generation in the province continues to be constrained because of a number of reasons. Balochistan is richly endowed in natural resources however, these remain under-utilized, for example, mineral wealth in the province concentrated in the north is estimated to be worth US$ 1 trillion, little of which is developed. The province has the potential to generate 1.2 million megawatts of solar energy and a large majority of the 3.9 million hectares of land available for cultivation remains unused. Balochistan faces an acute water shortage, with an average of 115mm of precipitation per year (and shrinking further due to climate change). Water depletion continues due to indiscriminate and unregulated use of water resources.

While agriculture remains the main source of income for over 64 percent of households, the scope for agriculture has been shrinking due to a lack of investment, training, shortage of water and a changing climate. Employment opportunities in the non-farm sector are limited largely because of low levels of skills and vocational training. Agriculture, which is the main source of income for majority of the population is approximately 5 percent of the total PSDP for 2015-16[[7]](#footnote-8).

Balochistan’s tax revenue has increased by 39 percent from 2013-14 to 2015-16 but it remains low in absolute terms: US$ 15 million in 2015-16. Total expenditure has increased by 24 percent from US$ 1.7 billion to US$ 2.1 billion over the period 2013-14 to 2015-16 but this has mainly been in the recurrent budget (37 percent increase) while the development budget has almost remained flat over the period.

The World Bank is currently planning to pilot a development programme in Balochistan. Districts where the proposed project will be piloted have a number of characteristics. According to the World Bank’s baseline survey (yet to be published), which was conducted in 2016, districts have significant poverty, ranging from 33 percent in Killa Abdullah to 67 percent in Nushki, the proportion of poor households being higher in rural areas. Over 90 percent of the individuals in the age cohort of 15-49 years were unemployed and over 60 percent of those unemployed were illiterate. Daily wage labor is the main source of employment for the majority of the rural population, accounting for over 50 percent of those employed. The second highest source of employment is paid/government jobs. A small minority of the population is self-employed, mainly running retail shops and agriculture. Between 25 and 40 percent of the respondents in the four survey districts reported that they do not have the ability, skills and capital to establish their own businesses. The average cost of setting up businesses ranges between US$2500 for retail shops and trading businesses to US$4500 for agriculture, while the potential earnings are neither high nor commensurate, ranging from US$ 200 to US$ 180 per month respectively.

The World Bank baseline survey also reported that less than 20 percent of the population between the ages of 15 to 64 received any vocational training, going as low as 3 percent in Chagai and Nushki, however, the survey identified a significant demand for training. While vocational training is mainly targeted towards men, female beneficiaries have been trained in traditional skills such as embroidery, tailoring and handicrafts. Female employment in the manufacturing sector in rural areas of Balochistan is 22 percent compared to 18 percent for men. The main trades for vocational training highlighted in these districts are: electrician/mechanic, particularly repair of solar products, masonry, driver and tailors. The survey found that the greatest perceived advantages of vocational training include: i) efficiency in undertaking their current tasks; ii) enhanced employability, particularly in the private sector; and, iii) greater earnings. A small percentage of the population feels that vocational training and skills enhancement interventions will help them establish their own businesses (less than 10 percent)[[8]](#footnote-9).

**Governance**: Balochistan is characterized by complex layers of traditional, non-traditional (tribal), formal and informal levels of government and authority[[9]](#footnote-10). The Pakistan military exercise control over specific areas deemed insecure and/or of strategic importance. Additionally, there is a strong clergy exercising influence over large populations. The absence of a rule of law, a politicized administrative structure, very low voter-turnout and an extremely low tax paying ratio are further reasons underlying poor governance.

Pakistan can be characterized as having weak implementation mechanisms in the provinces and districts for service delivery. Risks of failure of a timely, coordinated and fully implemented 18th constitutional amendment could materialize in party, societal and security politics.

Pakistan’s 18th Constitutional Amendment (2010) has been a key driver of recent efforts for decentralization and local government reform. UNDP is and has been working on key areas of need for provincial governments: to create institutional mechanisms which strengthen effective service delivery in a manner that is transparent and accountable to local people. One common area of support requested from the provincial level is to assists provincial governments to develop legislative, institutional and policy frameworks on devolved subjects.

**Insecurity:** Both the Afghan war and 9/11 have taken a devastating toll on the security situation in Balochistan. The South Asia Terrorism Portal, has recorded over 4,500 fatalities in the province from 2011 to 2017. The security situation is in part attributed to Balochistan’s long-term problems of governance and a deep perception in the Province of neglect, discrimination and a denial of rights. Women are particularly affected who are often excluded from decision-making and lack access to redress mechanisms.

The arrival of CPEC has, however, highlighted both a need and a political will to improve security across the Province. In November 2017, the [National](https://nation.com.pk/tag/national) [Security](https://nation.com.pk/tag/security) [Committee](https://nation.com.pk/tag/committee) met to review the [security](https://nation.com.pk/tag/security) [situation](https://nation.com.pk/tag/situation) in Balochistan, which has, “significantly improved through the tireless work by the armed forces and law enforcement agencies”[[10]](#footnote-11). The NSC meeting confirmed the federal government policy to collaborate more deeply with the Government of Balochistan for the rapid socio-economic development of the province.

**Climate Change:** In Pakistan, the 2010 flood killed 1,600 people and caused around $10 billion worth of damage. The 2015 Karachi heat wave led to the death of more than 1,200 people. Climatic changes are expected to have wide-ranging impacts on Pakistan, affecting agricultural productivity, water availability, and increased frequency of extreme climatic events.

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 centimeters in the last century[[11]](#footnote-12).

The climate change projections of the IPCC’s AR5 Report for South Asia states that warming is likely to be above the global mean and climate change will impact glacial melting rates and precipitation patterns, particularly affecting the timing and strength of monsoon rainfall. Consequently, this will significantly impact the productivity and efficiency of water-dependent sectors such as agriculture and energy.

Drought and water scarcity are constant realities across Balochistan. The scenario is bleak: the graph below highlights that Balochistan is the most affected province regarding temperature increases (summer, winter and annually).

**Geography:** Balochistan is bound by mountains, deserts and the sea, its interior being a featureless arid and semi-arid desert. There is however much diversity. Balochistan’s geography is extremely broken and mountainous varying in altitude from sea level, to 1500m in the west and 3500m in the north and northeast. The coastal belt is sub-tropical in places and parts of Balochistan’s border with Sindh is irrigated making large scale agriculture possible. There are extreme diurnal and seasonal variations: temperature ranges from bitterly cold to highs of 45C-50C. Rainfall varies mainly according to altitude, but has been scant and irregular leading to a sharp decline of the water table. The monsoon brings summer humidity and occasionally significant rain to the coast and the lowlands.

Table 1:

**SUMMARY BALOCHISTAN– DEPRIVATIONS AND DATA**

**Selected Indicators**

Health: Percentage of children who have been fully immunized and have received EPI recommended basic vaccinations (BCG, DPT1, DPT2, DPT3, Polio0, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3, Measles) or received treatment for a recent illness involving an acute respiratory infection-ARI (received antibiotics) or diarrhea (oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids).

Nutrition: Percentage of children who are stunted (height for age), wasted (height for weight) or underweight (weight for age) by two standard deviations.

Water & Sanitation: Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (piped, hand pumped and motorized pumped, and is not from a closed well) and improved sanitation (use of flush facility in the household).

Education: Out-of-school Children and Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) at primary, middle and secondary[[12]](#footnote-13) levels.

Child Protection: Forms of deprivation where quantitative data is available include child labor[[13]](#footnote-14), early marriage[[14]](#footnote-15) and birth registration. Children aged 10-14 who are engaged as labor (child labor force participation), young women aged 20-24 getting married before the age of 18 for national level, women aged 20-49 years who were first married before age 18 for provincial and district-wise data, and children under the age of five who are without any birth registration.

**1. SUMMARY OF KEY SELECTED INDICATORS - GENERAL**

**Table 1: Summary of Selected Indicators**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **(%)**  | **National** | **Balochistan** |
| Child labour  |  **10\*** |  **9.66\*** |
| Birth registration  |  **34 \*1** |  **7.7\*1** |
| Early marriage (marriage before age 18) |  **21 \*1** |  **35\*M** |
| Full immunization coverage |  **54 \*1** |  **16\*1** |
| Out of school children (primary to secondary) |  **70 \*2** |  **47\*2** |
| NAR Secondary (secondary stage enrollment) |  **11 \*2** |  **13\*2** |
| NAR Primary  |  **59.9 \*2** |  **41.6\*2** |
| NAR Secondary |  **37 \*2** |  **19.5\*2** |
| Received treatment for ARI |  **64.4 \*1** |  **53.5\*1** |
| Received treatment for diarrhea |  **61 \*1** |  **43.4\*1** |
| Stunting |  **44 \*3** |  **52\*3** |
| Wasting |  **15 \*3** |  **16\*3** |
| Underweight |  **31.5 \*3** |  **40\*3** |
| Use of improved drinking water sources |  **93 \*1** |  **67.2\*1** |
| Use of improved Sanitation |  **59.5 \*1** |  **46.2\*1** |

**Sources:**

\**Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2015*

\*1 *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS 2012-13)*

\*2*Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*

\*3 *National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2011*

\*M *Balochistan MICS 2010*

# Strategy:

“Balochistan offers some of the best assets for development. Balochistan is generously bestowed with natural and locational resources. It possesses the largest land area of any province of Pakistan, providing vast rangelands for goats, sheep, buffaloes, cattle, camels and other livestock. Its southern border makes up about two thirds of the national coastline, giving access to a large pool of fishery resources. As a frontier province, it is ideally situated for trade with Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Persian Gulf countries. Over the last four decades, it has supplied cheap natural gas to Pakistan. The province also claims large deposits of coal, copper, lead, gold and other minerals.”

***Balochistan Economic Report 2008, Government of Balochistan, World Bank & ADB****.*

UNDP’s vision for Balochistan is the same as UNDP’s overall strategic vision: to help countries achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks.

The current key driver of change in Balochistan is the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). During the project design field mission, a clear message from those we met was, “equip us with the skills to take part in CPEC”. This project aims to help people from Balochistan prosper from economic development by supporting their basic needs and maximizing their economic opportunities. In 2017, UNDP carried out a Labor Market Skills Analysis for Balochistan. This work has been drawn upon, as has UNDP’s work with the private sector (for example with social investment financing) to define the approach and some activities for this project. This approach aims to raise people and groups to a level where they would perhaps otherwise not be able to take part in Balochistan’s growing economy. UNDP Policy Support Project has already initiated a survey to identify those Chinses industries which plan to relocate to Pakistan and assess the matching industrial skills in Pakistan. Based on findings of this survey, the project will facilitate youth to get equipped with the required skills and get employed in these industries.

This proposed project will target policy barriers and village-level vulnerabilities which keep people in poverty, or push people back into poverty when shocks and/or crises occur. UNDP Pakistan has a strong Climate and Environment Unit which has provided inputs in to the design of this project. Activities have been informed by and will complement existing and planned UNDP Pakistan climate and resilience initiatives.

Inclusive and accountable governance systems and processes are recognized as crucial to sustainable development and human security. UNDP Pakistan’s governance projects have also provided inputs to this project’s design. This project will work closely with the upcoming Rule of Law project as set out in the recently launched Balochistan Rule of Law Roadmap. The project’s work with local governments will build on UNDP’s earlier local governance work and on-going Decentralization & Local Government Project support in the province and link with the broader local governance and democracy work plan.

There is a question of how best this project can engage with wider change processes. The UN, in its unique position will use its status as a membership organization, to ensure that our interventions link strongly to wider strategic economic and security objectives, as per the wishes of the UN’s members. This project will help accelerate progress in achieving the recently signed UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF, OP III) 2018-2022, which sets out the strategic objectives the UN will support Pakistan to achieve.

Given that the development challenges in Balochistan are multi-faceted, the development response will also have to be multi-faceted. The ultimate goal is to help Balochistan achieve the SDGs. How this is achieved will need to be a mix of improving governance, targeting basic services, promoting skills & training, securing employment opportunities and developing new partnerships with for example the private sector. UNDP is not trying to do everything. What this project is attempting to do is to find the right mix of achievements across a range of critical sectors, which collectively have a greater development impact and help achieve SDGs more quickly. UNDP’s Mainstreaming Accelerated Policy Support for SDGs Project (MAPS) will be assisting the district governments to formulate “District SDGs Localization Plans” in Balochistan. MAPS will priorities at least two of the project districts in early formulation of SDG plans. The project will extend its support to the district governments for implementation of these plans on accelerated basis. In the meanwhile, MAPS will also be supporting the provincial government to come up with its provincial SDG Framework.

In 2013, UNDP supported the Government of Balochistan in preparing a roadmap for Balochistan’s development culminating in the Balochistan Comprehensive Development Strategy 2013-2020 (BCDS). The Chief Minister at the time noted that it was a “strategic moment for a prioritized development framework for the province, moving away from a set of small schemes year after year”. This project document is attempting to meet the aspirations set out in the BCDS, which include:

* Strengthening democratic institutions through conscious, systematic and organised involvement of community groups in decision making in public programs at local level for up-scaling transparency and accountability visibly;
* Improving peoples’ trust in governance by ushering in greater transparency in decision making and programme execution;
* Undertaking ‘pro-people’ programmes which have a clear regional balance and under the principles of equity;
* Strengthening the capacity of the public sector to deliver;
* Making expenditures effective by improving planning, increasing institutional oversight over execution and moving towards results based management;
* Setting clear targets for growth, job creation, productivity and social indicators and evaluating administrative and political performance on the basis of these indicators; and
* Ushering in new standards of public accountability.

**Showcasing the strategy how local government can implement the SDGs at the household and community levels.**

The project will showcase how provincial and local government can operationalize the SDGs. This will help build citizen-state trust, accountability and transparency.

At the same time the project will look forward: traditional livelihoods are changing, CPEC for example requires a differently skilled labour market. This project will also address the question of how citizens can best take part in the economic growth happening around them.

The goal of the project is to reduce poverty and inequality by strengthening the provincial and local governments’ capacity to deliver SDGs.

The strategic aim of the project is to help Government of Balochistan build a secure, stable and prosperous Province.

The impact statement is “Communities in the target districts have a 10% lower headcount of key MPI indicators[[15]](#footnote-16), better coverage and access to basic services, and lower income poverty through skills training and paid work.” (compared to the average in non-targeted districts).

Additional impacts will be i) strengthening of local government service delivery and ii) trust between citizens and the state has increased.

**See Annex A for the project’s Theory of Change diagram.**

This is in line with UNDP Country Programme Document for Pakistan 2018-2021, which states that UNDP will pursue implementation through the following three tiers:

1. Fostering an enabling environment in legislation, regulatory frameworks and development policies, drawing on South-South best practices;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of institutions and systems at all levels to provide innovative solutions and implementation support for governance, environmental sustainability and stabilization processes; and

(c) Supporting the Government in community-level interventions that promote scalable solutions focused on building local capacities.

The proposed interventions have been designed from information drawn from three key sources:

1. Past and present UNDP and UN programmes in Balochistan;

2. Data sources on development needs and indicators for the Province; and

3. A project design mission comprising of a field trip to Quetta, districts & villages (Feb 2018)

The proposed interventions are coherent with UNDP’s global vision and approach of helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda: Eradicating poverty as the highest priority and within Pakistan, shifting attention to Balochistan to ensure no one is left behind and endeavour to reach those furthest behind first.

The approach emphasizes that development is the central goal, and at the same time recognizes the unique situation of Balochistan: i) the requirement to build peace through improving citizen-state trust; ii) to increase adaptation to climate change and resilience to shocks through diversifying livelihoods; and iii) preparing for the future, i.e., equipping people with the skills and tools for a productive role in the economy.

By working in partnership and by coming at complex issues from different angles, UNDP wants to achieve *structural transformations for sustainable development*. This is why the proposed project is different because it looks back, looks at the now, and looks at the future. The selected interventions play to UNDP’s and UN agency strengths. Taken together, project activities will help Balochistan improve citizen-state trust, ensure economic participation, be more resilient to shocks and stresses, strengthen gender equality and empower women and girls.

# Results and Partnerships (1.5 - 5 pages recommended)

**Expected Results:**

A main result will be a reduction of key (pre-selected) indicators making up the measure of multi-dimensional poverty, compared to non-target districts. The indicators to be measured of the MDPI will be chosen during the pilot phase but are expected to include income, vaccinations, access to WASH, water-borne disease and education.

Other result areas will be a significant improvement in citizen state trust and in local government’s capacity to deliver essential services. The results link directly to the two main outcome areas in UNDP Pakistan’s Country Programme Document: Outcome 1 (UNSDF Outcome 9), Increased effectiveness and accountability of governance mechanisms; and Outcome 2 (UNSDF Outcome 6): the enhanced resilience and socioeconomic development of communities.

The project will contribute to the SDGs for ending poverty in all its forms (SDG1), for healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages (SDG 3), ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), and, decent work and economic growth (SDG 8). For this purpose, the project will contribute to the achievement of the following indicative results:

* A 10% reduction in key elements of multi-dimensional poverty in the target districts over 7 years compared with non-targeted districts in Balochistan;
* Trust in the state by citizens in the target districts has increased 50% over 7 years SDG 16.6; and 16.7)
* 50%% increase in school attendance in the target project area over 7 years (SDG 4.1);
* 10,000 women and 10,000 children have regular access to a health facility; (SDG 3.8)
* 300 villages have access to safe and clean drinking water by the end of the project; (SDG 6.1)
* 300 villages are using safely managed sanitation services and 100% reduction in open defecation (SDG 6.2);
* 2000 men and 2,000 women have improved skills and/or have launched a business, of whom 50% have found secure employment/a sustainable livelihood by the end of the project (SDG 8.5); and
* 1000 micro, small or medium enterprises (MSMEs) are established, stimulating innovation and promoting the economic inclusion of women (SDG 8.3).

**The project will have four components:**

1. Building capacities of the local governments to effectively plan and deliver services in order to achieve the SDGs.

This targets the lack of capacity, accountability and trust deficit identified by UN programmes and by a large body of evidence.

*Indicative activities*

* Assists provincial governments to develop legislative, institutional and policy frameworks on devolved subjects;
* Assist formulation of District SDG Localization Plans and its implementation
* Training of elected local government[[16]](#footnote-17) in all aspects of service delivery which includes participatory and inclusive planning, monitoring and management of projects/services
* Strengthen district and municipal planning, monitoring and management of projects, budgets and services

Introducing innovation and technology solutions to address development challenges through partnerships with civil society and private sector (these could include innovations in the provision of water & electricity (solar))

* The introduction of real time data and monitoring which feeds back to government their performance and effectiveness on service delivery
* Linking local government officials with wider reform and development strategies at the district and provincial levels
* Support in linking policy to delivery to evaluation, back to policy, etc.
1. Accelerating the delivery of the SDGs by investing in basic services to address immediate and urgent needs (through/in partnership with the local governments) with a special focus on the needs of women and vulnerable groups.

*Indicative activities*

* Identification of non-functional services, critical infrastructure and missing facility needs (furniture, equipment, etc) in the delivery of public services (health, education, water supply, social protection, etc)
* Working with NGOs to pilot new and innovative ways to reach poor and vulnerable groups with basic services.
* Complementing UNICEF in the area of healthcare and education.
* Targeted investment in infrastructure and related upgrading under the supervision of the elected local governments
* Working with local government, civil society organisations and private sector around how to make basic services more resilient to shocks and therefore more sustainable.
* Unblocking policy and administrative (jurisdictional) bottlenecks which impede the delivery of basic services.
1. Developing alternative livelihoods (for both men and women) and stimulating the local economy through skills training, business development and trade.

*Indicative activities*

* Build on UNDP’s Labour Market Analysis to better understand needs and intervention design and work with Training Institutions to deliver targeted training for the immediate and future job market.
* Market and value chains analysis to identify each region’s comparative advantage and the potential job and entrepreneurship opportunities (e.g., along the CPEC route, at Gwadar port, or in the economic zones)
* Provision of appropriate IT, technical, vocational and business management skills trainings, especially to youth (both men and women) in partnership with established public, private or non-profit training institutions
* Business incubation services and innovation challenge funds for private and social enterprises that have potential for growth and job creation
* Partnerships with other UN agencies, civil society organizations and private sector to help achieve the above.
1. Effective project management and oversight.

*Indicative activities*

* Establishment of Project Board (co-chaired by UNDP and Planning & Development Department Govt. of Balochistan)
* Establishment of Project Management Unit at Quetta and line district offices
* High quality staff recruited and deployed in the districts
* UNDP Country Office oversight and assurance of the project
* Procurement of civil works, material supplies and technical/support services
* High quality monitoring and evaluation (baseline and impact surveys, third-party monitoring, real-time monitoring)
* Monitoring of civil work by community/local councils oversight committees;
* Audit and assurance to ensure compliance and value for money

**Resources required to achieve the expected results**

The resources required to achieve the expected results are financial, human and political. The cost of the interventions will be US$6m for the pilot phase for the first two years, and US$34m for a scale up phase from 2020-2025. UNDP would expect that funding comes from different sources including co-financing from the government of Pakistan, funding from donors and potentially blended funding with development banks and the private sector.

Human resources required would be a mixture of: UNDP staff in Islamabad for coordination, UNDP staff in Quetta and in the districts for management, oversight and implementation. Government cost sharing will be mobilized for investment in the public services for improvement. NGOs and other private firms will be engaged for third party monitoring & evaluation. UN partner agencies for co-implementation and aid effectiveness; and private sector inputs to support innovation and enterprise development.

**Partnerships**

In order to maximize impact, UNDP will build on existing partnerships with the Government of Balochistan, key UN agencies, NGOs and the civil society, while pursuing new partnerships with private sector and training institutions to support the work on skills, the local economy and alternative livelihoods.

Innovation and a robust M&E system are integral parts of the project. Innovation will be applied to areas such as the development of new skills and businesses, to support economic growth in the province, and for smart ways to make basic services more resilient in the face of natural disasters.

UNDP will partner with one or more NGOs who will provide baselines from which to measure project impact Monitoring will use the latest innovation and be as close to ‘real-time’ as possible so UNDP can better interpret how project activities have impacted on trust between people and their government.

The private sector will be a major partner for the training and enterprise development component in particular offering opportunities for women and youth to gain employment and wider income generation. UNDP Youth Employment Project will support to establish linkages with private sector and explore business development models/opportunities for youth. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor could potentially provide a significant number of new work streams for employment. UNDP will play a critical role in bringing private sector partners and skills development together so opportunities can be better realised, especially for women, marginalised groups and young people.

**Risks and Assumptions**

The risks and assumptions for this project are drawn from those outlined in the UNDP country programme document, and the specific risks of working in Balochistan and in rural Pakistan. UNDP’s approach is to accept informed risks and undertake proactive mitigation, drawing on the findings of the reviews, evaluations and lessons from current and past engagement.

For Balochistan, the key overarching risk is a deteriorating security situation and within the project, an inability to overcome socio-cultural norms which could impede women’s empowerment.

Risks associated with different implementation modalities (national, direct and/or non-governmental organisations) will be critical from the outset in choosing the right modality for the best possible developmental impact.

A risk identified from previous interventions in Balochistan has been a lack of an effective management structure, guidance and oversight.

Other risks include:

1. The regional geo-political situation of Pakistan and the political transition expected with the 2018 election, which may possibly lead to policy shifts affecting the development agenda and the nature of demand for UN/UNDP support.

(b) The risk of insufficient funding, and if the Pakistani government decides to finance development using domestic resources. There is a risk private sector and donors’ funding not being forthcoming.

(c) The success of the project depends on strong field UNDP’s presence is especially in hard to reach rural areas. It also depends on how productive UNDP’s engagement and capacity building initiatives are successful with the Balochistan government (elected and non-elected leadership).

(d) Vulnerability to disasters and climate hazards, which Balochistan is already displaying.

| **IDENTIFIED RISKS** | **RISK LEVEL**  | **MITIGATION MEASURES** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Overarching Risks and Mitigation Measures** |
| Insecurity limits access and slows implementation of activities. | H | Activities will take place in the areas deemed safe by the local government (and through the issuance of NOCs). Insecurity may occur in some project areas. UNDP will assess local dynamics and balance implementation needs and risks. Partner security procedures will apply to protect their staff. Programme planning and implementation will be performed in coordination with communities and local authorities (elected and non-elected). Flexibility and adaptability of the programme to the changing situation will also apply. It might be necessary to change areas of intervention depending on the evolving security context. P&DD will play a key role in coordinating and implementing project activities at the district level. Most of the soft components and specially civil work will be out-sourced to private firms minimizing risk to UNDP project staff. |
| Access to the target areas is limited by the non-issuance of NOCs. | H | It is not uncommon that NOCs are refused or the process in obtaining permissions takes more time that predicted, particularly for international NGOs. To help mitigate this, UN officials in Quetta and Islamabad will keep close contact with counterpart government officials in MoI, MoFA and in the military. UNDP will also maintain close coordination with their implementation partners on their progress for obtaining NOCs. Regular feedback from UNDP staff and implementing partners from the field to the respective government departments will help to counter-balance periodic challenges related to the issuance of NOCs. |
| Political stalemate in Balochistan | H | As per UNDP’s mandate, we will continue to support, facilitate and advocate for effective reforms in Balochistan, which support more efficient and effective service delivery by local government. The key risk here is around national and provincial elections which are due to take place in July 2018. One way to mitigate this risk is to ensure progress on economic development and social services delivery is effectively communicated to the political elite which should create cross-party momentum for continuing the project. |
| Misuse of funds | H | UNDP has decades of experience in Balochistan and this will be drawn upon in selecting the right implementation modality for this project. UNDP is cognizant of donor restrictions of who donors can and cannot implement through, which will be taken into account. Ideally local government must deliver local services but this will be balanced between fiduciary risk and better public financial management.  |
| Project interventions especially livelihoods and skills development cause conflicts in local communities. | M | UNDP and partners will follow a consultative and participatory approach in setting the criteria and identifying schemes and beneficiaries under various activities. The cross-cutting analysis framework used by the programme to assess investment choices includes a conflict sensitivity lens. The “do no harm” principles will be applied to decision-making throughout project implementation. An effective accountability mechanism will ensure that programme benefits are distributed in a transparent and fair manner. UNDP will mitigate this risk by ensuring the accountability mechanism is fully exercised and implemented.  |
| Resistance to women’s participation in activities.  | M | In many cases the road to women’s participation and empowerment lies through engagement with men. Interventions will be designed to maximize women’s engagement while respecting the local culture. Females will be included in various activities conducted under the project within their communities. The programme’s public information strategy will cater for this and will communicate messages promoting women’s participation. Female staff will be recruited. A gender analysis and gender equality strategy will be developed and implemented.  |
| Access | M | Balochistan is characterized by sparse populations spread over large desert-like areas. This risk applies more to the rural segment of the project and during the field design mission, it was clear that accessing communities will be difficult. One way to address this is to have a good rural presence, but this costs money. It is recommended that during the pilot, access vs impacts are measured in some way with the goal of finding the right mix of district footprint for the results and impacts we want to see. The recommendations from testing this during the pilot will be scaled and implemented through phase II.  |
| Beneficiaries trained do not find jobs. Alternative businesses supported do not perform well.  | M | Detailed analysis of training, businesses/entrepreneurial opportunities will mitigate this risk. Under a different project, UNDP carried out a labour market analysis. UN partner agencies and the World Bank have researched business and market development. These will all be taken into account, in addition to project analysis to ensure training and businesses are targeted to areas which have very prospects for financial sustainability.  |
| Unexpected adverse impact of natural disaster on programme interventions.  | M | All project interventions will be planned on a risk-informed basis and mitigation measures will be built in. Disaster risk reduction and disaster resilience are a key pillar of UNDP’s work in Pakistan. The same can be said of all UN agencies UNDP wishes to partner with under this project. To this end UNDP will build on its relationship with Pakistan’s Disaster Management Authorities to inform this project’s disaster risk assessment.  |
| Data collection, research and surveying the targeted areas and beneficiaries is prohibited by the authorities. | M | The programme aims to improve the lives of people and the performance of private and public sector. It will only be possible to measure progress and impact if UNDP and partners are allowed to collect the relevant data (this is particularly important in the accountability area around measuring citizen state trust). Data collection maybe difficult. UNDP will mitigate this risk by the selection of appropriate, collectable data and it will continue to advocate for better access and permission to undertake action research for monitoring and evaluation. At the same time, it will review its M&E capacity as well as the M&E capacity of implementing partners to identify potential innovations to overcome this risk more effectively. |

**Stakeholder Engagement**

The Government of Pakistan Government will be at the core of the stakeholder engagement strategy given it’s role in the steering committee and that all implementing parties require permissions and NOCs to operate in Balochistan/Pakistan.

One critical element of stakeholder engagement is at the level of communities. Various community engagement models have been tried and tested in Balochistan over the past 20 years with mixed results. One of the research questions for this project will be to test which community engagement/mobilisation model works best. The approach will draw on lessons and experience the UN and other development agencies. The findings of the pilot phase will shape how UNDP and partners engage with communities in the scale up phase.

Regarding potentially affected groups, UNDP will develop its Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism, as part of the project’s preparation. An immediate concern is how non-targeted communities are involved in project implementation. Lessons from other projects have shown that issues raised from communities not benefiting from project activities can adversely affect implementation. The stakeholder engagement strategy will detail how such risks will be mitigated.

**Knowledge**

Applying knowledge and innovation is a key part of any UNDP project. Phase I will test and model key research questions such as which community engagement model works best; what are the most cost-efficient ways of improving citizen-state trust; and which kinds of skills best ensures a secure job?

Developing local government capability to deliver essential services is one of the cornerstones of this project. Ensuring local government is the custodian of knowledge and best practice on how best to deliver services is an overarching goal of the project.

Lastly there is learning and knowledge within the UN system. Through effective coordination and communication, UNDP will ensure that the wider UN family takes up knowledge and best practice within its wider programming and project design, as well as in policy and strategy formulation.

**Sustainability and Scaling Up**

An essential element of sustainability and scale-up for the initiative is the integration of the project’s work into provincial strategies and development plans. Another key work stems from the outset is to use innovation to try to make the delivery of basic services more sustainable. UNDP has helped shape Balochistan’s vision 2030 and UNDP continues to work closely with the Provincial government to ensure integration is a continuous exercise. Furthermore, by creating partnerships which connect communities, training institutes and the private sector, UNDP expects that the number of women and youth benefiting from the project will go beyond the initial scope. At the community level, our initial scoping has indicated that community mobilization seldom continues beyond the life of a project, so UNDP will seek to develop models of good practice which provide reliable and sustainable means of community participation in the delivery of basic services.

The project aims to showcase that local government works. UNDP will advocate to federal and provincial governments that a certain level of funding will deliver a commensurate level of development impact. Demonstrating to national authorities of ‘what your money can buy’ is a fundamental element to ensure sustainability beyond the life of this project.

# Project Management:

**Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness**

UNDP’s management structure and approach is based on a review of lessons learned and independent evaluations to date from implementation practice in Balochistan and across Pakistan. UNDP field offices will be supported from both Quetta and Islamabad. UNDP will utilise its Results Based Management approach for planning, management, implementation and monitoring.

UNDP enjoys an excellent working relationship with authorities across Balochistan. The proposed programme will work with a range of government and non-government partners to deliver results. The personnel, infrastructure and working practices for community-government relations will be strengthened which will also manage access challenges that affect UNDP and its partners.

Phase 1: 2018-2020; 4 Districts; US$6m

By leveraging the Government of Balochistan’s contribution to extend the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas project in Qilla Abdullah and Noshki districts, this phase will build on the lessons UNDP has learnt from working in Balochistan and complement existing UNDP and UN interventions in the Province. The overall goal is to deliver maximum results with available resources. The objectives are to: first to test what works, what doesn't and why, across all four project components. Secondly to search for and apply innovative solutions to address some critical developmental issues affecting the province[[17]](#footnote-18). At the end of the first phase, there will be a period of evaluation and lesson learning to determine how best to scale up the project. Who, how and when it is delivered will also be assessed. It is during this period UNDP expects to conduct a full appraisal of cost efficiency and effectiveness vs results and impact.

Phase 2: 2020-2025; 10 Districts; US$34m

Cost effectiveness and efficiencies will be a significant design factor in Phase 2 interventions - adapting the earlier design based on the evaluation of the first phase, UNDP will apply innovative solutions and what has worked well from Phase I and take it to scale across 10 districts. These will comprise five Pashtun and five Baloch districts, to be selected on the basis on needs and vulnerabilities. During the scale up phase an overarching goal will be to apply those interventions which best accelerate progress to achieving critical SDGs for Balochistan.

Phase 3: 2025-2026; Evaluation and Lessons

One year from 2025-2026 will be spent to collate and synthesize learning and best practice which will also include an efficiency/effectiveness to results/impacts assessment. Models/hypotheses which will be tested in the closing phase include: Which interventions have given us the biggest impact towards achieving the SDGs? How well has the project built citizen-state trust? How well can we measure it and can we improve how we measure it? What else needs to be in place to sustain service delivery? What are the risks and limitations which have hindered project impact?

**Project Management**

The project will be initially launched for two years in four districts of Kila Abdullah, Nushki, Kila Saifullah and Gwadar, and subsequently replicated to additional 6 districts for another five years.

Under the direct supervision of the Assistant Country Director, Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit, and assisted by a National Technical Advisor, the project will be delivered by a Quetta based Project Management Unit comprised of a Project Coordinator; key Project staff; and a team of field staff based in the target districts.

Programme oversight and strategic direction will be led jointly by UNDP and the provincial government. For this purpose, A Project Board co-chaired by Country Director UNDP and Additional Chief Secretary (Dev) will be constituted. The committee will include representatives from EAD, relevant provincial line departments, district Nazims, and the deputy commissioners of the project districts. The committee will meet twice a year to provide strategic guidance, approve work plan, review progress and also provide support in resolving any administrative or political issue faced during implementation. The steering committee will also review policy recommendations for improved delivery of social services and submit them to the government for consideration/approval

The project will be directly implemented and managed by UNDP. Key project staff will be deployed at UNDP Quetta Office. UNDP will establish:

1. A project management office in Quetta and project offices in target districts.

2. Partnerships with UN agencies, development banks and rural support programmes to ensure coordinated, efficient and effective implementation.

3. One or more contracts with NGOs/CSOs (to be identified) who will work alongside local government to build their capacity to deliver improved basic services.

4. A contract with an NGO or private contractor to support monitoring and evaluation around accountability and citizen-state trust building.

5. Firm will be engaged for independent monitoring of infrastructure development and provision of missing facilities;

5. The Project will collaborate with other UNDP Projects including DLG, Rule of Law, MAPS, and SLMP to compliment project activities and avoid duplication

UNDP has a comprehensive end-to-end financial management process. Development partners have an access window to monitor disbursement, should they wish to. The team will be constantly learning and be ready to implement changes to reduce risk. UNDP may also consider appointing third party monitors and external auditors to examine transactions and systems adequacy. A fraud hotline will be in place to enable reporting of any concerns that may arise.

# Results Framework[[18]](#footnote-19)

|  |
| --- |
| **Intended Outcomes as stated in the UNSDF/OPIII (2018-2023):**1. UNSDF Outcome# 6: By 2022, the resilience of vulnerable populations is increased by addressing and mitigating naturally and human induced disasters, including climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and sustainable management of natural resources (CPD Outcome #2: Enhanced resilience and socio economic development of communities).
 |
| **Outcome/output indicators as stated in the Country Programme Document 2018-2022 Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:****Output 6.1:** National and sub-national policies, systems, and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation, promote inclusive economic, social, and political opportunities for enhanced stabilization and social cohesion**CPD Output Indicator 6.1.1 (IRRF Indicator 3.1.1):** Extent to which core functions of government are strengthened.**Baseline**: Scale 2. Very partially**Target** (2022): Scale 4. Largely**CPD Output Indicator 6.1.2 (IRRF Indicator 1.1.2):** Extent to which policies, systems and institutional measures in place at the sub-national levels to generate and strengthen engendered employment and livelihoods**Baseline**: Scale 1: Not adequately**Target** (2022): Scale 4: Largely**Output 6.2:** Revitalization of productive capacities that are sustainable and generate employment opportunities and improvement in sustainable livelihoods as part of broader stabilization efforts**CPD Output Indicator 6.2.1 (IRRF Indicator 1.1.1/ SDG 8.3.1)**: Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated disaggregated by sector and sub-sector, by sex, age and excluded groups and by wage category (see Guidance Note)**Baseline:** Jobs: 1500 (Women = 1100; Men = 400); Livelihoods: 100 (Women = 50; Men = 50)**Target (2022):** Jobs: 10,000 (Women = 6,000; Men = 4000); Livelihoods: 5,000 (Women = 2500; Men = 2500)**CPD Output Indicator 6.2.2 (IRRF Indicator 6.1):** Extent to which critical benchmarks are met for social and economic recovery after a crisis inclusive of Gender equality and women's empowerment principles**Baseline**: Scale 1. Very partially**Target (2022):** Scale 3. Largely |
| **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:** To help countries achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks. |
| **Project title and Atlas Project Number: Balochistan SDGs Accelerated Delivery Project: Project ID:00110887** |

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  | **OUTPUT INDICATORS** | **DATA SOURCE** | **BASELINE** | TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) | DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Value** | **Year** | **Year****1** | **Year****2** | **Year****3** | **Year****4** | **Year****…** | FINAL |  |
| **Output 1**  | ***Enhanced capacities of the local governments to effectively plan and deliver services to achieve the SDGs.*** |
| *1.1 Extent to which local governments’ capacities are enhanced to effectively plan, monitor and evaluate the progress on the SDG targets* | Progress reports; District development plans | Existing M&E method, state of play |  | Number of districts targeted | All 4 districts improve their planning & M&E | Baseline of scale up districts established  | 3 scale up districts improved planning and M&E | Total of 6 scale up districts improved planning and M&E | All scale up districts have improved planning and M&E | Risk is around local government not having the capacity or knowledge to deliver and/or learn from M&E. There maybe a different risk between Baloch vs Pashtun districts in the way communities are governed and therefore the reach and impact of providing basic services  |
| *1.2 Increase in number and quality of basic services delivered* | Progress and evaluation reports; District and Provincial government development reports. | Existing delivery of targeted basic services by project |  | Services to be improved identified and targets established | 20% increase in number of services delivered | Services to be improved identified and target10 scale up districts  | 20% increase in number of services delivered by the 10 districts | 40% increase in number of services delivered | 100% increase in number of services delivered and at least 50% increase in quality of services | Getting good qualitative data may need a large investment but this could be factored into the contract of the 3rd party monitor AND Accountability Lab to improve verification. Insecurity could prevent reach.  |
| *1.3 Number of innovative solutions developed in partnership with government, civil society and the private sector* | UNDP Country reports. Progress and evaluation reports. | zero |  | Number of partnerships created | 5 innovative solutions at provincial or district levels established by end of pilot  | New innovation identified for the scale up both in 10 districts and provincial | 10 innovative solutions at provincial or district levels established in scale up  | 30 innovative solutions at provincial or district levels established by end of Y5 | Number of innovative solutions and number of additional people reached compared to reach without innovation | Political instability and insecurity prevents the application of innovative solutions |
| **Output 2** | ***Accelerating the delivery of the SDGs by investing in basic services to address immediate and urgent needs with a special focus on the needs of women and vulnerable groups.***  |
| *2.1 Number of women and vulnerable groups reached by project interventions (indicator for assessing the quality of these interventions??)*  | Progress and evaluation reports; District and Provincial government development reports. | zero but can use other UNDP projects to help assess baseline |   | Establish beneficiaries and groups | 5000 women and 5000 children reached by the end of the pilot | Establish new target beneficiaries for the scale up | Total of 20,000 women and 20,000 children and 3 vulnerable groups reached | Total of 50,000 women and 50,000 children and 5 vulnerable groups reached | Total of 100,000 women and 100,000 children and 10 vulnerable groups reached by end of project | Insecurity may prevent project from getting to women and vulnerable groups.  |
| *2.2 Quantity and quality of basic infrastructure built or supplied* | Progress and evaluation reports. | existing infrastructure |  | Target infrastructure identified and costed | Each 4 pilot districts have trialled minimum of 2 infrastructure projects | Target infrastructure identified and costed for 10 districts | Total of 100 villages have improved water and sanitation  | Total of 200 villages have improved water and sanitation  | Total of 500 villages have improved water and sanitation  | Conflict damage to infrastructure. Lack of a maintenance and servicing plan. No maintenance budget |
| *2.3 Disease incidence reduction as a result of project infrastructure*  | WHO & UNICEF reports; MDPI reports. Other development progress reports. | Baseline disease incidence in 2018 |  | Target health indicators identified and costed | Each 4 pilot districts have trialled disease reduction projects | Target health interventions identified and costed for 10 districts | Total of 100 villages have improved health statistics for top 5 diseases | Total of 200 villages have improved health statistics for top 5 diseases | Total of 100 villages have improved health statistics for top 5 diseases | Access (NOCs) and insecurity affecting reach of project implementers. Populations migrating because of lack of water/natural resources and/or conflict |
| **Output 3** | ***Livelihoods opportunities created for both men and women through skills training, business development and trade*** |
| *3.1 Number of jobs and sustainable enterprises created by the project* | Ministry of Labour. Annual reports from business and enterprises. | Existing employment by sector |  | Target beneficiaries and target sectors established | End of pilot 500 jobs and 50 enterprises created  | Scale up number of jobs and sustainable enterprises established | 1000 jobs and 100 enterprises created  | 5000 jobs and 500 enterprises created  | 10,000 jobs for women and 10,000 jobs for men created and 1000 enterprises established by end of project | Project partners not being able match needs of job market with skills development and trainingPakistan economy deteriorates significantly  |
| *3.2 Converting training received into improving income amongst beneficiaries* | NGO progress. MDPI reports. District and Provincial government development reports. | Income data of target beneficiaries |  | Establish beneficiaries  | 10% increase in incomes for beneficiaries by end of pilot | Target sectors and beneficiaries identified for scale up | 20% increase in incomes for beneficiaries | 30% increase in incomes for beneficiaries | 50% increase in incomes for all beneficiaries by end of project |  |
| *3.3 Challenge funds creating opportunities and employment* | UNDP progress reports. Challenge Fund progress report. | existing opportunities mapped |  | Fund established, beneficiaries identified  | End of pilot xx funds disbursed and 20 opportunities created | Scale up funding secured and scale up beneficiaries identified | 20% of funds disbursed and 40 opportunities created | 50% of funds disbursed and 80 opportunities created | 100% of funds disbursed and total of 200 opportunities created | Pakistan labour market and economy remain buoyant |
| **Output 4** | ***Effective project management and oversight.*** |
| *4.1 Project managed efficiently and effectively (through 3rd party evaluation)* | Steering Committee minutes. UNDP progress reports. 3rd Party evaluations | zero |  | Baselines targets and beneficiaries set | 10% Log frame targets being achieved | 25% Log frame targets being achieved | 50% Log frame targets being achieved | 75% Log frame targets being achieved | 100% Log frame targets being achieved | See risks and assumptions table above |
| *4.2 Staff to output to outcome ratio* | Steering Committee minutes. UNDP progress reports. 3rd Party evaluations | zero |  | Baseline set by 3rd part monitor | Efficiency rating developed | High ranking of efficiency (scale of 1-10?) | High ranking of efficiency | High ranking of efficiency | High ranking of efficiency | Recruiting and retaining good staff. Access of staff to areas and beneficiaries |
| *4.3 Indicator on how effective the partnerships UNDP has cultivated to achieve project goals* | 3rd Party evaluations | zero |  | Baseline set | Effectiveness rating developed | High ranking of effectiveness | High ranking of effectiveness | High ranking of effectiveness | High ranking of effectiveness | Changing security, political, economic and environmental (climate) situations may make some partnerships redundant and others more necessary |

# Monitoring And Evaluation

UNDP will establish a monitoring and reporting plan in coordination with the government and implementing partners to ensure quality assurance, tracking of project results and activities, identification of issues that require course correction, risk management and documentation of best practices that can be replicated or scaled up.

In order to ensure maximum transparency and buy-in, the monitoring of the project will be carried out at various levels. An NGO or private contractor would support monitoring and evaluation around accountability and citizen-state trust building. Engagement of a third-party monitoring firm will be considered to provide regular, independent reports on the project activities carried out by UNDP and its implementing partners. This arrangement has worked quite well in the FTRP.

Community based planning and monitoring is an essential element of the project’s results and impact reporting. Based on earlier successful experience joint oversight committees including representatives from beneficiary communities and local councils will be constituted and trained for day to day monitoring of infrastructure development and functioning of the improved services.

UNDP project staff will travel to the field on a regular basis in order to monitor and supervise work being carried out. UNDP effectiveness will be enhanced by coverage of UNDP presence on the ground (as far as security will allow). Staff from the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU) Islamabad and Quetta will continue to visit the field regularly to carry out spot-checks and quality assurance on the project activities.

The project will also benefit from independent oversight. Lessons learned to date, for instance, greater direct interaction between UNDP and IP field staff, will also augment learning and oversight. Quarterly progress reports detailing both financial and substantive progress will be jointly developed and shared at the end of each quarter.

Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the project, difficulties encountered and overcome, changes to risks and assumptions, lessons learnt and the degree of achievement of project results (outputs and direct outcomes). Reporting will be designed to allow the monitoring of the means of implementation and the budget for the action.

Independent evaluations for the end of the first phase, the mid-term of the 2nd phase and the end of the 2nd phase will be commissioned. Information of all of UNDP’s projects can be found online through the STAR system developed by UNDP Pakistan. Donors can use this site to track progress of all interventions.

**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 and/or bottlenecks will be addressed by project management. | P&DD | 5,000 |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | The risks identified in the risk assessment which may threaten achievement of intended results. The risk log will identify and monitor risk management actions including 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/fiduciary risk (depending on the implementation modality selected). | 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. | P&DDAudit firm | 10,000 |
| **Learn**  | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. | Constantly (through a knowledge management officer) | Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. |  | 20,000 |
| **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. |  | 2,000 |
| **Review and Make Course Corrections** | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. | At every steering committee meeting (semi- annually) | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the steering committee and used to make course corrections. |  | 5,000 |
| **Project Report** | A progress report will be presented to the Steering Committee and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.  | Annually, and at the end of the project (final report) |  |  | 2,000 |
| **Project Review (Project Board)** | The project’s governance mechanism (i.e., Steering Committee) 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 SC will hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to disseminate project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. | At least annually | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress will be discussed by the SC and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.  | P&DD, EAD | 5,000 |

**Evaluation Plan**[[19]](#footnote-20)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation Title** | **Partners (if joint)** | **Related Strategic Plan Output** | **UNDAF/CPD Outcome** | **Planned Completion Date** | **Key Evaluation Stake-holders** | **Cost and Source of Funding** |
| End of Phase 1 Evaluation | All government and project partners | To help countries achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks. |  UNSDF Outcome# 6: By 2022, the resilience of vulnerable populations is increased by addressing and mitigating naturally and human induced disasters, including CCA | 2020 | UN agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs | $30,000 / Project |
| Mid TermPhase 2 Evaluation | All government and project partners | -do- | -do | 2023 | UN agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs | $30,000 / Project |
| End of Project Evaluation  | All government and project partners | -do- | -do- | 2025-26 | UN agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs | $ 50,000/ Project |

#####

# Multi Year Annual Work Plan Multi Year Annual Work Plan

**Year: 2018-19**

|  |
| --- |
| **Balochistan SDGs Accelerated Delivery Project (CIF + BEDP)** |
| **Expected Outputs** | **Planned Activities** | **TIMEFRAME** | **Responsible Party** | **Planned Budget** |
| **Q3****2018** | **Q4****2018** | **Q1****2019** | **Q2****2019**  |  | **Funding Source** | **Budget Description** | **Amount** |
| **Output 1:** Enhanced capacities of the local governments to effectively plan and deliver services to achieve the SDGs.**Indicators:*** 1. **a***. Extent to which local governments’ capacities are enhanced to effectively plan, monitor and evaluate the progress on the SDGs targets.*

***Baseline 1.1.a*:** 1 (Not adequate)***Targets 1.1.a***: 2 (Partially )***1.1.b****.* *Number of SDG plans developed and approved by the government****Baseline 1.1.b.:*** 0 ***Targets 1.1.b:*** 2 ***1.1.c.****Number of innovative and technological solutions developed in partnership with the private sector****Baseline 1.1. c*** : 0***Targets 1.1.c:*** 1 * 1. *Number of elected councilors and service providers trained on planning and management*

***Baseline 1.2:*** 0***Targets 1.2:*** 100 ((50% men 50% women)  | **Activity Result 1.1.1:**Establishment of Innovation Lab and formulation of District SDG Implementation Plans  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Actions:1.1.1. a:** District councils supported to prepare SDGs Localisation plans for Nushki and Kila Abdullah districts | X | X |  |  | UNDP | CIF | Contractual Services- Company(72100) | **0** |
| **Action 1.1.1. b :** Establishment of innovation lab in partnership with private sector for Innovation and technological solutions  | X |  |  |  | TBD | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- RPALocal Consultant (71300) | **20,000****10,000** |
| **Activity Result 1.2.1 :**Policy formulation and training of local councillors on management of public services conducted  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Action 1.2.1. a:** Assessment of bottlenecks in basic service delivery mechanism and policy recommendations for implementation  |  | X |  |  | UNDP | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100) | **20,000** |
| **Action 1.2.1.b.** Training of elected male and female councillors and service providers in planning and management of basic services |  | X | X | X | UNDP | CIF | Training, Workshop, & Conferences (75700) | **30,000** |
| **sub-total: Activity 1**  |   | **80,000** |
|   |
| **Output 2:** **Partnership with private sector and innovation approaches supported to accelerate progress on SDGs on priority basis** . **Indicators:*****2.1.a****.* Extent to which people’s engagement and satisfaction with the service delivery mechanism introduced under the innovation approaches.***Baseline 2.1. a:*** Scale-1 (Not adequate)***Targets 2.1.a***: Scale-2 (Partially)***2.1.b.*** Number of private sector companies approached for innovation and technology solutions.***Baseline 2.1.b: 0******Targets 2.1.b.*** 5 **2.2.** Extent to which governance/monitoring dashboard developed and operational. ***Baseline 2.2:*** Scale-1 (Not adequalte)***Targets 2.2:*** Scale-2 (Partially) | **Activity Result 2.1.1:** Strategy piloted to make selected services in the project area operational and effective; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Action 2.1.1. a. :** Gap Analysis and identification of critical missing facilities in Education, Health, and Public Health and others identified by innovation lab | X | X | X |  | TBD | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- RPALocal Consultant (71300) | **12,000****8,000** |
| **Action 2.1.1.b. :** Formulation and implementation of pilots to make existing services operational and efficient  |  | X | X | X | TBD | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- RPA | **60,000** |
| **Action 2.1.1. c. :** Partnership with private sector for innovation and technology solutions for improved services  |  | X | X | X | TBD | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- RPA | **40,000** |
| **Activity Result 2.2.1:** Customer feedback mechanism and Dashboard Piloted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Action 2.2.1. a:** Establishment of Governance/Monitoring Dashboard at Local Government |  | X |  |  | UNDP | CIF | Local Consultant (71300) | **20,000** |
| **Action 2.2.1. b:** Baseline and customer Feedback surveys in partnership with innovation Lab and private sector |  | X | X | X | TBD | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- RPA | **20,000** |
| **sub-total: Activity 2** |  | **160,000** |
|   |
| **Output 3:** Livelihood opportunities created(for both men and women) through skills training, business development and trade**Indicators:*** 1. *Number of jobs opportunities created*

***Baseline 3.1***: 0***Targets 3.1:*** 120 * 1. *Number of youth provided support on business management and entrepreneurship through trainings.*

***Basleine 3.2:*** *0****Targets 3.2:*** *100 youth (50% men, 50% women)* | **Activity Result 3.1.1:** Market oriented training to 250 men and 250 women for sustainable livelihood |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Action 3.1.1. a**: Scoping study on jobs and businesses in context of CPEC and formulation of targeted training plan in collaboration with Incubation centre and training institutions | X | X |  |  | UNDP | GoB | Contractual Services- Company (72100)Local Consultant (71300) | **5,500****1,200** |
| CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)Local Consultant (71300) | **5,000****3,300** |
| **Action 3.1.1 b. :** Provision of appropriate technical and vocational training, life skill training, career counselling services, facilitate the trained youth to get employment and internship in CPEC related and other industries |  | X | X | X | TBD | GoB CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- LoA | **70,000****30,000** |
| CIF  | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- RPA | **53,053** |
| **3.2.1: Activity Result:** Entrepreneurship training and support provided to 100 youth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Action 3.2.1.a :** Support and establish three Business incubation centres in Universities for private and social enterprises | X | X |  |  | TBD | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100) | **16,000** |
| **Action 3.2.1.b:** Provision of appropriate business management skills, technical support and advisory services to male and female youth through incubation centres |  | X | X | **X** | TBD | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100)- LoA | **16,000** |
| **sub-total: Activity 3**  |  | **200,053** |
|   |
| Effective project management and oversight.1. Technical Assistance
2. Operational Cost
 | A.1: Project Management Unit and staffing | X | x | x | X | UNDP | GoB | Service Contract- Individuals (71400),  | **80,091** |
| CIF  | ContractSrv (71400) | **33,947** |
| A.2: Direct Project Cost (DPC) | X | x | x | X | UNDP | GoBCIF | DPC-GOE (74598) | **12,200****12,200** |
| **sub-total: A** |  | **137,556** |
|  B.1: Evaluation of first Phase |  |  |  | X | UNDP | CIF | Contractual Services- Company (72100) | **30,000** |
| B.2: Communication & Visibility | X | x | x | X | UNDP | GoBCIF | Printing & Publications (74200) | **5,000****10,000** |
| B.3: Travel & logistics | X | x | x | X | UNDP | GoBCIF | Travel (71600) | **21,749****20,500** |
| B4: Office & IT Equipments | X |  |  |  | UNDP | CIF | Information Technology Equipments (72800) | **10,000** |
| **sub-total: B** |  | **98,131** |
|  | **Sub-toal- Project management and oversight** |  | **235,687** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total Activities and operational cost** |  |  | **675,740** |
| **GMS on G0B Cost sharing (3%)** |  | **5,872** |
| **Grand Total** |   |  | **681,612** |

# Governance and Management Arrangements

UNDP will be the lead agency responsible for the implementation of the project, however it will be a joint UN effort with other agencies supporting implementation. Complementing implementation will be INGOs, NGOs, training institutes and the private sector.

A Project Board co- chaired by the UNDP Country Director and Additional Chief Secretary (Dev) will provide oversight and guidance to the project. The Board will at a minimum include government departments, development partners and IPs. The Board meetings will be held at least twice a year.

National Technical Advisor

**Project Board**

**Senior Beneficiary**

ACS, P&DD

Balochistan

**Executive**

Country Director UNDP /ACD (CPRU)

**Senior Supplier**

DCD (Operations) UNDP

**Project Assurance**

Programme officer

(CPRU)

**Project Support**

CO Islamabad

Sub-Office Quetta

**Project Organisation Structure**

**TEAM A (Islamabad)**

1. Innovation Officer
2. Monitoring & Reporting Officer
3. Knowledge Management Officer
4. Admin & Fin. Associate

**TEAM B (Quetta)**

1. Project Coordinator / Innovation Specialist
2. Project Officer
3. Admn & Finance Associate
4. Drivers (2)

Provincial Coordinator (sub-Office)

**District#1**

**District** **Coordinator**

 **and Staff**

**District#2**

**District** **Coordinator**

 **and Staff**

**District# - - -**

**District** **Coordinator**

 **and Staff**

# Legal Context and Risk Management

**Legal Context Standard Clauses**

**Option a. Where the country has signed the** [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf)

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

**Option b. Where the country has NOT signed the** [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf)

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the [Supplemental Provisions](https://intranet.undp.org/global/documents/ppm/Supplemental.pdf) to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as “the Project Document”.

**Option c. For Global and Regional Projects**

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions](https://intranet.undp.org/global/documents/ppm/Supplemental.pdf) attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof.  All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

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

**Risk Management Standard Clauses**

**Option a. Government Entity (NIM)**

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
2. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
3. assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
4. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner][[20]](#footnote-21).
5. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document 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 <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/further to this Project Document.
6. 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).
7. 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.
8. 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.

**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][[21]](#footnote-22) [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][[22]](#footnote-23) 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 [hthttp://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\_sanctions\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm). 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.

**Option c. CSO/NGO/IGO**

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
2. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
3. assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
4. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner][[23]](#footnote-24).
5. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document 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 <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/further to this Project Document.
6. 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).
7. 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.
8. 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.

**Option d. UN Agency other than UNDP**

1. [Name of UN Agency] as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. [Name of UN Agency] agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][[24]](#footnote-25) [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][[25]](#footnote-26) 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 [hthttp://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\_sanctions\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm). 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.

**Option e. Global and Regional Projects (under UNDP implementation/DIM)**

1. The responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.
2. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document 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 <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.

# ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Analysis for the selection of districts**
3. **Social and Environmental Screening Template Risk Analysis**.

**ANNEX**

**Analysis for the Selection of Districts**

# Introduction

The present document describes a methodology to support the selection of the project target districts.

The potential method will employ a GIS Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis, based on a series of geo-spatially explicit criteria (linked to multi dimensional poverty for example).

The methodology could be used to select districts with higher scores that would fit the project purpose.

Analysis would be based on independent economic, environmental and social factors which allow an objective selection through multiple criteria in line with the project objective.

# Methodology

Analysis would be carried out as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Main phases of the Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Phase | Steps |
| Data Preparation | Acquisition from multiple sources and conversion into GIS layersData harmonization and preparation of criterion map layers |
| Weighted Sum | Map standardization i.e. classifying each layer with an equal distribution in four classes from 1 to 4 (where 1 stood for the lowest priority and 4 for the highest priority)Assigning weights to each criterion layerPreparing an overall ranking map by overlaying weighted standardized criterion maps (“weighted sum” analysis) |
| Results & Discussions | Identifying the districts with highest scores of weighted criteriaDiscussion with Pakistan government and project partnersFinal selection of districts |

Relevant datasets would be gathered from national institutions and other freely available sources.

Higher weights would be assigned to datasets due to their relevance in the context of the project objective, for example, (i) the percentage of SDGs implemented; (ii) access to health and education; and (iii) a drought hazard index.

The table below is an example of criteria used by FAO to establish disaster prone districts for an agricultural intervention:

Table 2: Selection of criteria per district for the Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis

| n | Criteria/Datasets | Source | Attribute | Weight |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Crop area | FAO land cover data 2013 | % of four crop classes in FAO land cover | 20 |
| 2 | Drought Hazard Index | National Drought monitoring center, Pakistan Meteorology Department; based on Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) | Drought Hazard Index | 20 |
| 3 | Flood hazard | Flood hazard map of the world, 10-year return period, from the Joint Research Center of the European Commission | % of flooded area in crop area | 10 |
| 4 | Multi dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) | UNDP; composite Index of 15 indicators including dimensions of health, education and standard of living | Multi dimensional Poverty Index | 10 |
| 5 | Food consumption Score (FCS) | Food Security Assessment (FSA), Ministry of National Food security and research | Food consumption score | 10 |
| 6 | Agricultural households | Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Census 2010 | Number of agricultural households | 10 |
| 7 | % of small farms  | Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Census 2010 | Number of farms smaller than 5 acres for Punjab and smaller than 12 acres for Sindh | 10 |
| 8 | Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) | Food Security Assessment (FSA), Ministry of National Food security and research | PoU at divisional level | 10 |

## Datasets

Socio-economic data could be drawn from the census, BISP and existing UNDP projects

Flood hazard data can be obtained from the Joint Research Centre Data Catalogue of the European Commission

# Analysis

The datasets would be aggregated at district level to produce one layer per attribute where with one value per district, i.e. one value per each attribute at district level in each single dataset.

The data is then classified in scores from 1 to 4 from the lowest to the highest priority. Through a GIS application, the values per each district per each attribute can be summed at district level according to the assigned weight to achieve a final score per district.

# Output

The below is the final ranking of the FAO project:



# Annex XX. Social and Environmental Screening Template

# Balochistan SDGs Accelerated Delivery Project

# ProDoc Pre Screening

**Project Information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | Balochistan SDGs Accelerated Delivery Project |
| 1. Project Number
 | 000110887 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country)
 | South Asia, Pakistan, Balochistan |

**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 includes capacity building activities to assist the provincial and district government to deliver basic services including water, health and education - all basic fundamental human rights. The project also aims to build a secure and stable Balochistan - security and peace are also key fundamental human rights.
* The SDGs project will improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of basic services for poor and marginalised individuals and groups, and will increase their inclusion in decision-making processes that may impact them (consistent with the non-discrimination and equality human rights principle)
* Through testing mobilisation and village community development (based on a large body of past experience in Balochistan), this will translate as increased participation of all stakeholders, in particular marginalised individuals and groups, in to processes that may impact them including design, implementation and monitoring of project interventions (consistent with participation and inclusion human rights principle)
* Through the addition of the accountability pillar in the project and the overarching objective of building citizen-state trust, the project supports meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances including a redress processes for local communities when activities may adversely impact them (consistent with accountability and rule of law human rights principle)
 |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| * Benefits from gender experts and gender analysis
* Applies a meaningful participatory process for engaging women’s voices
* Includes analysis of gender inequalities, in the Project’s rationale section, and makes clear how UNDP will promote changes in relation to gender equality
* Incorporates age and sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics and specific, measurable indicators related to gender equality and women’s empowerment
* Ensures the results framework includes: (a) special measures/outputs, and (b) indicators to address gender inequality issues
* Identifies cultural, social, religious, and other constraints on women’s potential participation and strategies to overcome them
* Ensures that Project scores 3 or 2 as per the ATLAS Gender Marker
 |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| * The key element of design on sustainability has been around the disaster risk reduction and resilience to shocks for the delivery of the basic services in the proposal. Climate Change is a real threat in Balochistan and there are both opportunities and risks associated with the project interventions. At minimum the infrastructure components for basic services delivery must be shock proof or disaster resilient.
* The programme will aim to implement national/UN priorities identified in the UNSDF and UNDP’s Country Programme on residence and reducing disaster risk.
* On any water and/or energy related components (or any others as they arise), UNDP will apply the precautionary principle.
 |

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?** *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.* | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?***Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6* | **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)?** |
| ***Risk Description*** | ***Impact and Probability (1-5)*** | ***Significance******(Low, Moderate, High)*** | ***Comments*** | ***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.*** |
| Climate Change  | I = 4P = 5 | Moderate to High | Climate change is a real threat to sustainable development in Balochistan. Any development initiatives particular those which rely on natural resources need to include a climate risk and mitigation strategy  | During the development of the project, the disaster risk reduction team at UNDP Pakistan will asses the proposed interventions for risk and propose mitigation activities |
| Alternative livelihoods to agriculture for women will be developed but this could build grievances in some men. (SES Principle 2 Gender, q2) | I = 3P = 3 | Moderate | There are very strong religious, social and cultural norms around the roles of women and men, depending on which communities they belong to.Women are under-represented in agriculture in Balochistan.  | During the development of the project, a Gender Analysis will be undertaken and a Gender Action Plan & Budget will be prepared based on that assessment; the project will be designed to be gender transformative, guided by the Gender Analysis.The Plan will outline the management measures that will be undertaken to address this risk and leverage it for multiple benefits, particularly to maximise opportunities for improving the lives of women and girls. |
| Infrastructure activities have negative environmental consequences(SES Principle 3 Environmental Sustainability; SES Standard 1,3 and 7) | I = 2P = 2 | Low | The infrastructure activities planned under this project are small scale and targeted at village and districts. Any negative impacts will be localised and very low impact.There are no communities living near the Biodiversity Areas in the targeted districts.  | During the development of the project, these communities will be closely involved and engaged - a baseline assessment of livelihoods activities will be undertaken. Avoidance measures will be identified and, where avoidance is not possible, management measures will be developed with full, meaningful engagement and consultation. |
| In the provision of basic services including any solar installations to be constructed by the project could pose potential safety risks to local communities in the project area, some of whom are indigenous. (SES Standard 3 Community Health, q3.1; SES Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples, q6.1) | I = 3P = 2 | Low | This is largely around the probability of accidents during the construction and operation of facilities. This risk is considered to be low however the impact could potentially be severe (loss of life) | During the development of the project, this risk and all others will be assessed through an ESIA, the finding of which will be integrated into the ProDoc and used to develop an ESMP, as needed. A decision for the project during its proposal finalisation is whether there is sufficient risk and justification to develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan. |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?**  |
| **Select one (see** [**SESP**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) **for guidance)** | **Comments** |
| ***Low Risk*** |  |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | **X** | This project is classified as moderate because of the potential impact of climate change on development in Balochistan however individual planned activities present minimal or no risks of adverse social or environmental impacts. Risks have been interpreted to mean project activities will have few downstream activities with no potential risks. |
| ***High Risk*** | **☐** |  |
|  | **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*** | **X** |  |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **X** |  |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | **X** |  |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | **X** |  |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | **☐** |  |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **☐** |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **X** |  |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **X** |  |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | **☐** |  |

**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**

*Answer all questions in the checklist as if mitigation measures are not in place, so as to ensure that all potential risks are identified.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks** |  |
| **Principles 1: Human Rights** | **Answer (Yes/No)** |
| 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? | N |
| 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?  | N |
| 3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | Y |
| 6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?  | Y |
| 7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process? | Y |
| 8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | N |
| **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?  | N |
| 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? | Y |
| 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? | Y |
| 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? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being* | N |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screeningquestions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below |  |
|  |  |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **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?*For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes* | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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) | N |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | N |
| 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?  | N |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | N |
| 1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | N |
| 1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | N |
| 1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)  | N |
| 1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | N |
| 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? *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.* | Y |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** |  |
| 2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significantgreenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?  | N |
| 2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?  | Y |
| 2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental [vulnerability to climate change](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?*For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population’s vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding* | N |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions** |  |
| 3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities? | N |
| 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)? | N |
| 3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)? | N |
| 3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure) | N |
| 3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? | N |
| 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)? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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)?  | N |
| 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)? | N |
| **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** |  |
| 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) | N |
| 4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes? | N |
| **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement** |  |
| 5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement? | N |
| 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)?  | N |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? | N |
| 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?  | N |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** |  |
| 6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? | Y |
| 6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | Y |
| 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)? *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.* | N |
| 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? | N |
| 6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | N |
| 6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | N |
| 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? | N |
| **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](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)?  | N |
| 7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | N |
| 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?*For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*  | N |
| 7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | N |
| 7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?  | N |



*From page 17 of SESP Guidance*

References

1. Balochistan Economic Report – 2008
2. Balochistan Comprehensive Development Strategy 2013-2020 (not approved yet)
3. Balochistan Need Assessment Report – (Energy, fisheries, health, livestock, agriculture, water & GDP)
4. Policy Briefings (Irrigation, water, karez, QESCO, IWRM, Drought, Dam etc)
5. Provincial and 30 districts EFA Education Plan
6. Balochistan Development Issues and Prospects
7. Balochistan Coastal Zone Tourism Sector Analysis report
8. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Balochistan 2010
9. Sanitation Policy/ Strategy 2015-2025
10. Disaster Risk Management Plan for Balochistan
11. Balochistan Education Sector Plan (2013-2018)
12. Issue Brief – CPEC: Benefits for Balochistan
13. Drought Risk Assessment
14. Drinking Water Policy 2015-2025
15. Presentations by Government Official
16. Arid Steppes of Balochistan
17. Balochistan Conservation Strategy – IUNCH
18. Profile of Metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels – Balochistan
19. Report by SELP project under UNDP on Goals 4, 5 and 13 (A legislative and policy Gap analysis for Balochistan)
20. Achievements Report by PDMA, Balochistan
21. Culture Tourism and Archives Department
22. Health Facility Assessment – Balochistan
23. Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012-13
24. Balochistan Investment guide
25. Integrated Water Management Policy
26. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
27. Balochistan Livestock Sector Analysis - SMEDA
1. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, National Census, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. World Bank MDTF Report 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [http://www.nips.org.pk/abstract\_files/PDHS%20Final%20Report%20as%20of%20Jan%2022-2014.pdf](http://www.nips.org.pk/abstract_files/PDHS%25252520Final%25252520Report%25252520as%25252520of%25252520Jan%2525252022-2014.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan, Planning Commission, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Naveed, A. & Ali, N. Clustered Deprivation: District profile of poverty in Pakistan (2012) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. UNICEF Quetta Office, Pers. Comm., February 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Labor Market Needs Assessment UNDP 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. World Bank Survey for Livelihoods Entrepreneurship Programme (in preparation) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. https://tribune.com.pk/story/451081/balochistans-lack-of-governance/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. NSC Press Briefing November 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Chaudry, Q.u.Z., Climate Change Profile of Pakistan, ADB, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Schooling age for primary level, (age 5-9), middle level (age10-12) and secondary/matric level (age 13-14) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Different age cohorts for national and provincial data as discussed under selected indicators [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Different age cohorts for national and provincial data as discussed under selected indicators [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. There are many elements in measuring multidimensional poverty. This project will focus on those indicators (which contribute to the overall MPI) from the livelihood, education, health, environment, water and sanitation sectors. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. local governments include the three-tiered structure of the union council, tehsil/municipal council and district council [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. One of the strong messages from the February 2018 Inception Mission was around the weak sustainability of community mobilisation work and its potential adverse impact on citizen-state trust building. Through testing, this project will aim to apply sustainable models for community development by strengthening the agency of elected local governments at district, sub-district and union council levels. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Optional, if needed [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner [↑](#footnote-ref-26)