Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Improving Resilience of Afghan Refugees (23-0002529)

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Contents

Key data **4**

Activity basics 4

Activity details 4

Accounting data 4

Policy data **5**

Policy Appraisal **6**

Policy relevance 6

Rationale 7

Contextual analysis 11

Added value 13

Lessons learned 13

Durability 15

Gender 15

Climate change 17

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment 17

Digitalisation 18

Additional remarks (if applicable) 18

Results **19**

Monitoring and evaluation **25**

Monitoring 25

Evaluation 25

Finance **26**

Budget breakdown 26

Earmarking 26

Prepayments 27

Available resources 27

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee 27

Audit opinions 27

Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Improving Resilience of Afghan Refugees
Contract party	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (srsp) Peshawar (30100094)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	1094091903 PKR
Amount EUR	4999999
Start date	01-12-2023
End date	30-11-2026
Full name	Improving Resilience and Economic Growth of Vulnerable segments of Afghan Refugees in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)
Summary	The proposed project uses an holistic approach targetting livelihood opportunities, WASH improvement, gender equality and empowerment by creating social cohesion among host and Afghan refugee communities in the Kyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province in Pakistan.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	01-09-2023
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	Islamabad Embassy (8241ISL)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007205
Funds center	ISL PK Reception in region contribution (1704U02040017)

Policy data

Aid modality	Project support
Technical assistance	0% of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Pakistan
Location type	Province
Specific location	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
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	Principal
Building institutions & capacity	Principal
Reproductive and sexual rights	Principal
Explain your choices	Climate change markers (adaptation) are significant, as the project is working on WASH solutions and infrastructure. Equality between men and women is principal, as 50% women will be targeted and women empowerment (in SRHR, education, work and social cohesion) is a key element of this programme. SRHR is one of the principal activities of this programme. With its focus on local committees, as well as capacity building of Afghan refugees and host communities, building institutions and capacity is also a key marker.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

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

As outlined in the policy document "Do what we do best", the Netherlands is working to ensure the safe and humane reception of displaced persons and refugees in their regions of origin. The government promotes self-reliance of refugees and host communities by funding projects in various fields, including protection (including social protection such as child protection or mental health care projects), education and training, employment and infrastructure (clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, waste management, housing and digital information facilities and systems) in the Horn of Africa, the MENA region, Pakistan and Türkiye. The Netherlands is also investing in bolstering migration cooperation with partner countries, prioritizing the protection of migrants and their human rights, reducing irregular migration, countering human trafficking and people smuggling, better border management and promoting voluntary return and reintegration.

Prospects for refugees and host communities and *migration cooperation* are policy areas that are constantly changing. Providing lasting, sustainable solutions for people vulnerable to migration and displacement therefore requires concerted efforts at different levels. Currently, the major share of the development cooperation budget for prospects for refugees and host communities and migration cooperation is spent through international and multilateral organisations.

Local organisations led and/or formed by people who are directly affected by the negative consequences of migration and displacement are usually more closely attuned to the needs of this target group. Multilateral organisations occasionally consult and fund local actors through collaborative structures, but equitable partnerships are often lacking. In addition, local organisations face structural barriers in accessing funds to provide direct services to this target group, diminishing the effectiveness of support to those most affected by migration and displacement.

For the above reasons, EKN Islamabad aims to reinforce the ownership and independence of local actors and support activities in the field of migration cooperation and prospects for refugees and host communities. The Netherlands believes that in-country partners and organisations led by refugees and migrants can play a major role in this regard, serving as an important lynchpin between migrant and refugee communities on the one hand, and local communities, (inter)national authorities, and (inter)national aid actors on the other. Not only can they enable the voices of refugees and migrants being heard, they can also provide high-quality context analysis owing to their direct involvement and field knowledge and in some cases can act more quickly, flexibly and effectively. These actors often have a distinct voice from and/or more critical voice than other organisations, such as multilateral organisations.

The Netherlands has repeatedly affirmed the importance of localisation as a process of recognition, respect and reinforcing independent leadership and decision-making by local actors in development-oriented actions. The policy document “Do what we do best" highlights localisation as a method for maximising development impact.

The SRSP proposal builds on the Dutch policy objectives, as it is a local NGO in Pakistan, in the KP region, with many years of experience in the fields of social cohesion,

infrastructure (including energy and WASH) and health. Furthermmore, it has a broad presence in the KP region and has experience working with the target groups: Afghan populations and host communities.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

SRSP is active in the KP province, which hosts a high number of Afghans in Pakistan. Afghan refugees in KP face many issues (see assessment below) in terms of social cohesion, education, income, health and WASH. These challenges need to be addressed by focussing on both Afghan populations and host communities, in order to increase the impact of the activity and the acceptance by the authorities and the host communities. This will also increase social cohesion.

SRSP with the support and collaboration of Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR) conducted a preliminary assessment in different Refugees Villages (RVs) in 2021-2022. Here are some of the findings from assessment.

Lack of Social Cohesion:

In most of the cases RVs have received humanitarian aid that addressed immediate needs of the refugees. However, the long term initiatives such as those focusing on building local capacities to plan and manage resources are generally missing. Such initiatives can mobilise collective voice and actions for negotiating improved service delivery and safeguarding basic rights of refugees living in these villages.

Majority of the refugees have never been out of their refugee villages and from their catchment areas. They have very limited exposure, in terms of seeking economic and social opportunities.

Most of the RVs have *Shura,* its a local body of Afghan elders. This local body is responsible for managing administrative matter, also advocates for social and economic matters of the refugees living in these villages. This body maintains close coordiantion with CAR and other organisations working innthese villages. It has been observed that Shura are not functioning actively and have weak linkages with the Afghan community.

Due to inadequacy of resources, tensions at the local level are common between Afghan and host communities. At the same time, tensions and disputes are also common among refugees.

Poor Livelihoods and Economic Growth:

80% of the registered refugees mentioned that it was difficult to manage daily food consumption requirements of their households needs. The daily earning, they get is not enough for their whole family to feed.

61% of the Afghan Refugees are daily wagers and hence rely on temporary employment opportunities. Their capacities could be built to make them skilled labor and provide them sustainable livelihoods.

Almost 90% of women are unskilled, illiterate and have little exposure. The youth (including girls and boys) most of them are unskilled and illiterate, hence, are engaged in daily labor activities. Very few of them are shop keepers in RVs and in adjacent communities.

Majority of the Afghan communities did not have links and access to mainstream markets. They are unable to create space in those markets because of low skills, little produce, and limited information about market trends.

Poor WASH Services (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene):

48% of the RV population does not have access to clean drinking water. At the time of conducting this assessment, 35% of the handpumps in RVs were demaged and dysfunctional.

41% of the population did not have access to basic sanitation facilities including laterines. Likewise, 40% of the population did not use soaps to wash their hands due to poverty and poor livelihoods.

The RVs lack proper solid and sewerage waste management. The garbage waste can be seen around everywhere in these villages.

85% of the health care facilities and schools in Afghan-hosting areas did not have proper WASH facilities.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Protection Issues:

Little has been done to address practical and strategic needs of women, adolescent girls, and children in the RVs and the adjacent Afghan hosting areas. Weak service delivery and cultural constraints deny women's access to basic healthcare, education and technical and vocational skills.

82% of the women and girls did not know about their rights and protection. During the community interaction, it was observed that there is little awareness on gender rights in both host and Afghan communities. There is no proper coordination or protection mechanism, i.e. Women Protection Desk and Women Friendly Health Spaces (WFHS) in RVs.

Due to poverty and lack of awareness, women and adolescent girls were unaware of basic personal hygiene including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH).

Since 90% of women and girls are unskilled, they are totally dependent on male family members. The lack of access to resources and services denies them power and agency to live a dignified life. Majority of the men were not aware of women rights and how to treat women with respect at the household level. They are more culturally oriented with traditional treatment (in addition to the religious aspect as well). Women are seldom involved in household and community level decision. This attitude of men towards females also generates multiple challenges for them.

- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?
  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

SRSP will apply bottom-up community driven approach to the implementation of the project, i.e. through social mobilization and community institution building. The project will engage and strengthen social capital where it already exists and form new where required. In fact, in all the RVs, SRSP has extensive presence where social capital has been organized in collaboration with multiple partners under various initiatives. The project will harness their potential to build capacities of the local community-based institutions to cope with the current challenges in their communities and enhance their role in socioeconomic revival through community driven approach. The approach also helps to create sense of ownership in the refugees as well as ensures sustainability of the interventions. The proposed project comprises four components.

1. Social Mobilization:

The component plays a major role in bringing Afghan communities into organized fold and subsequently enabling them to actively participate in local planning and development initiatives.

SRSP follows a bottom-up community-driven development approach to empower local population and address issues of economic deprivation and social inequity. This entails formation of broad-based, inclusive, and representative institutions of communities of men and women. The institutions are organized at three levels. The smallest level is called the community organizations (COs) that are groups of men and women organized at the level of a settlement/hamlet. A CO will have up to 25 members- 1 from each household. Over time, 7 to 8 COs federate into a village level organization called the Village Organization (VO). 4 to 5 VOs will ultimately consolidate into a Local Support Organization (LSO). Each level of organization receives capacity building initiatives to enhance their participation in local planning and development process.

Given the cultural context, the project will organize men and women (at least 40% women CBOs) separately. In order to encourage women's participation, the project may also consider formation of small groups of women. Such groups may have 5 to 10 women rather than 20-25. Capacity building initiatives will be organized locally for women groups. The objective would be to create a feasible environment that bolsters community's and women's confidence and enhances their participation in local planning and development process.

The project will follow this approach and organize inclusive bodies of communities with membership from both Afghan and hosting communities. (In refugee hosting communities the CBOs will have mixed membership of Afghans and host communities. In RVs, CBOs will have members of Afghans only). This will not only ensure that the voice and say of the most poor and vulnerable is reflected in planning, implementing and sustaining project interventions but also promote social cohesion, peace and harmony amongst a heterogeneous community.

The social mobilization and community institution building process will serve as a critical link between the project and the target communities, ensuring that the project activities are aligned with the needs and priorities of the communities. One of the primary aims of the formation of these CO/VO/LSO and their capacity building is to align all the project activities as per community needs and to determine the effectiveness of the interventions through implementation in coordination with these organized forums. Therefore, these community structures will play a critical role / link between the project and target communities.

2. Economic Growth

To promote self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods, the project will take a holistic approach and will strive to improve the quality of life for Afghan refugees residing through a set of measures including vocational training, small enterprise development support, provision of cash/in-kind support, exposure visits, fairs/exhibitions, enhance value chains, and establishment of linkages with market and potential employers through apprenticeship. The intervention will foster economic self-reliance, enhance socio-economic growth, increase access to market-led skills development, strengthen income generating activities, e.g., vocational and artisan skills, and increase dignified access to market. Women have very limited access to market and employable opportunities; hence Women Business Centers (WBCs) will be developed or improved. These WBCs will serve a space where women and girls will come, discuss ideas, further polish their technical skills, develop products and develop linkages markets.

Since the prime focus of the activity is mainly on building the livelihood capacities of vulnerable refugees and hosting communities,, the skill trainings will be planned to promote self-reliance, sustainable livelihood, enhance competencies of selected trainees, and generate maximum income opportunities. The trades will be prioritized keeping in view social feasibility and trends in the areas of hosting and place of return.

Since these trainings are given mostly to the vulnerable and poor segment of the community, they cannot afford to start their own business and utilize the skills without any support. Therefore, in-kind support/tool kits will be provided to the trainees allowing them to imply the learned skills and improve their livelihood. The composition of toolkit will depend on the trade the trainee receives training in.

The proposed intervention chooses to focus particularly on women. This is because; (i) cultural environment in the Pashtun society blocks the role of women outside their homes. This leaves them without economic and political rights, and without education, thereby, undermining half of the population in its contribution to the overall development. (ii) Denying women their rights and education, results in cascading problems. Poor households continue to have more children as the women's role is seen mainly as child rearing, and her lack of education means that she has few options in the labor force. In these settings, women often lack basic economic security and legal rights. Their social circumstances turn even more dreadful during refuge when social setups are disturbed and women are often left unaccompanied.

To increase the access of women to capacity building opportunities, the proposed project will establish 'Women Business Centers (WBC). SRSP is currently operating 24 WBCs with enrollment of over 200 women and girls. These WBCs are owned by communities which are providing the basic livelihood skills and guidance to the underprivileged and most needy persons. The WBC will be led and run by a small group of women. Evidence shows that it does not only boosts women confidence and participation in safer environment but also enables greater access to market. It also makes the delivery of intervention cost-effective. The group will be provided on-job support to enhance their negotiation power.

3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The project will also focus on improving access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and healthcare for both refugees and host communities. This will be done through various WASH-centered initiatives, including the formation of WASH clubs in schools with enrolment from both Afghan and hosting communities, rehabilitation /repair of latrines in schools and healthcare facilities, rehabilitation/construction of latrines at

household level, and repair / expansion / construction of sanitations (drains, street pavements etc.) and drinking water supply schemes.
The infrastructure component will be coupled with a strong component on educating communities on basic health and hygiene practices and climate changes awareness. The project will organize community awareness and behavior change interventions both in schools and communities. A proper operation and maintenance skills will be imparted through O&M trainings. These capacities will enable communities to maintain their infrastructures on self-help basis and will bring ownership within the communities through their CBOs.
Majority of the Afghan communities still opt for open defecation due to lack of suitable latrines facilities at their homes. This puts more alarming situation for the women and girls living in such conditions without proper latrines. Following the Cash for Work (CfW) modality, the communities will construct basic latrines at their homes that fulfills the basic criteria as per the engineering specification. Upon the completion of latrines and verification by project engineers, each HH will be provided the cost for the latrines. The community will be sensitized during WASH awareness sessions on their personal health and hygiene and overall, at the household level. As per SRSP experiences, the community is always more serious in taking care of the initiatives that are provided at the household level rather than communal.
The sanitation situation in RVs is worse than the host communities in KP. The situation gets worst during rainy days. There are no proper drains and waste water mechanism while the streets are not paved and always put an alarming situation to the Afghan Refugees. The project will carry out a detailed survey assessment in the targeted areas whereas the scope of work will be defined on need basis in consultation and collaboration with the stakeholders on ground. The scope of work may also include the waste collection points and its safe disposal mechanism. The WASH services will be provided on the basis of an assessment of existing practices and services in the selected villages. Based on this assessment, the engineers will prepare a scheme design and ascertain costs.
Depending on the population in surroundings, the waste collection points will be constructed at central point in the community so that the community dump waste in the proposed points. These will be permanent concrete structures. SRSP has recently constructed such points in few RVs, the same model may be replicated with some improvements as per needs and requirements on ground. The site identification will be provided by the CBOs in consultation with SRSP's technical team.

4. Gender based violence, prevention and response

The project will also address gender-based violence (GBV) and protection issues, which are crucial in the current context where refugees and host communities are exposed to multiple risks, including violence and exploitation. The project will establish Women Friendly Health Spaces (WFHS). The project will also provide Psycho-Social Support (PSS) to vulnerable groups, particularly women, adolescent girls, children and survivors of trauma. A psychologist will be deployed to provide free-of-cost consultation. Referral pathways will also be established to refer cases to specialized services.
Furthermore, awareness sessions on GBV, mental health, Climate Change Adaptation and PSS sessions will be organized in communities to reduce the stigma associated with these issues and encourage community members to seek help when needed. The sessions will not only target women and girls but also men for creating awareness regarding female issues.

The social mobilization team operates in the field to raise awareness about GBV & Protection and will also inform the community about available services at friendly spaces. Based on the information, people in the community access these spaces, and a psychologist, deployed in each WFHS, assess them, providing trauma counselling and PSS sessions when needed. The WFHS will be established in any Health Care Facility (HCF) preferably BHU within RV or nearby in host community.

The awareness raising sessions play a vital role in the project as they inform the catchment population about the various services available at the WFHS, as well as important messages on women's protection, women rights and GBV issues. These sessions will be organized at the community level for males with the aim of sensitizing and educating them about GBV prevention and response. By working closely with community activists, elders, and other members of the targeted audience, these awareness raising sessions will help to build trust in the government and its service delivery at the BHUs. These sessions will also be conducted with women and girls at homes in a group of 5-20 persons. The sessions will mainly focus on Women rights and protection issues, MHM and personal hygiene, WASH and Climate Change Adaptation in simple words by trained female staff most preferably from local communities

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?

The proposed project will have an inclusive approach and target poor and vulnerable amongst the host and Afghan communities. Amongst the Afghan, the project will engage with Proof of Residence (POR) card and ACC card holders, as well as undocumented caseload. SRSP will remain cognizant of the rules and regulations while engaging the undocumented Afghans. The Government of Pakistan has recently announced new repatriation policy of illegal refugees staying in the country. The main target population of this policy are the undocumented Afghans. This policy has created feeling of anxiety among Afghan refugees particularly the undocumented Afghans. Although this is not the first time that Pakistani authorities have announced such policy, the implication of this policy is quite serious in nature.

The undocumented Afghans live amongst card holders and host communities, they will get benefits from community education and WASH services. Activities under the community awareness and WASH components will be impartial and inclusive. However, inclusion of undocumented Afghan in livelihoods component may require consideration of rules and regulations.

The project will benefit approximately 50% Afghans (PoR, ACC, and undocumented) and 50% from the host communities living in KP. These estimates will be revisited and redefined once the intervention areas have been selected following the proper need assessment exercise.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

Stakeholder	Stakes or needs
Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR)	Government entity dealing with Afghan refugees, policy making body who determine institutional, administrative policies and procedures. The project has to be aligned with the government policy documents. they are the first contact for project planning, development and implementation.

UNHCR	Has the mandate for refugees protection. They maintains data of RVs and refugees. They also have a say in policy making and influence implementation of projects related to refugees, development of RVs.
Other NGOs/ organisations	There are other NGOs working with refugees in RVs and also in host communities. Coordination is required to avoid duplication of resources, sharing of best practices and lessons learned.
District, local government departments (local councilors)	They have wide contacts and strong influence on policy makers. Their aim is to ensure availability of improved services for communities.
Federal/provincial law enforcement agencies	they have presence in RVs to keep law and order situation under control.
Communities (local elders, religious leaders, poor, etc)	Conflict resolution through Jirgas. Avoid any misunderstanding and mishaps. Ownership and sustainability of project interventions.

(For detailed stakeholders analysis, kindly refer to the proposal document (page 30-31))

- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?

Keeping in view SRSP's previous experience working with Afghan Refugees across KP province, there are number of stakeholders to be involved in the project development as well as implementation and monitoring. SRSP's already enjoys its good credibility with all these actors and having a strong coordination and relationships which will help the project and ultimately benefit communities.

The project development involves consultation and data collection form the CAR office, UNHCR, refugees' communities, and SRSP's lessons learned from its past experiences. Therefore, the interventions proposed in this project, are aligned with those consultations and recommendations received. There are different layers of coordination to be taken place upon signing the project agreement. Below is the brief description of the proposed coordination mechanisms:

At the Organizational Level: It will be ensured that the project is well-coordinated and well-informed of the other projects of SRSP in the target districts. The head office will maintain regular and frequent coordination with the field team for reinforcing vision of the project. This will facilitate and ensure the achievement of the proposed project objectives.

At the Community Level: Refugees' community inputs and feedback will be essential for course correction of the project. Therefore, SRSP will maintain close coordination with the communities through regular field visits. Locals and women staff will be appointed for field tasks who are aware of cultural sensitivities, language and local traditions.

Coordination with Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees: SRSP will attend monthly coordination meetings of CAR-Community Development Unit to update the forum about ongoing activities and similarly collect information about other stakeholders working in Refugee Villages (RV) of KP.

Coordination with Local Administration: SRSP operates in field while maintaining strong coordination mechanisms with the local administration including Refugee Village Administrator Office at RV level. This enables smooth flow of activities and exchange of useful information for prioritized interventions and decision-making. It also helps in removing bottlenecks through coordinated efforts and in avoiding duplication of efforts. Also, it will help in influencing pro-poor policy and in gaining goodwill and support of the district authorities for implementation of the activities. Since, women are the main

beneficiaries of the project, hence the local administration will be involved to assist in the process.

Coordination at the Provincial/Central Level: SRSP will continue to actively participate and engage with provincial bodies such as the Afghan Commissionerate Peshawar, and Chief Commissioner Afghan Refugees (CCAR, based in Islamabad) for policy inputs and hence influencing resource allocation for refugees' communities.

Coordination with the donor: SRSP will maintain rigorous coordination with the donor of the project. Joint Quarterly Progress Review meeting will be conducted (or six monthly). Progress updates will be shared, alongwith the joint field visits will be organized.

Coordination with UNHCR and other NGOs on ground: At some level, project will keep a close coordination with UNHCR and other active partners/NGOs for experiences sharing, data collection, and data sharing for effective analysis and planning purposes. It will also help to avoid duplication.

- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

The proposed project will be implemented in Refugee Villages and Afghan-hosting areas (Urban Clusters) of selected districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. An assessment/overview of existing initiatives will facilitate the process of selecting intervention area for the project. It will be implemented in different RVs, Urban Clusters and host communities in 3 to 4 districts. The selection of districts will be done in consultation with CAR office and other stakeholders at the onset of project implementation.

Still Pakistan hosts about 2.8 million Afghan refugees of different statuses of which 58% live in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Official refugee status is held by 1.4 million Afghans who have Proof of Registration (PoR) cards. In addition, there are approximately 500,000 unregistered Afghans. In addition, an estimated 600,000 Afghans have moved to Pakistan, after the US-exit from Afghanistan in August 2021.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?

The Netherlands is becoming a significant partner in the Afghan region for prospects and protection of Afghan refugees. NL is aiming to have a holistic approach for Afghans, supporting UN organisations, INGOs and local NGOs, as well as political engagement through the SSAR. This holistic approach is the added value of the Netherlands in strenghtening protection and livelihoods for Afghans in Pakistan. As SRSP is a key local partner, the Dutch contribution to this organisation will create more impact on the ground.

- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

No, the project is fully funded by the NL embassy.

Lessons learned

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

The proposed project expands upon SRSP's prior implementation of work of a similar nature, extensive knowledge of the thematic areas, and familiarity with the local context. Project completion reports, external and internal impact assessments, and other documents offer solid proof that previous work can be repeated and modified for improved outcomes.

The foundation of SRSP's work on community empowerment is social mobilization by creating inclusive, membership-based organizations for both men and women in the province. Three tiers of community-based organizations are established: the village/union council level, the hamlet level, and the village level. The community-based organizations receive technical assistance at every level, allowing them to take an active role in local development and planning. In KP, including the merged districts, SRSP has organized over 40,000 community-based organizations led by men and women.

The strategy was recently used in three districts of KP as part of a GIZ-funded project that sought to increase vulnerable host and Afghan populations' access to health and educational resources. Members from the Afghan and host communities were organized into Parent Teacher Councils (PTCs) and Primary Healthcare Management Committees (PHMCs) in schools and healthcare facilities. The creation and promotion of inclusive education and healthcare programmes at the local level was a consequence of cooperation between the host and Afghan communities, according to the *Appreciative Inquiry Tool (AIT) exercise* that was carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of the PTCs and PHMCs. Six thousand children were enrolled in the schools, including Afghan children who were not in school. In the healthcare facilities, ramps were constructed for those with disabilities.

SRSP uses the community mobilization strategy for protection and WASH sector activities. To identify, design, implement, and manage WASH infrastructure, community groups are formed. According to a study done by SRSP, Community Based Organizations (CBO) continue to operate and maintain 99% of the community-based infrastructure schemes that had built in last seven to ten years. Additionally, communities have designated and prioritized 75% of infrastructure projects as drinking water and sanitation projects. This is due to the fact that women and children in rural areas bear the majority of the duty for gathering clean water from remote locations. They frequently walk several times a day to get water for household purposes. This makes them more susceptible to danger. Therefore, it's not uncommon to see communities (both men and women) prioritizing the need for establishing/repairing a clean drinking water scheme. The proposed project will identify and address community WASH needs through the application of the social mobilization approach. It will also replicate health and hygiene education campaigns in Afghan and host communities.

SRSP’s protective measures touch 91,775 refugees from Afghanistan. A total of 79,831 men, women, and girls have attended these awareness programmes. Based on experience in the area of protection clearly refutes the widely held belief that mental health services are not availed in rural areas, rather, if services are made available, communities will use them. Mental health services are not included in the government's primary and secondary health care programmes. One of the proposed intervetion is the provision of psychologists in villages and raising awareness of mental health issues. According to the data gathered by SRSP, eighty percent of awareness session attendees will seek out mental health support again, and 70% of people consistently take advice. The proposed project will expand upon this knowledge. In parallel, SRSP will present the project’s outcomes to the government in order to support and sustain the initiative.

By using a variety of strategies, SRSP helps to strengthen the local economy. The *Outcome Harvesting* of two funded programmes shows that impoverished people can achieve sustained earnings using a holistic approach. This strategy involves market and service provider connections, follow-ups, training, and support. According to an internal evaluation of a programme, 90% of individuals who received training and support were able to establish small, sustainable enterprises or obtain employment in their local markets after the intervention. The data also shows that encouraging female entrepreneurs leads to a higher rate of achievement of health and education goals in rural families. After completing any course, the kit or financial support is crucial to ensuring sustainability and job retention. Over fifteen value chains, including those from the combined districts, have been built in KP. SRSP will use the same strategy for this project.

SRSP had also set-up the first Women Business Centres (WBC) to assist female entrepreneurs in the one of the district. With assistance from DFAT, the approach was duplicated in central districts after receiving favourable response from the community. The idea calls for the establishing multipurpose centres in rural areas where women can receive training and gather their efforts to improve their standard of living in a dignified, safe, and secure setting. In addition, the center offers women information on nutrition and reproductive health. It also markets the products prepared by women entrepreneurs. The proposed project will expand upon this knowledge.

Durability

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

Financial Sustainability: SRSP replicates the expertise of rural entrepreneurship and value chains for the sustainability of activities proposed in this project. Male and female trainees will be provided certified training courses and took kits for setting up small business and/or seeking employment in local markets. The project will also facilitate linkages of trainees with local. Regional, and national markets. This approach will enable self-sustaining opportunities.

Institutional Sustainability: The proposed methodology capitalizes on the inherent self-help potential of communities. People have always demonstrated the ability to mobilize collective action to address their issues. SRSP's work with communities over the last thirty years provide solid evidence that communities always step forward to establish and maintain their projects. For example, communities are actively seen to carry out minor rehabilitation of water schemes after heavy rainfall. Thus, the practice to mobilize support to maintain these projects in the long-term exists within the communities, because they associate economic and social security with these interventions. The proposed project will introduce community-based local planning and development. It will also facilitate linkages of CBOs with the local government, and non-governmental organizations, hence, enabling local communities to raise voice, articulate their needs and demands, and negotiate services delivery and protection of their rights.

Policy level Sustainability: The project presents a viable model of community participation and economic stability. It will ensure involvement of important stakeholders in the implementation process and demonstrate the viability of model by showcasing best practices. This will enable the decision-making process to be informed about what works and what does not, hence, supporting in designing future policy. SRSP has always advocated for pro-poor policies and development initiatives based on community-based programming, with relevant stakeholders.

Environmental Sustainability: The project will promote community education in environment, natural resources management, and climate change through awareness raising sessions, workshops and trainings. The community education will be conducted as part of the interventions.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?

SRSP will conduct gender analysis as part of the baseline in the inception phase of the project. However, based on its experience of working with communities, SRSP is committed to address gender-based violence (GBV), SRSP has integrated gender equality initiatives into its development programs. By raising awareness, establishing safe spaces for women and girls, and providing mental health and psycho-social support services. SRSP strives to create inclusive and equitable communities where women and girls can

live free from violence and discrimination and are able to voice their rights and exercise their power and agency.
SRSP recognizes that gender issues are interconnected and intersect with various aspects of development. The organization adopts a comprehensive approach to integrating gender considerations into its various development and humanitarian programs. This approach ensures that the needs and rights of women and girls are addressed comprehensively, promoting gender equality and empowerment.

- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.

The proposed project will address key aspects of gender equality during planning and implementation.
Gender Mainstreaming: SRSP mainstreams gender considerations throughout all stages of development programs, i.e. from planning and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. This means that gender analysis is an integral part of project design, ensuring that the unique challenges and opportunities faced by women and girls are considered from the outset.
Gender-Sensitive Data Collection: SRSP emphasizes the importance of collecting gender-sensitive data to understand the specific needs and disparities experienced by women and girls. This data helps in formulating targeted interventions and measuring the impact of programs on gender equality.
Promoting Women's Participation: SRSP actively encourages the meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels. This includes involving women in community meetings, project committees, and leadership roles, enabling them to contribute their perspectives and influence program design and implementation.
Capacity Building: SRSP invests in capacity building initiatives that empower women within communities. By providing training and education on gender equality, women's rights, and gender-sensitive approaches, the organization fosters a more inclusive and gender-responsive community development.
Tailored Services: SRSP tailors its development and humanitarian programs to address specific needs and priorities of women and girls in different contexts. This includes providing targeted services such as vocational training, healthcare, mental health counselling, and financial support to enhance women's economic empowerment.
Addressing Social Norms: SRSP acknowledges the influence of social norms on gender roles and relationships. The organization actively engages with communities to challenge harmful gender norms and promote positive attitudes towards gender equality and women's empowerment.
Women's Economic Empowerment: SRSP places a strong focus on women's economic empowerment by providing them with access to resources, credit, and income-generating opportunities. This economic empowerment not only improves their socio-economic status but also contributes to reducing vulnerability to GBV.
Inclusive Decision-Making: SRSP ensures that development and humanitarian programs are responsive to the diverse needs and priorities of all community members, regardless of gender. This inclusive approach guarantees that women's perspectives are considered in decision making processes, promoting equitable and sustainable outcomes.
Advocacy and Awareness: SRSP engages in advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns to promote gender equality and combat GBV. These initiatives aim to influence policies and social attitudes that perpetuate gender-based discrimination and violence.

- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

During the two visits by the Embassy to Peshawar, SRSP organised meetings with young Afghan women who received business development trainings at their training centre. All of these women are running small businesses, for instance, beautician, tailoring, handicrafts, and grocery shops. All of them are now contributing to the education and health expenses of their families. Some of them are now able to sell products online or have a desire to do so in order to improve their income.
One of the issue they shared was women's access to smart phone. If a family buys a mobile phone, it often goes to a male family member. This makes it hard for women to get digital skills as well as access to information regarding online markets. Women clearly indicated the need for digital skill training. The advantage of online sale is that women do not have to leave the house all the time. As women's mobility remains an issue in KP.

In 2014, a comprehensive GBV program was implemented in North Waziristan and South Waziristan to address social issues rooted in GBV. Under this initiative, women and girls' friendly spaces were established at TDP hosting areas, embarkation points as well as in the villages of their origin.

As a second phase of program, SRSP in collaboration with UNFPA is implementing a protection project aimed at enhancing the capacity of public sector and civil society partners to advance gender equality, provision of psychosocial support services and promote the protection of women in both development and humanitarian contexts. This transformative initiative initially commenced in three facilities in 2020 and has since expanded its reach to 49 facilities spanning across 13 districts in 2023. To date, the project has reached 1.4 million individuals, facilitating access to different resources and support for those affected by GBV, thereby contributing significantly to the broader mission of promoting gender equality and safeguarding the well-being of vulnerable populations.

With support of IOM, SRSP is currently engaged in a GBV case management project benefiting Afghan refugees and host communities in districts Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, and DI Khan.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?

KP province is highly prone to climate change impacts mainly floods that affect social and economic life. In fact, the last two decades have witnessed substantial destructions of population settlements, loss of livestock and agriculture, displacement of population, especially due to the floods. The districts where Afghan refugees live are also vulnerable by climate change impact. Hence, climate change adaptation plays a key role in enhancing community resilience to address these shocks. SRSP's project are instigated with the element of climate change adaptation and mitigation as a cross cutting theme.

- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

The project will educate communities on climate change by including sessions on this subject in community dialogues. Solarized drinking water supply schemes will be provided. Livelihoods training workshops, particularly those on natural resource management will include sessions on climate change. Climate smart agricultural practices will be promoted amongst small land-holding farmers who become part of the livelihoods component of the project.

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?

The activity cooperates with other programmes working on Afghan refugees, for instance with UNHCR and UNFPA. It also works with the EU Delegation in Pakistan, on energy and infrastructure.

- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?

The NL embassy is the only donor of this project (hence no multi-donor financing).

- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

Not relevant.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?

Not applicable

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?

Not applicable

- Is data security guaranteed?

Not applicable

- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?

No digital solutions are being create, but an element of this programme is to train and empower women in using their phone to sell products online. This enables them to work and sell from home, increasing their income and digital skills.

- Is duplication avoided?

Not applicable

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

- What are the main OUTPUTS (services and products) that will be delivered through the activity? Describe briefly.

Output ***1.1***: Inclusive Community Based Orgnaisations (CBOs) organised at three levels
Output ***1.2***: CBOs have linkages to plan and mobilize resources
Output ***2.1***: Women and poor members access skills enhancement and business opportunities
Output ***2.2***: Women business centers are established and facilitate growth of women run business
Output ***3.1***: Women, children and community members have access rto improved WASH infrastructure
Output ***3.2***: Women, girls and children received WASH related awareness messages
Output ***4.1***: Women Friendly Health Spaces (WFHS) and referral pathways established to provide services to vulnerable women and adolescent girls

- What are the main OUTCOMES (changes and effects for the target groups) that will be achieved through the activity? Describe briefly.

Outcome 1:
Social cohesion improved via establishment of inclusive and representative community institutions of Afghans and hosting communities that actively participate in local planning and development process
Outcome 2:
Gender equitable economic growth is stimulated in Afghan refugees and nearby hosting communities
Outcome 3:
Improved access to basic services and reduced burden of waterborne diseases through WASH centered initiatives
Outcome 4:
Increased awareness, self-confidence and resilience to violence and prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and other protection issues

- 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.

SRSP will conduct comprehensive baseline survey and gender analysis in the inception phase of the proejct (first three months). Based on these two assessments result framework with both qualitative and quantitative indicators will be finalized.

Result Framework	***Indicators***	**Baseline**	**Targets**	**Data Source/ Collection Method**
Objective: To provide equitable, gender oriented and climate resilient services and opportunities through organized efforts to deprived and isolated Afghan communities living in different districts of KP.				
Outcome 1: Social Cohesion improved via establishment of inclusive and representative	No of Community members living in social fold with peace & cohesion	TBC	80,000 (50% of the total targeted population)	CBO record, activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, random visits report

community institutions of Afghans and hosting communities that actively participate in local planning and development process	No of community member participated in local & communal planning and development process	TBC	16,000 (10% of the total targeted population)	Activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, random visits report
Output 1.1: Inclusive CBOs organized at three levels	No of COs formed	TBC	120	Formation register, activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database
	No of VOs formed	TBC	30	Formation register, activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database
	No of LSOs formed	TBC	5	Formation register, activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database
	No of community members engaged in CBOs (membership)	TBC	3,410 (Individuals)	Formation register, activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database
Output 1.2: CBOs have linkages to plan and mobilize resources	No of Manager conferences /Exposure visits organized	TBC	5 events	Attendance sheet, activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database
	No of Social Mobilization (SM) Sessions conducted	TBC	8,000 sessions	CBO record, activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, random visits report
	No of Community members attended SM sessions	TBC	160,000 individuals	activity reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, random visits report

Outcome 2 Gender equitable economic growth is stimulated in Afghan refugees and nearby hosting communities	No of Individuals with improved livelihoods	TBC	375 (50%)	Market assessment report, activity reports, monitoring reports, community feedback, case studies, project database, random visits report
	No of individuals who have established enterprises	TBC	375 (50%)	Market assessment report, activity reports, monitoring reports, community feedback, case studies, project database, random visits report
Output 2.1: Poor and Women access skills enhancement and business opportunities	No of individuals trained in vocational skills	TBC	750 (50% women, 375)	Need assessment report, market assessment report, activity reports, attendance sheet, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, random visits
	No individuals received BMST training for enterprise development	TBC	750 (50% women, 375)	Need assessment report, market assessment report, activity reports, attendance sheet, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, random visits
	Number of new wage employment and/or self-employment (business) opportunities supported	TBC	750 (50% women, 375)	Need assessment report, market assessment report, activity reports, attendance sheet, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, random visits
	No of trained individuals engaged in apprenticeship for a period of 3 months	TBC	100 (Up to 25% women. the % may be revisited after baseline and gender analysis)	Activity reports, monitoring reports, Stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, follow up reports, random visits

	No of trained individuals employed (self or with employer) after receiving the training & apprenticeship	TBC	600 (80% of the total trained cadre)	Activity reports, monitoring reports, Stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, follow up reports, random visits
Output 2.2: Women business centers are established and facilitate growth of women run businesses	No of WBCs established	TBC	5 (100 % women, girls)	WBC completion reports, monitoring reports, community feedback, case studies, random visits
	No of Women & Girls engaged in WBCs	TBC	375 women and girls	WBC completion reports, WBCs register, monitoring reports, community feedback, case studies, project database with gender segregated data, random visits, evaluation /impact report
	No of women & girls who have started businesses after training and facilitation at WBCs	TBC	75 women and girls (20% of the women/girls engaged at WBCs)	WBC completion reports, WBCs register, monitoring reports, community feedback, case studies, project database with gender segregated data, random visits
	No of women and girls sustained their income generating businesses and are active after one year	TBC	60 women and girls (80% of the women/girls who started businesses)	WBC completion reports, WBCs register, monitoring reports, community feedback, case studies, project database with gender segregated data
Outcome 3 Improved access to basic services and reduced burden of waterborne diseases through WASH-centered initiatives	No of women, girls and children with improved health conditions	TBC	12,000 (15% of the target for the outcome)	Activity survey reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, follow up reports, random visits
	No of community members using best WASH practices	TBC	80,000 (50%)	Activity survey reports, monitoring reports, stakeholders feedback, case studies, project database, follow up reports, random visits

	No of WASH Clubs formed	TBC	20 (10 girls WASH Clubs)	Formation report, WASH club activity reports, school register, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, project database, random visits
	No of individuals engaged in WASH clubs (students and teachers)	TBC	200 (100 female teachers and girls)	WASH club activity reports, school register, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, project database, random visits
	No of schools reached for the rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure	TBC	20 (10 girls' schools)	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project databases, random visits
Output 3.1: Women and Children and Community members have access to improved WASH infrastructure	Number of new FDPs/HCs enrolled in pre-primary/primary/secondary education (formal and non-formal)	TBC	400 individuals (20 individuals per school) (200 girl students)	WASH club activity reports, school register, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project database, random visits
	No of HCFs reached for the rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure	TBC	20 HCFs	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project databases, random visits, health staff feedback
	No of Households provided with latrine facilities	TBC	710 latrines	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, project databases
	No of sanitation schemes developed/rehabilitated	TBC	35 schemes	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project databases, random visits, health staff feedback
	No of DWSS schemes developed/rehabilitated	TBC	50 schemes	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project databases, random visits

Outcome 4 Increased awareness, self-confidence and resilience to violence and prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and other protection issues	No of women and girls gained awareness about their rights needed to take informed decisions	TBC	70,000	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project databases, random visits
	No of women and girls received protection in the community and feel safe	TBC	17,500 (Approx. 25% of the totally targeted for the outcome)	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project databases, random visits
Output 4.1: WFHS and Referral Pathways established to provide services to vulnerable women and adolescent girls	No of WFHS established	TBC	15	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, project databases, community feedback
	No of Referral Pathways established	TBC	5	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, project databases
	No of women and girls received awareness messages	TBC	70,000	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, project database
	Number of FDPs, HCs benefitting from specialized protective services, case management services and mental health and psychosocial support	TBD	17,500 (Approx. 25% of the totally targeted under the outcome 4)	Activity completion report, monitoring reports, teachers feedback, case studies, project databases, random visits

- What method will be used to gather and monitor the data?

See the above table.

- 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).

As the current result application will be phased out soon, the link to the policy framework "Migration" of DSH/MO will be recorded in IMPACT as soon as this part of IMPACT is made availlable.
Indicators and results from the SRSP program that concur with this framework will be recorded as well.

- Have these results frameworks been communicated with the contract party?

The embassy has shared the result framework with SRSP.

- Do the indicators correspond to one or more of the 17 indicators on which the ministry reports to the Dutch parliament? If not, why?

Yes, they correspond with the indicators for reception in the region programmes (Opvang in de Regio).

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.

Pay attention to the method and frequency of monitoring and describe the roles and responsibilities. For further information, see Help.

- SRSP will submit annual plan and budget for the each year.
- SRSP will submit annual progress and annual financial report for year 1 and 2. There will be final progress and final financial report for the last year (including year three).
- Annual progress and financial reports will be based on the final log frame at outcome level.
- After every six months, the embassy will visit project office for progress review. The review meetings will be based on agreed log frame.
- Keeping in view the nature of work, geographical location, and shrinking space for local NGO, it will not be possible for SRSP to submit reports on IATI standards. The reasons are; the status of Afghan refugees is a sensitive issue, due to challenging political and security environment in Afghanistan and its relations with Government of Pakistan. Government is also sensitive in collecting periodic data from field. Even UN agencies have faced problems in gathering data on Afghan refugees. Government of Pakistan wants to have complete details of Afghan refugees who are undocumented and staying in Pakistan.

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).

The will be a third party evaluation at the end of the project. The final evaluation will be 'effect evaluation', i.e. to assess whether the project has achieved its objectives at outcome level. The evaluation will also include 'before/after analysis' (based on the baseline survey). SRSP in consultation with the embassy will prepare Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the study. SRSP will consult embassy in finalising the consultant/s for the study. SRSP has allocated sufficient amount of financial resources in the budget.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.

Project Proposed Budget
3 Years (Jan 2024 - Dec 2026)

S/No	Budget line	Total Amount PKR	% of the total Budget	Year Wise Financial Breakdown 2024	2025	2026
Programme Components (1-5)						
1	Social Mobilization	31.483.200	3%	11.244.400	10.894.400	9.344.400
2	Economic Growth	282.802.400	26%	62.500.800	144.600.800	75.700.800
3	WASH	320.712.400	29%	81.470.800	132.620.800	106.620.800
4	GBV Prevention and Response	68.943.200	6%	26.014.400	23.114.400	19.814.400
5	MEL, Coordination, Publication etc.	40.708.000	4%	12.286.000	10.336.000	18.086.000
	Subtotal Programme Cost (1-5)	744.649.200	68%	193.516.400	321.566.400	229.566.400
6	Admininistrative Cost	155.051.181	14%	114.852.726	21.534.886	18.663.568
7	HR/ Management Cost	85.968.000	8%	28.656.000	28.656.000	28.656.000
	Subtotal Project Operational Cost (6-7)	241.019.181	22%	143.508.726	50.190.886	47.319.568
	Total Project Delivery Cosr (1-7)	985.668.381	90%	337.025.126	371.757.286	276.885.968
	SRSP Backstopping Support Cost	108.423.522	10%	37.072.764	40.893.301	30.457.4
	Total Proposed Budget	**1.094.091.903**		**374.097.890**	**412.650.588**	**307.343.4**

- Is the budget arithmetically correct?

Yes. The budget has been made availlable in Excel and formula's are checked.

- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?

Yes. SRSP has povided an substantiation of the overhead rate which is acceptable.

- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.

SRSP has submitted activity level budget under different thematic components of the project. The costs are organized at functional level and also by category (as mentioned above in budget breakdown). For the proposed objective and outcomes, sufficient financial resources have been allocated.

- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?

The overhead/administrative cost includes office rent, utilities, office supplies, communication, generator fuel, capital items (vehicles, laptops) for three offices including PSU Peshawar. The rate is acceptable and well substantiated.

- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

No

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

Not applicable as the application is for a specific program and NL is the only contributor.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.

The risks identified in the assessment are acceptable and manageable, therefore prepayment will be based on 12 months, which is the standard in that case.

- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?

The funds will be transferred in advance in instalments amounting to maximum of 90% of the total contribution. The first instalment of PKR 336.688.101 will be paid within the four weeks of receipt of counter signed agreement. Subsequent prepayments will be made on 12 months cash request submitted by SRSP based on actual progress and liquidity need for that period.

- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

Final narrative and final financial reports are required to determine the contribution and close pre-payments.

Available resources

	PKR	***EUR***
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	*0*
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	*0*
Dutch contribution	1.094.091.903	*4.999.999*
Total available resources	1.094.091.903	*4.999.999*
Budget needed	1.094.091.903	*4.999.999*
Still to be financed	0	*0*
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		
Uncovered balance	0	*0*

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?

No

- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

The project is fully funded by the NL Embassy.

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

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.

Not applicable.

- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

Not applicable

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.

SRSP will conduct yearly audit of the Dutch funded project.

- 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)?

An audit protocol will be provided, based on the Ministry's template. An audit 805 on the project's financial report is required and an auditor's report (4400) on the internal controls, procurement, overhead charge and incident management for the project.