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Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Apr-2023 | Report No: PIDA35562

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Project Name	Parent Project ID (if any)
Pakistan	P180323	Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project	
Region	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
SOUTH ASIA	20-Mar-2023	25-May-2023	Water
Financing Instrument	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**	
Investment Project Financing	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Planning and Development Department, Province of Balochistan	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective (PDO) is to improve livelihoods and essential services and enhance flood risk protection in selected communities affected by the 2022 floods.

Components

Community infrastructure rehabilitation
Strengthening hydromet and climate services
Resilient housing reconstruction and restoration
Livelihood support and watershed management
Project management, technical assistance, and institutional strengthening
Contingent Emergency Response Component

The processing of this project is applying the policy requirements exceptions for situations of urgent need of assistance or capacity constraints that are outlined in OP 10.00, paragraph 12.
Yes

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	213.00
Total Financing	213.00

of which IBRD/IDA	213.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	213.00
IDA Credit	213.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Over the past two decades, Pakistan significantly reduced poverty, but human development outcomes have lagged, and severe economic challenges put past gains at risk.** Pakistan made significant progress towards reducing poverty between 2001 and 2018 when the expansion of off-farm economic opportunities and increased inflow of remittances allowed over 47 million Pakistanis to rise out of poverty. However, this rapid poverty reduction has not fully translated into improved socio-economic conditions, as human capital outcomes have remained poor and stagnant, with high levels of stunting at 38 percent and learning poverty at 75 percent. Pakistan has also experienced frequent macroeconomic crises due to a growth model based on private and government consumption, with productivity-enhancing investment and exports contributing relatively little to growth. Growth of per capita gross domestic product (GDP) has been low and volatile, averaging under two percent in the last two decades. Recent unprecedented floods are likely to have serious impacts on poverty, human development outcomes, and economic growth.

2. **The recent floods have had enormous human and economic impacts.** Pakistan experienced heavy monsoon rains between June and September 2022, severely affecting millions of households, mainly in Sindh and Balochistan. Roughly 33 million people have been displaced, and more than 13,000 km of roads destroyed. The flooding has damaged 2.2 million houses, flooded around 9.4 million acres of crops, and killed an estimated 1.2 million livestock, adversely affecting rural livelihoods. Limited access to input and output markets and temporary disruptions to supply chains have driven up food prices and added to existing price pressures resulting from reduced agricultural yields and the global rise of food

prices. Due to significant crop and livestock losses, food shortages have intensified in the fall and winter, with food price inflation increasing to more than 50 percent. With the destruction of infrastructure and disrupted access to schools, medical facilities, and sanitation systems, the floods have negatively impacted health and education outcomes especially for rural areas, potentially affecting long-term human capital accumulation. Preliminary estimates suggest that the national poverty rate may increase by up to 4 percentage points as a direct consequence of the floods, potentially pushing around 9 million people into poverty. The recently completed Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)[1] estimated need for rehabilitation and reconstruction is at US$16.3 billion, not including much-needed new investments to strengthen Pakistan's resilience to future shocks.

3. **The recently published Country Climate Development Report[2] shows that Pakistan's high vulnerability to climate change is a risk multiplier, compounding its human and economic development challenges**. The country consistently ranks among the top ten countries worldwide most affected by climate change.[3] Extreme weather events have increased in frequency and intensity, impacting ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure. Heatwaves, heavy precipitation events, droughts, and cyclones are prevalent risks. Attribution research on the 2022 floods has shown that the 5-day maximum average rainfall of Balochistan and neighboring Sindh was around 75 percent more intense than it would have had the climate not warmed by 1.2 degrees.[4] Climate projections have been predicting such a shifting trend for years. Historical records show that heavy rainfall has significantly increased in the region alongside the increase in greenhouse gas emissions, strongly suggesting climate change played a central role in the event. The floods came on the heels of a severe heatwave and saw temperatures continuously above 45°C, resulting in crop losses, power outages, and forest fires. These changes in climate and extreme events are likely to disproportionately affect the most disadvantaged groups, among these low-income businesses, those engaged in manual labor jobs, poorer farmers, women, and children.

Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

4. **Since the onset of the flooding, the GoP has been engaged in emergency response and relief.** Of the PKR 70 billion (US$319 million) earmarked to assist flood-affected people, the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) has disbursed approximately PKR 65 billion (US$296 million) to over 2.6 million flood-affected households as of October 15, 2022. Beyond financial support, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) have been providing in-kind support such as tents, rations, mosquito nets, dewatering pumps, medicines, and drinking water; they have also established evacuation camps for displaced persons. The government has established a National Flood Response and Coordination Centre, which includes representatives from the federal and provincial governments as well as the armed forces, to coordinate flood response, relief, and rehabilitation across the country. National and international organizations, as well as bilateral development partners, are assisting affected populations through distribution of food and non-food items as well as provision of water and sanitation, hygiene, and health services.

[1] Government of Pakistan. 2022. *Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment.* Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives.
[2] World Bank Group (2022). Pakistan Country Climate Development Report.
[3] Germanwatch, Global Climate Risk Index 2021. https://www.germanwatch.org/en/19777
[4] World Weather Attribution, 2022. https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/wp-content/uploads/Pakistan-floods-scientific-report.pdf

5. **The GoP requested technical and financial assistance through the Ministry of Economic Affairs on August 5, 2022.** The World Bank Board approved the first package of emergency response financing on December 19, 2022 for Sindh – the worst-affected province. Then, on January 4, 2023, the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) approved a Planning Commission Form 1 (PC-1) for the proposed Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Program (IFRAP). IFRAP is a federal-led program that aims to revive and enhance the livelihoods of communities affected by the 2022 floods in participating province(s) and strengthen adaptive capacity to future extreme flooding events. The program will primarily target the Balochistan province—the second worst-affected province—but may be expanded to other provinces in the next phase.

6. **Given the magnitude and impact of the flooding and the urgent need for funds and technical assistance, the project is being processed under Condensed Procedures as per the Bank Procedure on the Preparation of Investment Project Financing (IPF) for Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints.** The project follows OP/BP 10.00 Paragraph 12 of Section III of the IPF Policy, which allows certain exceptions to the IPF policy requirements, including deferral of safeguards requirements, to enable the Bank to respond efficiently to the GoP's request for assistance.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

7. **Balochistan, located in Pakistan's southwestern region, is the largest (in terms of land area) and poorest province in Pakistan.** It spans over 347,000 km^2, making up 43.6 percent of the country's total land area. The 2017 National Census estimated Balochistan's population to be 12.3 million—less than 6 percent of Pakistan's population.[5] Population density is only 35 people per km^2, significantly smaller than the national average of 236 persons per km^2. Most residents (72 percent) live in rural areas. Balochistan is the poorest and least developed of Pakistan's provinces, with an incidence of poverty above the national average at 70.2 percent[6] and a stunting rate of 47.4 percent among children under five compared to the national rate of 37.6 percent.[7] The backbone of its economy is the agricultural sector, where opportunities lie in large-scale fruit production and processing. The services sector—particularly construction, real estate, and transport—are fast-growing, and tourism and the development of the coastal belt and Gwadar Deep Sea Port are promising investment opportunities. The commercial industry is also growing with increasing intra- and inter-regional trade from Afghanistan and Iran.

8. **The Climate and Disaster Risk Screening revealed that Balochistan is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters due to its geographical location, socioeconomic background, and climate change.** These hazards include floods, droughts, extreme heatwaves, wildfires, cyclones, coastal erosion, and rising sea levels, likely to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change. Recurring floods in 2010, 2011, and 2022 led to significant loss of life, livestock, and croplands, and caused critical infrastructure damage.[8] Southern parts of Balochistan have always been prone to flash floods and landslides. In addition,

[5] Government of Pakistan. 2017. National Census. https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/final-results-census-2017.
[6] Government of Pakistan. 2022. *Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: Supplemental Report*. Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_863195.pdf.
[7] Government of Pakistan. 2019. *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017–18* (as per World Bank Balochistan Human Capital Investment Project (P166308)).
[8] World Bank, 2010. Pakistan Floods 2010: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment.

the severe heatwave that preceded the 2022 floods resulted in crop losses, power outages, and forest fires. Balochistan is also the country's driest province, receiving an average of 210 mm annual precipitation.

9. **Balochistan has been disproportionately affected by the 2022 floods.** The floods have exacerbated socioeconomic challenges in the province, pushing the multidimensional poverty rate from 70.2 percent to 81.1 percent. Agriculture, which accounts for 52 percent of the provincial GDP and 67 percent of the labor force, is the hardest-hit sector.[9] The floods caused over 500,000 livestock casualties (63 percent of the national total), amounting to production losses of PKR 79,619 million. Livestock losses have negatively impacted livelihoods as 70 percent of households depend on livestock. In addition, the harvest failure due to the floods resulted in production losses amounting to nearly US$2 billion, compromising livelihoods and food security. Since June 2022, pre-flood commodity prices have significantly increased, with Balochistan reporting the country's highest food insecurity at 23.4 percent. The damage to primary health facilities and schools have also been disruptive.

10. **Balochistan experienced widespread damage to critical infrastructure, especially housing, transport, and communications; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and community-level facilities.** Specifically, the floods have caused damage to more than 190,000 housing units across the province, including nearly 69,000 units destroyed and more than 120,000 partially damaged. Infrastructure damage has caused the temporary isolation of most of Balochistan, with 2,222 km of roads and 43 bridges damaged, impeding people's ability to access healthcare, food markets, and other vital services and restricting the delivery of aid to those who need it.[10] Across the province, 456 flood protection/irrigation schemes were partially damaged or destroyed.[11]

11. **Overall, the National PDNA report prepared by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI) in close coordination with all provinces indicates that Balochistan requires PKR 491 billion (US$2.3 billion) for recovery and reconstruction over the next five to seven years.**

C. Series of Projects (SoP)

12. **The project is the first in a series of projects (SoP). The overarching development objectives of the SoP is to revive and enhance the livelihoods of communities affected by the 2022 floods and strengthen their resilience to future floods.** The SoP approach is justified for several reasons. First, it allows the Bank to respond to the immediate recovery needs while building consensus on the interventions needed to strengthen community flood resilience in the long term. Second, the complex nature of the operation and its multisectoral scope warrant a phased approach to provide the opportunity to incorporate early lessons learned in next project. Third, the SoP allows the GoP and Government of Balochistan (GoB) to improve the technical and implementation readiness of complex infrastructure in the first project (SoP1) and have it implemented in the second project (SoP2).

[9] Government of Pakistan. 2022. *Pakistan Floods 2022: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: Supplemental Report*. Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives.
[10] UNICEF. 2022. Pakistan-Humanitarian Situation Report No. 6 (Floods) 14 November 2022.
[11] Government of Pakistan. 2022. *Pakistan Floods: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment.* Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives.

13. **The SoP duration is estimated at seven years, consisting of two phases of five-year each with an indicative overlapping period of three years.** SoP1 will focus on improving livelihoods and reestablishing critical services while laying the groundwork for community resilience to floods and preparing the institutional capacity of the government for supporting it. SoP1 will include: (i) investments in housing reconstruction; (ii) irrigation, flood protection, and water supply infrastructure with improved resilience standards; (iii) hydromet observation system and services; (iv) rehabilitation/reconstruction of roads and bridges that provide critical connectivity to the hardest hit and far-flung communities; and (v) assistance to flood-affected population for enhancing their livelihoods. SoP2 will adopt an integrated area-based development approach for strengthening community flood resilience[12] based on a thorough participatory process and adopt an in-depth spatial analysis for ensuring infrastructure resilience

D. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

14. The project development objective (PDO) is to improve livelihoods and essential services and enhance flood risk protection in selected communities affected by the 2022 floods.

Key Results

15. The PDO outcome indicators are:

- Households with improved livelihoods (of which female-headed households and households with vulnerable women[13]) (Number).
- People regaining access to at least one essential services (of which female) (Number).
- People with enhanced protection to flood risk (of which are female) (Number).
- Increase in weather forecast lead time of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) (Days)

16. For this project, **Improved livelihoods** mean increase in income or increase in assets. **Essential services** include shelter, irrigation, water supply and sanitation, and transport. **Enhanced flood risk protection** means increased coverage of flood protection infrastructure, reliable flood forecasting, and early warning systems. Reliable forecasting means a longer lead time for weather forecasting.

E. Project Description

17. **The project scope consists of six components.** These are: (i) community infrastructure rehabilitation; (ii) strengthening hydromet and climate services; (iii) resilient housing reconstruction and restoration; (iv) livelihoods support and watershed management; and (v) project management, technical

[12] Agrawal, A., Mearns, R., Perrin, N., & Kononen, M. (2011). Area-Based Development, Local Institutions and Climate Adaptation. World Bank.

[13] Households with vulnerable women include those that have disadvantaged women, such as female informal workers, (e.g., home based workers, on and off farm workers, dairy and livestock workers), pregnant/lactating women, widows, single women, women with disabilities, women whose husbands have disabilities, elderly women, minority women, etc.

assistance, and institutional strengthening. The project also includes a contingent emergency response component (CERC) to allow flexibility to reallocate funds in case of an eligible emergency during project implementation. Below is a brief description of the activities under each component.

Component 1: Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation (US$50 million equivalent)

18. This component will finance the rehabilitation of priority community infrastructure damaged by floods, including irrigation and flood protection infrastructure, water supply, roads, bridges, and small community facilities located in calamity-declared districts of Balochistan. The GoB has developed a framework for the selection and appraisal of infrastructure investments. The guiding principle is to build back better with improved infrastructure based on climate risks, improved engineering design standards, and improved construction and maintenance to enhance resilience. The component will also include the technical assistance needed for the design and supervision of the works and for the development of operation and maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructure.

19. **Sub-component 1.1: Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Flood Control Infrastructure (US$25 million).** This sub-component will support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of priority irrigation, drainage, and flood protection infrastructure to restore agricultural production and protect the population and their assets against future floods. The rehabilitation will restore the damaged infrastructure with added climate resilience through improved engineering designs and the integration of nature-based solutions to reduce flood peaks and increase infiltration.

20. **Sub-component 1.2: Restoration of Water Supply Schemes (US$10 million).** This sub-component will support the rehabilitation of selected community-level water supply infrastructure affected by the floods, particularly in areas where flood protection infrastructures are rehabilitated. The climate adaptation capacity of households and resilience to flooding events will also be improved through these measures by: (i) ensuring that the rehabilitated water supply schemes follow resilience practices; (ii) creating safe passage for rain and flood waters accounting for higher precipitation levels in the future, so that retention of water in human settlements is reduced; and (iii) mitigate against the mixing of fecal or solid waste with flood water so that water resources and public health are protected.

21. **Sub-component 1.3: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges (US$10 million).** Under SoP1, this sub-component will finance (i) reconstruction/rehabilitation of a few priority damaged roads and bridges; (ii) technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Communication and Works Department (CWD) of Balochistan; and (iii) feasibility studies and technical design of roads and bridges planned for implementation under SoP2.[14] The selection of priority damaged roads will follow geospatial criteria based on accessibility to essential services and connectivity within communities and major roads in the province in affected districts. The redesign of the damaged road infrastructure will consider investments that aim to deliver triple benefits: (i) reduce flood and other damages to roads; (ii) reduce land degradation; and (iii) improve the beneficial use of water to enhance community resilience.[15]

22. **Sub-component 1.4: Restoration of Small Community Facilities (US$5 million).** This sub-component will finance the rehabilitation and improvement of damaged small facilities at the community

[14] The indicative timeline for completing these studies is 18–24 months.

[15] van Steenbergen, Frank, Fatima Arroyo-Arroyo, Kulwinder Rao, Taye Alemayehu Hulluka, Kifle Woldearegay, and Anastasia Deligianni. 2021. *Green Roads for Water: Guidelines for Road Infrastructure in Support of Water Management and Climate Resilience*. International Development in Focus. Washington, DC: World Bank.

level. The selection of facilities will be demand-driven and result from consultation with the communities and consider potential low-carbon and climate-resilient design features as appropriate.

Component 2: Strengthening Hydromet and Climate Services (US$40 million equivalent)

23. This component will improve the capability of the PMD to generate and utilize hydromet information for decision-making.

24. **Sub-component 2.1: Modernization of the Observation Infrastructure, Data Management, and Forecasting Systems (US$10 million).** This sub-component aims to upgrade and expand the meteorological and hydrological observation networks. Activities include: (i) technical modernization of the observation networks; (ii) modernization of PMD data management, communication, and ICT systems; (iii) improvement of the weather forecasting process, including numerical weather prediction system; (iv) assess and design an optimum composite observation network and forecasting and service delivery processes (weather, climate, and hydrological); (v) enhancing PMD climate services delivery and sustainability, and solarization of PMD facilities; and (vi) outreach and public education, awareness raising, and marketing.

25. **Sub-component 2.2: Technical Assistance, Institutional Strengthening, and Capacity Building (US$30 million).** This sub-component will support the PMD in five main areas to improve climate and flood forecasting capabilities, including: (i) provide technical assistance and capacity building and O&M of equipment; (ii) support enhancement of the PMD's various operational facilities, including upgrading the Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics and of the Meteorology Workshop in Karachi; (iii) provide technical assistance and operational costs for implementation including staffing, and M&E associated with the component; and (iv) support dialogue for the preparation of a national hydromet policy.

Component 3: Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Restoration (US$75 million equivalent)

26. This component will finance: (i) resilient housing reconstruction grants to beneficiaries for the reconstruction of core housing units damaged by floods; and (ii) institutional strengthening and technical assistance for the reconstruction.

27. **Sub-component 3.1: Beneficiary-driven Housing Reconstruction Grants (US$60 million).** This sub-component will support the provision of cash grants to approximately 35,100 homeowners to reconstruct and restore damaged houses as a subsidy. The grant would finance: (i) replacement of a destroyed house with new multi-hazard resilient core unit; or (ii) restoration and strengthening of a damaged house to acceptable resilience standards, including a basic rainwater harvesting system and twin pit latrine to improve WASH access. The project will finance two types of grants: (i) reconstruction grants for all houses with structural damage beyond economic repair; and (ii) rehabilitation and strengthening grants for all houses with repairable structural damage.

28. **Sub-component 3.2: Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening (US$15 million).** This sub-component will finance detailed damage assessment and eligibility verification surveys to: (i) categorize the damage to each housing unit; (ii) establish the status of land ownership; (iii) establish lists of eligible beneficiaries and vulnerable individuals/households that are unable to prove their identity/property ownership; (iv) develop a geographic information system (GIS) enabled Management Information System (MIS) for transparent implementation of housing reconstruction[16] and employ

[16] While the reconstruction grant will be provided for approximately 35,100 housing units, the technical assistance, particularly

flood hazard mapping/spatial planning and analysis for reconstruction purposes; (v) community mobilization to collectively help vulnerable people in rebuilding their houses; (vi) training and capacity building for multi-hazard resilient construction and retrofitting; (vii) promote the use of local material; and (viii) develop housing reconstruction standards and train reconstruction artisans.[17] The project will also finance technical assistance to formulate strategies for the resilient reconstruction of buildings.

Component 4: Livelihood Support and Watershed Management (US$40 million equivalent)

29. This component will finance grants to help enhance productive, inclusive, and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods while restoring degraded watersheds for flood resilience. The component aims to promote climate-smart agriculture, support value chain development, and promote livelihoods. This component will support two complementary grant schemes: (i) matching grants for enhancing agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods; and (ii) community grants for watershed restoration.

30. **Matching Grants for Enhancing Agricultural and Livestock-based Livelihoods.** These grants will enable cash-constrained farming communities to restore and diversify agriculture and livestock production, add value, and enhance market access. Support will be provided to demand-driven activities identified through community consultation that seek to promote climate-smart agriculture practices. Agricultural activities to be supported will include support for efficient water use. Details of the grant mechanism will be provided in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

31. **Community Grants for Watershed Restoration.** These grants will enable the restoration of degraded watersheds. Specific interventions will include soil and water conservation, vegetative stream and riverbank protection, agro-forestry and reforestation, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands. Details of the grant scheme will be provided in the PIM.

Component 5: Project Management, Technical Assistance, and Institutional Strengthening (US$8 million)

32. This component will finance: (i) project management and incremental operating costs for the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) and the Provincial Implementing Units, and the pool of technical experts to provide close support to implementing units to expedite project implementation; (ii) technical assistance for M&E, project supervisory and implementation assistance (PSIA) consultants, preparatory studies for SoP2, including river basin planning studies, basin-level flood modeling and resilient infrastructure planning and design, dam safety studies, and preparation of community flood resilience plans which will form the basis for an area-based development approach to be implemented in SoP2. This will also include the design of roads to be reconstructed under SoP2; (iii) institutional strengthening support, including an internship program, capacity building, and the preparation of a new Balochistan provincial water policy and water act to be presented to the provincial cabinet.

Component 6: Contingent Emergency Response (US$0 million)

33. This component will provide immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed**.**

the geo-enabled MIS, will be applied to the overall housing reconstruction program estimated at 150,000 households.

[17] To keep the reconstruction affordable, climate friendly local material will be promoted, subject to meeting safety standards.

Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

34. The project environmental risk is assessed as **Substantial**. The environmental risks are mainly related to civil works involving multi-sector infrastructure investments, community health and safety, occupational health and safety, limited capacity for house reconstruction, and the contextual risks associated with post-disaster environment. Social risk is assessed as Substantial, and mainly include the exclusion of potential beneficiaries due to limitations in targeting mechanisms and elite capture, potential land, land use, labor and labor related occupational health and safety risks, and community health and safety risks.

F. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

35. **A Project Steering Committee (PSC), co-chaired by the Federal Minister MoPDSI and Chief Minister GoB, has been established to provide overall project oversight**. The PSC shall provide policy guidance and monitor overall project implementation and outcomes for federal and provincial level activities. It shall meet quarterly or more regularly on a needs basis. The roles and responsibilities of the PSC will be detailed in the PIM.

36. **The MoPDSI will be responsible for overall project coordination and M&E through the FPMU and will directly implement component 5**. The Balochistan Provincial Planning and Development Department (P&DD) will be responsible for project coordination and M&E through the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for provincially implemented components.

37. **Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (BIWRMDP) Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Balochistan Livelihood and Entrepreneurship Project (BLEP) PIU will implement Components 1 and 4, respectively**. These PIUs will be progressively strengthened through the recruitment of technical assistance. Following the closing of BIWRMDP and BLEP planned in 2024, the PIUs will become regular PIUs of IFRAP. Necessary staffing will be maintained, and fiduciary and other arrangements will be continued until the completion of IFRAP. Component 2 will be implemented through the PMD. A separate PIU will be established at the PMD to manage the hydromet component at the federal level.

38. **Component 3 will be implemented by the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), a company set up under section 42 of the Companies Act 2017**. It will be responsible for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of this project and provide technical assistance for the post-flood housing reconstruction program of the province in terms of design standards.

39. **Management Information System:** To strengthen the multisectoral and integrated implementation of the project, a GIS-based MIS will be established for M&E and decision-making. The MIS will process information related to beneficiaries, disbursements, verification, and monitoring. For housing reconstruction, the MIS will be a system for reverification and establishing the eligibility of beneficiaries. Meanwhile, a separate MIS will be developed to include other components of the project.

40. **Project Implementation Manual (PIM):** The project will be implemented according to the guidelines and procedures outlined in the PIM, which will reviewed periodically. The PIM will lay out the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders and provide details of project processes.

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