



IFRAP
Integrated
Flood Resilience &
Adaptation Project



**Ministry of Planning
Development &
Special Initiatives**



INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE & ADAPTATION PROJECT

**Annual Progress Report (FY 2025-26) &
Quarterly Progress Report - Q4 (April - June 2026)**
COMPONENT-IV

MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E) CONSULTANT

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Disclaimer	This M&E Quarterly Progress Report has been independently prepared by the M&E Consultant based on field monitoring, review of project records, consultations with relevant stakeholders, and information available during the reporting period. The findings, observations, assessments, and recommendations presented in this report represent the independent professional assessment of the M&E Consultant.
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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT – FY 2025–26 (July 2025–June 2026)

with Detailed Q4 (April–June 2026) Progress for Component-IV

All-Component Indicator Summary, with Detailed Progress

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Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

API - Application Programming Interface
AWP - Annual Work Plan
AWS - Automatic Weather Station
CE - Citizen Engagement
DQA - Data Quality Assurance
ESMF - Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP - Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAT - Factory Acceptance Test
FGD - Focus Group Discussion
FPMU - Federal Project Management Unit
GAP - Gender Action Plan
GIS - Geographic Information System
GRM - Grievance Redress Mechanism
HPC - High Performance Computing
HRU - Housing Reconstruction Unit
IFRAP - Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project
IR / IRI - Intermediate Results / Intermediate Results Indicator
IVR - Interactive Voice Response
JV - Joint Venture
KII - Key Informant Interview
KM - Knowledge Management
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation
MCG - Minimum Construction Guidelines
MIS - Management Information System
MoPD&SI - Ministry of Planning, Development, and Special Initiatives
MoU - Memorandum of Understanding
NOC - No Objection Certificate
NOL - No Objection Letter
P&DD - Planning & Development Department
PAD - Project Appraisal Document
PDO - Project Development Objective
PIU - Project/Provincial Implementing Unit
PMD - Pakistan Meteorological Department
PMIS - Project Monitoring Information System
PSC - Project Steering Committee
PSDP - Public Sector Development Programme
RBMEF - Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
SI - System Integrator

TA - Technical Assistance

ToR - Terms of Reference

VRC - Village Reconstruction Committee

WSR - Weather Surveillance Radar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the Annual Progress Report for FY 2025–26 (July 2025–June 2026) for Component-IV of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP), with detailed focus on the fourth and final quarter of the fiscal year, Q4 (April–June 2026). It consolidates progress across all four components against the approved Results Framework, drawing on the Q4/Annual Quarterly Progress Reports of Component-I, Component-II and Component-III, the Q4/Annual GRM Report, M&E field verification records, Component-IV correspondence, and project-wide analysis of implementation performance, bottlenecks, and risk exposure. Over the course of FY 2025–26, IFRAP showed uneven but generally maturing implementation: Component-III moved decisively into active, measurable delivery; Components-I and II advanced from design into early procurement- and installation-readiness but had not yet commenced physical works or installations by year-end; and Component-IV continued to perform its enabling institutional coordination, governance and oversight role, recording its first substantive technical milestone under IRI-4 during Q4.

Component-I (Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation) ended the fiscal year with irrigation and flood-protection schemes reorganized into 23 lots under 13 packages, technical clearance secured for Design Packages II–VI, and the final bidding documents for Irrigation Package 2 approved, the component's first procurement-ready package. Detailed engineering designs for Road Packages 1–3 were completed and the road-sector ESMP received World Bank clearance, confirming the Dera Allahyar–Hairdeen via Sohbat Pur Road as the priority Phase-I package. Even so, physical works had not commenced by 30 June 2026, all PDO indicators and most IRI indicators remained at zero achievement, and FY 2025–26 financial utilization stood at only 4.44 percent (PKR 182.65 million disbursed against an allocation of PKR 4,109.93 million), against an overall annual performance rating of "moderately satisfactory".

Component-II (Strengthening Hydromet and Climate Services) advanced its AWS site-screening programme to 91 of 110 planned sites (83 percent) validated against WMO standards across Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab, with AWS supply contracts in force and mobilization advances paid, but NOCs (2 of 54), MoUs (13 of 110) and Factory Acceptance Testing remained incomplete at year-end. Procurement of the four weather-surveillance radars was redirected to Government of Pakistan/PSDP financing after the World Bank did not issue a No-Objection Letter, with the Project Steering Committee (10th and 11th meetings) reallocating part of the associated USD 18.0 million. The M&E Consultants rated Component-II's overall implementation status as "Needs Attention" at year-end, since no AWS, radar, or early-warning system had yet been installed or operationalized.

Component-III (Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Restoration) remained the strongest-performing component and the principal contributor to PDO-level results for FY 2025–26. By 30 June 2026, 30,059 housing units had reached roof level (31 percent of the expanded 97,000-unit target and 57.8 percent of the FY 2025–26 physical target of 52,000 units), benefiting an estimated 192,378 people, including approximately 91,957 women, and generating an estimated 4,809,440 person-days of employment. The component reported full utilization (100 percent) of its FY 2025–26 financial allocation of PKR 16,467.00 million. M&E field verification comprised 2,362 monitoring visits across 29 districts during the year, with compliance with Minimum Construction Guidelines remaining above 99 percent. Inclusion tracking showed a persistent gap between HRU administrative records and independent M&E field-survey findings for female-headed/vulnerable households (21.3 percent HRU cumulative versus 14–16 percent per quarterly M&E survey wave on a different base) and for disability inclusion (1.75 percent

HRU cumulative versus 2.5–4.8 percent per M&E survey), pointing to a systemic under-capture of vulnerability status in HRU intake records rather than an absence of inclusion.

Component-IV, implemented through FPMU, continued to serve as IFRAP's institutional coordination and governance platform, supporting project-wide reporting, intergovernmental coordination, Project monitoring, GRM monitoring, communication activities, and liaison with PIUs, consultants, and the World Bank. The principal achievement recorded under IRI-4 (River Basin Planning Studies) during FY 2025–26 was the successful convening, on 17 April 2026, of the IFRAP Technical Workshop "Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP" at the P-Block Auditorium, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad, chaired by the Federal Minister for Planning, Development & Special Initiatives with the Balochistan Provincial Minister for Planning & Development as special guest, and attended by more than 60 participants from the World Bank, FPMU, PIUs, academia and technical experts. The workshop translated the GoB P&DD's earlier concurrence on priority feasibility-study themes (13 January 2026) and FPMU's Technical Workshop Concept Note (February 2026) into a structured technical consultation across four thematic sessions, laying the technical groundwork for ToRs finalization and consultant engagement for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies in FY 2026–27; as of 30 June 2026, none of the three river basin planning studies had been formally launched. IRI-2 (Community Flood Resilience Plans) remained at 1 of 20; the World Bank has confirmed that this target rests with HRU. A draft Citizens' Engagement Strategy (IRI-6) was developed in Q4.

During Q4, 19 grievances/inquiries were received, mainly concerning Beneficiary Case Status and Fund Disbursement, with 5 cases each (52.6%), followed by employment-related issues with 3 cases (15.8%). Of the 19 cases, 15 were resolved/closed (79%), while 4 remained in progress at quarter-end. The average resolution time was 4 days, with an average satisfaction rating of 4/5.

Project-wide analysis confirms two distinct implementation trends persisting through year-end. Component-III has moved into active delivery and is generating measurable beneficiary outcomes, while Components-I and II remain in advanced procurement- and installation-readiness but have not yet begun physical implementation, and Component-IV's institutional coordination role produced its first tangible technical milestone (the 17 April workshop) without yet achieving formal IRI-4 study launch. Procurement and NOL delays, low financial utilization under Components-I and II, unfinalized strategic studies and the Citizens' Engagement Strategy remain the most significant cross-component risks affecting timely achievement of PDO and IRI targets.

Key priorities for FY 2026–27 Q1 are to convert Component-I's procurement-ready Irrigation Package 2 into a contract award and accelerate the remaining packages through World Bank review; complete outstanding NOCs, MoUs and Factory Acceptance Testing for Component-II's AWS programme and resolve the weather-radar/PSDP financing decision; sustain Component-III's construction momentum while realigning the PSDP quarterly release pattern to the construction pipeline; and, for Component-IV, translate the outputs of the 17 April Technical Workshop into finalized ToRs and consultant engagement for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies, and finalize and roll out the draft Citizens' Engagement Strategy.

1. OVERVIEW OF REPORTING PERIOD

Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) continued to serve as the institutional backbone of IFRAP throughout FY 2025–26 by supporting project coordination, fiduciary oversight, intergovernmental linkage, and monitoring-system development across all components. Component-IV's contribution to PDO indicators is managerial rather than direct, and it plays 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. An overview of each component's Q4 (April–June 2026) and cumulative FY 2025–26 progress 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 Q4 Quarterly/Annual Progress Report (April–June 2026), irrigation and flood-protection schemes were reorganized into 23 lots under 13 packages; Design Packages II–VI received technical clearance (excluding dam structures), Packages VII–X were revised per World Bank review comments, Packages I, XI, XII and XIV remained under World Bank review, and Package XIII was discontinued. The final bidding documents for Irrigation Package 2 were approved during Q4, the component's first procurement-ready irrigation package. For Roads & Bridges, detailed engineering designs for Road Packages 1–3 was completed, the Inception Report and Quality Assurance Plan were approved, and the road-sector/site-specific ESMP received World Bank clearance, advancing the Dera Allahyar–Hairdeen via Sohbat Pur road toward procurement as the priority Phase-I package. The Dam Safety Expert and Road Safety Auditor were recruited during the quarter; recruitment of the Security Management Specialist remained pending. As of 24 June 2026, cumulative FY 2025–26 expenditure reached PKR 192.29 million (PKR 182.65 million disbursed in Q4) against an annual allocation of PKR 4,109.93 million (4.44 percent utilization) with the M&E Consultants rating overall FY 2025–26 performance as "moderately satisfactory". Physical implementation had not yet commenced during the year, so PDO and most Intermediate Results Indicators remain at preparatory/pre-procurement status.

1.1.1. Project Development Objectives (PDO) Indicators

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Q4 Status (Apr–Jun 2026)	Cumulative FY 2025–26	Remarks
PDO-1	People regaining access to at least one essential service	Number	1,500,000	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Physical works not commenced; measurement to begin once service restoration starts.
Sub-Indicator-01	Of which are females	%	50	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Gender-disaggregated measurement to be undertaken once restoration begins.
PDO-2	People with enhanced resilience to climate risks	Number	1,800,000	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Flood-protection design substantially completed; no measurable outcome yet.
Sub-Indicator-02a	Of which are youth	Number	540,000	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Beneficiary identification pending physical implementation.

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Q4 Status (Apr–Jun 2026)	Cumulative FY 2025–26	Remarks
Sub-Indicator-02b	Of which are females	Number	900,000	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Gender-disaggregated resilience tracking to begin post-implementation.

1.1.2. Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Q4 Status (Apr–Jun 2026)	Cumulative FY 2025–26	Remarks
IRI-3	Land area benefitting from restored irrigation systems	Hectare (Ha)	50,000	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Designs substantially completed; Irrigation Package 2 bidding documents approved.
IRI-5	Land area with improved flood protection	Hectare (Ha)	50,000	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Flood-protection designs substantially completed; safeguard clearances in progress.
IRI-7	Registered grievances satisfactorily resolved in line with the GRM	%	100	100	100	No grievances received under Component-I in Q4; GRM the strongest-performing IRI of the year.
IRI-8	Length of roads rehabilitated	Kilometers	20	0 Achievement	0 Achievement	Road designs/bidding docs completed; road-sector ESMP WB-cleared; priority road confirmed.
IRI-9	Restoration of small community facilities	Number	2	Q-4 records omission after restructuring and World Bank decision.	Q-4 records omission after restructuring and World Bank decision.	Activity placed in abeyance in Q2/Q3; omitted from Q4 scope following project restructuring.

1.1.3. Key Bottlenecks (Component-I)

- **Design-to-Procurement Transition:** several irrigation packages (I, XI, XII, XIV) and dam structures remain under World Bank review, delaying conversion of design completion into procurement initiation.
- **Institutional Coordination Constraints:** multiple stakeholders and sequential technical clearances continue to slow implementation, requiring stronger milestone tracking and escalation.
- **Data and Monitoring Challenges:** absence of a centralized, dedicated Component-I MIS/milestone register constrains real-time progress tracking and management visibility.
- **Low Financial Utilization:** FY 2025–26 utilization of 4.44 percent reflects the pre-construction status of the component and will need to accelerate sharply once contracts are awarded.
- **Specialized Staffing Gaps:** recruitment of the Security Management Specialist remained pending at year-end.

1.1.4. Risk Assessment (Component-I)

Risk Area	Status	Potential Impact
Procurement Readiness Delays	High	Deferred procurement, contract awards, and start of construction.
Outstanding Design & Technical Reviews	High	Postponed procurement initiation for packages I, XI, XII, XIV and dam structures.
Inadequate Milestone Monitoring	High	Reduced ability to escalate issues early and enforce corrective action.
Site Readiness Uncertainty	Substantial	Possible delays even after contract awards (land availability, utility relocation, safeguards).
Low Financial Utilization	Substantial	May affect annual disbursement performance and donor confidence.

1.2. Component-II

Component-II (Strengthening Hydromet and Climate Services) covers hydrometeorological modernization, weather forecasting, and early-warning systems. Per the Component-II Q4/Annual Progress Report (April–June 2026), the quarter represented a critical transition from design-stage activities toward site-, procurement-, and installation-readiness. Joint teams from PIU-II, PMD and RMC completed WMO-standard screening and validation for 91 of 110 planned AWS sites (83 percent) across Balochistan (45), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (20), Sindh (15) and Punjab (11), and finalized/signed 13 MoUs, while NOCs remained outstanding for 82 of 84 required sites. AWS supply contracts with two overseas suppliers, signed 18 December 2025, remained in force; mobilisation advance was paid in March 2026, and preparatory tasks for Factory Acceptance Testing (FAT) were initiated during Q4, though physical supply had not yet commenced. Weather-radar procurement (4 units) was redirected to Government of Pakistan/PSDP financing after the World Bank did not issue a No-Objection Letter on updated technical specifications; the revised PC-1 was placed before the 11th PSC meeting on 22 June 2026, and of the USD 18.0 million originally allocated for radars, USD 6.6 million was reallocated to Youth Skill Development, with USD 11.4 million still undecided. PIU-II received technical and financial proposals for High-Performance Computing (HPC) and System Integrator (SI) services from WMO, under review, with a ToR for the international consultant framed for submission to the World Bank for NOL. The M&E Consultants rated Component-II's overall FY 2025–26 implementation status as "Needs Attention".

1.2.1. Project Development Objectives (PDO) Indicators

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Q4 Status (Apr–Jun 2026)	Cumulative FY 2025–26	Remarks
PDO-2	People with enhanced resilience to climate risks	Number	1,800,000	Nil / Not yet measurable	Nil / Not yet measurable	Outcome depends on operational AWS/WSR coverage; not yet quantifiable.
Sub-Indicator-02a	Of which youth	Number	540,000	Nil / Not yet measurable	Nil / Not yet measurable	To follow beneficiary coverage methodology once systems are operational.
Sub-Indicator-02b	Of which women	Number	900,000	Nil / Not yet measurable	Nil / Not yet measurable	Cannot be claimed before coverage areas/services are confirmed.
PDO-4	Increase in weather forecast lead time of PMD	Days	5	Not yet measurable	No project-attributable change	Depends on operational observation infrastructure, HPC/SI and forecasting workflows.

1.2.2. Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Q4 Status (Apr–Jun 2026)	Cumulative FY 2025–26	Remarks
IRI-7	Registered grievances satisfactorily resolved in line with the GRM	%	100	No complaints registered	No complaints registered (FY)	No grievances received under Component-II during FY 2025–26; resolution rate not applicable.
IRI-10	Weather radars installed and operationalized	Number	4	0 installed / 0 operational	0 of 4	Revised PC-1/PSDP funding under PSC consideration; WB NOL for radars not received.
IRI-11	Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) installed and operationalized	Number	110	0 installed / 91 of 110 sites screened	0 of 110 installed	Contracts signed 18 Dec 2025; NOCs/MoUs and FAT remain prerequisites to installation.
IRI-12	Hydrological modelling-based early warning system for hill torrents in Balochistan	Yes/No	Yes	No / Not yet established	No / Not yet established	Dependent on AWS/HPC/SI, modelling software and institutional workflow.

1.2.3. Key Bottlenecks (Component-II)

- Procurement Readiness: approval cycles, technical clearances and interdependent Hydromet equipment requirements continue to delay AWS supply and radar procurement.
- Technology and System Integration Challenges: absence of a Component-II MIS/API integration with the PMIS limits real-time monitoring and evidence flow.
- Institutional Coordination: multiple approvals across technical institutions, consultants and oversight bodies require close, structured readiness monitoring.
- Data Management: AWP 2025–26 omitted key AWS prerequisite activities (site screening, NOCs, MoUs, FAT), weakening the benchmark for quarterly tracking.

1.2.4. Risk Assessment (Component-II)

Risk Area	Status	Potential Impact
Institutional/Procurement Readiness	Moderate	Slower conversion of screening progress into contract execution.
Data Integration Failure (missing MIS/API)	High	Weak real-time visibility of PMIS/dashboard indicators.
AWS Site Readiness and Execution of MoUs	Substantial	Delays finalizing takeovers and readiness verification for 110 AWS sites.
Execution of AWS Contracts (payments/FAT)	Substantial	Delayed supply and installation of AWS beyond Q4.
Institutional Capacity (staffing)	Moderate	Delayed hiring of Dy Project Director and 58 sanctioned positions affects sustainability.
Contractual Dependencies (multi-layered WB NOL)	Substantial	Multiple pending No-Objections affect schedule alignment across contracts.

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 the Component-III Annual/Q4 Progress Report (FY 2025–26, with Q4 focus on April–June 2026), 30,059 housing units had reached roof level by 30 June 2026 (31.0 percent of the expanded overall target of 97,000 units and 57.8 percent of the FY 2025–26 physical target of 52,000 units) estimated to have benefited 192,378 people (91,957 estimated females) at an average household size of 6.4 persons, with employment generation of an estimated 4,809,440 person-days for the year. Quarterly completions accelerated steadily through the year: 6,317 (Q1), 6,371 (Q2), 7,789 (Q3) and 9,582 (Q4) units, a roughly 23 percent quarter-on-quarter increase by year-end. By the close of Q4, 49,495 units had reached plinth level, 39,517 lintel level, 30,059 roof level, and 24,725 the finishing stage. Compliance with Minimum Construction Guidelines (raised platforms, footing dimensions, plinth height, wall thickness) remained above 99 percent across Q2–Q4. Component-III reported full utilisation of its FY 2025–26 financial allocation: PKR 16,467.00 million cumulative expenditure (100 percent of the annual allocation), including Q4 expenditure of PKR 6,642.00 million against an equivalent Q4 plan. Following the Financing Agreement and project restructuring, the component's allocation increased from US\$75 million to US\$161 million, and its housing-reconstruction target expanded from 35,000 to 97,000 units. During FY 2025–26, the M&E Consultant completed 2,362 field-monitoring visits across 29 districts (373 in Q1, 644 in Q2, 581 in Q3, and 764 across 23 districts in Q4), equivalent to 88.7 percent of indicative annual coverage, with access to Component-III MIS strengthened through API integration in April 2026.

1.3.1. Project Development Objectives (PDO) Indicators

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Cumulative FY 2025–26 (as of 30 June 2026)	% of FY Target	Remarks
PDO-1	People regaining access to at least one essential service	Number	1,500,000 (620,800 C-III contribution)	192,378	57.8%	Based on 30,059 completed roof-level housing units × average household size (6.4).
Sub-Indicator-01	Of which are females	%	50	≈91,957 estimated females (≈48% of beneficiaries)	55.3%	Field-survey female share (48%) closely aligns with 2023 Census female population share (47–48.5%).
PDO-3	Person-days of Employment Generated	Number	14,500,000	4,809,440	57.8%	Based on 30,059 housing units × 160 person-days of employment per unit.

1.3.2. Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Cumulative FY 2025–26 (as of 30 June 2026)	Remarks
IRI-1	Housing units restored / reconstructed	Number	97,000	30,059 completed (roof level); 49,495 at plinth, 39,517 at lintel, 24,725 at finishing	M&E field verification across 2,362 visits found construction generally compliant with HRU Minimum Construction Guidelines.
IRI-1a	Of which female-headed households and households with vulnerable women	%	25	21.3% (HRU cumulative); 14–16% per M&E quarterly survey wave	Persistent gap between HRU administrative data and independent M&E field-survey findings; suggests under-capture in HRU intake records.
IRI-1b	Of which households with persons with disabilities	%	5	1.75% (HRU cumulative); 2.5–4.8% per M&E quarterly survey	M&E field samples consistently found disability rates 2–3× higher than HRU administrative records.
IRI-7	Registered grievances satisfactorily resolved in line with the GRM	%	100	≈63% quarterly closure in Q4 (99 of 157 PIU-III/HRU cases); 76% as of Q3 (135 of 178 cases)	See Section 2 (GRM Progress) for the consolidated Q4/Annual GRM analysis.

1.3.3. Key Bottlenecks (Component-III)

- Misaligned quarterly fund-release pattern: only 15% of the annual PSDP budget was released in Q1, 20% in Q2, 25% in Q3 and 40% in Q4, a back-loaded pattern that limited the time available to convert Q4 funds into completed construction within the same fiscal year.
- Non-started and paused construction cases: a portion of monitored households had construction not yet started or temporarily paused at the time of the Q4 visit, requiring case-level tracking.
- MIS and field-data reconciliation: differences persist between beneficiary reports, field observations and MIS information, particularly for inclusion indicators (IRI-1a, IRI-1b).
- Low GRM awareness: despite improving to 29.5% in Q4 (from 22.9% in Q3 and 25.5% in Q2), GRM awareness among monitored beneficiaries remains low, and no monitored household reported submitting a formal complaint.

- OHS and worker-welfare gaps: site-level checks for OHS orientation and basic welfare facilities are not yet fully standardized.

1.3.4. Risk Assessment (Component-III)

Risk Area	Status	Potential Impact
Financial-release risk	Medium	Delayed tranche release and slower conversion of funds into physical progress.
Planning and tracking risk	Medium	Limited tracking of planned vs. actual progress; delayed identification of lagging areas.
Tranche and construction-progress risk	Medium	Delays in construction completion; potential fiduciary concerns.
Data-quality and MIS risk	Medium	Reduced confidence in progress and payment reporting.
Quality and DRR risk	Low–Medium	Localised erosion, water-management, resilience and inclusion concerns.
Safeguards and GRM risk	Medium	Under-reporting of concerns and delayed response to beneficiary issues.
Labour and OHS risk	Medium	Avoidable worker-welfare and safety risks as construction scales up.
Environmental and hazard-exposure risk	Low–Medium	Localised flood, erosion or water-accumulation risk at hazard-prone sites.

1.4. Component-IV

The component is implemented through the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU), representing the Federal Ministry of Planning, Development 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, of which IRI-2 is being delivered through HRU.

1.4.1. Intermediate Results Indicators – Summary

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Q4 Status (Apr–Jun 2026)	Cumulative FY 2025–26	Remarks
IRI-2	Community flood resilience plans prepared	Number	20	No new progress recorded	1 of 20	HRU-developed community resilience plan submitted to the World Bank in Q1. On FPMU's draft ToR for 20 Community Flood Resilience Plans (CFRPs), the World Bank advised (26 Feb 2026) that this target was set for HRU, given its field presence and DRR data, and that FPMU should focus on the two river basin studies. The Bank has approved the HRU concept to test the approach.
IRI-4	River basin planning studies developed	Number	3	IFRAP Technical Workshop held 17 April 2026 (major milestone)	0 of 3 studies formally launched	GoB P&DD concurrence (13 Jan 2026) and Technical Workshop Concept Note (Feb 2026) translated into a structured Technical Workshop on 17 April 2026; ToR finalization and consultant engagement for Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies remain the critical path into FY 2026–27.

Indicator No.	Indicator Description	Unit	End Target	Q4 Status (Apr–Jun 2026)	Cumulative FY 2025–26	Remarks
IRI-6	Citizens' engagement strategy developed and rolled out	Text	Yes	Draft strategy developed	Draft strategy developed	Draft Citizens' Engagement Strategy developed in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

1.5. Descriptive Progress

1.5.1. Cumulative Progress and Coordination – FY 2025–26 (through June 2026)

- FPMU initiated and coordinated the feasibility-study process with the Planning & Development Department (P&DD), Government of Balochistan (GoB), securing 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, covering 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 the Technical Workshop.
- FPMU convened the IFRAP Technical Workshop "Designing Resilience at Scale: Basin Planning, Flood Modelling, and Infrastructure Feasibility under IFRAP" on 17 April 2026 at the P-Block Auditorium, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad, chaired by the Federal Minister for Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, with more than 60 participants from the World Bank, FPMU, PIUs, academia and technical experts across four thematic sessions (Resilient Infrastructure Planning and Design; River Basin Planning; Dam Safety; Basin-Level Flood Modelling).
- The workshop concluded with consolidated recommendations and a roadmap for translating the endorsed study themes into ToRs; as of 30 June 2026, ToR finalisation and consultant engagement for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies remained pending, carrying into FY 2026–27 as the critical path for IRI-4.
- IRI-2 (Community Flood Resilience Plans) remained at 1 of 20. On FPMU's draft ToR for the development of 20 Community Flood Resilience Plans (CFRPs), the World Bank advised on 26 February 2026 that this target was set for HRU, given its field presence and DRR data, and that FPMU should focus on the two river basin studies. The Bank has approved the HRU concept to test the approach.
- A draft Citizens' Engagement Strategy (IRI-6) was developed during Q4 in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan; its finalization and roll-out remain pending.

2. GRM PROGRESS (COMPONENT-IV)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is coordinated by C-IV (FPMU) as the central project-level mechanism for Components-I, II and IV. During Q4 (April–June 2026), the GRM remained fully operational through accessible channels (a dedicated email address, WhatsApp/mobile-phone numbers, and complaint boxes placed at PIU offices) regularly monitored by the M&E Consultants' dedicated GRM team in close coordination with PIU focal persons and FPMU. A total of 19 grievances/inquiries were received during quarter-4. The highest number of complaints were related to Status of Beneficiary's Case and Disbursement of Funds, with 5 complaints each, jointly accounting for 52.6% of all grievances. This indicates that beneficiaries primarily sought updates on their cases and experienced delays or issues related to fund disbursement. Employment-related grievances were the third most common category, with 3 complaints (15.8%), highlighting concerns regarding recruitment or employment opportunities. The remaining complaint categories each recorded one complaint (5.3%), including Procurement, Installation of Weather Station, Correction of Beneficiary Data with HRU, and Inclusion of Name in the Beneficiary List. Additionally, 2 complaints (10.5%) were categorized as Others (Irrelevant), indicating submissions outside the project's scope. Of the 19 Q4 cases, 15 were resolved/closed (quarterly closure rate of approximately 79 percent) and 4 remained in progress at quarter-end, with an average resolution time of four days and an average satisfaction rating of 4 out of 5.

Grievances related to Component-III fall under Component-IV (received on official email complaint@ifrap.org.pk) for program-level reporting purposes. However, operational handling and resolution of these complaints are managed through PIU-III's independent GRM system.

Viewed on an annual basis, Q4 closes FY 2025–26 with a cumulative GRM caseload of 58 grievances/inquiries under Component-IV-coordinated channels, of which 48 were resolved/closed and 10 remained in progress, an overall annual closure rate of approximately 83 percent. This demonstrates that the GRM has moved beyond initial establishment and is now being actively used by beneficiaries and stakeholders to seek information, pursue redress, and engage with project authorities. Q4 case themes were dominated by beneficiary case-status inquiries (5 cases) and disbursement-related issues (5 cases), followed by employment-related issues (3 cases), with procurement, weather-station installation, beneficiary data correction, and beneficiary-list inclusion each appearing as single-case themes during the quarter.

2.1. Grievances Status – Q4 (April–June 2026)

Complaint	Received	Resolved	In Progress
Grievances Status during Apr–Jun 2026	19	15	4

2.2. Grievances Status – Cumulative FY 2025–26 (through 30 June 2026)

Complaint	Received	Resolved	In Progress
Grievances Status FY 2025–26 (cumulative)	58	48	10

In addition to the GRM channels coordinated directly by C-IV/FPMU, PIU-III/HRU maintains a standalone, higher-volume operational GRM system for housing-reconstruction grievances, on which summary-level data is shared with the M&E Consultants. During Q4, PIU-III recorded 157 cases, of which 99 were closed, 50 were in process, and 8 were pending, a quarterly closure rate of approximately 63 percent. Case volumes rose sharply within the quarter, from 24 cases in April to 54 in May and 79 in June 2026,

reflecting growing beneficiary engagement with the mechanism. General complaints (case-status inquiries) accounted for 153 of the 157 PIU-III cases; complaints against HRU/PIP staff and financial-fraud allegations were comparatively few in number but require careful, sensitive handling given their reputational implications.

The component-wise analysis confirms 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 operates the housing-reconstruction GRM mechanism directly. The continued absence of complaints under Components-I and II should be interpreted as a low-exposure period rather than an indication of no future grievance risk, since grievance volumes are likely to increase once field-level implementation and physical works commence under those components in FY 2026–27. The analysis of grievance categories across the year indicates that most cases remain information-oriented (relating 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) pointing to continued need to strengthen communication, documentation, grievance tracking, and integration of GRM records into the PMIS across all components.

3. COMMUNICATION – COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS (COMPONENT-IV)

During FY 2025–26, FPMU maintained regular coordination with the PIUs, the M&E Consultants, the World Bank, provincial departments and partner organizations. Key engagements during the year, drawn from project records and IFRAP's official communication channels, are summarized below in chronological order.

- 8 October 2025 – Review of the Component-I Preliminary Site Assessment Report, Quetta, by PIU-I, the design consultants, FPMU and the World Bank.
- October–November 2025 – Grievance Redress Mechanism made operational across the Component-I and II PIUs; progress review of the water sector and HRU-IFRAP chaired by the Chief Minister, Balochistan.
- November–December 2025 – New Project Director, IFRAP, assumed charge and held an introductory meeting with FPMU staff; Planning Commission M&E team reviewed Component-II at RMC Lahore.
- December 2025 – Project Director and FPMU meetings in Quetta with the P&D Department, the Secretary Irrigation (12 December) and PIU-I on feasibility studies for Naseerabad Division and Lasbela and the MIS dashboard.
- December 2025 – Coordination meetings on IFRAP–BWRIS MIS integration with the Irrigation Department and between PIU-II and the Project Director; AWS installation contract signed under Component-II.
- December 2025–January 2026 – Coordination meetings at FPMU with the World Bank, the World Food Programme, Muslim Aid Pakistan and Islamic Relief on collaboration in Balochistan.
- 29–30 January 2026 – IFRAP Mid-Year Progress Review, Karachi: FPMU, all PIUs, the World Bank and partner organizations reviewed progress, bottlenecks and next steps.
- January–February 2026 – Component-I joint field visit to Package-8 irrigation schemes (20 January); Project Director and FPMU visit to reconstructed houses in Lasbela.
- February 2026 – Asia Pacific Shelter and Settlements Forum 2026, Karachi: the Project Director served as a panelist; FPMU and all PIUs attended.
- 9–10 April 2026 – World Bank Financial Management Workshop, Islamabad: IFRAP's SAP-based Financial Management System demonstrated.
- 17 April 2026 – IFRAP Technical Workshop "Designing Resilience at Scale", Islamabad, chaired by the Federal Minister, MoPD&SI; four working sessions produced consolidated recommendations and a roadmap for the feasibility-studies programme (**Annexure-I**).
- 27 April 2026 – Coordination meeting, PIU-II office, Islamabad: debriefing on AWS site-screening visits and planning for the Component-II QPR debriefing.
- 28 April 2026 – Progress review meeting, FPMU, Islamabad, chaired by the Project Director with FPMU and representatives of Components I, II and III.
- 6 May 2026 – 24th Coordination Meeting/Workshop, PIU-II office, Islamabad: review of Component-II Quarterly Progress Report findings with PIU-II, FPMU and the M&E Consultants.
- 22 June 2026 – 11th Project Steering Committee meeting: considered the revised PC-1 for weather-radar procurement and reallocation of the associated financing. Of the USD 18.0 million radar allocation, USD 6.6 million has been reallocated to Youth Skill Development; a decision on the remaining USD 11.4 million is pending.

The 17 April Technical Workshop provides the principal technical basis on which the ToRs for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies are to be finalized in FY 2026–27. The Citizens' Engagement Strategy (IRI-6) had not been finalized as of 30 June 2026, and its approval remains a priority for Q1 FY 2026–27.

4. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND GRIEVANCE 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.

Throughout FY 2025–26, 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 throughout the year to ensure completeness, traceability, and compliance with approved SOPs.

The component-wise analysis confirms 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 operates the housing-reconstruction GRM mechanism directly, 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.

Across the year, grievance activity remained concentrated under Component-IV/HRU-related channels, while Components-I and II reported no grievances, consistent with the absence of physical field work under those components during FY 2025–26. This should be interpreted as a low-exposure period rather than an indication of no future grievance risk, since grievance volumes are expected to rise once field-level implementation and physical works commence.

Analysis of grievance categories across the year indicates that most cases were information-oriented, relating 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 sought clarification rather than raising 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. Full quarterly and annual GRM figures (19 received/15 resolved/4 in progress for Q4, and 58 received/48 resolved/10 in progress for FY 2025–26, together with the substantially higher PIU-III/HRU caseload of 157 cases in Q4 (99 closed/50 in process/8 pending)) are presented in Section 2 (GRM Progress).

5. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF COMPONENT-IV PROGRESS

5.1. 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.

Across FY 2025–26, and particularly during Q4, 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 and, during Q4, recorded its first substantive technical milestone under IRI-4, the 17 April 2026 Technical Workshop. However, several strategic initiatives, including formal launch of the river basin studies, citizen-engagement activities, and advanced knowledge-management systems, remain at varying stages of development and require accelerated implementation in FY 2026–27. This suggests that while institutional functions are operational and generating tangible outputs, several strategic outputs have yet to transition into full execution.

5.2. 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, including delivery of the 17 April 2026 Technical Workshop.
- 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 achieved greater institutional readiness during FY 2025–26 and, through the 17 April Technical Workshop, generated its first tangible technical milestone under IRI-4; however, it has not yet generated the measurable IRI/PDO outputs that would follow from formal launch of the river basin studies or finalisation of the Citizens' Engagement Strategy. The component's progress is therefore best assessed through institutional effectiveness, governance performance, and support to implementation rather than physical achievements.

5.3. Institutional Coordination and Governance Performance

A major achievement of Component-IV during FY 2025–26 was the continued functioning of project-wide coordination mechanisms and the successful delivery of the Technical Workshop in Q4. FPMU provided oversight support across all project components and facilitated communication among implementing agencies.

- **Component-I Oversight**

FPMU monitored design-review progress, procurement readiness (including approval of Irrigation Package 2 bidding documents), implementation bottlenecks, safeguard-compliance status (ESMP World Bank clearance), and milestone achievement and reporting. Reviews highlighted that implementation delays remain concentrated in the transition from design completion to procurement initiation for the remaining packages, requiring stronger executive oversight and milestone monitoring; FY 2025–26 financial utilisation of 4.44 percent underscores the pre-construction status of the component.

- **Component-II Oversight**

FPMU monitored hydromet procurement packages (AWS supply contracts, radar PC-1/PSDP funding decision), technical review processes, MIS integration challenges, and procurement timelines and approval requirements. The analysis identified procurement, radar financing, and system integration as the principal constraints affecting implementation performance, with overall status rated "Needs Attention" by the M&E Consultants.

- **Component-III Oversight**

FPMU monitored housing-reconstruction progress (30,059 units at roof level, 192,378 beneficiaries), inclusion indicators, GRM performance (157 PIU-III cases in Q4), environmental and social compliance, and data quality and reporting. Component-III continued to provide the strongest evidence of implementation progress and results achievement, reporting full utilisation of its FY 2025–26 financial allocation.

A comparative assessment of implementation indicates varying levels of progress across project components at year-end.

Component	Implementation Stage	Performance Assessment
Component-I	Procurement Readiness (first package bidding docs approved)	Moderate
Component-II	Procurement and Installation Readiness	Needs Attention
Component-III	Active Implementation	High
Component-IV	Institutional Coordination and Governance (first IRI-4 technical milestone delivered)	Moderate

5.4. 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. Component-III's access to its MIS was strengthened through API integration in April 2026, improving sample selection, data review, and triangulation of field findings during Q4, a positive development that Components-I and II have not yet replicated. Project-wide reviews nonetheless identified several continuing challenges:

- Incomplete integration of component-level MIS systems, particularly for Components-I and II, which continue to rely on manual/semi-automated data consolidation.
- Delays in data submission and inconsistent activity definitions between Annual Work Plans and Monthly/Quarterly Progress Reports (most pronounced under Component-II).

- Limited interoperability between systems and absence of a dedicated MIS/M&E staffing structure at some PIUs.
- Data-quality concerns in certain reporting streams, including the persistent gap between HRU administrative inclusion data and independent M&E field-survey findings under Component-III.

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 FY 2026–27 project performance and evidence-based decision-making.

5.5. 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, and coordination of M&E activities across all components. The component has increasingly shifted from reporting activities toward performance-management functions, enabling FPMU to identify implementation bottlenecks and recommend corrective actions.

5.5.1. Key Institutional Lessons Emerging

- Preparatory activities require milestone-based monitoring systems, particularly where procurement readiness (as under Component-I's Irrigation Package 2) does not automatically translate into contract award.
- Procurement readiness should be tracked separately from implementation progress, as demonstrated by Component-II's advanced site-screening (83%) alongside zero installation.
- Data governance and PMIS integration significantly influence management effectiveness; Component-III's April 2026 API integration illustrates the value of accelerating this across all components.
- Early-warning risk systems are essential for complex, multi-agency projects, especially where financing decisions (e.g., the weather-radar PSDP reallocation) cut across components.
- Citizen-engagement mechanisms improve transparency and accountability; the draft Citizens' Engagement Strategy developed in Q4 now needs to be finalized and rolled out to close this institutional gap.

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.

5.5.2. Key Findings

- Component-IV has established core institutional coordination and oversight mechanisms necessary for effective project governance and, during Q4, delivered its first substantive technical milestone under IRI-4.
- PMIS and data-management arrangements have improved (notably Component-III's API integration) but require further integration and automation across Components-I and II.
- 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, particularly the HRU/M&E inclusion-data gap and Component-II's MIS/API gap.
- Stronger risk management, digital governance, and project-wide performance reviews will be essential to accelerate implementation across all components in FY 2026–27.

5.6. Comparative Implementation Status of different Components

The table below presents a comparative analysis of implementation progress, key achievements, and status across all IFRAP components at the close of FY 2025–26. It provides a consolidated view of component-wise performance to support management review, timely decision-making, and prioritisation of corrective actions.

Area	Component-I	Component-II	Component-III	Component-IV
Design Readiness	Substantially advanced (Packages II–VI cleared)	Advanced (91/110 sites screened)	Completed	Institutionally ready
Procurement Progress	Moderate (Irrigation Pkg-2 bidding docs approved)	Moderate (contracts signed; FAT initiated)	Operational	Moderate
Physical Outputs	Nil (works not commenced)	Nil (installation not commenced)	Substantial (30,059 units)	Technical Workshop completed
Beneficiary Engagement	Limited	Limited	High	Coordination role
Grievance Management	Operational (100% resolved)	Operational (no cases received)	Functional (≈63–83% closure)	Operational / oversight (≈83% annual closure)
Results Achievement	Low (0% of PDO/most IRI targets)	Low (0% of PDO/IRI targets)	High (31% of overall target)	Low measurable IRI output (1 workshop milestone)

5.7. Project-Wide Implementation Performance Analysis

The following table provides a concise analytical overview of project-wide implementation performance across all four components at year-end. 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–Moderate
Results Achievement	Low	Low	High	Low
Institutional Readiness	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate

6. PROJECT-WIDE RESULTS FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Based on the PDO and Intermediate Results Indicator tables in Section 1, Component-III made the strongest contribution to PDO-level results for FY 2025–26 through measurable housing reconstruction (30,059 units at roof level), beneficiary outreach (192,378 people, including an estimated 91,957 women), employment generation (4,809,440 person-days), and an operational, if imperfect, grievance-handling system. In contrast, Components-I and II remained largely in procurement- and installation-readiness stages throughout the year; their PDO-linked results continued to show zero achievement despite substantial progress in design readiness (Component-I's Irrigation Package 2 reaching bidding-document approval) and technical/site-readiness (Component-II's 83 percent AWS site-screening completion).

The IRI tables further indicate that implementation maturity differs significantly across the project portfolio. Component-I's indicators for restored irrigation, flood protection, and road rehabilitation remain dependent on converting the year's design and bidding-document progress into contract awards and physical works during FY 2026–27. Component-II's hydromet indicators (AWS installation, weather-radar operationalisation, forecasting lead time, and the hill-torrent early-warning system) remain similarly constrained by pending NOCs/MoUs, FAT completion, the radar/PSDP financing decision, and HPC/SI system-integration requirements.

Component-IV contributed mainly through institutional coordination, monitoring, GRM oversight, communication, and preparation of the river basin planning studies, culminating in the 17 April 2026 Technical Workshop. Although it does not directly contribute to PDO indicators, its role remains critical for enabling project-wide delivery. Its direct IRI progress remains limited, however, because community resilience plans (led by HRU), the formal river basin studies, and the Citizens' Engagement Strategy (drafted in Q4) have not yet moved from preparation to implementation. Overall, the results framework highlights the need to accelerate procurement and contract award under Components-I and II, close the inclusion-data and MIS-integration gaps under Component-III, finalise ToRs and engage consultants for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies, and finalise the Citizens' Engagement Strategy during FY 2026–27.

7. KEY BOTTLENECKS AND RISK ASSESSMENT

This section presents an integrated review of all project components at the close of FY 2025–26, highlighting their key achievements, implementation bottlenecks, and associated risks. It assesses the extent to which each component progressed during the year, identifies constraints affecting timely delivery, and summarizes priority risk areas requiring management attention and corrective action heading into FY 2026–27.

7.1. Component-I

Component-I completed substantial groundwork during FY 2025–26, including design reviews, technical assessments, procurement preparation for its first package (Irrigation Package 2), and coordination among consultants, PIU-I, FPMU, and the World Bank. However, most packages remain at approval, procurement, and readiness stages, delaying contractor mobilisation and physical works. Component-I's performance should therefore be assessed by completed preparatory activities and readiness to move into construction in FY 2026–27.

7.1.1. Analysis of Key Bottlenecks

- **Design-to-Procurement Transition:** delays persist in moving from design completion to procurement initiation for Packages I, XI, XII and XIV due to sequential World Bank approvals and limited parallel processing.
- **Institutional Coordination Constraints:** multiple stakeholders and sequential technical clearances continue to slow implementation.
- **Data and Monitoring Challenges:** limited data integration and absence of a fully functional MIS constrain real-time progress tracking and timely corrective action.

7.1.2. Risk Assessment

Risk Area	Status	Potential Impact
Design and Approval Delays	High	Delayed procurement and construction
Procurement Readiness	High	Slower contract awards
Data Management Limitations	High	Reduced management visibility
Coordination Challenges	Moderate	Delayed decision-making
Schedule Slippage	High	Delayed achievement of PDO targets

7.2. Component-II

Component-II advanced in technical specifications, procurement documentation, and coordination for Hydromet modernization throughout FY 2025–26, reaching 83 percent AWS site-screening completion by year-end; however, key procurements (AWS supply, weather radars, HPC/SI) remain under review or in early execution, keeping the component largely preparatory and delaying field-level results.

7.2.1. Analysis of Key Bottlenecks

- **Procurement Readiness:** approval cycles, technical clearances, and interdependent hydromet equipment requirements continue to delay implementation, making procurement the critical path for close monitoring by FPMU and implementing agencies.

- **Technology and System Integration Challenges:** data-integration gaps and incomplete MIS readiness remain key risks that may affect hydromet data integration and monitoring performance.
- **Institutional Coordination Analysis:** close coordination among technical institutions, consultants, procurement teams, oversight bodies, and FPMU is required to manage multiple approvals and avoid further procurement delays.
- **Data Management and Monitoring Considerations:** Component-II should be treated as both a technical investment and a data-governance initiative, given its dependence on effective data collection, processing, dissemination, and institutional ownership.

7.2.2. Risk Assessment

Risk Area	Status	Potential Impact
Procurement Delays	High	Delayed delivery of hydromet systems
Technical Review and Approvals	High	Slower initiation of implementation activities
Data Integration Challenges	High	Reduced operational effectiveness and visibility
Institutional Coordination	Moderate	Delayed decision-making and implementation
Schedule Slippage	High	Delayed realisation of project outcomes

7.3. Component-III

During FY 2025–26, Component-III advanced beneficiary housing-support activities, monitoring systems, safeguard-compliance mechanisms, and grievance-redress arrangements, moving decisively beyond planning and procurement into implementation and service delivery, with measurable progress recorded across operational indicators throughout the year.

7.3.1. Analysis of Key Achievements

- **Beneficiary-Centered Delivery Model:** Component-III operationalised a beneficiary-focused implementation framework covering identification, verification, support delivery, complaint registration, and progress monitoring, strengthening transparency, accountability, and citizen confidence.
- **Social Inclusion and Stakeholder Engagement:** sustained efforts reached vulnerable households and strengthened interaction with community institutions, although the HRU/M&E inclusion-data gap (Section "Detailed Analysis") indicates under-capture of vulnerability status in HRU intake records.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Performance:** PIU-III's operational GRM strengthens governance, closing approximately 63 percent of Q4 cases (99 of 157) and improving beneficiary awareness to 29.5 percent by Q4, though awareness and formal complaint submission both remain low relative to the scale of the programme.
- **Environmental and Social Compliance:** continued integration of ESF requirements, with Minimum Construction Guideline compliance above 99 percent across Q2–Q4; OHS, environmental screening, and site-level safeguard compliance remain areas for continued attention.
- **Data Management and Monitoring Systems:** April 2026 API integration with the Component-III MIS strengthened data access, sample selection, and field-finding triangulation during Q4, positioning Component-III ahead of Components-I and II on digital monitoring maturity.

- Sustainability Assessment: Component-III reached the highest operational maturity of the four components during the year, but sustaining results will require continued institutional support, community engagement, and functional grievance and feedback systems.

7.3.2. Risk Assessment

Risk Area	Status	Potential Impact
Fiduciary and Disbursement Timing	Substantial	Back-loaded PSDP release pattern (15/20/25/40% by quarter) compresses time to convert Q4 funds into completed construction.
Occupational Health & Safety Compliance	High	Increased safeguard and compliance risks as construction scales up.
Environmental Compliance	Moderate	Reduced environmental performance at hazard-prone sites.
GRM Visibility and Citizen Awareness	Moderate	Underreporting of beneficiary concerns despite Q4 awareness improving to 29.5%.
Data Integration and Information Management	Moderate	Persistent HRU/M&E inclusion-data gap reduces confidence in reported inclusion performance.

These risks are primarily operational and institutional rather than structural and can be addressed through strengthened monitoring, capacity building, and management oversight heading into FY 2026–27.

7.4. Component-IV

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 abeyance and citizen-engagement activities, coordination between FPMU, PIUs, consultants, and the World Bank, and support to planning and reporting requirements. During Q4, it delivered its first substantive technical milestone under IRI-4 (the 17 April 2026 Technical Workshop) but the underlying river basin studies had not yet advanced to formal launch, and its performance should therefore continue to be assessed through coordination effectiveness, oversight support, and institutional readiness rather than direct study outputs or physical achievements.

7.4.1. Bottleneck Analysis

The table below summarises cross-component bottlenecks and risk areas affecting IFRAP implementation at the close of FY 2025–26. 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/procurement approval delays	C-I
Weather-radar procurement/NOL and PSDP financing decision	C-II
MIS/API integration gaps (improving under C-III since Apr 2026)	C-I, C-II
Weak milestone tracking	C-I, C-II
ToR finalisation and consultant engagement for river basin studies	C-IV
Citizens' Engagement Strategy not yet finalised	C-IV
HRU/M&E inclusion-data reconciliation	C-III

7.4.2. Risk Assessment

Project-wide reviews indicate that Component-IV remains exposed primarily to institutional and governance risks rather than physical implementation risks. The major risks facing Component-IV at year-end are as follows:

Risk Area	Impact
Delayed ToR finalisation and consultant engagement for river basin studies	Slower achievement of IRI-4 despite the 17 April Technical Workshop milestone
Weak PMIS integration (Components-I and II)	Reduced management visibility
Inconsistent data quality (HRU/M&E inclusion-data gap)	Reduced reliability of reporting
Delayed finalisation of the Citizens' Engagement Strategy	Slower project-wide progress on citizen engagement
Limited integration of risk-management systems	Reduced early-warning capability

Evidence from project monitoring suggests that the most significant risks facing Component-IV heading into FY 2026–27 are linked to converting the technical consultation delivered at the 17 April Workshop into finalised ToRs and consultant engagement, closing data-quality and PMIS-integration gaps, and finalizing the Citizens' Engagement Strategy.

8. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

It is recommended that FPMU strengthen its implementation oversight, performance management and escalation role by institutionalizing milestone-based monitoring, regular Project Director review meetings, timely identification and escalation of implementation bottlenecks, and follow-up on agreed corrective actions. This will support Components I, II and IV in accelerating implementation, addressing delays and progressing from planning, procurement and technical stages towards physical execution and achievement of Results Framework targets during FY 2026–27.

Components I, II, and IV remain largely at the procurement-readiness and institutional-coordination stages with limited physical implementation, while Component III continues to demonstrate tangible outputs and beneficiary impact. The key challenge for FY 2026–27 is converting the year's planning, procurement-readiness, and technical-consultation activities (including Component-I's Irrigation Package 2 bidding-document approval and Component-IV's 17 April Technical Workshop) into physical implementation and measurable results.

8.1. Recommended Corrective Actions

Issue	Corrective Action	Responsibility
Irrigation Package 2 bidding documents approved but not yet awarded (Component-I)	Fast-track evaluation and contract award; escalate any WB-review delays for Packages I, XI, XII, XIV.	FPMU and PIU-I
Outstanding NOCs/MoUs and FAT for AWS; radar/PSDP funding undecided (Component-II)	Prepare a procurement- and readiness-acceleration plan with monthly monitoring of NOCs, MoUs, FAT completion, and the PC-1/PSDP decision.	FPMU and PIU-II
Back-loaded PSDP release pattern and HRU/M&E inclusion-data gap (Component-III)	Advocate for a front-loaded, pipeline-based release mechanism; reconcile HRU and M&E inclusion data through API-enabled review.	FPMU, HRU/PIU-III, M&E Consultants
River basin studies not yet formally launched despite 17 April Technical Workshop (Component-IV)	Finalise ToRs for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies, engage consultants, and approve the study-implementation schedule.	FPMU
Citizens' Engagement Strategy still not finalised	Convene a dedicated working session to finalise and approve the Strategy in Q1 FY 2026–27.	FPMU

8.2. Recommended Management Actions for Q1 FY 2026–27

- Operationalize a project-wide Risk Dashboard and Early Warning System.
- Establish a consolidated readiness and implementation-monitoring dashboard, building on Component-III's April 2026 API integration.
- Institutionalize monthly project performance reviews across components.
- Strengthen API integration and PMIS interoperability for Components-I and II.
- Conduct quarterly Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), with priority attention to the HRU/M&E inclusion-data reconciliation.
- Finalize ToRs and engage consultants for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies, building directly on the outputs of the 17 April Technical Workshop.
- Finalize and approve the Citizens' Engagement Strategy.
- Strengthen knowledge-management and lessons-learned dissemination mechanisms across PIUs and implementing agencies.

8.3. Key Corrective Actions for FPMU (Component-IV)

To accelerate the transition from planning to implementation and ensure PIUs initiate physical works, FPMU should focus on the following strategic actions in FY 2026–27:

- Establish High-Level Monthly Implementation Reviews
 - Conduct monthly review meetings with Project Directors of all PIUs to monitor design, procurement, safeguards, and implementation readiness.
 - Resolve bottlenecks and assign time-bound actions.
- Implement Milestone-Based Monitoring
 - Develop and enforce a package-wise implementation tracker covering design approval, safeguards clearance, procurement, contract award, mobilization, and physical progress.
 - Monitor critical milestones regularly and flag delays for immediate action.
- Introduce Project Readiness Certification
 - Require PIUs to complete a readiness checklist before launching physical works, including approved designs, land availability, procurement documents, and safeguard clearances.
 - A readiness-assurance checklist for management review prior to procurement/mobilization may be introduced, consistent with the approved responsibilities of the PIU/FPMU..
- Strengthen Procurement Oversight
 - Establish a Procurement Acceleration Dashboard and conduct monthly reviews of delayed packages, prioritizing conversion of Irrigation Package 2 into a contract award.
 - Closely track World Bank No Objections (NOLs), bid evaluations, and contract awards, including the radar PC-1/PSDP decision.
- Create a Red-Amber-Green (RAG) Early Warning System
 - Classify projects based on implementation status and delays.
 - Escalate projects remaining at the preparatory stage for more than one quarter to senior management and PSC.
- Strengthening PSC-Level Engagement
 - Present implementation readiness, procurement delays, and key risks as standing agenda items in every Project Steering Committee meeting.
 - Seek timely policy decisions to remove implementation constraints, including finalisation of the radar/PSDP financing decision.
- Driving Component-IV Activities into Implementation
 - Fast-track ToR finalisation and consultant recruitment for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies, building on the outputs of the 17 April 2026 Technical Workshop.
 - Finalize and operationalize the Citizens' Engagement Strategy.
 - Move from technical consultation to tangible deliverables and study outputs.

ANNEXURE-I: IFRAP TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

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

Date: 17 April 2026

Venue: P-Block Auditorium, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad

Background

The Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP) is a flagship initiative of the Federal Government to support recovery and long-term resilience in the areas of Balochistan affected by the 2022 floods. With financial support from the World Bank, the project is implemented through the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) in collaboration with the Government of Balochistan.

The workshop was organized under IFRAP's feasibility-studies programme to facilitate structured technical consultation on priority thematic and geographic areas for feasibility studies, in order to inform the preparation of future resilient infrastructure investments in Balochistan.

The workshop was held on 17 April 2026 at the P-Block Auditorium, Pak Secretariat, Constitution Avenue, Islamabad. More than 60 participants attended from the World Bank, FPMU, the Project Implementing Units (PIUs), project partners and stakeholders, academia and technical experts. **Dr Muhammad Yasir**, Meteorologist, PIU-II, participated in the workshop. The M&E Consultants were represented by Dr Shabbir Hussain, Senior M&E Officer.

The thematic focus of the workshop was basin planning, flood modelling, infrastructure feasibility and the planning of resilient community strategies in Balochistan.

Proceedings

Inaugural Session

Mr Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister, MoPD&SI, chaired the opening session, with the Provincial Minister for Planning & Development, Balochistan, as special guest. Ms Sahar Munir Badini, Senior Programme Officer, FPMU, IFRAP, conducted the workshop.

The proceedings opened with the national anthem and recitation from the Holy Quran. After welcoming the chief guest and participants, Mr Asad Ullah Nasar, Project Director, IFRAP, provided an update on project



activities under the three components covering community infrastructure, hydromet strengthening and housing reconstruction. He explained the purpose and importance of the workshop on feasibility studies.

He noted that feasibility studies are not merely preparatory documents but decision-making instruments that determine:

- Where to invest (priority districts)
- What to invest in (type of infrastructure interventions)
- How to invest (design and approach)
- Why to invest (risk reduction, economic viability and social impact)

The Provincial Minister for Planning & Development presented a socio-economic situation analysis of Balochistan. Mr Ahsan Iqbal highlighted the importance and relevance of IFRAP to the development needs of Balochistan and emphasized that the findings of the studies should be used to prepare and design future projects and development activities on realistic grounds.



Working Sessions

The working sessions comprised expert technical presentations, moderated discussions and an open technical dialogue, culminating in consolidated recommendations and a roadmap for IFRAP's feasibility-studies programme. The sessions covered the following four thematic areas:

- a. Resilient Infrastructure Planning and Design
- b. River Basin Planning
- c. Dam Safety
- d. Basin-Level Flood Modelling

(i) **Session 1: Resilient Infrastructure Planning and Design:**

Moderated by: Dr Arif Anwar

Panelists: Zelalem Tesfaye Meconnen, Water Specialist, The World Bank; Engr Waseem Ahmed Babai, PD, PIU-I; Engr Sami Baloch, Chief Engineer/Coordinator, Foreign Funded Projects; Dr Zakir Hussain Dahri, Director, CWERI; Dr Waqas Anwar, Member Infrastructure & Regional Connectivity, MoPD&SI

(ii) **Session 2: River Basin Planning:**

Moderated by: Dr Muhammad Shahid Iqbal

Panelists: Mr Zahid Saleem, ACS (Development), P&DD Balochistan; Ms Ghazala Channar, Dy Chief, Water Resources; Dr Zahoor Bazai, Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan; Dr Muhammad Azeem Ali Shah, Director, Blue Green Nexus Pvt Ltd; Dr Adnan Rafiq, Member Governance, MoPD&SI

(iii) **Session 3: Dam Safety:****Moderated by:** Dr Arif Anwar**Panelists:** Mr Nasir Majeed, Chief Engineer; Dr Qazi Talat, Chief Engineer Dam Safety, Federal Flood Commission; Dr Nauman Ahmed, Environmental Flows and Water Expert, University of Agriculture, Peshawar; Mr Barkat Kakar, Project Director, BWSSIP; Dr Faiz Kakar, Board Member, NDRMF, Environmental Expert(iv) **Session 4: Basin-Level Flood Modelling:****Moderated by:** Dr Muhammad Shahid Iqbal**Panelists:** Engr Asghar Ali Halepota, Chief Water Resources, MoPD&SI; Dr Muhammad Tausif Bhatti, Hydrologist/Water Sector Specialist; Dr Saima Hashim, Associate Professor, University of Agriculture, Peshawar; Mr Sufyan Durani, Project Director, Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project, Irrigation Department; Mr Ahmed Kamal, former Chairman, Federal Flood Commission**Conclusions and Follow-up Actions:**

- (i) *The workshop brought together national and international resource persons, panelists and sector professionals, who delivered technical presentations on resilient infrastructure planning, river basin planning, dam safety and basin-level flood modelling relevant to IFRAP's feasibility-studies programme.*
- (ii) *The deliberations produced consolidated recommendations and a roadmap for the feasibility-studies programme.*
- (iii) *The workshop constitutes a preparatory milestone under IRI-4 (River Basin Planning Studies). Finalization of ToRs and engagement of consultants for the Kachhi Plains and Porali Basin studies remain the critical next steps. As of 30 June 2026, none of the three studies had been formally launched.*
- (iv) *The M&E Consultants will request FPMU to share the workshop presentations, proceedings and roadmap for use in results verification and subsequent monitoring of IRI-4.*

The workshop concluded with a vote of thanks by the Project Director, IFRAP, to the resource persons, presenters, panelists, delegates and participants.