



IFRAP
Integrated
Flood Resilience &
Adaptation Project



Ministry of Planning
Development &
Special Initiatives



INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE & ADAPTATION PROJECT

Quarterly Progress Report (Component-IV)

3rd Quarterly Report

(January–March 2026)

MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E) CONSULTANT

INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE & ADAPTATION PROJECT (IFRAP)

Quarterly Progress Report – Q3 (January–March 2026)

All-Component Indicator Summary, with Detailed Progress for Component-IV
Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)

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Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- API - Application Programming Interface
- AWP - Annual Work Plan
- CE - Citizen Engagement
- DQA - Data Quality Assurance
- ESMF - Environmental and Social Management Framework
- FGD - Focus Group Discussion
- FPMU - Federal Project Management Unit
- GAP - Gender Action Plan
- GIS - Geographic Information System
- GRM - Grievance Redress Mechanism
- IFRAP - Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project
- IR - Intermediate Results
- IVR - Interactive Voice Response
- JV - Joint Venture
- KII - Key Informant Interview
- KM - Knowledge Management
- M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation
- MIS - Management Information System
- MoPDSI - Ministry of Planning, Development, and Special Initiatives
- PAD - Project Appraisal Document
- PDO - Project Development Objective
- PIU - Provincial Implementing Unit
- PMIS - Project Monitoring Information System
- PSC - Project Steering Committee
- RBMEF - Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- TA - Technical Assistance
- TORs - Terms of Reference
- VRC - Village Reconstruction Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers Q3 (January–March 2026) of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP). Section 2 presents the full Results Framework indicator set for all four components, populated from their respective Q3 Quarterly Progress Reports and M&E monitoring records: Components I, II and III are drawn from their respective Q3 QPRs/field verification data, and Component-IV is populated in full based on the annexed correspondence, concept note, and progress records reviewed.

Component-I (Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation) completed recruitment of Design and Supervision firms for both Irrigation and Roads sub-components within the planned timeframe, though subsequent design and tender-documentation stages remain delayed and restoration of small community facilities has been placed in abeyance; PDO and Intermediate Results indicators remain at preparatory-phase status pending initiation of physical works. Component-II (Strengthening Hydromet and Climate Services) advanced technical assessments and procurement design, with an AWS supply contract signed and site verification completed for 4 sites in KP, while weather radar procurement is being redirected to GoP funding following non-receipt of the World Bank NOL. Component-III (Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Restoration) reported 20,477 housing units completed, an estimated 131,053 beneficiaries, approximately 3,276,320 person-days of employment generated, and a GRM resolution rate of 76% (135 of 178 cases), based on M&E field verification of a 581-site sample.

Component-IV, implemented through the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU), continued to serve as the institutional backbone of IFRAP, supporting project coordination, fiduciary oversight, intergovernmental linkage, and monitoring system development. During the quarter, the principal achievement was under IRI-4 (River Basin Planning Studies): the Government of Balochistan formally concurred with proposed feasibility study themes (13 January 2026), and FPMU developed a Concept Note for a Technical Workshop on Feasibility Studies (February 2026), shared with the World Bank. No new progress was recorded against IRI-2 (Community Flood Resilience Plans) or IRI-6 (Citizens' Engagement Strategy) during the quarter.

1. OVERVIEW OF REPORTING PERIOD

Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU), continued to serve as the institutional backbone of IFRAP by supporting project coordination, fiduciary oversight, intergovernmental linkage, and monitoring system development across all components. **Component IV** has its managerial contribution to PDO indicators and is playing a critical role in ensuring the successful implementation of IFRAP by overseeing project execution, operational planning, and financial management. By serving as a central coordination hub, this component ensures streamlined operations and maximized impact across all project interventions. Overview of different components is summarized below.

1.1. Component-I

Component-I (Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation) covers restoration of irrigation systems, flood protection infrastructure, and road connectivity. Per the Component-I Q3 Quarterly Progress Report (Jan–Mar 2026), recruitment of Design and Supervision firms for both the Irrigation and Roads sub-components was completed within the planned timeframe; however, delays persist in subsequent design and tender-documentation stages, and restoration of small community facilities has been placed in abeyance. Physical implementation had not yet commenced during the quarter, so PDO and Intermediate Results indicators remain at preparatory-phase status.

1.1.1. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (PDO) INDICATORS

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks
PDO-1	People regaining access to at least one essential service	Number	1,500,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Component-1 activities at design and planning stage; surveys and measurement to commence after initiation of physical works.
Sub-Indicator-01	Of which are females	Percentage	50	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Gender-disaggregated measurement to be undertaken once service restoration begins.
PDO-2	People with enhanced resilience to climate risks	Number	1,800,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Flood protection and resilience interventions under preparation stage.
Sub-Indicator-02a	Of which are youth	Number	540,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Beneficiary identification pending physical implementation.
Sub-Indicator-02b	Of which are females	Number	900,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Gender-disaggregated resilience tracking to begin post-implementation.

1.1.2. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS INDICATORS

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks
IRI-3	Land area benefitting from restored irrigation systems	Hectare (Ha)	50,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Irrigation design proposals and assessments ongoing.

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks
IRI-5	Land area with improved protection through rehabilitated flood protection infrastructure	Hectare (Ha)	50,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Flood protection designs under preparation.
IRI-7	Registered grievances satisfactorily resolved in line with the GRM	Percentage	100	100	GRM is operational.
IRI-8	Length of roads rehabilitated	Kilometers	20	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Roads & bridges design documents under review.
IRI-9	Restoration of small community facilities	Number	2	Held in abeyance	Activity placed in abeyance; no implementation progress recorded.

1.2. Component-II

Component-II (Strengthening Hydromet and Climate Services) covers hydrometeorological modernization, weather forecasting, and early warning systems. Per the Component-II Q3 Quarterly Progress Report (Jan–Mar 2026), progress during the quarter centered on technical assessments and procurement design: an AWS supply contract was signed on 18 December 2025 with site verification completed for 4 sites in KP; weather radar procurement is being redirected to GoP funding after the World Bank NOL was not received, per a decision of the 10th Project Steering Committee (22 January 2026); and specifications for High-Performance Computing/System Integrator services continued, with WMO proposals expected next quarter.

1.2.1. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (PDO) INDICATORS

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks
PDO-2	People with enhanced resilience to climate risks	Number	1,800,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Modernization of observation infrastructure, data management and forecasting interventions are not yet procured/installed.
Sub-Indicator-02a	Of which youth	Number	540,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Beneficiary identification pending, subject to physical implementation.
Sub-Indicator-02b	Of which women	Number	900,000	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Gender-disaggregated figure to be determined once equipment is installed and system is operational.
PDO-4	Increase in weather forecast lead time of PMD	Days	5	0 Achievement (Preparatory phase)	Modernization of observation infrastructure, data management and forecasting interventions are under preparation stage.

1.2.2. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS INDICATORS

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks
IRI-7	Registered grievances satisfactorily resolved in line with the GRM	Percentage	100	No complaints received (Complaint Box, PIU-II office, Saidpur)	AWS site screening started in KP; equipment/AWS are in the procurement process.
IRI-10	Weather radars installed and operationalized	Number	4	0	Technical specifications for radars submitted earlier to the World Bank; NOL not yet received. The Steering Committee decided to initiate an alternate procurement process for radars through GoP funding.
IRI-11	Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) installed and operationalized	Number	110	0	Contract signed 18 December 2025; site verification and WMO-standard validation completed for 4 sites in KP; AWS supply expected in subsequent quarters.
IRI-12	Hydrological modelling-based early warning system established for hill torrents in Balochistan	Yes/No	Yes	No	Preparatory phase.

1.3. Component-III

Component-III (Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Restoration) covers restoration of flood-affected housing, inclusion of vulnerable households, employment generation, and grievance redress. Per Component-III Q3 monitoring (Jan–Mar 2026), the M&E team verified progress through a field-based sample of 581 housing sites across the project area. As of the reporting period, 20,477 housing units were reported completed, estimated to have benefited approximately 131,053 individuals (at an average household size of 6.4 persons), with employment generation of approximately 3,276,320 person-days. Registered grievances stood at 76% resolved (135 of 178 reported cases).

1.3.1. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (PDO) INDICATORS

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks	Sample-Based M&E Field Verification
PDO-1	People regaining access to at least one essential service	Number	1,500,000	131,053	Based on 20,477 completed housing units multiplied by average household size (6.4 persons).	Sample of 581 housing sites monitored across the project area; as the sample was drawn from the overall beneficiary population and covered multiple districts and construction stages, results provide a reasonable basis to infer

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks	Sample-Based M&E Field Verification
						that reported achievements are generally reflected on the ground.
Sub-Indicator-01	Of which are females	Percentage	50	46.5	Derived from household-level gender composition of monitored beneficiaries.	—
PDO-3	Person-days of Employment Generated	Number	14,500,000	3,276,320	Employment generated through housing construction; approximately 160 person-days of employment per housing unit.	Of 581 monitored sites, construction was active or completed at 521 sites, found compliant in all aspects; findings generalized (100%) to the overall population on this basis.

1.3.2. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS INDICATORS

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks	Sample-Based M&E Field Verification
IRI-1	Housing units restored / reconstructed	Number	97,000	20,477 completed	Based on HRU progress sheet; additional units at various construction stages.	M&E team monitored 581 sample housing sites; construction had not commenced at 60 sites at the time of monitoring, while the remaining 521 sites were under construction at various stages or fully completed. Field verification indicated reconstruction was generally being carried out in accordance with HRU Minimum Construction Guidelines (MCGs); completed units met prescribed technical requirements and ongoing works were progressing per approved standards. Findings suggest housing reconstruction is progressing satisfactorily project-wide, with overall compliance with the MCGs being maintained.
IRI-1a	Of which female-headed households and households	Percentage	25	37	Based on household-level gender and vulnerability analysis.	Household-level survey assessed 219 households for gender and vulnerability indicators: 91 households (41.6%) identified as female-headed, and 128 households

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks	Sample-Based M&E Field Verification
	with vulnerable women					(58.4%) included members belonging to vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, elderly, or other socially vulnerable categories). Approximately 37% of sampled households fall within gender- and vulnerability-sensitive categories, highlighting the project's outreach to populations at greater risk of exclusion.
IRI-1b	Of which households with persons with disabilities	Percentage	5	4	Based on household-level data on persons with disabilities.	—
IRI-7	Registered grievances satisfactorily resolved in line with the GRM	Percentage	100	76	Based on C-3 GRM summary: 135 of 178 reported cases resolved.	N/A — Component-III indicator progress is based on GRM case records rather than sample-based field verification.

Note: For Sub-Indicator-01, IRI-1a, and IRI-1b, the quarterly figure is derived directly from the M&E sample household survey rather than the HRU progress sheet (see Sample-Based M&E Field Verification column for methodology and sample size).

1.4. Component-IV

The component is implemented through the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU), representing the Federal Ministry of Planning and Special Initiatives and serving as the primary coordination and oversight mechanism for IFRAP. Within the Results-Based Monitoring Framework, Component-IV does not directly contribute to PDO indicators; its contribution is reflected through three Intermediate Results Indicators.

1.4.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULTS INDICATORS — SUMMARY

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks
IRI-2	Community flood resilience plans prepared	Number	20	No progress recorded during Jan–Mar 2026 (1 of 20).	Discussion on the institutional arrangement for preparing the Community Resilience Plan, initiated during the Q1 Implementation Support Mission (ISM) between the World Bank, HRU and FPMU, remained ongoing; HRU developed on community resilience plan and submitted to World Bank
IRI-4	River basin planning studies developed	Number	3	Preparatory milestones completed (0 of 3 studies formally launched).	GoB P&DD formally concurred with proposed feasibility study themes vide letter dated 13 January 2026 (Annex 2). Concept Note for the Feasibility Studies Technical Workshop developed February 2026 and shared with the World Bank (Annex 3). Workshop convening and ToR development progressed in Q4 (Apr 2026).

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	End Target	Q3 Status (Jan–Mar 2026)	Remarks
IRI-6	Citizens' engagement strategy developed and rolled out	Text	Yes	Under discussion; no change from previous quarter.	Strategy remains under discussion since project inception; not yet finalized.

1.4.2 PROGRESS ASSESSMENT DURING Q3

The main progress recorded during the quarter was under IRI-4 (River Basin Planning Studies). Building on the request for feasibility study suggestions issued to the Planning & Development Department (P&DD), Government of Balochistan (GoB), on 15 September 2025 (**Annex 1**), and the subsequent package of priority feasibility studies proposed by the Project Director IFRAP (Component-I), in consultation with the Irrigation Department, GoB, vide letter dated 21 October 2025, the P&DD, GoB formally concurred with the proposed feasibility study themes vide letter No. P&D.RO(IFRAP)/2025-26 dated 13 January 2026 (**Annex 2**).

The endorsed package covers basin-level integrated studies for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basins, together with complementary thematic studies covering flood diversion and routing, retention and recharge basins, strengthening of canals and hydraulic structures, flood protection bunds, early warning and real-time monitoring systems, sediment and debris management, watershed and catchment conservation, dam safety, community-based flood resilience planning, and rehabilitation planning of drainage and irrigation systems.

Following this endorsement, FPMU developed a Concept Note for a Technical Workshop on Feasibility Studies – “Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP” – in February 2026, which was shared with the World Bank (**Annex 3**).

The concept note set out the rationale, technical themes (Resilient Infrastructure Planning and Design, River Basin Planning, Basin-Level Flood Modelling, Dam Safety, and Community Flood Resilience), workshop format, expected outputs, and an indicative budget of PKR 25 million, and proposed the workshop tentatively for mid-February 2026. The actual convening of the workshop was subsequently rescheduled and held on 17 April 2026 within Q4 (April–June 2026) and will accordingly be reported under the next quarterly report, along with the associated Terms of Reference for the Kachhi and Porali River Basins study and for external reviewers.

No progress was recorded against IRI-2 (Community Flood Resilience Plans) during the quarter. (Citizens' Engagement Strategy) also remained under discussion, with no change in status from the previous quarter.

➤ Cumulative Progress and Coordination– Fy 2025–26 (Through March 2026)

- FPMU initiated and coordinated the feasibility study process with P&DD, GoB, leading to provincial concurrence on priority river basin planning study themes on 13 January 2026.
- The endorsed study package established the preparatory foundation for the three IRI-4 River Basin Planning Studies, including integrated studies for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basins and related flood resilience themes.

- FPMU developed and shared the Feasibility Studies Technical Workshop Concept Note with the World Bank in February 2026, laying the groundwork for ToR finalization, consultant engagement, and formal study launch in the subsequent quarter.

1.4.3 DETAILED INDICATOR PROGRESS (EXTENDED TEMPLATE)

Indicator	Target	Activities under Indicator (Jan–Mar 2026)	Achievement / Progress (Jan–Mar 2026)	Activities under Indicator (Cumulative FY 2025–26)	Achievement / Progress (Cumulative FY 2025–26)
Community Flood Resilience Plans prepared (Number)	20	No activity reported during the quarter.	No change in status. Discussion on the institutional arrangement for preparation of the Community Resilience Plan, initiated during the Q1 Implementation Support Mission (ISM) between the World Bank, HRU developed and submitted 1 community resilience plan with World Bank.	ISM discussion (Q1) on institutional responsibility for the Community Resilience Plan.	1 of 20.
River Basin Planning Studies (Number)	3	Formal GoB concurrence on proposed feasibility study themes. Development of Concept Note for the Feasibility Studies Technical Workshop.	The Planning & Development Department (P&DD), Government of Balochistan, vide letter No. P&D.RO(IFRAP)/2025-26 dated 13 January 2026 (Annex 2), formally concurred with the feasibility study themes proposed by the Project Director IFRAP (Component-I) in consultation with the Irrigation Department, GoB, confirming alignment with provincial priorities for post-flood reconstruction, climate resilience and sustainable flood and water resources management. The endorsed package covers basin-level integrated studies for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basins, along with complementary thematic studies (flood diversion/routing, retention and recharge basins, canal and	FPMU letter to GoB P&DD requesting feasibility study suggestions, dated 15 September 2025 (Annex 1). Package of priority feasibility studies proposed by Project Director IFRAP (Component-I) in consultation with the Irrigation Department, GoB, vide letter dated 21 October 2025. GoB P&DD concurrence letter dated 13 January 2026 (Annex 2). Concept Note for Technical Workshop developed February 2026 (Annex 3).	0 of 3 studies formally launched to date; foundational and preparatory steps (GoB endorsement and workshop concept development) completed as of March 2026. ToR development and formal workshop convening progressed in the subsequent quarter (Q4).

Indicator	Target	Activities under Indicator (Jan–Mar 2026)	Achievement / Progress (Jan–Mar 2026)	Activities under Indicator (Cumulative FY 2025–26)	Achievement / Progress (Cumulative FY 2025–26)
			hydraulic structure strengthening, flood protection bunds, early warning and monitoring systems, sediment/debris management, watershed conservation, dam safety, community-based flood resilience planning, and drainage/irrigation rehabilitation planning). A Concept Note for the Technical Workshop – "Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP" – was developed in February 2026 and shared with the World Bank (Annex 3), outlining the rationale, technical themes, workshop format, expected outputs, and an indicative PKR 25 million budget framework, with the workshop tentatively proposed for mid-February 2026. Note: Convening of the workshop was subsequently rescheduled and held on 17 April 2026, which falls in Q4 (Apr–Jun 2026) and will be reported under the next quarterly report.		
Citizens' Engagement Strategy developed and rolled out (Text)	Yes	No activity reported during the quarter.			

2. GRM COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS

The GRM is coordinated by C-IV (FPMU) as the central project-level mechanism for all IFRAP components, including Component-IV. This coordination role ensures the systematic receipt, documentation, assessment, referral, follow-up, and timely redress of grievances in accordance with approved protocols, thereby strengthening accountability, transparency, and stakeholder responsiveness across the project.

During the reporting period, the GRM remained operational across the project through PIU-I Quetta, PIU-II Islamabad, and C-IV (FPMU). The dedicated M&E Consultants' GRM team regularly monitored all approved complaint intake channels and maintained close coordination with PIU focal persons and FPMU for updated information, verification, and follow-up of grievances. Physical inspection of complaint boxes and reconciliation of complaints received through all approved channels were also conducted to ensure completeness, traceability, and compliance with approved SOPs.

The component-wise analysis indicates that C-IV (FPMU) is not limited to handling Component-IV grievances only; rather, it performs a coordination and oversight role for GRM matters across all IFRAP components. While HRU under Component-III handles the operational GRM mechanism for housing reconstruction-related grievances, FPMU maintains oversight of the proceedings by coordinating with HRU and PIUs, tracking grievance status, verifying follow-up actions, and ensuring that cases are processed in accordance with agreed procedures.

During the quarter, grievance activity was concentrated under Component-IV, including HRU and project management-related issues, while C-IV (FPMU) continued to support project-wide coordination, verification, and follow-up of GRM status. The absence of complaints under Components-I and II should therefore be interpreted as a low-exposure period rather than an indication of no future grievance risk, as grievance volumes may increase once field-level implementation and physical work begin under these components.

However, the analysis of grievance categories indicates that most cases were information-oriented and related to beneficiary case status, disbursement of reconstruction funds, beneficiary data correction, inclusion in beneficiary lists, recruitment and employment matters, procurement concerns, and other project-related inquiries. While many submissions were requested for clarification rather than substantive complaints against project operations, recurring concerns around payment processing, beneficiary verification, data accuracy, and perceived transparency point to areas where communication and procedural follow-up need to be strengthened.

A total of 10 grievances were received or registered under Component 4 during the reporting period (January–March 2026). The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained operational throughout the quarter.

Complaint	Complain Received	Complain Resolved	Complain In Progress
Grievances Status during Jan–Mar 2026	10	8	2

3. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF COMPONENT-IV PROGRESS

3.1 Overview

Component-IV serves as the institutional backbone of IFRAP and is responsible for overall project coordination, fiduciary oversight, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, communication, strategic planning, and coordination. Unlike Components I, II and III, which focus on direct infrastructure and beneficiary investments, Component-IV performs a governance and facilitation role that enables effective implementation across the entire project portfolio.

During Q3, Component-IV continued to support project-wide coordination, Results Framework monitoring, PMIS oversight, grievance monitoring, communication activities, implementation reviews, and liaison with implementing units and the World Bank. The component has established the institutional systems necessary for project governance; however, several strategic initiatives including basin studies, citizen engagement activities, and advanced knowledge management systems remain at varying stages of development and require accelerated implementation. This suggests that while institutional functions are operational, several strategic outputs have yet to transition into full execution.

3.2 Progress Assessment

Component-IV demonstrated progress in the areas of:

- Project-wide coordination and oversight.
- Monitoring and evaluation support.
- PMIS and reporting oversight.
- Stakeholder communication.
- Facilitation of implementation review meetings.
- Monitoring of GRM and citizen engagement activities.
- Coordination between FPMU, PIUs, consultants, and the World Bank.
- Support to planning and reporting requirements.

Component-IV has achieved greater institutional readiness; however, it has not yet generated significant measurable outputs that can demonstrate direct contribution to PDO-level indicators. The component's progress is therefore best assessed through institutional effectiveness, governance performance, and support to implementation rather than physical achievements.

3.3 Coordination and Governance Performance

A major achievement of Component-IV during Q3 was the continued functioning of project-wide coordination mechanisms. FPMU provided oversight support across all project components and facilitated communication among implementing agencies.

➤ COMPONENT-I OVERSIGHT

FPMU monitored:

- Design review progress.

- Procurement readiness.
- Implementation bottlenecks.
- Safeguard compliance status.
- Milestone achievement and reporting.

Reviews highlighted that implementation delays remain concentrated in the transition from design completion to procurement initiation, requiring stronger executive oversight and milestone monitoring.

➤ **COMPONENT-II OVERSIGHT**

FPMU monitored:

- Hydromet procurement packages.
- Technical review processes.
- MIS integration challenges.
- Procurement timelines and approval requirements.

The analysis identified procurement and system integration as the principal constraints affecting implementation performance.

➤ **COMPONENT-III OVERSIGHT**

FPMU monitored:

- Housing reconstruction progress.
- Inclusion indicators.
- GRM performance.
- Environmental and social compliance.
- Data quality and reporting.

Component-III continued to provide the strongest evidence of implementation progress and results achievement.

A comparative assessment of implementation indicates varying levels of progress across project components.

Component	Implementation Stage	Performance Assessment
Component-I	Design and Procurement	Moderate
Component-II	Procurement and Technical Preparation	Moderate
Component-III	Active Implementation	High
Component-IV	Institutional Coordination and Governance	Moderate

3.4 PMIS and Data Governance Performance

A key area of progress under Component-IV has been the strengthening of monitoring and reporting systems. The PMIS has contributed to project oversight by improving reporting processes and

providing visibility of implementation status. However, project-wide reviews identified several continuing challenges:

- Incomplete integration of component-level MIS systems.
- Delays in data submission.
- Reliance on manual data consolidation.
- Limited interoperability between systems.
- Data quality concerns certain reporting streams.

Monitoring assessments have highlighted data integration and system readiness as emerging institutional risks requiring sustained management attention.

Institutionalization of stronger data governance mechanisms will be critical for future project performance and evidence-based decision-making.

3.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Component-IV has played a central role in project-wide monitoring and learning through:

- Quarterly performance reviews.
- Results Framework monitoring.
- Progress validation exercises.
- Risk reviews.
- Reporting support to management.
- Coordination of M&E activities.

The component has increasingly shifted from reporting activities toward performance management functions, enabling FPMU to identify implementation bottlenecks and recommend corrective actions.

➤ Key Institutional Lessons Emerging

- Preparatory activities require milestone-based monitoring systems.
- Procurement readiness should be tracked separately from implementation progress.
- Data governance and PMIS integration significantly influence management effectiveness.
- Early warning risk systems are essential for complex, multi-agency projects.
- Citizen engagement mechanisms improve transparency and accountability.

The contribution of Component-IV is therefore most evident through its enabling role in strengthening project governance, monitoring, accountability, and strategic management across all components.

➤ Key Findings

- Component-IV has established core institutional coordination and oversight mechanisms necessary for effective project governance.
- PMIS and data management arrangements have improved but require further integration and automation.
- Component-IV is increasingly functioning as a performance-management and oversight mechanism rather than a traditional coordination unit.
- Institutional risks related to data quality, reporting systems, and decision-making processes remain significant.
- Stronger risk management, digital governance, and project-wide performance reviews will be essential to accelerate implementation across all components.

3.6 Comparative Implementation Status of different Components

The table below presents a comparative analysis of implementation progress, key bottlenecks, achievements, and risk exposure across all IFRAP components. It provides a consolidated view of component-wise performance to support management review, timely decision-making, and prioritization of corrective actions.

Area	Component-I	Component-II	Component-III	Component-IV
Design Readiness	Advanced	Advanced	Completed	Institutionally ready
Procurement Progress	Moderate	Moderate	Operational	Moderate
Physical Outputs	Limited	Limited	Substantial	Moderate
Beneficiary Engagement	Limited	Limited	High	Coordination role
Grievance Management	Emerging	Emerging	Functional	Operational/oversight
Results Achievement	Low	Low	High	Low measurable IRI output

3.7 Project-Wide Implementation Performance Analysis

The following table provides a concise analytical overview of project-wide implementation performance across all four components. It compares physical progress, procurement readiness, results achievement, and institutional readiness to highlight relative strengths, gaps, and areas requiring management attention.

Area	C-I	C-II	C-III	C-IV
Physical Progress	Low	Low	High	Low
Procurement Readiness	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low
Results Achievement	Low	Low	High	Low
Institutional Readiness	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate

3.8 Project-Wide Results Framework Analysis

Based on the PDO and Intermediate Results Indicator tables in section-1. It could be seen that component-III made the strongest contribution to PDO-level results through measurable housing reconstruction, beneficiary outreach, employment generation, inclusion of vulnerable households, and functional grievance handling. In contrast, Components-I and II remained largely in preparatory and procurement stages; therefore, their PDO-linked results continued to show limited or zero achievement despite progress in design readiness, technical assessments, site verification, and procurement documentation.

The IRI tables further indicate that implementation development differs significantly across the project portfolio. Component-I indicators for restored irrigation, flood protection, road rehabilitation, and community facilities remain dependent on the conversion of design and procurement readiness into physical works. Component-II's hydromet indicators, including AWS installation, weather radar operationalization, forecasting lead time, and early warning systems, are similarly constrained by pending procurement, technical approvals, financing decisions, and system integration requirements.

Component-IV contributed mainly through institutional coordination, monitoring, GRM oversight, communication, and preparation of river basin planning studies. Although it does not directly contribute to PDO indicators, its role remains critical for enabling project-wide delivery. However, its direct IRI progress remains limited because community resilience plans, formal river basin studies, and the Citizens' Engagement Strategy have not yet fully transitioned from preparation to implementation. Overall, the results framework highlights the need to accelerate procurement, strengthen milestone tracking, integrate PMIS and data systems, and move preparatory activities into measurable implementation outputs in the next quarter.

4. KEY BOTTLENECKS AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Component-IV made progress in project-wide coordination and oversight, monitoring and evaluation support, PMIS and reporting oversight, stakeholder communication, facilitation of implementation review meetings, monitoring of GRM and citizen engagement activities, coordination between FPMU, PIUs, consultants, and the World Bank, and support to planning and reporting requirements.

Component-IV primarily played an institutional coordination and governance role during the quarter; however, its direct studies under the relevant IRI have not yet advanced to a stage where measurable progress can be reported. Accordingly, its performance should be assessed through coordination effectiveness, oversight support, and institutional readiness rather than direct study outputs or physical achievements.

4.1 BOTTLENECK ANALYSIS

The table below summarizes cross-component bottlenecks and risk areas affecting IFRAP implementation during the reporting period. It highlights the main constraints, identifies the components most affected, and provides a concise basis for management review, escalation, and corrective action planning.

Risk Area	Component Impacted
Design approval delays	C-I
Procurement/NOL delays	C-II
API/MIS integration issues	CI, C-II, C-III
Weak milestone tracking	C-I, C-II
Community engagement delays	C-IV
Feasibility study delays	C-IV

4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

Project-wide reviews indicate that Component-IV remains exposed primarily to institutional and governance risks rather than physical implementation risks and major risks are following:

Risk Area	Impact
Delayed strategic studies and institutional activities	Slower achievement of Component-IV outputs
Weak PMIS integration	Reduced management visibility
Inconsistent data quality	Reduced reliability of reporting
Delayed implementation decisions	Slower project-wide progress
Limited integration of risk management systems	Reduced early warning capability

Evidence from project monitoring suggests that the most significant risks facing Component-IV are linked to data systems, coordination, information management, and institutional processes.

5. PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is recommended that FPMU should shift from a coordination-oriented role to an implementation-driving role by introducing milestone-based monitoring, monthly Project Director review meetings, readiness certification of infrastructure packages, and PSC-level escalation of delays. This will help Components I, II, and IV move from planning and procurement stages to physical execution and achievement of Results Framework targets.

5.1 Recommended Corrective Actions

Issue	Corrective Action	Responsibility
Delays in design finalization and tendering under Component-I	Establish time-bound milestones for detailed design approval, safeguard clearances, and bid document completion	FPMU and PIU-I
Delayed procurement under Component-II	Prepare procurement acceleration plan with monthly monitoring of NOLs, procurement packages, and contract awards	FPMU and PIU-II
Feasibility studies under Component-IV not yet launched	Finalize ToRs, engage consultants, and approve study implementation schedule	FPMU
Weak implementation momentum	Introduce Project Readiness Index for all subprojects before each PSC meeting	FPMU and PIUs

5.2 Management Role of C-IV (FPMU) and Q4 Action Plan

FPMU should act as an "Implementation Accelerator" rather than only a coordinating unit. Any activity remaining in the preparatory phase for more than one reporting quarter should automatically trigger escalation, recovery planning, and monthly senior management review until physical work commences. This is particularly critical for Component-I infrastructure works, Component-II hydromet investments, and Component-IV river basin studies, where significant preparatory work has been completed but physical implementation has yet to begin.

Component-IV has successfully established the governance, coordination, monitoring, and reporting foundations necessary for effective project implementation. While direct outputs remain limited, the component provides the institutional architecture through which project performance is monitored, risks are managed, decisions are informed, and accountability is maintained. Going forward, the focus should shift from institutional establishment to performance optimization, digital integration, proactive risk management, and strategic oversight to ensure timely achievement of project objectives across all IFRAP components.

5.2.1 FPMU ACTION PLAN FOR Q4

Since Component-IV mainly performs coordination, oversight, PMIS, GRM, stakeholder engagement, and strategic planning functions, the identified risks are largely related to delayed institutional outputs, weak data integration, inconsistent reporting quality, and limited progress on key studies and citizen engagement activities. These risks require timely management attention to strengthen project-wide oversight and support achievement of Component-IV IRI targets.

Priority Action	Lead	Support	Timeline	Expected Output
Launch Basin Studies	FPMU	WB	Q4	2 ToRs issued
Finalize CE Strategy	FPMU	PIUs	Q4	Strategy approved
Establish Project Readiness Dashboard	FPMU	PIUs	Q4	Dashboard operational
Implement RAG Monitoring	FPMU	PIUs	Q4	Monthly reporting
Conduct Project-Wide Risk Review	FPMU	All Components	Q4	Updated Risk Register

Annexure-I: Letter to P&D GOB - Feasibility Studies-Sep 2025

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PLANNING COMMISSION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & SPECIAL INITIATIVES
POST FLOOD 2022 RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE ADAPTION PROJECT

No. 1(2)PD/IFRAP/PC/GoB/2025-21

Islamabad the, 15th September, 2025

To,
The Additional Chief Secretary (Development),
Planning and Development Department.
Government of Balochistan, Quetta.

Subject: Request for Feasibility Studies Suggestions under the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP)/Post-Flood 2022 Reconstruction Program: Resilience Enhancement and Livelihood Diversification in Balochistan.

The Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP) has been initiated as part of the post-flood 2022 Reconstruction Program to enhance flood resilience, strengthen livelihoods, and rehabilitate infrastructure in Balochistan. This project places particular emphasis on the rehabilitation of community Infrastructure, the reinforcement of hydrometeorological services, development of resilient housing, and improved livelihood opportunities. Feasibility studies are essential to achieving these objectives by providing structured analysis and plans for infrastructure development, flood risk management, and institutional strengthening.

2. The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU-MoPD&SI) – IFRAP has been tasked with undertaking these feasibility studies, and it is necessary that the Planning and Development Department (P&DD) assist in identifying and prioritizing themes and areas that align with the Project Development Objectives, Results Framework, and Financing Agreement of IFRAP. In accordance with the Financing Agreement, the following feasibility studies have been outlined:

- **River Basin Planning Studies:** To develop integrated plans for river basin management, enhancing flood resilience and water resource management.
- **Basin-Level Flood Modeling:** To create detailed flood models that predict flood behavior, informing the design of resilient infrastructure.
- **Resilient Infrastructure Planning and Design:** To plan and design infrastructure capable of withstanding extreme weather events.
- **Dam Safety Studies:** To assess the safety and structural integrity of existing dams, ensuring capacity to manage increased flood risks.
- **Community Flood Resilience Plans:** To formulate localized flood resilience plans with active community participation, ensuring sustainable flood management.

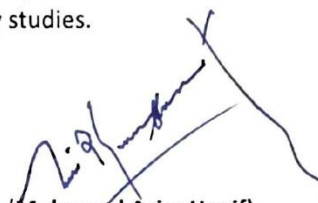
1/2



3. You are kindly requested to provide concrete suggestions for feasibility studies under IFRAP that may be required. Please indicate specific thematic areas, anticipated outcomes, and priority areas that align with P&DD's and concerned technical departments' mandate and expertise. Your recommendations are essential to ensure that the project effectively addresses key aspects of flood resilience, infrastructure rehabilitation, and climate change adaptation in Balochistan.

4. It is respectfully requested that while formulating and submitting recommendations, due consideration may kindly be accorded to ensuring that the core objective of IFRAP, strengthening resilience and adaptation remains central in the prioritization process, and that duplication with any feasibility studies already undertaken or planned under other programs and initiatives may kindly be avoided.

5. P&DD's feedback on this matter is requested by **26th September 2025** to facilitate timely planning, prioritization and initiation of prioritized feasibility studies.


(Muhammad Asim Hanif)
Senior Strategy & Ops Specialist/DPD - IFRAP
Ministry of Planning, development
and Special Initiatives.

Copy to:

1. Chief of Foreign Aid, Planning and Development Department GoB;
2. Project Director – PIU Part-I IFRAP, Balochistan;
3. SPS to the Secretary, Planning, Development & Special Initiatives.
4. PS to Additional Secretary (Dev), MoPD&SI

Annexure-II: Request for feasibility study under IFRA

NO.P&D.RO(IFRAP)/2025-26/219
GOVERNMENT OF BALUCHISTAN
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
(Foreign Aid Section)
Our Faith, Corruption Free Pakistan
Dated Quetta January 13, 2026.

To

The Project Director,
 Integrated Flood Resilience & Adaptation Project,
 FPMU, Government of Pakistan, MoPD&SI, Islamabad.

Subject: **Request for Proposal of Priority Feasibility Studies Under The Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP) / Post Flood 2022 Reconstruction Program – Resilience Enhancement and Livelihood Diversification in Balochistan.**

The undersigned is directed to refer to your letter No. 1(2)PD/IFRAP/Pc/GoB/2025-21 dated 15th September, 2025 regarding provision of concrete and technically sound feasibility study proposals aligned with the Project Development Objectives (PDOs), Results Framework, and Financing Agreement of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP).

02. In compliance with the request, the matter was taken up by the Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, with the concerned provincial departments. A coordination meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Secretary (Planning), P&DD, wherein it was decided that the Irrigation Department, being the relevant technical department, may propose priority feasibility studies to ensure technical ownership and avoid duplication.

03. Accordingly, the Project Director, IFRAP (Component-I), in consultation with the Irrigation Department, has proposed a comprehensive and phased package of feasibility studies vide letter No. PD/IRFAP-C-I/334-36 dated 21st October, 2025 **(copy enclosed)**. These include basin-level integrated studies for the Kachhi Plains Basin and Porali Basin, along with complementary thematic studies covering flood diversion and routing, retention and recharge basins, strengthening of canals and hydraulic structures, flood protection bunds, early warning and real-time monitoring systems, sediment and debris management, watershed and catchment conservation, dam safety, community-based flood resilience planning, and rehabilitation planning of critical drainage and irrigation systems. The proposed studies are consistent with the approved PC-I, Project Appraisal Document (PAD), and Financing Agreement of IFRAP, and are aimed at preparation of investment-ready PC-IIs.

04. The Government of Balochistan concurs with the feasibility study themes recommended by the Project Director, IFRAP. The proposals reflect provincial priorities in the context of post-flood 2022 reconstruction, climate resilience, and sustainable flood and water resources management.



For further necessary action, please.

(Asadullah Khan)
 Research Officer (Foreign Aid)

Copy forwarded to: -

1. The PS to ACS (Dev) P&D Department, Quetta.
2. The PS to Secretary Planning, P&D Department, Quetta.
3. O/C, MF, SMF

Annexure-III: CN Feasibility Studies Technical Workshop

CONCEPT NOTE

Technical Workshop on Feasibility Studies

“Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP”

1. Background

Pakistan’s 2022 floods resulted in catastrophic damage to infrastructure, irrigation systems, housing, and livelihoods, particularly in Balochistan. The Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP) supports recovery while strengthening long-term resilience, in line with the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF) and the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA).

IFRAP is structured under a Series of Projects (SoP) approach, which combines:

- Immediate recovery and service restoration
- Strengthening of institutional systems and technical knowledge
- Preparation of a pipeline of risk-informed investments for SoP2

The SoP design allows SoP2 preparation to begin before completion of SoP1, provided readiness conditions are met. SoP1 therefore finances feasibility studies and technical preparatory activities to ensure that subsequent investments are technically sound, climate-resilient, and institutionally ready.

2. Strategic Mandate under the Project

The component on Project Management, Technical Assistance, and Institutional Strengthening provides explicit scope to finance:

- Preparation of SoP2
- River basin planning studies
- Basin-level flood modelling
- Resilient infrastructure planning and design
- Dam safety studies
- Community flood resilience planning
- Institutional strengthening and technical capacity building

These activities form the technical foundation for future resilience investments and are essential to meeting SoP readiness conditions.

3. Rationale for the Technical Workshop *“Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP”*

While feasibility studies are mandated, their prioritization, scope definition, and methodological framing require structured consultation and technical consensus among:

- Federal stakeholders
- Government of Balochistan line departments
- PIUs and FPMU
- Development partners
- Sectoral experts and academia

The proposed workshop will serve as a technical convergence and decision-shaping platform to:

- i. Identify priority thematic and geographic areas for feasibility studies
- ii. Ensure alignment with IFRAP’s SoP strategy and SoP2 preparation requirements
- iii. Link studies to the Results Framework indicators
- iv. Ensure risk-informed, basin-scale, and climate-resilient planning
- v. Reduce technical and design risks in future investments

This is therefore an upstream technical activity under the feasibility studies mandate, rather than a standalone event.

4. Alignment with Results Framework

The workshop supports achievement of:

Indicator	Contribution of Workshop
River basin planning studies (Number)	Identification of priority basins and study themes
People with enhanced protection to flood risk	Studies inform future flood mitigation and resilient infrastructure investments
Institutional strengthening indicators	Knowledge exchange and capacity building of PIUs and line departments
SoP2 readiness	Supports pipeline preparation and technical readiness

The focus on major river basins in Balochistan directly supports these indicators.

5. Consultative Process Undertaken

Preliminary consultations have been conducted with:

- PIU Component-1
- Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan
- Sectoral technical experts

These consultations confirmed the need for structured prioritization of feasibility studies. The proposed workshop will now function as the formal technical validation platform to:

- Finalize priority investment themes
- Determine feasibility study scope
- Provide inputs for development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for feasibility studies based on expert feedback and SoP learnings

6. Technical Themes of the Workshop “Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP”

The workshop on Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP will focus on four interconnected areas:

S. No.	Technical Theme	Interconnected Areas
1.	Resilient Infrastructure Planning and Design	Climate-resilient engineering standards, risk-informed infrastructure design, multi-hazard resilience.
2.	River Basin Planning	Catchment-based planning, upstream–downstream linkages, hydrological analysis for major basins.
3.	Basin-Level Flood Modelling	Flood hazard mapping, modelling frameworks, integration with hydromet data systems.
4.	Dam Safety	Risk screening, safety assessment, operational preparedness, and downstream risk reduction.
5.	Community Flood Resilience	Development of Community Flood Resilience Plans

7. Workshop Format

The workshop will include:

- Technical presentations by moderators
- Moderated panel discussions
- Open technical dialogue sessions

- Consolidated technical recommendations and roadmap

Participants will include:

- Federal and Provincial Government Departments
- FPMU and PIUs
- Development partners
- Academia
- Technical experts

8. Expected Outputs

- Agreed priority basins and thematic areas for feasibility studies
- Technical recommendations for study design and methodology
- Inputs for ToRs of feasibility studies
- Consolidated workshop proceedings and roadmap toward SoP2 preparation

9. Budget Framework (Under Feasibility Studies Allocation)

The workshop will be financed under the feasibility studies allocation of the project component for technical assistance and SoP preparation.

An overall ceiling of PKR 25 million will be utilized to cover:

- Venue and logistical arrangements
- Boarding and lodging of outstation participants
- Travel support, where applicable
- Event management and visibility requirements
- Audio-visual setup, documentation, and interpretation (if required)
- Printing of materials and knowledge products
- Honorariums for moderators, presenters/panelists
- DSA for eligible participants as per PIM
- Proceedings preparation and reporting
- Contingency for operational requirements

Note: All expenditures will follow IFRAP financial management procedures, PIM provisions, and World Bank financing guidelines ensured by concerned technical experts.

The proposed workshop is a strategic technical preparatory activity under SoP1, essential for structuring and prioritizing feasibility studies that will inform SoP2 investments. By creating a platform for expert engagement and institutional alignment, the workshop strengthens:

- Technical robustness of studies
- Institutional ownership
- SoP2 readiness
- Risk-informed and climate-resilient investment planning

It is therefore a critical milestone in the SoP pipeline development process and directly contributes to achieving IFRAP's long-term resilience objectives. The concept note is submitted for the review and approval to be tentatively organized on February 13, 20206.