Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Resilient Services for Afghans in PAK (23-0002310)

Id	23-0002310
Date	18-11-2023
SAP application number	4000007094

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Resilient Services for Afghans in PAK
Contract party	UNICEF New York (30013107)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	25000000
Start date	15-11-2023
End date	15-11-2027
Full name	Expanding Inclusive and Resilient Basic Social Services in PAK for Afghan refugees, children on the move, IDPs and Host Communities
Summary	The project aims to increase access to and utilization of basic social services (education and learning, social protection, child protection and WASH) by refugees, forcibly displaced persons, children on the move, and host communities, including women and girls with a focus on KP and Balochistan provinces. Through 4 interlinked programming components, UNICEF will provide support to refugees and HC and will contribute towards the operationalisation of the Global Refugee Compact (GCR). The partnership will thereby strengthen the HD nexus approach in support of the government's efforts for better integration and inclusion and is closely aligned with the SDGs. Supporting host communities and strengthening social cohesion are critical parts of the programme to ensure sustainability and acceptability. While this programme focuses on refugees and their HC, Pakistan's climate vulnerability means that internal displacement remains a key issue across the country.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	16-11-2023
Proposal's reference number	MINBUZA-2023.1508356
Budget holder	DSH (8141DSH)
Limit access	No
Related activity	4000006209 (Phase I)

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007094
Funds center	DSH Reception refugees in region contr. (1704U02010001)

Policy data

Aid modality	Other program-based aid
Technical assistance	Less than 10 % of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Pakistan
Location type	Province
Specific location	Balochistan and KP.
CRS code	15190 Facilitation of migration and mobility
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	Yes
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Access to education for girls	Principal
Drinking water and sanitation	Principal
Skills development	Principal
Universal primary education	Principal
Explain your choices	In the proposal gender has been analyzed, showing the particular needs for women and girls in situations of forced displacement and of those in the host communities. Gender equality is promoted through implementing gender-specific interventions. Services for women and children will continue to be prioritized, as will measures to protect children, and prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV. Access to education for girls & universal primary education is targeted as outcome 1, and forms the main sector of this program. Skills development opportunities are also provided under this outcome 1. WASH is the second largest sector of this program; increased utilisation of WASH services is targeted as outcome 3. In WASH interventions, UNICEF will ensure investments in water infrastructure are climate resilient. Furthermore, it support evidence generation & advocacy for prioritized investment for sustainable and gender sensitive services, including evidence impact of climate change on WASH services

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

The intervention clearly fits within the MFA Policy paper 2022 – 'Do what we do best'. Reception and protection in the region of origin of refugees and vulnerable migrants is a regular component of BHOS policy. Refugees and displaced persons around the world, whose numbers continue to grow, usually seek protection close to home (about 86%). Many seek refuge in cities and villages instead of refugee camps, because there are more socio-economic opportunities there. An international consensus has emerged on the need for a new approach: instead of prolonged reception in camps, refugees should be given the opportunity to build lives for themselves in host countries until they are able to return home or are resettled in third countries. However, this puts pressure on the local host community, government services and the local economy. The Netherlands has supported several programmes in this area in recent years (at both national and European level). These included improving the protection and prospects of refugees and displaced persons in host countries in the region of origin, and preventing irregular migration. The proposed activities contribute directly to the Dutch foreign policy objective of promoting safe and humane reception of displaced persons and refugees in the region. By providing protection, education and training, mental health and employment programmes in the Horn of Africa and the MENA region, the government promotes self-reliance and life in dignity for forcibly displaced and host communities.
Supporting national governments, international and national partners to respond to challenges in a comprehensive and integrated manner to achieve its strategic objectives - maintain asylum space, provide life-saving assistance, improve access to public services, strengthen co-existence and self-reliance, and pursue durable solutions to address the refugee crisis in the region – is fully in line with the policy of the Netherlands and the EU.
In May 2022, the Piri and Van der Lee motion (Parliamentary Paper 27925 No. 906, May 2022) was adopted, in which the government was asked to expend its OidR efforts to the protection of Afghan refugees in the region. Since 2022, the Dutch OidR effort has therefore focused on the broad scale of reception in the region interventions, including protection, housing in refugee camps and urban areas, water, sanitation and waste management, vocational education and employment for Afghan refugees, asylum seekers and their host communities in surrounding countries. The efforts are largely shaped by the Regional Response Plan coordinated by UNHCR. In 2022, two programs were launched with UNHCR and UNICEF in Pakistan. Partnerships with other UN agencies and (inter)national organisations will be further expanded for the coming years, in line with the Piri and Van der Lee motion.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity
- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

In 2022, the NL MFA launched a program with UNICEF in Pakistan (4000006209). The four interlinked components of that programme concern: 1) The support of Education and Skills Development in which UNICEF's improves access to quality learning opportunities at primary and middle education levels and to skills development for marginalised children and adolescents, 2) Improved protection and inclusive policies and services for forcibly displaced persons, refugees, children on the move and host communities, 3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), 4) Social protection with the aim to reduce poverty and vulnerability for refugees, forcibly displaced and vulnerable host communities through offering protection from social risks, such as exclusion, sickness, violence, abuse, disability, etc. These components involve both direct service delivery, and capacity strengthening of involved exisiting authorities to improve their services.
The 2022 floods and related emergency response have affected UNICEF's work across all activities. This, combined with changes in Government and the need to ensure the establishment of durable and sustainable partnerships both at Federal and Provincial levels at the beginning of the new Country Programme, made that the implementation of the programme started slower than anticipated. Yet, based on the efforts already made, the continuous needs on the ground and the availability of extra funding, DSH/MO has asked UNICEF Pakistan to submit a proposal for a possible extension of the activity duration until 2027 based on an additional budget of EUR 25 mln. This proposal/bemo concerns the proposed activities for a phase II of the already started interventions under phase I. During Phase I, the main structure of the programme was set up, including internal governance structures, establishment of new partnerships (coinciding with the start of UNICEF's 2023-2027 Country Programme), and initiation of activities. Phase II will encompass both an expansion of coverage and extension of activities initiated in Phase I, and build on activities included in Phase I. Phase I and Phase II are highly connected and intertwined.
The deteriorating humanitarian and political situation in Afghanistan in 2021 has led to an increased cross-border movement of Afghans seeking protection and asylum in neighboring countries, including Pakistan. Due to long porous borders, cultural, religious, tribal affiliations, and the generosity of the Pakistani people, there has always been a cohort of highly-fluid cross-border

movement across the international borders that wrap around Afghanistan and Pakistan. Pakistan shares more than 2,600 KM border with Afghanistan.

While Pakistan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and lacks national asylum legislation, it has provided a safe refuge to millions of Afghan refugees for over four decades. Currently, it hosts 3.7 million Afghans, including both registered refugees and Afghans of other statuses. The provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which host the majority of the Afghan population in the country, have the highest multi-dimensional poverty levels, with 68.4 percent of refugees living in urban areas and 31.5 percent in refugee villages. The Government of Pakistan has maintained a flexible approach to Afghan refugees, although support for Afghans of other statuses remains limited in terms of access to basic public services, including schools. This protection space has been strained with the new outflows from Afghanistan. Many Afghan refugees, who have been in Pakistan for decades, still live below the poverty line. According to the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, more than half of the refugees fall into the category of extremely poor/ultra-poor. This situation largely reflects the broader development, security, political, and socio-economic challenges facing Pakistan, where it currently hosts around 3 million Afghans. This includes over 1.32 million refugees with Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, approximately 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and an estimated 775,000 undocumented Afghans, as well as an estimated 600,000 Afghan new arrivals who are likely to be in need of international protection due to developments in Afghanistan since August 2021.

In 2022, UNHCR and the Government of Pakistan conducted the Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise (DRIVE), which identified almost 1.3 million refugees with registration cards in Pakistan. This exercise also revealed that almost 61 percent of the refugees have no education, with only 38 percent of women having received education. The COVID-19 pandemic, its containment measures, the recent floods, and the accompanying economic shocks has placed additional pressure on a range of national basic services, such as education, health, social protection programs, WASH, and protection. The extra demand on public infrastructure strains the overall availability and quality of service provision and can exacerbate tensions between the host community and the Afghan population. Moreover, these circumstances have further exposed the vulnerability to poverty of a significant segment of the population. Child poverty is largely driven by limited public investment in child-focused sectors such as social protection, nutrition, health, WASH, and education, coupled with sub-optimal use of available public resources. Additionally, Pakistan remains highly vulnerable to climate-related and other natural hazards. In July 2022, torrential rains and flash-flooding submerged about a third of the country, displacing approximately 8 million people.

Geographical disparities and inequalities persist regarding children exposed to protection risks, particularly for girls. Children with disabilities may experience increased vulnerability due to stigma, discrimination, disrupted access to essential services, including health and nutrition, education, and child protection. Access to protection services remains low, with only 3,713 children (Balochistan 1,283, KP 556, Sindh 516, and Punjab 1,358) reporting experiencing violence and exploitation and receiving protection services through the District Child Protection Units (DCPU). Major protection risks children face include child marriage, child labor, and family separation (unaccompanied and separated children continue to be identified and referred for support services).

Access to gender-sensitive WASH facilities and services for refugees is limited, as they often live in underserviced urban areas and refugee villages that often lack functional water systems, as well as operation and maintenance capacities. Refugees and forcibly displaced people often live within host communities in urban slums/peri-urban settings with limited water and sanitation services. These communities access the same services as host communities, which often do not meet basic service level requirements.

The pandemic and recent floods have affected all economies and populations adversely, including host communities, which creates further strain on social cohesion. Programs to support the existing Afghan refugee populations in the region have been critically underfunded in recent years, impacting the support available for host communities. This further underscores the need for programs aimed at fostering co-existence and strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus to create additional capacity and contribute towards improving services.

The proposed partnership between UNICEF and the Netherlands will focus on supporting access to education and skills, basic social services, including WASH, child and social protection services for children and young people in communities of forced displacement, including host communities. The program will also contribute to the objectives of Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), the Afghanistan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2023 (RRRP), UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Afghanistan Outflow, as well as UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Pakistan.

Given the long-term context of refugees and forcibly displaced persons in Pakistan, UNICEF will support and expand comprehensive programmes for refugees and the communities that host them as well as children on the move between Pakistan Afghanistan and Iran. Young people in these forced displacement contexts, particularly adolescent girls, young women and those who are most marginalized will have increased access to protection measures, receive MPPSS services and have the opportunity to develop their skills and confidence and to feel empowered to engage and in activities programs and decisions that affect their lives. Through four inter-linked programming components, UNICEF will provide support to refugees and host communities, and will contribute towards the operationalisation of the Global Refugee Compact (GCR). The partnership will thereby strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus approach in support of the government's efforts for better integration and inclusion and is closely aligned with the SDGs.

Theory of change

See attached the screenshot of the project's ToC.

IF access to quality learning and skills development opportunities for marginalised children and adolescent girls in refugee hosting districts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is improved; and

IF protection and inclusive policies and services for forcibly displaced persons, refugees, children on the move and host communities is improved; and

IF utilization of WASH services for 375,000 people in targeted communities including in schools, health facilities as an enabler for building resilient basic services and social cohesion is increased; and

IF poverty and vulnerability for refugees, forcibly displaced and vulnerable host communities is reduced through offering protection from social risks, such as exclusion, sickness, violence, abuse, disability etc.;

THEN access to and utilization of basic social services (education and learning, social protection, child protection and WASH) by refugees, forcibly displaced persons, children on the move, and host communities including women and girls, with a focus on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan provinces, is improved.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?
- Who are the other main stakeholders?
- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?
- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

End of September 2023, Pakistan's caretaker government has announced an Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan. According to the plan, starting Nov. 1 2023, illegal foreigners (specifically focusing on Afghans) residing in Pakistan without a valid residency status will be deported from the country. This is causing much unrest and anxiety among the Afghan refugee community. It is not known why Pakistan formulated this plan, possibly lack of international support for refugee reception and sharply increasing number of attacks by the Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) play a major role. The plans are putting further strain on PAK-AFGH relations. The reaction of the Afghan government is not coherent. Kabul is not ready to receive returnees, Kandahar is saying they are ready to receive and ensures pressure on Kabul to provide assistance.

The numbers on people concerned are not available, but Pakistan says it amounts to1.7 million people. It has been confirmed that Afghans with legal residency status (ACC and POR cards holders) will be excluded from the plan. In this first phase of the plan, Afghans on UNHCR's bilateral repatriation or resettlement lists are also exempt from deportation. They are subject to a departure deadline of Jan. 1; it is unclear whether this deadline will be maintained. In September 2023, police cracked down on Afghan refugees, with and without valid residency papers; hundreds of arrests followed. Police brutality and deportation of Afghans has occurred many times in the past, although it never led to the deportation of all Afghans residing in Pakistan. On the other hand, it has also not been the first time Pakistan announced such a plan to push back Afghan refugees back to Afghanistan. There are serious doubts about the feasibility of this new policy. Multiple parties indicate that Pakistan does not have the financial and operational capacity to actually implement this plan, especially within the short timeline set. Elections are supposed to take place early 2024, so it is possible that the plan is part of election rhetoric. Even if this turns out to be the case, deportation on a smaller scale is still of concern, especially given the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and three earthquakes that hit Afghanistan in October. An interim government could also be a godsend to push through controversial plans. There are no concrete plans/procedures in place at the border for deportation as of 1st November 2023. The risk analysis will further address the risks related to these developments on the proposed project activities.

The target groups of the proposed intervention are refugees, forcibly displaced and vulnerable host communities residing in Pakistan. The activities will mainly focus on the provinces which host the largest number of forcibly displaced children on the move, refugees, and host communities. National level and cross-provincial interventions will also be a key part of the programme. The implementation of this partnership will focus on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan as well as in other provinces based on needs.

The proposed education interventions will target host communities and refugee learners enrolled in public primary and middle schools and adolescent girls supported through community centres. Under outcome 2, there is specific attention for Children. UNICEF Pakistan has a close working partnership with the federal and provincial governments. In its role as Coordinating Agency, UNICEF has facilitated effective and harmonized dialogue between development partners and the government around the provincial-owned policy cycle, while promoting the inclusion of key stakeholders such as civil society, district level stakeholders and teachers in policy dialogue. Furthermore, UNICEF has played an effective role in promoting sector coordination and planning.

To enhance the inter-agency collaboration, the Pakistan Refugee Consultation Forum (PRCF) provides the overall coordination of the refugee response. The PRCF is co-chaired by the Ministry of SAFRON/CCAR and UNHCR and includes RRP Partners and other operational partners supporting refugee programming, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs. The PRCF ensures effective communication with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) as well as other relevant coordination forums. As with the preparation of the RRP, the PRCF will continue to tap into the Sectoral Working Groups to draw on operational partners' sectoral expertise from both humanitarian and development communities.

Within the framework of the Refugee Compact's vision and framework, UNICEF will also collaborate with IOM to ensure that the most vulnerable child migrants are not left behind. Partnership with UNHCR, IOM and the government will facilitate access of girls and boys migrants to school and other services that can help them reach their full potential, including protecting unaccompanied children.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?
- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

The added value of the Dutch government being involved in this project, is the serious underfunding of the Refugee Response in Pakistan. Regarding refugee and displacement programming, the Dutch government is one of the biggest contributors in Pakistan. With our diverse partnerships (planned with IOM, UNFPA, UN Habitat, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF) and role as Vice-chair in the SSAR support platform we are uniquely placed on the topic and have substantial added value.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

UNICEF pays close attention to migration and children in our work in both development and humanitarian settings including in Pakistan. They engage with development partners, governments, non-governmental organizations and in intergovernmental forums and work to help protect the rights of migrant and displaced children. UNICEF works with national and local governments to put in place laws, policies, systems, and services which include all children and address the specific needs of migrant and displaced children.
Geographical disparities and inequalities persist regarding children exposed to protection risks, particularly for girls. Across Pakistan, in 2019–20, 44 per cent of children, more than 16 million, are identified as multidimensionally poor. According to UNHCR's 2022 Participatory Assessment Report, child labour and child marriage emerged as the most frequently mentioned protection risks for children, as identified by refugee communities. These risks were particularly prevalent in the regions of KP and Balochistan. Almost 61 per cent of the refugees have no education whereas only 38 per cent of women have education (UNHCR Drive exercise 2022). About 68.4 per cent of refugees live in urban areas while 31.5 per cent live in refugee villages. There is very limited reliable data on cross-border mobility of children, outside of anecdotal accounts and media reporting. Based upon what is available, Afghan children are regularly engaged in the smuggling of goods across the border, primarily by stowing into the under-carriage of trucks crossing the border, where after the goods are sold at markets in Pakistan. As well as the acute risk of death and injury faced by children engaged in this activity, anecdotal reports indicate they may face violence or penalisation by border agencies if intercepted. Pakistan's border management framework is characterised by multiple agencies with diverse mandates and roles at the borders and BCPs. At an operational level, coordination between agencies is ad-hoc. Very little is known about the child protection response and capabilities of the border agencies. Therefore, UNICEF collects, analyses, and disseminates data and gather evidence about the situation and experiences of children and young people on the move. Collaboration with UNICEF Innocenti Research Center will foster the research component to generate evidence and knowledge on children on the move across the Afghan, Pakistan and Iran border. UNICEF is an active advocate for ending arbitrary detention of children and helps governments set in place alternative community-and family-based solutions for reintegration. UNICEF is well placed to work with both governments and civil society, as well as the private sector – which makes it possible to empower children and youth, provide them with appropriate solutions and offer them a platform where their voices can be heard more effectively.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

UNICEF will continue to advocate for humanitarian support for refugees and people on the move to continue, remain high on national agendas and where possible integrated in national priorities. Promotion of social inclusion and integration through access to social services and longer-term solutions for migrants and host communities will also be prioritized.
Education: Children's access to education, including early learning, will be promoted through available structures or the establishment of temporary or community based-learning spaces. UNICEF aims to strengthen an enabling environment that supports long-term sustainability and ensures access to quality education for all children, including Afghan refugees. Its education team works closely with Balochistan and KP provincial and district education departments to build their capacities to implement and oversee ALP programmes across the provinces. UNICEF involves communities, parents, and local stakeholders in the planning and implementation of all the programmatic activities. UNICEF emphasizes the training and professional development of teachers. By equipping teachers with the necessary skills and knowledge, UNICEF ensures that quality education continues to be delivered beyond the project timelines. UNICEF explores diverse funding mechanisms, including partnerships with donor agencies, governments, and private sector entities, to secure financial resources for the ALP programs.
Child Protection: UNICEF will continue to strengthen provincial and community child protection systems, supporting front-line

and social workers to identify and mitigate risks, providing coordinated services to children at risk and survivors of violence abuse, neglect, and exploitation, while promoting the inclusion of Afghan children in these systems.
WASH: Where UNICEF invests in infrastructure UNICEF also invests in the sustainability of the infrastructure through support for capacity development of public service providers and communities as appropriate through trainings, provision of equipment, establishing sustainable systems by linking the water points with existing village and community level service providers. Under this project, the specific engagement on systems strengthening (3.1) is geared towards strengthening the sustainability of project interventions and promoting common access to services for Refugees/displaced and hosting communities alike.
Social Protection: This is a key strategic priority in wake of COVID-19 and flood crisis of 2022. UNICEF has provided significant support to Government counterparts in strengthening social protection response in a sustainable manner to address immediate economic and flood crises faced by poor segments of the community. This has positioned UNICEF as a key partner in facilitating a sustainable policy and legislative environment and institutional capacities of the public sector to deliver services to vulnerable population. Social policy will continue policy advocacy for enhanced targeting, outreach and inclusive social protection cash transfers and programs to benefit poor populations. Moreover, the public finance reviews and advocacy priorities sustainable and expanded social sector financing and fiscal space as a key strategy for continuity of services. This is a strategic pillar of social policy's program framework implemented in other provinces and areas in addition to KP and Balochistan.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

The proposal does not contain a specific gender analysis. However, among the programmes supported, services for women and children will continue to be prioritized, as will measures to protect children, and prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV. Throughout the proposal gender has been analyzed, showing the particular needs for women and girls in situations of forced displacement and of those in the host communities. This is reflected in the focus of different outputs. Illustrative is that UNICEF includes in its proposal that under this activity, young people in forced displacement contexts, particularly adolescent girls, young women and those who are most marginalized need improved access to protection measures, will receive MPPSS services and have the opportunity to develop their skills and confidence and to feel empowered to engage and in activities programs and decisions that affect their lives.
UNICEF advances gender equality throughout the life course while at the same time promoting targeted actions to advance the leadership and wellbeing of adolescent girls, as girls are both disproportionately affected by gender inequality and have tremendous potential to be leaders for change. This goes beyond responding to the manifestations of gender inequality to tackle its underlying drivers, including by engaging boys and men as allies, and supporting girls' agency and voice. Furthermore, UNICEF has implemented the UNICEF Gender Action Plan (GAP), 2022–2025, which operationalizes the UNICEF Gender Policy, 2021–2030, by specifying how UNICEF will promote gender equality across its programmes and workplaces.
Young people's engagement and meaningful participation: UNICEF brings specialized expertise, training packages and a pool of skilled trainers - including young people who can provide coaching and peer-to-peer training - to promote young people's engagement, empowerment, and advocacy. This proposed partnership recognizes the significant population of adolescents and young people in the most affected areas and the importance of identifying and responding to their needs and intentionally fostering their engagement and meaningful participation. The IASC Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian Action and Protracted Crises underpin this approach. UNICEF will support in-person, virtual or hybrid training, workshops, and mentoring to build the capacity of staff, implementing partners, and young people themselves. These UNICEF programs, resources and tools focus on building 21st century skills, including entrepreneurship, civic engagement, creative expression, communication, literacy, numeracy, financial skills, critical thinking, and digital skills that enable young people to engage effectively and become self-reliant. UNICEF also brings expertise on involving young people in accountability and advisory mechanisms to influence programming. UNICEF's Adolescent Development and Participation team (ADAP) can provide technical leadership on engagement approaches and methodologies.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?
- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

No specific analysis has been included, but UNICEF does refer to climate resilient water infrastructure for sustainability. Moreover, UNICEF ensures yearly preparedness planning through its organization wide online Preparedness Platform maintenance ensuring that all the key hazards and potential emergency situations are considered, prepared for, monitored, and necessary anticipatory actions taken to ensure response readiness. UNICEF plans and designs services and delivers in such a manner that these remain functional in the event of repeated climatic catastrophes. This requires development of needed capacities at the community and district level for climate resilient programme design and delivery, as well as ensuring that the required infrastructure is resilient to climate change related disasters such as extreme weather events.
DRR: Pakistan also faces multiple disasters of smaller scale annually, including localized flooding, land sliding, heatwaves, drought, etc. Additionally, issues such as population growth, environmental degradation, political instability, unplanned

urbanization and poverty result in increased vulnerabilities to disasters among the population. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is integral to ensuring the resilience of the communities and the sustainability of interventions within UNICEF priority sectors and under this project. In the technical side WASH construction components in all target locations will be designed and implemented in such a way that they are DRR compliant based on the outcome of the disaster risk assessment of the target locations these includes protection walls, optimum height and other engineering solutions for (flood prone areas) and optimum ground water extraction and improving ground water recharge (drought prone locations). DRR and community resilience are also streamlined across all WASH output activities both in terms of physical WASH infrastructure, but also community and systems strengthening, involving both the rights holders, the communities themselves, and the duty-bearers. In this regard, UNICEF will support WASH counterparts in improved disaster risk management planning and disaster-risk assessments. At the community level, increased awareness of disasters, including among children, and local level planning for disasters in coordination with services providers will be supported. As the WASH Sector lead UNICEF will also work with IOM and UNHABITAT to ensure a common understanding of DRR in the context of this project and use harmonized approaches on the planned infrastructure construction activities by different agencies.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?
- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

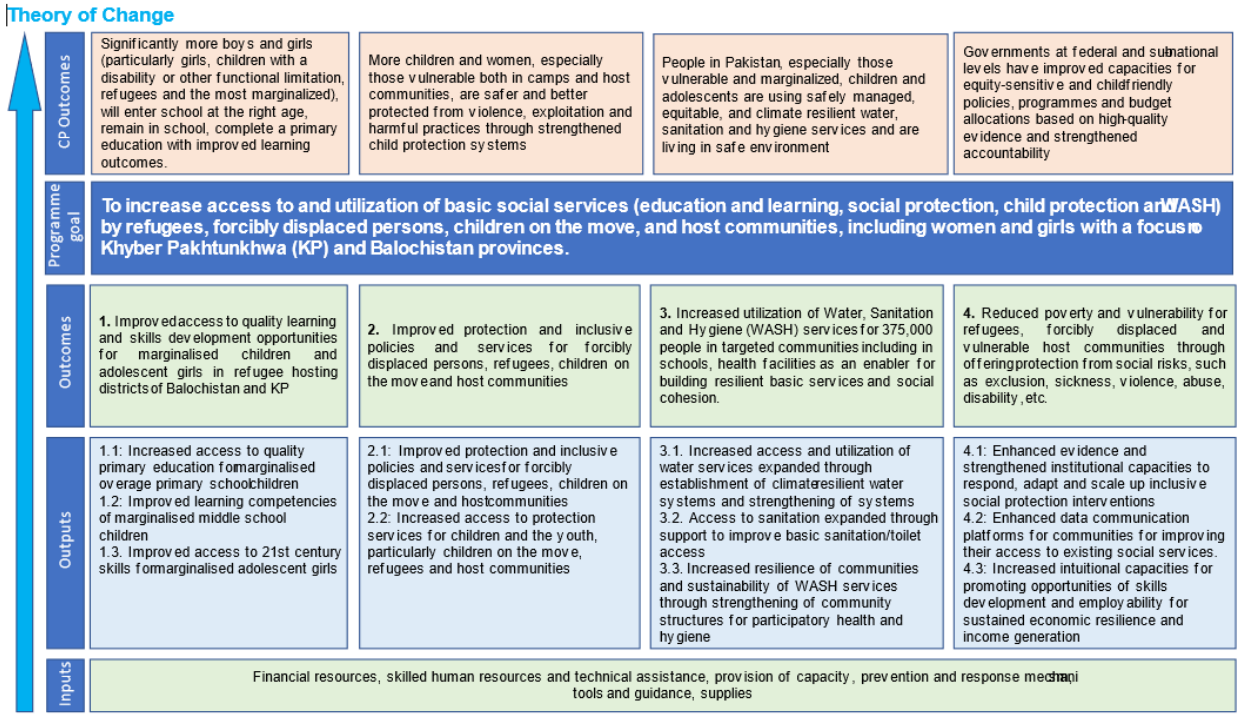
To enhance the inter-agency collaboration, the Pakistan Refugee Consultation Forum (PRCF) provides the overall coordination of the refugee response. The PRCF is co-chaired by the Ministry of SAFRON/CCAR and UNHCR and includes RRP Partners and other operational partners supporting refugee programming, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs. The PRCF ensures effective communication with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) as well as other relevant coordination forums. UNICEF is an active member of this PRCF. Within the framework of the Refugee Compact's vision and framework, UNICEF will also collaborate with IOM to ensure that the most vulnerable child migrants are not left behind. Partnership with UNHCR, IOM and the government will facilitate access of girls and boys migrants to school and other services that can help them reach their full potential, including protecting unaccompanied children.
The proposed intervention is aligned with the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, the Afghanistan Regional Refugee Response Plan, the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children – Afghanistan Outflow Appeal, UNICEF Pakistan Humanitarian Action for Children and the Provincial Education Sector Policies and Plans. There is no multi-donor financing, but close collaboration and coordination among donors. Many donors streamline support towards forced displaced, refugees and host communities within humanitarian or development support, where NL does not. Policy change is included in the results framework, yet in the Pakistani context it is not realistic to expect policy change to happen soon. Even though Pakistan has generously hosted Afghan refugees for more than four decades, respecting the principle of non-refoulement and right to asylum, no policy framework for refugees exists and Pakistan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?
- Is data security guaranteed?
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?
- Is duplication avoided?

Responding to the need for quality teaching resources in public middle schools across areas with refugee population and hosting communities, UNICEF proposes an innovative solution to provide single or two teacher schools online remote teaching and teacher training services. Learners in these schools have been struggling to understand material in the absence of qualified teachers available locally. The schools would be equipped with a digital classroom, comprising basic equipment, and using wireless internet. These digital classrooms would be connected live to specialist teachers, sitting in remote facilities to deliver online lessons. Where there are no internet services available, classrooms will be connected through a mobile van equipped with basic equipment and internet services provided through satellite. The intervention is locally very relevant, and it is plausible that it is sustainable as well.

Theory of Change



Results

- What are the main OUTPUTS (services and products) that will be delivered through the activity? Describe briefly.
- What are the main OUTCOMES (changes and effects for the target groups) that will be achieved through the activity? Describe briefly.
- For the OUTPUTS and OUTCOMES mentioned above (or add snapshot from results application):
  - Specify the indicators if agreed upon with the contract party.
  - Specify the baseline values and targets if applicable.
- What method will be used to gather and monitor the data?
- Record the following in the **results application**:
  - the thematic results frameworks that apply to this activity;
  - the relevant indicators (including baseline values and targets if applicable).
- Have these results frameworks been communicated with the contract party?
- Do the indicators correspond to one or more of the 17 indicators on which the ministry reports to the Dutch parliament? If not, why?

Objective: To increase access to and utilization of basic social services (education and learning, social protection, child protection and WASH) by refugees, forcibly displaced persons, children on the move, and host communities including women and girls with a focus on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan provinces

Outcome 1: Improved access to quality learning and skills development opportunities for marginalised children and adolescent girls in refugee hosting districts of Balochistan and KP.

- Output 1.1: Increased access to quality primary education for marginalised over-age primary school children
- Output 1.2: Improved learning competencies of marginalised middle school children
- Output 1.3: Improved access to 21st century skills for marginalised adolescent girls

Outcome 2: Improved protection and inclusive policies and services for forcibly displaced persons, refugees, children on the move and host communities in KP and Balochistan

- Output 2.1: Strengthened and inclusive legal, policy and regulatory environment for protection of children, informed by improved evidence
- Output 2.2: Increased access to protection services for children and the youth, particularly forcibly displaced, children on the move, refugees and host communitie

Outcome 3: Increased utilization of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for 445,000 people in targeted communities including in schools, health facilities as an enabler for building resilient basic services and social cohesion.

- Output 3.1. Increased access and utilization of water services expanded through establishment of climate-resilient water systems and strengthening of systems.
- Output 3.2. Access to sanitation expanded through support to improve basic sanitation/toilet access
- Output 3.3. Increased resilience of communities and sustainability of WASH services through strengthening of community structures for participatory health and hygiene

Outcome 4: Reduced poverty and vulnerability for refugees, forcibly displaced and vulnerable host communities through offering protection from social risks, such as exclusion, sickness, violence, abuse and disability.

- Output 4.1: Enhanced evidence and strengthened institutional capacities to respond, adapt and scale up inclusive social protection interventions.
- Output 4.2: Enhanced data communication platforms for communities for improving their access to existing social services.
- Output 4.3: Increased institutional capacities for promoting opportunities of skills development and employability for sustained economic resilience and income generation

For activities, indicators, baselines, targets and data collection methods: see Logframe as included in the proposal document (MINBUZA-2023.1474090)

Results application

Relevant indicators from the Migration and Displacement Results Framework are recorded in the results application, see enclosed screenshot.

The following indicators are in line with the indicators on which the ministry reports to the Dutch Parliament:

- Outcome 1 indicator: Number of new FDPs/HCs enrolled in pre-primary/primary/secondary education (formal and non-formal)
- Output 2.2 indicator: Number of FDPs and HCs benefitting from national specialized protective services, case management services and mental health and psychosocial support
- Output 4.2 indicator: Number of FDP and HC members who are receiving social protection benefits (including cash transfers) through Dutch support

- Output 4.3 indicator: Number of new wage employment and/or self-employment (business) opportunities supported by the Netherlands

Migration

Result Area Description	Result Areas	Manage Indicators
Outputs	1.1.3 Fund projects that enhance protection of refugees, IDPs and host communities with a focus on SGBV, child abuse, psychosocial support and community policing	
Indicators(1)		
ST 1.1.3b # of people assisted by partner-provided protection and social protection services		
Outputs	1.2.2 Fund projects that improve access to quality education for refugee, IDP and vulnerable host community children	
Indicators(1)		
ST 1.2.2a # of people enrolled in formal or non-formal education and training		
Outputs	1.3.2 Fund projects that create more jobs and income generation opportunities in areas where many displaced people reside	
Indicators(1)		
ST 1.3.2a Number of direct jobs supported		

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).

Include the following elements:

- Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.
- Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.

UNICEF will provide an annual progress report three months after the completion of each twelve months of implementation and a final narrative report three months after the end of the programme. Each narrative report will be accompanied by a standard system generated uncertified financial statement in accordance with UNICEF's policy. The narrative reports will be additionally submitted as an IATI data set under IATI Activity ID xm-dac-7-PPR-4000007094. Annual certified statements would be provided within six months of the end of each calendar year. The final certified statement of accounts will be submitted once it is issued by the UNICEF Comptroller upon financial closure of the project. Usually, the issuance is 15 to 18 months after the end date of the programme.

UNICEF follows a Rights and Results-Based Management approach (RRBM), which includes rigorous and systematic monitoring of programme implementation. As part of this, UNICEF and its implementing partners closely monitor the implementation of activities in terms of reach and quality based on agreed indicators. UNICEF thereby conducts monitoring visits to ensure that activities are implemented as required and whether programme adjustments need to be made.

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);
- whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).

In line with UNICEF's evaluation policy, an evaluation will be done towards the end of project. This will be undertaken by external evaluators and according to UNICEF evaluation quality standards, policies, and global guidelines. Moreover, as part of evidence generation, specific evaluations, assessments, and surveys will be planned and conducted to enrich program design, capacity building packs, community engagement and upstream advocacy.

Finance

Budget breakdown

As indicated in the policy appraisal section, this proposal concerns the proposed activities for a phase II of the already started interventions under phase I (4000006209). Phase I and Phase II are highly connected and intertwined. As this proposed project will build on some of the activities already started under phase I (4000006209), this is reflected in the results framework where some baseline data is filled in based on the results achieved under the phase I project.
The budget of phase I (Pakistan part, EUR 17 mln) is included in the Phase II budget proposal. This corresponds to the EUR 42 mln that UNICEF assumes in the proposal. There is a carry-over budget from Phase 1 (EUR 6,580,000), which is excl. 8% recovery fee. For a detailed overview of the carry-over budget, see chapter 7 of the proposal document.
For the current activities (phase I), a no cost extension has been given until 14 February 2024 so UNICEF is able to extend its agreements with implementing partners and process any fund advances needed to ensure continuation of interventions in the field while the Phase 2 agreement is finalised.
For this contribution, the budget in EUR will be used and the payments will be done in EUR. UNICEF has provided a disaggregated budget per implementation year and specified the costs. Table 2 of the budget in the proposal document reflects the estimated utilisation of the grant in accordance with the standardised cost categories. UNICEF has sufficiently incorporated the feedback on the financial aspects gathered during DSH/MO's internal Q@E session. The costs are sufficiently substantiated. The budget is arithmetically correct and the amounts and rates in the budget and payment schedule are acceptable.
The budget per component is included in the detailed budget breakdown in the proposal document (pp. 53-54), see MINBUZA-2023.1504905. Budget includes recovery costs (8%).

Earmarking

The Dutch contribtion to this programme is earmarked, because NL wants to contribute to certain speficic thematic areas.

Prepayments

- Payments need to be entered as prepayments.
- The maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment is 100%.
- This is a 12-months implementation period .
- The reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed is the Certified Finanical Statement. See 'monitoring and evaluation' section of this bemo.

Available resources

	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0
Dutch contribution	25,000,000 EUR
Total available resources	25,000,000 EUR
Budget needed	25,000,000 EUR
Still to be financed	0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0
Uncovered balance	0

- There are no non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.
- There is no uncovered balance.
- As evident from the budget table in the proposal document, Phase I activities are being implemented in year one and would also carry over to year two of the programme. It is currently estimated that EUR 9.16 million would be programmed in year one while EUR 6.58 million would be utilised in year two, which is year 1 of the phase II of this program. The details of the phase I carry-over by outcome and output can be found in annex IV of the proposal document.

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

The Dutch contribution does not take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part). Furthermore, there are no revolving funds.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

No audit opinion required as CFSs will be provided.