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Report No: PAD5619

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROGRAM PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT
IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$400 MILLION
(SDR 303.6 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

COMPRISED OF A CREDIT OF US\$270 MILLION
(SDR 204.9 MILLION EQUIVALENT) AND

A SHORTER MATURITY LOAN FROM THE IDA20 SCALE UP WINDOW OF US\$130 MILLION
(SDR 98.7 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
FOR THE

Crisis-Resilient Social Protection Program
May 28, 2024

Social Protection & Jobs Global Practice

South Asia Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective April 30, 2024)

Currency Unit = Pakistani Rupees

PKR 278.3 = US\$1

US\$ 1 = SDR 0.759

FISCAL YEAR

July 1 – June 30

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Country Director: Najy Benhassine

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AM	Accountability Mechanism
API	Application Programming Interface
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
DLI	Disbursement Linked Indicator
DLR	Disbursement Linked Result
E&S	Environmental and Social
EFF	Extended Fund Facility
ESSA	Environmental and Social Systems Assessment
FI	Financial Institution
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
H&N	Health and Nutrition
HH	Household
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
IVA	Independent Verification Agency
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
MELA	Multi-Entry Localized Access
MIS	Management Information System
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NSER	National Socio-Economic Registry
PAP	Program Action Plan
PDO	Program Development Objective
PforR	Program-for-Results
PMT	Proxy Means Test



PSP	Payment Service Provider
RA	Results Area
SBA	Stand-By Arrangement
SP	Social Protection
TO	Tehsil Offices
TW	Taleemi Wazaif
UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfer
WB	World Bank
WeT	Waseela-e-Taleem



Pakistan

Crisis-Resilient Social Protection - Additional Financing

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BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Pakistan Crisis-Resilient Social Protection (CRISP) - P174484)

Country Pakistan	Product Line IBRD/IDA	Team Leader(s) Amjad Zafar Khan	
Project ID P174484	Financing Instrument Program-for-Results Financing	Does this operation have an IPF component? Yes	Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Jobs

Implementing Agency: Benazir Income Support Programme

Is this a regionally tagged project? No	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		
Original Approval Date 25-Mar-2021	Effectiveness Date 29-Mar-2021	Closing Date 30-Jun-2025	
Original Environmental Assessment Category (IPF Component)	Current Environmental Assessment Category (IPF Component)		

Program Development Objective(s)

To support the development of a more adaptive social protection system that will contribute to any future crisis-resilience among poor and vulnerable households

Ratings (from Parent ISR)



	Implementation				
	24-Feb-2022	17-Aug-2022	21-Feb-2023	10-Sep-2023	29-Feb-2024
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S	S	S	S	S
Overall Risk	M	M	M	M	M
Technical	S	S	S	S	S
Fiduciary Systems	S	S	S	S	S
E&S Systems	MS	MS	S	S	S
Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)	S	S	S	S	S
Monitoring and Evaluation	S	S	S	S	S

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Crisis-Resilient Social Protection - Additional Financing - P181558)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	
P181558	Crisis-Resilient Social Protection - Additional Financing	Scale Up	
Financing instrument	Product line	Approval Date	Will there be additional financing for the IPF component?
Program-for-Results Financing	IBRD/IDA	20-Jun-2024	No
Projected Date of Full Disbursement	Bank/IFC Collaboration		



30-Jun-2027	No
Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed	
IBRD					%
IDA	600.00	557.94	2.81		99 %
Grants					%

PROGRAM FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Crisis-Resilient Social Protection - Additional Financing - P181558)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Government program Cost	6400.00	5525.00	11925.00
Total Operation Cost	600.00	400.00	1000.00
Total Program Cost	595.00	400.00	995.00
Total Financing	600.00	400.00	1000.00
Financing Gap	0	0	0

DETAILS – Additional Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	400.00
IDA Credit	270.00



IDA Shorter Maturity Loan (SML)	130.00
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IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Total Amount
Pakistan	270.00	0.00	130.00	400.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	270.00	0.00	0.00	270.00
Scale-Up Window (SUW)	0.00	0.00	130.00	130.00
Total	270.00	0.00	130.00	400.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Has the parent Program been under implementation for at least 12 months?

Yes

Have the DO and IP ratings for the parent Program been rated moderately satisfactory or better for at least the last 12 months?

Yes

Does the program depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

No

Does the Program require any waivers from Bank policies?

No

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Social Protection & Jobs



Contributing Practice Areas

Education
Health, Nutrition & Population

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

TASK TEAM

Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Amjad Zafar Khan	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)		HSASP
Melis U. Guven	Team Leader		HSPGE
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Sofia Said Siraj	Team Member	HSASP
Syed Farrukh Ansar	Team Member	SACPK
Thisuri Jinadhi Wanniarachchi	Team Member	HSASP
Extended Team		

Name	Title	Organization	Location
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I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Country Context

- Poverty reduction has slowed amid recent shocks, while growth has remained volatile and slow.** Pakistan made significant progress towards reducing poverty between 2001 and 2018 with the expansion of off-farm economic opportunities and increased inflow of remittances. However, rapid poverty reduction has not fully translated into improved socio-economic conditions, as human capital outcomes have remained poor, with high levels of stunting at 40 percent and learning poverty at 77 percent. Critical constraints—including persistent fiscal and current account deficit, protectionist trade policies, unproductive agriculture, a difficult business environment, a heavy state presence in the economy, and a financially unsustainable energy sector—, have remained mostly unaddressed, leading to slow and volatile growth. Progress with poverty reduction has recently slowed amid macroeconomic instability, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the catastrophic 2022 floods. The estimated lower-middle income poverty rate is 40.1 percent (US\$3.65/day 2017 PPP) for the year 2023-24, virtually the same as the poverty rate in 2018, but with 7 million more Pakistanis living below the poverty line.
- Pakistan experienced heavy monsoon rains in 2022 leading to catastrophic and unprecedented flooding with enormous human and economic impacts.** Roughly 33 million people were impacted, and many permanently displaced. More than 13,000 kilometers of roads were destroyed, 2.2 million houses damaged, around 3.8 million hectares of crops were flooded, and an estimated 1.2 million livestock were killed. Limited access to input and output markets and temporary disruptions to supply chains subsequently drove up food prices and added to existing price pressures resulting from reduced agricultural yields and the global rise of food prices. The government's Post-Disaster Needs Assessment¹ estimated that the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction is at US\$16.3 billion.
- The country has made recent progress towards macroeconomic stabilization, but risks remain high and faster growth will require substantial reform.** Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth contracted by 0.2 percent y-o-y in fiscal year (FY) 23, after growing by 6.2 percent in FY22 and 5.8 percent in FY21. Accumulated economic imbalances, including high fiscal deficits and increasing debt, depleted Pakistan's buffers which led to high vulnerability to the 2022 floods, increasing world commodity prices, and tight global financing conditions. Repeated delays in implementing the previous International Monetary Fund (IMF) Extended Fund Facility (EFF) program and the associated decline in external financing inflows saw foreign exchange reserves fall to critically low levels, amid high inflation and sharp depreciation. Following the expiry of the incomplete EFF program, a nine-month Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) was approved by the IMF, with the IMF Board approving the final review in April 2024. Under the SBA, exchange rate flexibility was restored, import controls were eased with some recovery in foreign exchange reserves, and new measures were introduced to contain the budgeted FY24 deficit. Nonetheless, risks remain high. Short-term stability depends on continued fiscal restraint and new external financing inflows. A new IMF program is currently under consideration to support continued sound economic management and structural reforms, with expected concurrent new official inflows. Robust economic

¹ Government of Pakistan. 2022. *Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment*. Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives.



recovery over the medium term will require the steadfast implementation of a much broader fiscal, energy and economic reform agenda.

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. Pakistan's safety net system is largely federally run through the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and two recent provincial institutional setups of the Social Protection Authorities of Punjab and Sindh.

The federal initiative consists of several flagship programs supported by delivery systems that the government has substantially upgraded since their introduction in 2009. The main cash transfer program, Kafaalat, has to date provided regular unconditional cash transfer benefits to 9.3 million beneficiaries falling below a proxy-means-tests determined welfare threshold. Other federally run safety net programs consist of Taleemi Wazaif (TW), a conditional cash transfer (CCT) with conditionalities linked to school attendance (primary to higher secondary), and a health and nutrition (H&N) sensitive CCT, Nashonuma, with conditionalities linked to compliance with health and nutrition actions in the first 1,000 days of the child and mother.² All federal cash transfer programs rely on the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) for targeting and a biometrically authenticated digital payment system linked to the national identity system, managed by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA). The province of Punjab is also running a CCT on maternal and child health; Sindh is following suit although at a nascent stage. To avoid duplication in the H&N CCT programs, the respective federal and provincial governments currently have an agreement to avoid district-level overlaps. Federally administered areas, however, lie within the sole jurisdiction of BISP as far as safety net interventions are concerned.

5. The provinces need to take up their delegated constitutional responsibility for social protection per the 18th Amendment. The 18th Amendment to the constitution (2010) delegated responsibility and authority for social protection initiatives to the provinces. While BISP was established prior to the Amendment, federal vertical programs such as Nashonuma and the previous Ehsaas initiative were subsequently introduced, while these were within the scope of provincial responsibilities. In addition to overlapping with provincial jurisdiction, the introduction of these programs has also strained the federal fiscal space. In the interim, Punjab and Sindh have strengthened their capacity to take on their mandated responsibilities, evident in their launch of new health and nutrition CCT programs. This underscores the importance of strengthening existing coordination and collaboration mechanisms to avoid fragmentation and duplication. Provinces should be encouraged to gradually take on their constitutional responsibilities, for example by progressively taking on the Nashonuma program or integrating it with their own health and nutrition CCT programs.

6. There has been considerable improvement in BISP's delivery systems and programs over the years, but gaps remain. To address these, a new wave of social assistance reforms needs to focus on the following areas:

- a. **NSER.** Under the Pakistan Crisis-Resilient Social Protection (CRISP) parent Program, the NSER was made more dynamic in terms of updates and ability of citizens to enroll or register changes. But registration centers need to be more accessible as the poorest citizen and those living in remote areas often face mobility constraints. Currently, registration centers are only available at the tehsil level, and while BISP has deployed 25 mobile vans for collection of data in union councils and some villages, there is still a need to substantially address accessibility challenges. While the federal government has

² Waseela-e-Taleem program has been renamed as Taleemi Wazaif program.



an agreement to give provinces continuous access to the NSER, provincial ownership and use is weak. The NSER, as a national asset, should be the core instrument to use for all poverty-targeted social programs in the country. Its use needs to be reinforced, and data-sharing facilitated, especially for government agencies with limited technical capabilities.

- b. **Adequacy of benefits.** The unconditional cash transfer (UCT) benefit currently represents less than 11 percent of the average consumption of the first quintile of the population (households with consumption levels in the bottom 20 percent). This is low compared to international standards—the average for lower-middle income countries is about 15 percent.³ The benefits amount should not only increase to bring closer to these global standards of countries of similar income, but they should also be protected from purchasing power erosion, notably due to inflation. Currently, no automatic indexation mechanism exists to protect the benefits amounts from inflation, and these have consequently been declining in real terms recently.
- c. **Program coverage.** BISP covers about 9.3 million families under its Kafaalat program—nearly 20 percent of the population. But approximately 500,000 eligible families registered in the NSER have not been enrolled in the program. These are likely to be poorer and more vulnerable than the average beneficiary. Standard recertification procedures need to be applied and “left out” eligible families need to be enrolled.
- d. **Rationalization and alignment of Federal-Provincial social protection programs.** Social protection as a subject was devolved to the provinces in the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan. Yet, the federal government runs the majority of cash transfer programs, and some of these are starting to overlap with new provincial programs, notably health and nutrition Conditional Cash Transfer programs in Punjab, and to a lesser extent in Sindh. The federal and provincial governments need to agree on aligning the social protection programs in the country going forward, in accordance with Constitutional mandates, and in a way that progressively eliminating overlaps and reducing the fiscal burden on the federal government for a topic that is constitutionally a provincial responsibility.

C. Relevance to Higher Level Objectives

7. **The proposed Additional Financing (AF) is consistent with the World Bank Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) FY15–19 for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan discussed by the Board of Executive Directors on May 1, 2014 (Report No. 84645-PK).** The CPS was extended to FY20 under the corresponding May 18, 2017, Performance and Learning Review (Report No. 113574). The preparation of the new Country Partnership Framework (CPF) was deferred in FY21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and paused due to the 2022 catastrophic floods. The focus areas and objectives of the current CPS remain relevant and are reflected in the ongoing engagement in the country. It is also consistent with the World Bank’s overall development frameworks—Resilience, Inclusion, Sustainability, Efficiency, Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development.⁴ The AF will contribute to CPS Outcome 3.2— “reduced vulnerability for groups at risk”—and Outcome 4.2— “improved access to maternal-child health and nutrition services.” The Program will continue to: (i) promote higher utilization of maternal, newborn, and child health services to safeguard human capital; and (ii) promote resilience by strengthening the foundation of a robust delivery system for adaptive response during crisis. A new

³ The World Bank Group. 2022. *Charting a Course Towards Universal Social Protection: Resilience, Equity and Opportunity for All*.

⁴ World Bank Group. 2021. *Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.



CPF is expected to be presented to the Board of Executive Directors in FY25. The AF is also aligned with the World Bank Group's new Corporate Scorecard and will be tracking the World Bank Group Corporate Result Indicator on "beneficiaries of social safety net programs."

8. **The Program is aligned with Pakistan's Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) and contributes to the National Determined Contributions (NDC) of 2021 and Long-Term Strategy (LTS) - Vision 2025** by providing economic shock-responsive cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable and by strengthening the national delivery system aimed at building resilience to mitigate the multiple concurrent shocks affecting them (including climate shocks). Program activities have a negligible impact on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and are not likely to have an adverse effect on Pakistan's low-GHG-emissions development pathways.

D. Program Background and Rationale for Additional Financing

9. **BISP has established a strong foundation for an adaptive social safety net system that has proved its effectiveness during the recent shocks.** The government responded to the COVID-19 crisis in 2020 by launching a substantial safety net emergency package. This support included a one-time assistance to 14.5 million beneficiaries nationwide. Similarly, in the face of the devastating floods of 2022, BISP reached 2.8 million flood-affected families in inundated areas within 10 days. This adaptive support aimed to safeguard against income losses and mitigate the risk of households resorting to negative coping strategies, such as reducing human capital investments or depleting productive assets in (climate change-induced) disasters.

10. **These responses were made possible due to a decade of substantive investments in strengthening the adaptive safety net system, which the CRISP Program continues to support.**⁵ The COVID-19 response identified gaps and rigidities in the safety net system that needed correction to enhance the response to future crises. Firstly, improving the system's ability to accurately assess household eligibility and deliver well targeted benefits during the crisis. Secondly, extend coverage to the "missing middle"—typically informal workers who, although not poor, were highly vulnerable to shocks as they were not covered by the regular safety nets or formal sector social insurance. Thirdly, increasing coverage of demand-side interventions to address lagging human capital accumulation, particularly for girls.

11. **The CRISP Program has maintained an overall Satisfactory rating since its effectiveness on March 29, 2021 and has successfully delivered on all three of its RAs with 99.4 percent of allocated funds disbursed.** The Program was restructured in 2022 to extend a one-off support to 2.8 million flood-affected families. This was achieved in 10 days, and this performance speaks to the efficiency of the delivery mechanisms supported under RA1. More details on Program outcomes are outlined in the Technical Addendum. The Program has also maintained a Satisfactory rating on Environmental and Social Systems. The overall Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) functions effectively, and the reporting includes qualitative analysis to illustrate the broader spectrum of complaints as well as the mechanisms and tools applied to resolve them. All agreed-upon actions under the Program Action Plan (PAP) have been completed. The legal covenant under the parent Program is also being fully complied with.

⁵ This section draws on Guven, Melis U., Fnu Zaineb, and Gul Najam Jamy. 2024. *The Evolution of Benazir Income Support Programme's Delivery Systems: Leveraging Digital Technology for Adaptive Social Protection in Pakistan*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.



12. The CRISP Program was designed with three Results Areas (RAs), the details of which are outlined below, including achievements to date.

13. **Results Area 1 (Building Crisis-Resilient Delivery Systems):**

- (i) **Sub Results Area A (Innovations to the Social Registry):** This RA focused on establishing a Multi-Entry Localized Access (MELA) dynamic update system for NSER and developing mechanisms for data exchange. The phased development of MELA included dynamic update mechanisms for unregistered households, and subsequently institutionalizing the three-year cycle of regular updates. The complete MELA mechanism is now operational in all tehsils of Pakistan, regularly updating the NSER data for over 8 million households. Additionally, an Application Programming Interface (API) was developed for the online and secure two-way exchange of data, resulting in seven institutions and programs utilizing NSER for various purposes, with another two currently being trained by BISP. NSER data was also shared with 150 organizations and programs prior to introducing API-based data-sharing. All results and Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) under this Sub Result Area were achieved earlier than planned, including one DLI that was added during the restructuring that was conducted in response to the 2022 floods.
- (ii) **Sub Results Area B (Beneficiary-Centric Biometric Payment Systems):** The COVID-19 crisis showed the need to enhance accessibility and expand the choice of payment delivery services available to beneficiaries. The focus was to design a new payment system that could link up with the national payment gateway and provide more choices of service providers and locations to beneficiaries. A model and a new scheme have been designed and will be launched soon. In the meantime, BISP has contracted new payment service providers with multiple payment touchpoints, as an interim solution.

14. **Results Area 2 (Developing Innovative Hybrid Social Protection Scheme):** This RA supports a hybrid scheme that blends social assistance with social risk mitigation elements to promote savings among informal sector workers, thereby mitigating against future (economic, disaster or climate-related) shocks. The aim is to broaden SP coverage through a hybrid SP scheme supporting the government's risk mitigation and financial inclusion interventions among informal workers. This new concept could be scaled up if proved successful. The Disbursement Linked Results (DLRs) for this component have been delayed, mostly because of BISP's focus on the emergency response to the 2022 floods. Despite these setbacks, the scheme has been successfully launched and it is expected that the results will be achieved within the lifetime of the CRISP Program.

15. **Results Area 3 (Protecting Human Capital in the Early and Primary School Years):**

- (i) **Sub Results Area A (Improved Health and Nutrition in the Early Years):** This initiative supports early investments in H&N by facilitating demand-side interventions aimed at mitigating access constraints. The H&N-focused CCT for mother and child (Nashonuma) incentivizes the take-up of services provided through the public health system. Support includes financing for CCTs and establishing sectoral coordination mechanisms for program implementation. The results under this component have been overachieved, including the DLRs for year 4, due to exemplary program expansion. As of January 2024, there were 445,781 beneficiaries (paid against compliance for two consecutive quarters)—more than eight times the original target of 50,000, set for June 30, 2024.



- (ii) **Sub Results Area B (Incentivizing School Enrollment and Retention):** This component supports the expansion of the education CCT program (Taleemi Wazaif), while improving coordination with provincial education departments. In 2021, TW was extended beyond primary to cover secondary and higher secondary levels. The expansion included additional demand-side incentives for girls to help reduce the schooling gender gap in progression to secondary education, as well as further incentives to complete primary school. During a crisis, poor and vulnerable families often resort to negative coping strategies, like taking their children out of school. This CCT program ensures continuity of benefits and incentivizes return to schools after a crisis hits. This component supported TW's expansion to all Districts across the country, with 14 million ever-enrolled children, including 3.66 million enrollments during 2022–23. The results under this component have been over-achieved with all DLIs on track.

16. **The government, in recognition of the need to continue sectoral and institutional reforms and the success of the CRISP Program, has requested further support through an AF of US\$400 million** (US\$270 million out of the Country's Performance Based Allocation of IDA, and US\$130 million of Shorter Maturity Loan from the IDA Scale Up Window).⁶ AF is the appropriate instrument given that the government has proposed important system improvements and policy adjustments that continue the reforms planned under the original CRISP Program. The boundaries of the broader government's program and the Program supported through CRISP remain the same, with no additional funding to the IPF component of the Program.

II. PROPOSED CHANGES

17. **This AF will contribute to RA1 and RA3 of the parent Program to address the institutional, policy and operational gaps identified.** DLIs proposed under the AF will cover some longer-term strategic actions regarding BISP programs and the NSER. Under Results Area 1, the proposed AF will support: (a) the adoption of recertification protocols to ensure predictability in program exit and entry for BISP programs during future recertifications; (b) the institutionalization of an indexation mechanism for the unconditional cash transfer program (Kafaalat) so that benefits are regularly adjusted to prevent erosion in purchasing power due to inflation; (c) progressively bringing average total cash transfer benefits to 15 percent of the targeted families' average consumption; (d) ensuring the enrolment of eligible Kafaalat beneficiaries registered in the NSER but who are not currently enrolled in the program; (e) introducing provincial representation in the BISP Board for greater ownership and voice in the federal programs; and (f) extension/expansion of MELA and program touchpoints from tehsil to union council levels to improve accessibility. Under Results Area 3, the proposed actions support measures to progressively eliminate current CCT program overlaps in Punjab and Sindh and align social protection programs with Constitutional mandates. This includes adoption of federal and provincial frameworks and action plans to gradually reduce federal-provincial social protection program overlaps and

⁶ The country is assessed to be eligible for SUW-SML per the IDA20 Scale-up Window guidelines and the use of SUW-SML resources would have little impact on Pakistan's overall debt risks. Pakistan has adhered to NCB ceilings in the current fiscal year and evidence of achievement of the country's Performance and Policy Actions (PPAs) for FY24 has been submitted to the World Bank and is under review.



initiate the progressive transition of health and nutrition CCT programs to provinces where capacity exists (particularly in Punjab and Sindh). The proposed frameworks would also limit the introduction of new federal CCTs in the provinces where capacity exists and will adopt the NSER as the core national welfare-based targeting registry, while allowing the flexibility for provinces to augment the NSER with their own databases and filters for the purpose of targeting their provincial programs according to their priorities.

18. **The Program Development Objective (PDO) has been simplified to make it more concise and reflective of the focus for the AF, with no substantial change to the core objective.** The revised PDO is “To support the development of an adaptive and crisis-resilient social protection system.” All Results and DLIs of the Program continue to align with the government’s priorities. The three original RAs remain unchanged. The Parent Program’s closing date will be extended from its current closing date on June 30, 2025, to June 30, 2027.

19. **While there is no proposed restructuring or scaling-up of the existing DLIs, the AF introduces new DLIs as listed in Table 1:**

Table 1: New DLIs

	DISBURSEMENT LINKED INDICATORS FOR THE AF	PROPOSED ALLOCATION (US\$ million)	RATIONALE/THEORY OF CHANGE	OUTCOME
DLI	Results Area 1: Building Crisis-Resilient Delivery Systems			
13	The Benefit Adjustment Committee adopts a CPI-based indexation mechanism that sets the floor of annual increases to the Kafaalat cash transfer benefits	25	Currently, there is no agreed automatic mechanism to adjust benefits of the Kafaalat (UCT) program. There have been ad hoc adjustments that do not fully reflect the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of the targeted families. DLI #13 adopts a CPI-based indexation formula that will set an annual floor increase above which the Benefit Adjustment Committee will set the annual increase of the cash transfer amount. DLI#14 supports the implementation of this new automatic adjustment mechanism over the three years of the program. DLI#14 is year specific and cannot be rolled over to subsequent years. DLI #15 will support further increases which, beyond the annual CPI-based adjustments, would progressively bring the average monthly cash transfer amount (possibly including in this average, other Conditional Cash Transfer amounts some families are receiving), closer to 15 percent of the targeted families’ average monthly consumption (starting from the current 11%), a level that is closer to global standards. Taking into account fiscal constraints the Government may face during the implementation of the program, DLI #15 is a scalable and floating DLI which supports partial increases to reach the 15% target.	Cash transfer benefits are brought to levels that are sufficient to avoid the erosion of the purchasing power of the poor and vulnerable. Also, the average benefits amount (average over all cash transfer programs eligible families may receive) is brought closer to global standards: this will help enable the poverty reduction and human capital accumulation impacts that have been evaluated in other programs, where average benefits amounts are higher than the average amounts received by Pakistani families.
14	The first three annual adjustments using the new CPI-based indexation formula as a minimum increase to the Kafaalat program amount are implemented	90		
15	The Benefit Adjustment committee increases the Kafaalat cash amount (on top of CPI-based increase) to bring the average eligible families benefit to 15% of the targeted families’ average consumption	40		



16	Districts where recertification is initiated per the BISP Board-approved and revised recertification Protocols	10	Currently, the Proxy Means Test (PMT) update and recertification are being done on an as-needed basis, which leads to ad-hoc decision-making by the BISP Board. By defining the recertification protocols, all necessary parameters would be pre-determined to help standardize the applicability of the new PMT and the inclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries.	Streamlined timeframe and mechanism for recertification will help regulate sequencing and linkage between NSER and program participants. This will also prevent ad hoc decision regarding inclusion and exclusion, post recertification
17	Union Councils where at least one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint is functional, starting from priority Districts with lowest coverage	25	An independent WB survey to assess and analyze the coverage and accuracy of NSER has shown limitations of accessibility to MELA touch points. The reasons vary from gaps in communication, long distances, and associated costs. Currently, the dynamic update facility is available at the Tehsil level, which limits the accessibility of poor households living at a distance. Similarly, communication is also limited to areas surrounding the Tehsil Offices (TO). On average, over 400 applicants approach a TO daily for NSER update, whereas the processing capacities are limited. There are additional opportunity costs for those who cannot be catered to on the same day. Mobile resources assigned at the UC level will be able to ensure effective communication, closer link with the communities and, coverage of households at the doorstep.	Completeness of the NSER will avoid exclusion of the poorest households or those living in the most remote areas, leading to improved coverage of NSER and better targeting of social protection programs. The expansion of mobile touchpoints will reduce registration costs for potential program beneficiaries and improve coverage of the NSER.
18	Develop and operationalize a cloud-based data-sharing service that facilitates software and infrastructure support to programs	10	The external programs that intend to utilize the NSER usually lack the capacity to set up an adequate API mechanism. Based on BISP's experience, these programs will need to either establish an extensive Management Information System (MIS) or rely on a third party to develop and host a comparable system that can engage with a BISP API. The lack of such a robust system also leads to data insecurity and inadequate standardization amongst programs. The development of the cloud-based infrastructure by BISP would facilitate the use of the NSER by external programs by developing and hosting their MIS and databases thereby reducing the time, cost and duplication required for developing an independent MIS, software, infrastructure, and the required human resources.	A centralized cloud service for NSER data-sharing will facilitate the use of BISP's capacity, infrastructure, and MIS to run national and sub-national programs. This will enable other programs to avoid duplication and costly investments in infrastructure, software, MIS maintenance, and ancillary human resources. This will also pave the path for NSER to become the core national social registry and a repository for all social programs.
19	Programs external to BISP utilizing the complete cloud-based data-sharing service developed under DLI#18	20		
20	BISP Board regulations are revised to include one senior representative nominated by each of the Provincial governments as member of the BISP Board	20	The Provincial representation in the Board will strengthen ownership of NSER as the core input for welfare-based targeting. Furthermore, this will encourage the involvement of the provinces to further improve the quality of the NSER and Federal programs. Provincial representation will enhance opportunities for improved collaboration between BISP and Provincial programs.	All BISP decisions taken by the Board will have Provincial input and ownership, including the ones related to NSER.



21	Eligible but un-enrolled Kafaalat beneficiaries identified in the NSER, are enrolled in the program and have received at least one quarterly payment	20	Approximately 500,000 beneficiaries who are currently eligible for the Kafaalat program were not enrolled by BISP because of budgetary constraints. The poorest and most vulnerable households are often the last to access programs. This DLI corrects this inequity that has affected around 500,000 eligible beneficiaries who registered late in the program.	This DLI will help improve equal access of eligible beneficiaries and reduce exclusion errors.
AF UNDER RESULTS AREA 1		260		
Results Area 3: Protecting human capital in the early and primary school years				
22	Federal cabinet restricts new CCTs in provinces; Federal and Provincial cabinets approve cash based social protection frameworks and adopt NSER as the base for targeting and clarify roles and mandates	80	Currently, there is no national framework on social protection, with clear roles, responsibilities and strategy between the Federal Government and Provinces. There is an overlap of roles between the Federal and Provincial governments which is not aligned with the devolved mandate defined under the 18 th amendment. There is an overlap of Federal and Provincial health and nutrition (H&N) CCT programs in the Punjab & Sindh provinces (with, for example, part of Punjab benefiting from the Federal Nashonuma program and the rest benefiting from the new Punjab H&N CCT program). DLI #22 supports the adoption of cash-based social protection frameworks that provides a consistent and coordinated approach, roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government and Provincial governments in this area, including the use of the NSER as the core database for household-level welfare-based targeting (with the flexibility for Provinces to augment the NSER with their own databases to cater to the specific targeting needs of their own programs). DLI #22 also aims to restrict the Federal government from introducing any new vertical CCT program in provinces that have the capacity (including via dedicated Social Protection Authorities) to do so. DLIs #23 and #24 specifically aim to progressively remove this overlap and to encourage both provinces to progressively take on full financial and operational responsibility on this devolved subject. Under DLI #24, a total of four Districts from Punjab or Sindh will see the start of the implementation of the approved action plans, whereas responsibility of H&N CCTs in these Districts will be fully transferred to the respective provinces.	A consistent national cash transfers based social protection system, where roles and responsibilities of the Federal and Provincial Governments are clearly outlined, with reduced overlaps in the administration of CCT programs, and the adoption of the NSER as the national social registry database to be used as core input for household-level, welfare-based targeting of all cash transfer programs of the Federation.
23	Federal and Provincial Cabinets of Punjab & Sindh have endorsed phased, time-bound and costed action plans to progressively shift responsibility of H&N CCTs to the Punjab and Sindh SP Authorities	20		
24	The action plan(s) under DLI#23 have been implemented in a total of four Districts between the provinces of Sindh and/or Punjab; where the provision of H&N CCT has been fully transferred as Provincial responsibility	40		
AF UNDER RESULTS AREA 3		140		
TOTAL AF		400		



20. **Changes to Results Framework (RF).** Through the AF, one corporate scorecard indicator (“beneficiaries of social safety net programs”) and two indicators linked to compliance monitoring of education and H&N CCTs have been added to the results framework, as reflected in the RF (noted in Section VIII).

21. **Changes to the Program Action Plan.** All actions under the Parent project have been completed. There are three new fiduciary related actions that have been added under the AF (noted in Annex 5)

22. **The overall Program boundary is the same for both the original Program and the AF,** although the government’s program expenditure has changed. The government program’s expenditure supported by the Program-for-Results (PforR) financing (both original and additional) has been revised from US\$6,496 to US\$11,925 million. The change is due to incorporating actual expenditures for FY20–21, FY21–22, and FY22–23; an adjustment due to changes in the exchange rate; and adding the FY25–27 budget in the expenditure framework due to the extension of the closing date to June 30, 2027. Despite these changes, the overall PforR financing remains around 8 percent of the government’s program. Tables 2 and 3 provide further details of Program boundaries and financing.

Table 2: Program Boundaries

	Government program supported by PforR	PforR Original Financing	PforR AF	Remarks
OBJECTIVE	To support the government's program, specifically covering Kafaalat, TW, Nashonuma, complementary programs and delivery mechanisms	To support the development of a more adaptive social protection system that will contribute to any future crisis-resilience among poor and vulnerable households	To support the development of an adaptive and crisis-resilient social protection system.	Complete alignment with government program
DURATION	2021–27	2021–27	2024–27	Supporting both phases
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	All of the country	All of the country	All of the country	Completely aligned
RESULTS AREAS	RA1–RA3	RA1–RA3	RA1 & RA3	All RAs are part of the government’s program
OVERALL FINANCING	US\$11,925 million	US\$595 million	US\$400 million	The combined PforR financing (parent and AF) is 8% of the government’s program

Table 3: Program Financing

Financing Source	Original Program (US\$ million)	AF Program (US\$ million)	Total (US\$ million)
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	5,901	5,029	10,930
IBRD/IDA	595	400	995
TOTAL	6,496	5,429	11,925



III. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Technical

23. **The Program supported by the AF addresses critical areas for poverty reduction and human capital accumulation in Pakistan.** Very low human capital levels remain a key constraint for economic growth, and the gap in human capital outcomes between households in the richest two quintiles and households in the poorest quintiles has grown over the past 30 years. The AF focus areas are aligned with the priorities of the National Poverty Alleviation program pursued by the Federal Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety. Adaptive safety net systems and human capital development remain strategic areas for the government.

24. **The measures to be supported under the AF are technically sound.** Since the areas to be covered under the new DLIs closely align with those in the parent Program, the assessments for the original operation remain valid. Under RA1 (Building Crisis-Resilient Delivery Systems), the benefit value of the UCT under BISP needs to be increased to reach levels that are closer to global standards. The benefits also need to be regularly adjusted to prevent purchasing power erosion, notably due to inflation. The enrolment of additional eligible households in the UCT will reduce exclusion errors. Other DLIs under RA1 reinforce measures in the original Program related to promoting the availability of up-to-date data in NSER (through the expansion of mobile touch points), by making the dynamic registration centers more accessible and recertification more dynamic. Wider use of NSER as a common entry point for poverty-focused interventions in Pakistan, including through more ownership by the provinces, should lead to efficiency gains and leverage the investments made. The new DLIs under RA3 (Protecting human capital in the early and primary school years) seek to reduce overlaps between federal and provincial CCTs (following global best practice⁷), and adopting the NSER as the core data to target welfare-based programs.

25. **The economic justification for the measures supported under the AF is strong.** Institutionalizing an indexation mechanism for the base cash transfer benefit can provide effective cushioning to poor households against cost-of-living hikes. Regular NSER updates through the expansion of MELA touchpoints to the union council level can help expand the coverage of households in NSER's database, reducing exclusion errors and removing the need for complicated and costly door-to-door surveys. Additional touchpoints at the union council level would help to reduce time, travel and other costs for beneficiaries. Furthermore, the time taken to respond to crises can be significantly reduced through regular registry updates. Timeliness of support in a crisis is essential to mitigate negative coping strategies, the adverse effects of which can be intergenerational. Adoption of recertification protocols can reduce inclusion errors and help sustain the pro-poor targeting performance of BISP, while opening the program to new eligible households. International evidence suggests that the positive impacts of cash transfers are higher for those at the bottom of the income distribution. Measures to prevent overlap of the H&N focused CCT would prevent inefficiencies associated with duplication of efforts and would improve Pakistan's fiscal space for pro-poor spending on basic services and human capital development.

⁷ For a summary of the principles as applied to safety nets, see Chapter 3 in Grosh, Margaret, Carlo del Ninno, Emil Tesliuc, and Azedine Ouerghi. 2008. *For Promotion and Protection: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.



26. **The government is implementing measures to improve fiscal performance while preserving space for priority social spending, including for social protection programs like BISP.** Budgetary performance has improved recently under a recently concluded IMF SBA. With strengthening revenue collection and contained primary expenditures, government is expected to achieve a balanced primary budget in FY24. Priorities for BISP, including an increase in the value of the UCT and additional enrolments in Kafaalat (UCT) and the CCT programs, can be accommodated within a sustainable fiscal framework that achieves further consolidation and reductions in debt over the medium term.

27. **The government intends to spend an estimated US\$11,925 million under the updated Program Expenditure Framework.** Overall, the original PforR financing and AF remains at around 8 percent of the updated Program Expenditure Framework. The major components of CRISP and its AF are outlined in Table 4

Table 4: Program Expenditure Framework

Sr. #	Main Heads of Account	FY20–21	FY21–22	FY22–23	FY23–24	FY24–25	FY25–26	FY26–27	Total Estimates for the program (US\$ million)
		Actual Expenditure (US\$ million)			Approved Budget (US\$ million)	Medium-Term Budget Estimates (US\$ million)			
1	Unconditional cash transfer	1,058	1,082.74	1,320.41	1,291.07	1,420.18	1,562.20	1,718.42	9,453.11
2	Conditional cash transfer and related initiatives	36	141.69	242.88	313.18	344.50	378.95	416.85	1,874.48
3	Systems enhancement/NSER project	20.18	12.26	6.55	8.07	8.88	9.77	10.74	76.46
4	Other Program related costs	78.85	59.51	50.62	51.96	39.95	43.95	48.34	373.19
5	Employees related and general operating expenses	20.03	19.30	14.75	20.30	22.33	24.56	27.01	148.26
TOTAL		1,213.06	1,315.50	1,635.21	1,684.58	1,835.84	2,019.43	2,221.36	11,925.50

28. **The AF is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement for screening, managing, and reducing climate risks for both mitigation and adaptation.** The AF has undergone a climate and disaster risk screening. The screening indicates “no to low” risks of climate or disaster risks that may affect the Program’s ability to achieve its outcomes, considering the nature of activities to be financed. The Program falls within the indicative list of universally aligned activities in the World Bank operations. No specific risks have been flagged with respect to the mitigation and adaptation aspects of the assessment. See paragraphs 32 to 35 for more on climate considerations.



B. Fiduciary

There have been no substantial changes to the Fiduciary Systems Assessment that will impact the AF of the Program. BISP continues to follow the country systems and accounting system prescribed by the federal government; and Financial Management and Procurement systems are found to be adequate and reasonably advanced, based on ongoing successful experience under the parent operation. Fiduciary PAP actions are also being complied with and will also apply to the AF. Fiduciary risks have been assessed as Substantial, as there is an inherent risk of funds being withdrawn by unintended parties at the retail end. Internally within BISP, this risk is largely mitigated due to the payment verification system being complemented by additional data analytics to prevent or detect unauthorized payments. However, the retail end of payments still poses a concern which is currently being mitigated through a complaints management system integrated with the payment service providers. Complaints related to the payment services are logged and action on the complaints is followed up with the service provider for timely resolution. BISP is also currently in discussion with the State Bank of Pakistan on a new payment design which will address the retail end concerns. The proposed AF does not provide additional funds to the IPF component, which is still ongoing and complying with World Bank Procurement Regulations. An Addendum to the Fiduciary Systems Assessment has been prepared covering: (i) progress on implementation of the proposed mitigation actions included in the original Fiduciary Systems Assessment; and (ii) other changes in the fiduciary environment impacting the AF.

C. Environment and Social

29. **The parent Program has a Satisfactory rating against its environmental and social (E&S) performance and is adequately staffed.** BISP has made commendable efforts in social mobilization and outreach to vulnerable groups (including indigenous people), streamlining various components of the GRM, and developing a Gender Action Plan. There has also been progress on managing the environmental footprint of electronic waste (e-waste) generated by the Program, including developing Standard Operating Procedures for the handling of waste and completing first round of training programs for staff.

30. **This AF supports activities that are within the scope of the parent Program and the proposed additional DLIs were assessed against the Core Principles of Environment and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA).** The original ESSA remains valid, and its recommendations continue to be pertinent. The AF could nevertheless further augment the following recommendations that were outlined in the ESSA: 1) Strengthening institutional arrangements; 2) Implementing multimodal communications campaigns; and 3) GRM improvement. A brief addendum to this effect to the ESSA was prepared and disclosed on May 22, 2024.⁸

D. Corporate Commitments

31. **Climate Change:** Pakistan is characterized by diverse topography, ecosystems, and climate zones making it vulnerable to the effects of climate change. As noted in the CCDR, climate change is a risk multiplier for Pakistan, compounding its human and economic development challenges. The country consistently ranks among the top 10 countries worldwide most affected by climate change. Extreme weather events have been

⁸ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099052324100011773/P181558100a35e0d18c4810cf971dd92e>



increasing in frequency and intensity, impacting ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure. Heat waves, heavy precipitation events, droughts, floods, and cyclones are prevalent risks.

32. **The overall CRISP Program aims to address the vulnerability of poor households to climate shocks through shock-responsive, adaptive SP targeted at those most vulnerable or impacted.** The Program supports strengthening the SP delivery mechanism to become more adaptive and responsive in targeted redressal of shocks in areas most affected by climate change. The proposed AF aims to adopt NSER as the core database for household-level targeting for the entire country thereby minimizing targeting costs and time and enabling the government to provide timely support to segments of population adversely impacted by climate change-induced disasters. The established cash disbursement mechanisms provide for immediate response post-disaster as observed during the 2022 floods. In case of climate-induced shock or disaster, households in affected areas are also eligible for a re-survey by NSER to reassess their welfare status and eligibility for the regular cash transfer support.

33. **On adaptation, the Program would assist households in preparing for and becoming more resilient to climate shocks.** This is achieved by not only integrating disaster risk management components into SP but also by incorporating shock-responsive adaptation measures that enhance the resilience of poor households (e.g., the hybrid SP scheme under RA2 that helps the poor population to accumulate savings for such difficult times). These measures improve their preparedness for climate-induced disasters through designs, delivery systems, and needs assessments that take into consideration the climate vulnerabilities of the target populations.

34. **On climate change mitigation as well as adaptation, digitization of services can contribute to decarbonization as well as resilience.** By way of example, digitization and ease of access in receiving payments and provision of closer access of services to potential clients through DLI 16 will reduce travel-related GHG emissions.

35. **Gender:** Women in Pakistan lag in socioeconomic factors (lower education, reduced employment, and poverty), low health indicators, and reduced empowerment. The Social Assessment undertaken by the parent Program and BISP's institutional Gender Action Plan have outlined existing and potential vulnerabilities and challenges. Women in the eligible families are the designated beneficiaries of BISP, and the family structure defined within a household for eligibility is around ever-married women. All 9.3 million BISP beneficiaries are women.

36. **An estimated 20.3 million children aged 5–16 are out-of-school in Pakistan, of which 12 million are girls.** Of those enrolled, completion rates for girls at the primary level are 63 percent and 43.9 percent for the lower secondary level. The parent Program supported the expansion of the TW program, including the expansion of demand-side incentives to address gender gaps in progressing to secondary education. The CCT program expanded to all 160 Districts of Pakistan, with 8.8 million children enrolled currently. Almost 1.2 million children have completed primary education as of January 2024; of these, 249,034 girl students have been provided graduation bonuses for finishing primary education. The AF will continue these activities from the parent Program that are particularly beneficial to girls.

37. **Pakistan's maternal mortality continues to be high with 154 women dying for every 100,000 live births, and infant mortality is 54.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Child stunting remains close to 40 percent—exceeding 60 percent in the poorest districts.** These outcomes are in part due to poor basic healthcare services, poor water and sanitation services, as well as barriers and costs of accessing existing health and nutrition services in



rural areas. The parent Program supported early investments in health and nutrition through the nutrition focused CCT (Nashonuma), which has enrolled 1.8 million beneficiaries into the program. The AF will continue activities from the parent Program, with a further addition of awareness sessions on the importance of nutrition and healthy pregnancy to prevent stunting.

38. **All interventions under the AF will continue to focus on women as intended beneficiaries.** Furthermore, the AF will put in place strong communication and citizen engagement mechanisms to provide information as well as receive feedback from beneficiaries, especially women and other vulnerable groups.

39. **Citizen Engagement:** The Program has strengthened citizen engagement and will continue to do so under the AF. The Program will increase citizen “touchpoints,” enabling citizens to have greater access and agency over their data in NSER updates. Similarly, the availability of poverty scorecards through a cloud-based data-sharing mechanism will increase transparency and provide visibility into policy making for different programs. This is expected to enhance citizen trust in SP programs. The outreach of BISP at the union council level promoted through DLI 16 will improve stronger communication and ease of accessibility for citizens for all federal initiatives. Simultaneously, indexation of the benefit amount to shield it from inflation will help protect vulnerable populations. As in the past, the adaptive focus of the Program’s support to the BISP delivery system will ensure the government’s timely response to economic shocks, strengthening state–citizen trust. The regular entry and exit of beneficiaries through well-defined recertification protocols will help with transparency and trust in the government. The AF will improve the GRM with a view towards strengthening engagement with beneficiaries and the wider public throughout the Program cycle.

40. **Disability Inclusion:** Activities related to disability inclusion are treated as cross-cutting issues in this AF. Engagement with persons with disabilities will be organized, involving the Network of Organizations Working with People with Disabilities during Program implementation. Under RA1, the Program team will explore the possibility of introducing the Washington Group short set of questions in the registration form of NSER to improve the knowledge of vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities. Additional efforts will be made on reinforcing interoperability with other sources of data such as the National Disability Survey Module 2019 (conducted for the Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey). Furthermore, the Program will ensure that other RAs—Innovative Hybrid Social Protection Mechanisms and Protecting Human Capital in the Early and Primary School Years—allow equal access for persons with disabilities.

41. **Treatment of Personal Data:** To ensure data quality and protection, BISP uses formal data-sharing protocols for exchange between the social registry and other information systems. Under the parent Program, the BISP Board already adopted a chapter in its data-sharing protocol on security, privacy, and protection of personal data. These protocols will automatically be applicable on the cloud-based data exchange mechanism envisioned under DLI 17. As the Pakistan Digital Government Data Governance and Interoperability Framework is adopted nationwide through the Digital Economy Enhancement Project (P174402), BISP’s NSER cloud will automatically come under its ambit.

IV. KEY RISKS



42. **The overall risk rating for the proposed AF is Moderate, same as assessed under the parent Program.** The new activities identified under the AF do not pose any additional risks. All risk ratings are retained from the parent Program except for the following four risks, which have been reassessed as Substantial or High.

43. **Political and Governance risk is Substantial.** Though there has been continuous support for BISP's safety net initiatives despite political changes, the federal-provincial collaboration remains substantially challenging. The clarity in responsibilities that the AF aims to facilitate, requires an alignment of perspectives on social protection policies and systems, close collaboration, and sharing of resources and experience. In absence of this alignment, provinces may be reluctant to commit to using NSER for all poverty-targeted programs as a basis for their programs. Without fiscal incentives, the Punjab and Sindh governments may resist the proposed transfer of financial and implementation responsibility for the H&N CCT. This risk will be mitigated by establishing clear principles for engagement between the center and provinces and by moving in a phased manner, as the national and each provincial Cabinet approves the cash-based social protection framework. Most of the proposed DLRs in the AF facilitate a collaborative environment, while making sure that the results support BISP's engagements within the federally administered areas.

44. **Macroeconomic risk is High.** While Pakistan's economy has stabilized over the past 12 months, due to new external inflows and improvements in macroeconomic management, debt and external financing needs remain elevated, and risks remain very high. Significant risks include international price or interest rate shocks; natural disasters that may impact domestic production, revenue collection, or expenditure needs; reversal of recent reforms to constrain expenditures or to ensure exchange rate flexibility; and lack of progress in further structural reforms in the fiscal, state-owned enterprise and energy areas. Realization of risks may lead to macroeconomic instability, with major impacts on economic activities, prices, and household incomes, thereby impeding achievement of project results. Risks are partly mitigated by ongoing WB, IMF, and other partners' support to structural policy reforms in the fiscal, energy, and state-owned enterprise reform sectors.

45. **Sector Strategies and Policies risk is Substantial.** The current federal engagement in the provinces is not aligned with the constitutional mandate of social protection, which lies with the provinces after the introduction of the 18th Amendment. This misalignment poses multiple risks at the sector and policy level which include: (a) BISP's investments currently constitute 0.36 percent of the GDP and is expected to increase further with the expansion of the cash transfer programs and regular enhancement of benefit levels in spite of the limited fiscal space; (b) though Sindh and Punjab have recently made headway in SP related investments, risk prevails in the absence of any transitional framework and nascent provincial capacities; (c) lack of existing blueprint for collaboration between different levels of government on SP programs; and (d) possibility of nonsynchronous sub-national transition leaving unprotected, the poor currently benefitting from the federal programs. To mitigate these risks, the Program aims to institutionalize mechanisms of transition through development of umbrella frameworks with the flexibility for provinces to formulate according to their requirements and capacities. Punjab and Sindh may suggest a more ambitious plan for transition due to their existing capacities while others may seek more time. Some common principles will be adopted by all to standardize the approach around the roles of the national and provincial governments (covering the NSER and CCTs) in a framework for cash-based social protection to be approved by the respective Cabinets.

46. **Fiduciary risk is Substantial.** There is an inherent risk of funds being withdrawn by an unintended recipient or a lesser amount reaching a beneficiary. This is due to various factors such as illiteracy of the intended beneficiary, limited resources to visit banks/money agents, and local norms of male family members



accompanying female beneficiaries outside the household. The limited number of payment touchpoints has led to long queues, creating opportunities for agents to exploit beneficiaries who are dependent on them. Beneficiaries currently lack the option to switch service providers if they experience poor service. To manage this risk, BISP has an interface with partnering banks that disburse tranches to beneficiaries and is invoking penalties to push the payment service providers to the agreed level of service. The data of withdrawal is updated live and is available with BISP for review. Moreover, BISP deploys teams that carry out field inspections to ensure beneficiaries receive the full amount. There is a control room within BISP headquarters to rigorously follow up on this aspect. The Grievance redress mechanism is operational to receive and process complaints involving abuse of the payment process. The mechanism is widely advertised to ensure that beneficiaries can use it when needed. Lastly, BISP has also designed a new payment model that is being discussed with the State Bank of Pakistan for its operationalization. This model will provide an option for beneficiaries to change their service provider based on quality of service and create pressure on the participating payment service providers to improve their services to attract beneficiaries.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

47. **Grievance Redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected because of a Bank supported PforR operation, as defined by the applicable policy and procedures, may submit complaints to the existing program grievance mechanism or the Bank’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed to address pertinent concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank’s independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, because of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the Bank’s attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank’s GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank’s Accountability Mechanism, please visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.

VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Change in Project's Development Objectives	✓	
Change in Results Framework	✓	



Change in Loan Closing Date(s)	✓	
Change in Program Action Plan	✓	
Change in Implementing Agency		✓
Change in Program Scope		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Change in Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered		✓
Change of EA category (IPF Component)		✓
Change in Legal Covenants		✓
Change in Institutional Arrangements		✓
Change in Technical Method		✓
Change in Fiduciary		✓
Change in Environmental and Social Aspects		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Current PDO

To support the development of a more adaptive social protection system that will contribute to any future crisis-resilience among poor and vulnerable households

Proposed New PDO

To support the development of an adaptive and crisis-resilient social protection system



LOAN CLOSING DATE(S)

Ln/Cr/Tf	Status	Original Closing	Current Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-68550	Effective	30-Jun-2025	30-Jun-2025	30-Jun-2027	30-Dec-2027



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework
COUNTRY: Pakistan
Crisis-Resilient Social Protection - Additional Financing

Program Development Objective(s)

To support the development of an adaptive and crisis-resilient social protection system

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Building Crisis-Resilient Delivery Systems						
Number of households with NSER data updated through MELA mechanism (Number)		0.00	0.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00
Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (CRI, Number)		9,300,000.00	9,600,000.00			9,800,000.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: This result would provide an overall understanding of the safety net program coverage which is supported by the delivery mechanisms which have been					



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
<i>put in place by the project. It will include all unique beneficiaries amongst the unconditional and conditional cash transfer programs of BISP</i>						
Beneficiaries of social safety net programs - Female (CRI, Number)		9,300,000.00				9,800,000.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Unconditional cash transfers (number) (CRI, Number)		9,300,000.00	9,600,000.00			9,800,000.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Other cash transfers programs (number) (CRI, Number)		3,500,000.00	4,500,000.00			5,000,000.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Developing Innovative Hybrid Social Protection Mechanisms						
Number of hybrid scheme beneficiaries receiving eligible matching contributions (Number)		0.00	0.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00
Protecting human capital in the early and primary school years						
Number of beneficiaries in the nutrition sensitive CCT (Nashonuma) Program paid		0.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters (Number)						
Number of beneficiaries in WeT program paid against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters. (Number)		1,100,000.00	1,800,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,600,000.00	3,000,000.00
Children in Taleemi Wazaif program complying with conditionalities (Percentage)		72.00	77.00			82.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>This result will track the compliance of attendance for children in the program as it is important to understand the proportion of children in the program who are maintaining minimum attendance levels.</i>					
Nashonuma program beneficiaries complying with conditionalities (Percentage)		75.00	77.00			80.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>The indicator will capture the demand created by the program for accessing health services in the first 1000 days. It will provide an understanding on the proportion of program beneficiaries that are accessing the services in compliance with the conditionalities.</i>					

Intermediate Results Indicators by Results Areas



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Result Area 1: Building Crisis-Resilient Delivery Systems						
Number of Districts where at least one MELA access point is functional in each Tehsil (Number)		0.00	0.00	50.00	80.00	120.00
Number of safety net beneficiaries being paid through the beneficiary centric payment mechanism (Number)		0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Number of Government programs exchanging information with NSER through data exchange interface per signed data sharing agreements (Number)		0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	6.00
Regular meetings of a national governance structure of the NSER with effective representation of the provinces per the regulations (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pilot survey approach tested for collecting additional data to improve targeting for climate related disasters (Yes/No)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of flood emergency affected families from the bottom two quintiles, identified and provided support using the updated National Socio Economic Registry (Number)		0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
The Benefit Adjustment Committee adopts a CPI-based indexation mechanism that sets the floor of annual increases to the Kafaalat cash transfer benefits (Yes/No)	null 13	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						
The first three annual adjustments using the new CPI-based indexation formula as a minimum increase to the Kafaalat program amount are implemented (Yes/No)	null 14	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						
The Benefit Adjustment committee increases the Kafaalat cash amount (on top of CPI-based increase) to bring the average eligible families benefit to 15% of the targeted families' average consumption (Yes/No)	null 15	No	No	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						
Districts where recertification is initiated per the BISP Board-approved and revised recertification Protocols (Percentage)	null 16	0.00	50.00	80.00		80.00
Action: This indicator is New						



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Union Councils where at least one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint is functional, starting from priority Districts with lowest coverage (Percentage)	null 17	0.00	50.00	80.00		80.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Develop and operationalize a cloud-based data-sharing service that facilitates software and infrastructure support to programs (Yes/No)	null 18	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						
Programs external to BISP utilizing the complete cloud-based data-sharing service developed under DLI#18 (Number)	null 19	0.00	1.00	2.00		2.00
Action: This indicator is New						
BISP Board regulations are revised to include one senior representative nominated by each of the Provincial governments as member of the BISP Board (Yes/No)	null 20	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						
Eligible but un-enrolled Kafaalat beneficiaries identified in the NSER,	null 21	0.00	350,000.00			350,000.00



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
are enrolled in the program and have received at least one quarterly payment (Number)						
Action: This indicator is New						
Result Area 2: Developing Innovative Hybrid Social Protection Mechanisms						
BISP Board has approved operational design and the implementation plan for the hybrid social protection scheme (Yes/No)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Functional beneficiary registry and platform for management of the hybrid SP scheme (Yes/No)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Results Area 3: Protecting human capital in the early and primary school years						
Number of districts that are implementing WeT CCT program (Number)		50.00	80.00	100.00	120.00	150.00
Cumulative number of ever enrolled children in the WeT Program (Number)		3,200,000.00	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	9,000,000.00
No of districts in Federally administered areas where Nutrition CCT program has been initiated. (Number)		0.00	4.00	8.00	12.00	20.00
Number of girls receiving bonuses or other completion incentives for transition to secondary school		0.00	100,000.00	300,000.00	900,000.00	1,300,000.00



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
(Number)						
No of ever enrolled children in Waseela e Taleem program who have completed primary education (Number)		500,000.00	650,000.00	800,000.00	1,400,000.00	2,000,000.00
Federal cabinet restricts new CCTs in provinces; Federal and Provincial cabinets approve cash-based social protection frameworks and adopt NSER as the base for targeting and clarify roles and mandates (Yes/No)	null 22	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						
Federal and Provincial Cabinets of Punjab & Sindh have endorsed phased, time-bound and costed action plans to progressively shift responsibility of H&N CCTs to the Punjab and Sindh SP Authorities (Yes/No)	null 23	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						
The action plan(s) under DLI#23 have been implemented in a total of four Districts between Sindh and/or Punjab; where the provision of H&N CCT has been fully transferred as provincial responsibility (Number)	null 24	0.00	1.00	2.00		4.00



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>						

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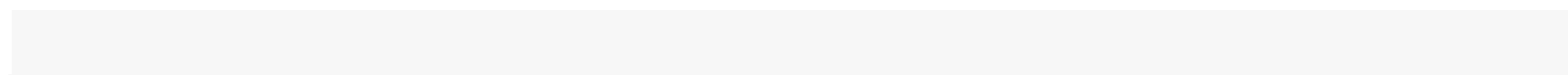
Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators					
Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of households with NSER data updated through MELA mechanism		Bi annually	Admin. Data from MIS, Operations Review report,	Admin. Data and MIS report confirming number of HHs updated through MELA	BISP
Beneficiaries of social safety net programs		Bi-annually	Admin data, MIS report	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of Kafaalat program beneficiaries	BISP
Beneficiaries of social safety net programs - Female		Bi-annually	BISP MIS, Admin Data	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of women beneficiaries in cash transfer program	BISP



Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Unconditional cash transfers (number)		Bi-annually	BISP MIS, Admin Data	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of beneficiaries in the unconditional cash transfer program (Kafaalat)	BISP
Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Other cash transfers programs (number)		Bi-annually	BISP MIS, Admin data	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of beneficiaries in the conditional cash transfer programs	BISP
Number of hybrid scheme beneficiaries receiving eligible matching contributions		Bi-annually	MIS Report, Admin Data, Financial Institution's certificate	Admin. Data and MIS report confirming number of enrolled beneficiaries. FIs certificate confirming program beneficiaries receiving the matching grant.	BISP
Number of beneficiaries in the nutrition sensitive CCT (Nashonuma) Program paid against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters		Bi annually	Admin data, MIS report, Payment record	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of families benefitting from the program based on payment data available.	BISP



Number of beneficiaries in WeT program paid against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters.		Bi annually	Admin data, MIS report, Payment record	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of children benefitting from the program based on payment data available	BISP
Children in Taleemi Wazaif program complying with conditionalities	The indicator will assess the proportion of families that are complying with conditionalities at a point in time. The will establish the progression of compliance from time to time.	Bi-annually	BISP Admn data	BISP MIS report	BISP
Nashonuma program beneficiaries complying with conditionalities	The indicator will capture the compliance statistics to conditionalities for the mother and child at a point in time.	Bi-annually	BISP Admin data	Report provided by the BISP MIS unit	BISP



Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of Districts where at least one MEA access point is functional in each		Bi annually	MIS Reports, Admin Data,	Admin. Data from MIS, Operations Review	BISP



Tehsil			OR report	report confirming number of districts	
Number of safety net beneficiaries being paid through the beneficiary centric payment mechanism		Bi annually	Admin data, MIS report, Payment record	Admin data, PSP agreements, MIS report confirming number of beneficiaries paid through the new payment system. Consolidated payment data from PSPs corroborating this number.	BISP
Number of Government programs exchanging information with NSER through data exchange interface per signed data sharing agreements		Bi annually	Signed MoAs, Admin data and MIS report	MoAs with institutions for two way exchange of data with NSER. MIS report on programs exchanging data through NSER interface.	BISP
Regular meetings of a national governance structure of the NSER with effective representation of the provinces per the regulations		Bi annually	Regulations notification, minutes of NSER governance structure meetings	Notified Regulations for the NSER Governance Structure, Minutes of the meeting	BISP



Pilot survey approach tested for collecting additional data to improve targeting for climate related disasters		Bi-Annually	IVR pilot report	IVR pilot assessment report document	BISP
Number of flood emergency affected families from the bottom two quintiles, identified and provided support using the updated National Socio Economic Registry		Quarterly	Admin data, MIS report, Payment record	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of flood affected families identified and paid through the updated NSER. Consolidated payment data from PSPs will corroborate provision of support to the beneficiaries	BISP
The Benefit Adjustment Committee adopts a CPI-based indexation mechanism that sets the floor of annual increases to the Kafaalat cash transfer benefits	Through this indicator, the committee notified by Finance Division on May 26, 2021 for benefit adjustment of cash transfers, defines an indexation mechanism - based on changes in the consumer price index (CPI) - which sets the minimum increase in annual adjustment of the Kafaalat cash transfer benefit amount, to reflect changes in the purchasing power of	Bi-annually	Notification by Benefit Adjustment Committee	Benefit Adjustment Committee's notification announcing adoption of annual indexation mechanism linked to CPI	Ministry of Finance



	the targeted population of beneficiaries.				
The first three annual adjustments using the new CPI-based indexation formula as a minimum increase to the Kafaalat program amount are implemented	This DLI supports the effective implementation of the new CPI-based indexation formula over the first three fiscal years after its adoption. \$30 million will be disbursed each year the Kafaalat cash transfer amount is increased by at least the amount determined by the new CPI-based formula.	Bi-annually	Notification, BISP Admin data & Payment Service Provider certification.	Benefit Adjustment Committee's notification announcing adjustment in BISP benefits and transfers of the amount in the next payment cycle	Ministry of Finance, BISP
The Benefit Adjustment committee increases the Kafaalat cash amount (on top of CPI-based increase) to bring the average eligible families benefit to 15% of the targeted families' average consumption	Through this indicator, the benefit adjustment committee may make additional adjustments beyond the agreed CPI-based increases per DLI#14, to progressively bring the overall average benefit amount of the targeted population (possibly including in this average other Conditional Cash Transfer amounts certain families are	Bi-annually	Notification, BISP Admin data & Payment Service Provider certification.	Benefit Adjustment Committee's notification announcing adjustment in BISP benefits and transfers of the amount in the next payment cycle	Ministry of Finance, BISP



	receiving), to around 15% of the targeted families' average consumption. This will be a scalable DLI with a sliding scale that rewards for intermediate adjustments between the baseline of ~11% and the target of 15%. Each year, the amount disbursed under this DLI will support the increases in average benefits' amounts proportionally to how much they are getting closer to the target of 15% average consumption of the beneficiary population				
Districts where recertification is initiated per the BISP Board-approved and revised recertification Protocols	The indicator will establish adoption of the recertification protocol by the BISP Board and its district-wise application/coverage for cash transfer programs. Selection will be prioritized based on most needy Districts	Bi-annually	Minutes, Recertification Protocols	Minutes of the BISP Board approving the Recertification Protocol document	BISP



<p>Union Councils where at least one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint is functional, starting from priority Districts with lowest coverage</p>	<p>The indicator will extend the outreach of NSER update facility from Tehsil to Union Council level. The indicator will also ensure closer engagement of staff with potential population to be included in the NSER. Selection will be prioritized based on most needy union councils</p>	<p>Bi-annually</p>	<p>Operational Review Report</p>	<p>Operational Review Report providing information on functional touchpoints</p>	<p>BISP</p>
<p>Develop and operationalize a cloud-based data-sharing service that facilitates software and infrastructure support to programs</p>	<p>The indicator will help develop an efficient and seamless interface for linkup of NSER with programs that intend to utilize it for targeting purposes. Through a cloud-based data-sharing mechanism, the costs and time for engagement is expected to be reduced considerably.</p>	<p>Bi-annually</p>	<p>Third party review report</p>	<p>Proof of concept review and testing report for actual enrollment</p>	<p>BISP</p>
<p>Programs external to BISP utilizing the complete cloud-based data-sharing service developed under DLI#18</p>	<p>This indicator will ensure utilization of the cloud-based infrastructure by at least two programs that are external to BISP.</p>	<p>Bi annually</p>	<p>Report, Admin data</p>	<p>Administrative data of new programs, verification report</p>	<p>BISP</p>



BISP Board regulations are revised to include one senior representative nominated by each of the Provincial governments as member of the BISP Board	This indicator will bring official provincial representation on the BISP board by allowing one representative from each of the provinces to be a member.	Bi-Annually	Minutes, revised regulations	Approved minutes of the BISP Board approving the revised regulations	BISP
Eligible but un-enrolled Kafaalat beneficiaries identified in the NSER, are enrolled in the program and have received at least one quarterly payment	Through this indicator, all eligible Kafaalat beneficiaries in the NSER who are currently not enrolled are allowed to enroll into the program and receive benefits.	Bi-annually	OR Report, Admin data	Administrative data, Operations review report	BISP
BISP Board has approved operational design and the implementation plan for the hybrid social protection scheme		Bi annually	Board Minutes, Design Document	Approved Minutes of the Board, Design document for Hybrid SP program	BISP
Functional beneficiary registry and platform for management of the hybrid SP scheme		One time	MIS Reports, Admin Data, FI's certificate	MIS report confirming enrollment of beneficiaries, design document for Hybrid SP program, Financial Institution's certificate confirming beneficiary enrollment	BISP



Number of districts that are implementing WeT CCT program		Bi annually	MIS Reports, Admin Data, OR report	MIS report on enrolled children per districts, third party Operational Review report confirming start of enrollment in districts	BISP
Cumulative number of ever enrolled children in the WeT Program		Bi annually	MIS Reports, Admin Data	MIS report on all children enrolled in the program since inception	BISP
No of districts in Federally administered areas where Nutrition CCT program has been initiated.		Bi annually	MIS Report, OR report	Third party operational review report, MIS report on enrollment data for the districts	BISP
Number of girls receiving bonuses or other completion incentives for transition to secondary school		Bi annually	Admin data, MIS Report, payment record	MIS report on all girls students graduating out of primary and receiving bonus for secondary enrollment.	BISP
No of ever enrolled children in Waseela e Taleem program who have completed primary education		Bi annually	MIS Report, Admin Data	MIS report on WeT children completing grade 5. Payment data to confirm families enrolled	BISP



<p>Federal cabinet restricts new CCTs in provinces; Federal and Provincial cabinets approve cash-based social protection frameworks and adopt NSER as the base for targeting and clarify roles and mandates</p>	<p>Through this (scalable) DLI, Federal and Provincial cabinets adopt mutually-consistent medium-term frameworks for cash transfer programs based Social Protection (SP) systems whereas: (a) the Federal Government restricts the introduction of new federal Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs in provinces where the capacity to develop such programs already exists through their Provincial Social Protection Authorities; (b) the National Socio-Economic Registry is adopted as the core database to inform household-level welfare-based targeting of such support programs, while allowing the flexibility for provinces to augment the NSER with their own databases and filters for the purpose of targeting</p>	<p>Bi-Annually</p>	<p>Minutes of the Cabinet Meetings, framework document</p>	<p>Federal & Provincial Cabinet Secretariats' Minutes of Cabinet Meeting endorsing the framework</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p>
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	<p>their provincial programs according to their priorities; (c) agree on respective roles and responsibilities between the Federal and Provincial governments, including the resolution of current overlaps between CCT programs.</p> <p>Disbursement against achievements in this DLI will be scalable, whereas \$20 million will be disbursed when each of the cabinets of the Federal Government, Punjab Government and Sindh Government will have adopted the said frameworks; and, \$10 million when each of the Governments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan will have adopted them.</p>				
<p>Federal and Provincial Cabinets of Punjab & Sindh have endorsed phased, time-bound and costed action plans to</p>	<p>Through this indicator, Provincial Government Cabinets of Punjab and</p>	<p>Bi-annually</p>	<p>Minutes of the Cabinet Meetings,</p>	<p>Federal & Provincial Cabinet Secretariats' Minutes of Cabinet</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p>



<p>progressively shift responsibility of H&N CCTs to the Punjab and Sindh SP Authorities</p>	<p>Sindh approve a phased, time-bound and costed action plan also endorsed by the Federal Government's Cabinet, to progressively shift operational and financial responsibility of health and nutrition conditional cash transfer programs to the Punjab and Sindh Social Protection Authorities. This is a scalable DLI whereas \$10 million will be disbursed when each provincial cabinet will have approved the said plan (that is consistent with the plan approved by the Federal Cabinet)</p>		<p>action plans</p>	<p>Meeting endorsing the action plans</p>	
<p>The action plan(s) under DLI#23 have been implemented in a total of four Districts between Sindh and/or Punjab; where the provision of H&N CCT has been fully transferred as provincial responsibility</p>	<p>This indicator ensures implementation of approved/endorsed action plan under DLI #23 in a total of four Districts of Punjab and/or Sindh. This is a scalable DLI whereas \$10 million can be disbursed for each District</p>	<p>Bi-annually</p>	<p>OR firm report</p>	<p>Operations Review firms report confirming transition of Districts</p>	<p>BISP</p>



	where the transfer has been fully implemented. Selection of transition districts will be prioritized based on most needy ones.				
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Disbursement Linked Indicators Matrix

DLI 1		Number of households with NSER data updated through MELA mechanism		
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	Yes	Number	50.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	No DLR for this period
Year 2/FY23	15,000.00		25.00	US\$25 million will be received on 15000 HHs data being updated through MELA
Year 3/FY24	30,000.00		15.00	Scalable after DLR for Yr 2 is met. Subsequently \$5 million disbursed for every 5000 HH up to that year's DLR
Year 4/FY25	50,000.00		10.00	Scalable after DLR for Yr 3 is met.



			Subsequently \$5 million will be disbursed for every 10,000 HHs up to that year's DLR
Year 5/FY26		0.00	
Year 6/FY27		0.00	

DLI 2		Number of hybrid scheme beneficiaries receiving eligible matching contributions		
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	No	Number	10.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	No DLR for this period
Year 2/FY23	0.00		0.00	No DLR for this period
Year 3/FY24	0.00		0.00	No DLR for this period
Year 4/FY25	150,000.00		10.00	\$10 million will be disbursed when upto 150k beneficiaries participate in the hybrid SP scheme
Year 5/FY26			0.00	



Year 6/FY27		0.00	
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DLI 3				
Number of safety net beneficiaries being paid through the beneficiary centric payment mechanism				
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	Yes	Number	40.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	No DLR for this period
Year 2/FY23	1,000,000.00		20.00	US\$ 20 million disbursed when up to 1 million beneficiaries are paid through beneficiary centric payment system
Year 3/FY24	3,000,000.00		10.00	Scalable after DLR for Yr 2 is met. \$5 million disbursed for every 1 million beneficiaries added up to this yr's DLR
Year 4/FY25	5,000,000.00		10.00	Scalable after DLR for Yr 3 is met. \$5 million disbursed for every 1 million beneficiaries added up to this yr's DLR
Year 5/FY26			0.00	
Year 6/FY27			0.00	



DLI 4				
Number of beneficiaries in the nutrition sensitive CCT (Nashonuma) Program paid against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters				
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	Yes	Number	80.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	5,000.00		20.00	US\$20 million will be disbursed when upto 5,000 beneficiaries comply with conditionalities for two consecutive compliance periods
Year 2/FY23	25,000.00		20.00	Scalable after the DLR for Yr 1 has been met. Then, \$10 million disbursed for every 10,000 beneficiaries added up to that year's DLR
Year 3/FY24	50,000.00		20.00	Scalable after the DLR for Yr 2 has been met. Then, \$10 million disbursed for every 12,500 beneficiaries added up to that year's DLR
Year 4/FY25	100,000.00		20.00	Scalable after the DLR for Yr 3 has been met. Then, \$10 million disbursed for every 25,000 beneficiaries added up to that year's



			DLR
Year 5/FY26		0.00	
Year 6/FY27		0.00	

DLI 5		Number of beneficiaries in WeT program paid against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters.		
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	No	Number	100.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	1,100,000.00			
Year 1/FY22	1,800,000.00		25.00	Not Scalable
Year 2/FY23	2,200,000.00		25.00	Not Scalable
Year 3/FY24	2,600,000.00		25.00	Not Scalable
Year 4/FY25	3,000,000.00		25.00	Not Scalable
Year 5/FY26			0.00	
Year 6/FY27			0.00	



DLI 6		Number of girls receiving bonuses or other completion incentives for transition to secondary school		
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	Yes	Number	50.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	100,000.00		10.00	US\$10 million disbursed when up to 100,000 girls have received completion incentive for transition to secondary school
Year 2/FY23	300,000.00		10.00	Scalable after DLR for Yr 1 is met. \$5 million will be disbursed for additional 100k girls receiving bonus till DLR for this Yr
Year 3/FY24	900,000.00		10.00	Scalable after DLR for Yr 2 is met. \$5 million disbursed for every additional 300k girls receiving bonus upto this yrs DLR
Year 4/FY25	1,300,000.00		20.00	Scalable after DLR for Yr 3 is met. \$10 million disbursed for every additional 200k girls receive bonus upto this Yrs DLR
Year 5/FY26			0.00	



Year 6/FY27		0.00	
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DLI 7		Number of Districts where at least one MELA access point is functional in each Tehsil		
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Number	30.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 2/FY23	50.00		10.00	Not Scalable
Year 3/FY24	80.00		10.00	Not Scalable
Year 4/FY25	120.00		10.00	Not Scalable
Year 5/FY26			0.00	
Year 6/FY27			0.00	



DLI 8				
Number of Government programs exchanging information with NSER through data exchange interface per signed data sharing agreements				
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Number	40.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 2/FY23	2.00		10.00	Not Scalable
Year 3/FY24	4.00		10.00	Not Scalable
Year 4/FY25	6.00		20.00	Not Scalable
Year 5/FY26			0.00	
Year 6/FY27			0.00	



DLI 9		Functional beneficiary registry and platform for management of the hybrid SP scheme		
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Yes/No	5.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	No		0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 2/FY23	Yes		5.00	Not Scalable
Year 3/FY24	Yes		0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 4/FY25	Yes		0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 5/FY26			0.00	
Year 6/FY27			0.00	

DLI 10		Number of districts in Federally administered areas where Nutrition CCT program has been initiated.		
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Number	60.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula



Baseline	0.00		
Year 1/FY22	4.00		10.00 Not Scalable
Year 2/FY23	8.00		10.00 Not Scalable
Year 3/FY24	12.00		20.00 Not Scalable
Year 4/FY25	20.00		20.00 Not Scalable
Year 5/FY26			0.00
Year 6/FY27			0.00

DLI 11	Number of ever enrolled children in WeT program who have completed primary education			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	Yes	Number	50.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	500,000.00			
Year 1/FY22	650,000.00		0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 2/FY23	800,000.00		20.00	US\$20 million will be received when upto 800,000 children are enrolled in WeT pogram have completed primary school



Year 3/FY24	1,400,000.00	20.00	Scalable after the DLR for Yr 2 is met. \$10 million disbursed for every additional 300,000 Children upto that yrs DLR
Year 4/FY25	2,000,000.00	10.00	Scalable after the DLR for Yr 3 is met. \$5 million disbursed for every additional 300k Children upto this yrs DLR
Year 5/FY26		0.00	
Year 6/FY27		0.00	

DLI 12				
Number of flood emergency affected families from the bottom two quintiles, identified and provided support using the updated National Socio Economic Registry				
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	No	Number	80,000,000.00	0.20
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22			0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 2/FY23	1,000,000.00		80,000,000.00	Not Scalable
Year 3/FY24	1,000,000.00		0.00	No DLR for this year



Year 4/FY25	1,000,000.00	0.00	No DLR for this year
Year 5/FY26		0.00	
Year 6/FY27		0.00	

DLI 13	The Benefit Adjustment Committee adopts a CPI-based indexation mechanism that sets the floor of annual increases to the Kafaalat cash transfer benefits			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Yes/No	25,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	Yes		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	No		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	Yes		25,000,000.00	Indexation formula/mechanism notified for automated annual adjustment by the Benefit Adjustment Committee
Year 4/FY25	Yes		0.00	
Year 5/FY26	Yes		0.00	



Year 6/FY27	Yes	0.00
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Currently, there is no agreed automatic mechanism to adjust benefits of the Kafaalat (UCT) program. There have been ad hoc adjustments not always fully reflecting the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of the targeted families. DLI #13 adopts a CPI-based indexation formula that will set an annual floor increase above which the Benefit Adjustment Committee will set the annual increase of the cash transfer amount. DLI#14 supports the implementation of this new automatic adjustment mechanism over the three years of the program. DLI #15 will support further increases which, beyond the annual CPI-based adjustments, would progressively bring the average monthly cash transfer amount (possibly including in this average, other Conditional Cash Transfer amounts some families are receiving), closer to 15 percent of the targeted families' average monthly consumption (starting from the current 11%), a level that is closer to global standards. Taking into account fiscal constraints the Government may face during the implementation of the program, DLI #15 is a scalable and floating DLI which supports partial increases to reach the 15% target</i></p>	

DLI 14	The first three annual adjustments using the new CPI-based indexation formula as a minimum increase to the Kafaalat program amount are implemented			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Yes/No	90,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	Yes		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	No		0.00	



Year 3/FY24	No	0.00	
Year 4/FY25	Yes	30,000,000.00	Payments disbursed based on the first annual adjustment per the notified indexation formula
Year 5/FY26	Yes	30,000,000.00	Payments disbursed based on the second annual adjustment per the notified indexation formula
Year 6/FY27	Yes	30,000,000.00	Payments disbursed based on the third annual adjustment per the notified indexation formula
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Currently, there is no agreed automatic mechanism to adjust benefits of the Kafaalat (UCT) program. There have been ad hoc adjustments that do not fully reflect the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of the targeted families. DLI #13 adopts a CPI-based indexation formula that will set an annual floor increase above which the Benefit Adjustment Committee will set the annual increase of the cash transfer amount. DLI#14 supports the implementation of this new automatic adjustment mechanism over the three years of the program. DLI#14 is year specific and cannot be rolled over to subsequent years. DLI #15 will support further increases which, beyond the annual CPI-based adjustments, would progressively bring the average monthly cash transfer amount (possibly including in this average, other Conditional Cash Transfer amounts some families are receiving), closer to 15 percent of the targeted families' average monthly consumption (starting from the current 11%), a level that is closer to global standards. Taking into account fiscal constraints the Government may face during the implementation of the program, DLI #15 is a scalable and floating DLI which supports partial increases to reach the 15% target.</i></p>		



DLI 15	The Benefit Adjustment committee increases the Kafaalat cash amount (on top of CPI-based increase) to bring the average eligible families benefit to 15% of the targeted families' average consumption			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	Yes	Yes/No	40,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	No		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	No		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	No		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	No		0.00	
Year 5/FY26	Yes		40,000,000.00	Scalable where \$10 million will be disbursed for every 1% increase from the current baseline of 11% up to a maximum of 15%
Year 6/FY27	Yes		0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Currently, there is no agreed automatic mechanism to adjust benefits of the Kafaalat (UCT) program. There have been ad hoc adjustments not always fully reflecting the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of the targeted families. DLI #13 adopts a CPI-based indexation formula that will set an annual floor increase above which the Benefit Adjustment Committee will set the annual increase of the cash transfer amount. DLI#14 supports the implementation of this new</i></p>			



automatic adjustment mechanism over the three years of the program. DLI #15 will support further increases which, beyond the annual CPI-based adjustments, would progressively bring the average monthly cash transfer amount (possibly including in this average, other Conditional Cash Transfer amounts some families are receiving), closer to 15 percent of the targeted families' average monthly consumption (starting from the current 11%), a level that is closer to global standards. Taking into account fiscal constraints the Government may face during the implementation of the program, DLI #15 is a scalable and floating DLI which supports partial increases to reach the 15% target

DLI 16				
Districts where recertification is initiated per the BISP Board-approved and revised recertification Protocols				
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Percentage	10,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	0.00		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	0.00		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	50.00		5,000,000.00	BISP Board approves the revised recertification protocols and at least 50 % of Districts are recertified accordingly
Year 5/FY26	50.00		5,000,000.00	At least 80 % of Districts are recertified according to the revised



			recertification protocols
Year 6/FY27	50.00		0.00
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Currently, the PMT update and recertification are being done on an as-needed basis, which leads to ad-hoc decision-making by the BISP Board. By defining the recertification protocols, all necessary parameters would be pre-determined to help standardize the applicability of the new PMT and the inclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries.</i></p>		

DLI 17	Union Councils where at least one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint is functional, starting from priority Districts with lowest coverage			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	No	Percentage	25,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	0.00		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	0.00		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	50.00		10,000,000.00	At least 50 percent of union councils have one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint functional



Year 5/FY26	80.00	15,000,000.00	At least 80 percent of union councils have one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint functional
Year 6/FY27	80.00	0.00	
<p>Action: This DLI is New</p> <p>Rationale: <i>An independent WB survey to assess and analyse the coverage and accuracy of NSER has shown limitations of accessibility to MELA touch points. The reasons vary from gaps in communication, long distances, and associated costs. Currently, the dynamic update facility is available at the Tehsil level, which limits the accessibility of poor households living at a distance. Similarly, communication is also limited to areas surrounding the Tehsil Offices (TO). On average, over 400 applicants approach a TO daily for NSER update, whereas the processing capacities are limited. There are additional opportunity costs for those who cannot be catered to on the same day. Mobile resources assigned at the UC level will be able to ensure effective communication, closer link with the communities and, coverage of households at the doorstep.</i></p>			

DLI 18	Develop and operationalize a cloud-based data-sharing service that facilitates software and infrastructure support to programs			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Output	No	Yes/No	10,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	Yes		0.00	



Year 2/FY23	No		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	No		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	Yes		10,000,000.00	A cloud based infrastructure for sharing of NSER developed and tested
Year 5/FY26	Yes		0.00	
Year 6/FY27	Yes		0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>The external programs that intend to utilize the NSER usually lack the capacity to set up an adequate API mechanism. Based on BISP's experience, these programs will need to either establish an extensive Management Information Systems(MIS) or rely on a third party to develop and host a comparable system that can engage with a BISP API. The lack of such a robust system also leads to data insecurity and inadequate standardization amongst programs. The development of the cloud-based infrastructure by BISP would facilitate the use of the NSER by external programs by developing and hosting their MIS and databases thereby reducing the time, cost and duplication required for developing an independent MIS, software, infrastructure, and the required human resources.</i></p>			

DLI 19	Programs external to BISP utilizing the complete cloud-based data-sharing service developed under DLI#18			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	No	Number	20,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			



Year 1/FY22	0.00	0.00	
Year 2/FY23	0.00	0.00	
Year 3/FY24	0.00	0.00	
Year 4/FY25	1.00	10,000,000.00	At least one external program to BISP is utilizing the complete cloud-based service
Year 5/FY26	2.00	10,000,000.00	At least two external programs to BISP are utilizing the complete cloud-based service
Year 6/FY27	2.00	0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>The external programs that intend to utilize the NSER usually lack the capacity to set up an adequate API mechanism. Based on BISP's experience, these programs will need to either establish an extensive Management Information Systems(MIS) or rely on a third party to develop and host a comparable system that can engage with a BISP API. The lack of such a robust system also leads to data insecurity and inadequate standardization amongst programs. The development of the cloud-based infrastructure by BISP would facilitate the use of the NSER by external programs by developing and hosting their MIS and databases thereby reducing the time, cost and duplication required for developing an independent MIS, software, infrastructure, and the required human resources.</i></p>		



DLI 20	BISP Board regulations are revised to include one senior representative nominated by each of the Provincial governments as member of the BISP Board			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Output	No	Yes/No	20,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	No		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	No		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	No		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	Yes		20,000,000.00	Board regulations revised to include provincial representation
Year 5/FY26	Yes		0.00	
Year 6/FY27	Yes		0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>The provincial representation in the Board will strengthen ownership of NSER as the core input for welfare-based targeting. Furthermore, this will encourage the involvement of the provinces to further improve the quality of the NSER and federal programs. Provincial representation will enhance opportunities for improved collaboration between BISP and provincial programs</i></p>			



DLI 21	Eligible but un-enrolled Kafaalat beneficiaries identified in the NSER, are enrolled in the program and have received at least one quarterly payment			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	Yes	Number	20,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	0.00		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	0.00		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	350,000.00		20,000,000.00	\$10 million for 200,000 new Kafaalat beneficiaries and additional \$10 million for additional 150,000 Kafaalat beneficiaries enrolled
Year 5/FY26	350,000.00		0.00	
Year 6/FY27	350,000.00		0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Approximately 500,000 beneficiaries who are currently eligible for the Kafaalat program were not enrolled by BISP because of budgetary constraints. The poorest and most vulnerable households are often the last to access programs. This DLI corrects this inequity that has affected around 500,000 eligible beneficiaries who registered late in the program.</i></p>			



DLI 22	Federal cabinet restricts new CCTs in provinces; Federal and Provincial cabinets approve cash-based social protection frameworks and adopt NSER as the base for targeting and clarify roles and mandates			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Process	Yes	Yes/No	80,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	No		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	No		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	No		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	Yes		80,000,000.00	Scalable where \$20 million disbursed for Federal, Punjab and Sindh and \$10 million for KP & Baluchistan
Year 5/FY26	Yes		0.00	
Year 6/FY27	Yes		0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Currently, there is no national framework on social protection, with clear roles, responsibilities and strategy between the Federal Government and provinces. There is an overlap of roles between the federal and provincial governments which is not aligned with the devolved mandate defined under the 18th amendment. In particular, there is an overlap of federal and provincial health and nutrition (H&N) CCT programs in the Punjab & Sindh provinces (with, for example, part of Punjab benefiting from the federal Nashonuma program and the rest benefiting from the new Punjab H&N CCT</i></p>			



program). DLI #22 supports the adoption of cash-based social protection frameworks that provides a consistent and coordinated approach, roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government and Provincial Governments in this area, including the use of the NSER as the core database to be used for household-level welfare-based targeting (with the flexibility for Provinces to augment the NSER with their own databases to cater to the specific targeting needs of their own programs). DLI #22 also aims to restrict the federal government from introducing any new vertical CCT program in provinces that have the capacity (including via dedicated Social Protection Authorities) to do so. DLIs #23 and #24 specifically aim to progressively remove this overlap and to encourage both provinces to progressively take on full financial and operational responsibility on this devolved subject. Under DLI #24, a total of four Districts from Punjab or Sindh will see the start of the implementation of the approved action plans, whereas responsibility of H&N CCTs in these Districts will be fully transferred to the respective provinces.

DLI 23	Federal and Provincial Cabinets of Punjab & Sindh have endorsed phased, time-bound and costed action plans to progressively shift responsibility of H&N CCTs to the Punjab and Sindh SP Authorities			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Intermediate Outcome	Yes	Yes/No	20,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	No			
Year 1/FY22	No		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	No		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	No		0.00	



Year 4/FY25	Yes	20,000,000.00	Scalable where \$10 million disbursed against each of the cabinet approved plans of Sind and Punjab after Federal cabinet endorsement
Year 5/FY26	Yes	0.00	
Year 6/FY27	Yes	0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Currently, there is no national framework on social protection, with clear roles, responsibilities and strategy between the Federal Government and provinces. There is an overlap of roles between the federal and provincial governments which is not aligned with the devolved mandate defined under the 18th amendment. In particular, there is an overlap of federal and provincial health and nutrition (H&N) CCT programs in the Punjab & Sindh provinces (with, for example, part of Punjab benefiting from the federal Nashonuma program and the rest benefiting from the new Punjab H&N CCT program). DLI #22 supports the adoption of cash-based social protection frameworks that provides a consistent and coordinated approach, roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government and Provincial Governments in this area, including the use of the NSER as the core database to be used for household-level welfare-based targeting (with the flexibility for Provinces to augment the NSER with their own databases to cater to the specific targeting needs of their own programs). DLI #22 also aims to restrict the federal government from introducing any new vertical CCT program in provinces that have the capacity (including via dedicated Social Protection Authorities) to do so. DLIs #23 and #24 specifically aim to progressively remove this overlap and to encourage both provinces to progressively take on full financial and operational responsibility on this devolved subject. Under DLI #24, a total of four districts from Punjab or Sindh will see the start of the implementation of the approved action plans, whereas responsibility of H&N CCTs in these districts will be fully transferred to the respective provinces.</i></p>		



DLI 24	The action plan(s) under DLI#23 have been implemented in a total of four Districts between Sindh and/or Punjab; where the provision of H&N CCT has been fully transferred as provincial responsibility			
Type of DLI	Scalability	Unit of Measure	Total Allocated Amount (USD)	As % of Total Financing Amount
Outcome	Yes	Number	40,000,000.00	0.00
Period	Value		Allocated Amount (USD)	Formula
Baseline	0.00			
Year 1/FY22	0.00		0.00	
Year 2/FY23	0.00		0.00	
Year 3/FY24	0.00		0.00	
Year 4/FY25	2.00		40,000,000.00	Scalable where \$10 million will be disbursed for each district where transition has been completed per the action plan
Year 5/FY26	2.00		0.00	
Year 6/FY27	2.00		0.00	
Action: This DLI is New	<p>Rationale: <i>Currently, there is no national framework on social protection, with clear roles, responsibilities and strategy. In particular, there is an overlap of federal and provincial H&N CCT programs in the Punjab & Sindh provinces (with, for example, part of Punjab benefiting from the federal Nashonuma program and the rest benefiting from the new Punjab H&N CCT program). The DLIs specifically aim to progressively remove the overlaps in Punjab and Sindh and to encourage</i></p>			



	<p><i>both provinces to take on full financial and operational responsibility on this devolved subject. The DLIs also restrict the federal government from introducing any new vertical CCT program in provinces that have the capacity to do so (including via dedicated Social Protection Authorities). This will align the investments with the constitutional mandate of the provinces. Under DLI 25, a total of four districts from Punjab or Sindh will see the start of the implementation of the approved action plans, whereas responsibility of H&N CCTs will be fully transferred to the respective provinces.</i></p>
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Verification Protocol Table: Disbursement Linked Indicators

DLI 1	Number of households with NSER data updated through MELA mechanism
Description	Assesses the effectiveness of the MELA update mechanism and the frequency of its utilization through evidence of households who have updated information in the NSER
Data source/ Agency	Admin. Data and MIS report confirming number of HHs updated through MELA
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	OR Firm verifies the number of districts where MELA is functional. MIS corroborates through enrollment data received in MELA platform

DLI 2	Number of hybrid scheme beneficiaries receiving eligible matching contributions
Description	Indicator confirms the scale of an operational Hybrid Social Protection Scheme and establishes the Government's commitment through matching grants contribution. Beneficiaries include those who have fulfilled the conditions for program enrollment per the operational design and also received at least one tranche of government's matching grant



	complying with the program design.
Data source/ Agency	Admin. Data and MIS report confirming number of enrolled beneficiaries. FIs certificate/ report confirming program beneficiaries receiving the matching grant
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	BISP MIS report confirms the number of unique beneficiaries of the hybrid SP program, matching it with the report or data made available by the financial institute managing the program

DLI 3	Number of safety net beneficiaries being paid through the beneficiary centric payment mechanism
Description	This indicator provides evidence of a functioning new payment model that ensures mobility of payments and choice of service providers to beneficiaries. The aim is to improve quality of service by creating competition amongst PSPs to seek business from beneficiaries.
Data source/ Agency	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of beneficiaries paid through the new payment system. Consolidated payment data from PSPs confirming the number of beneficiaries. PSP agreements
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	MIS report confirms beneficiaries paid through the new payment system and OR firm certifies the districts where this system is functional. Evidence of contractual agreement with the services providers on provision of beneficiary centric services in the respective districts will also be required.

DLI 4	Number of beneficiaries in the nutrition sensitive CCT (Nashonuma) Program paid against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters
Description	The indicator tracks the regular access to health services under Nashonuma by complying with CCT conditionalities in two consecutive compliance periods
Data source/ Agency	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of families benefitting from the program based on payment data



Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	An admin data based MIS report confirms the number of beneficiaries with unique IDs of women and children complying with co-responsibilities in two consecutive cycles. This will be matched with the PSP payment data.

DLI 5	Number of beneficiaries in WeT program paid against compliance with the conditionalities in two consecutive quarters.
Description	The indicator tracks the regular access to education services under WeT program during its expansion by complying with CCT conditionalities in two consecutive compliance periods.
Data source/ Agency	Admin data, MIS report confirming number of children benefitting from the program based on payment data
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	MIS report verifies the number of unique WeT beneficiaries complying with co-responsibilities in two consecutive quarters and matches with PSP data for transfer of the payments

DLI 6	Number of girls receiving bonuses or other completion incentives for transition to secondary school
Description	This prevents the dropout of girls after primary through a one time transition incentive to secondary school provided on confirmation of enrolment. The provincial programs currently providing girls secondary school stipend can further incentivise them to complete secondary school.
Data source/ Agency	MIS report on all girls students graduating out of primary and receiving bonus for secondary enrollment.
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	MIS report confirming compliance with the conditionality of enrollment into secondary school, matched with the PSP data for provision of completion stipend to the beneficiary family



DLI 7	Number of Districts where at least one MELA access point is functional in each Tehsil
Description	The number of Districts with all Tehsils having an operational MELA access point reflects the coverage for dynamic update across the country. The indicator is achieved if the MELA access points have updated data of at least 100 households
Data source/ Agency	Admin. Data from MIS, Operations Review report,
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	OR firm confirms the number of districts that have a functional MELA access point in each of its Tehsils. MIS corroborates if at least 100 households have updated data in Tehsils of complying districts.
DLI 8	Number of Government programs exchanging information with NSER through data exchange interface per signed data sharing agreements
Description	This establishes the interlinkages of the NSER with other government program databases and confirms a functioning electronic data exchange interface between the databases. Reflecting a shift towards an integrated social information system, the actual exchange of two way data per agreement between BISP and other programs will attest its functioning.
Data source/ Agency	MoAs with institutions for two way exchange of data with NSER. MIS report on programs exchanging data through interface.
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	This DLI will be met when two way data exchange is established with other government programs (those not managed by BISP) utilizing the NSER data. MIS certificate will confirm data fields exchanged through the electronic interface between NSER and other program databases as per the agreements with them.
DLI 9	Functional beneficiary registry and platform for management of the hybrid SP scheme
Description	Indicator will evidence operationalization of the beneficiary registry and MIS interface necessary to run the hybrid SP



	program per the operational design. The indicator will be achieved when the program has enrolled at least 1,000 potential beneficiaries through the registry with their respective saving contributions.
Data source/ Agency	MIS report confirming enrollment of beneficiaries, design document for hybrid SP program, Financial Institution's certificate confirming beneficiary enrollment
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	The MIS report generated from the hybrid SP registry of at least 1,000 beneficiaries enrolled into the savings program with their respective contributions, corroborated by Financial Institutions information on participation

DLI 10	Number of districts in Federally administered areas where Nutrition CCT program has been initiated.
Description	The indicator will record expansion of the nutrition sensitive CCT program across federally administered districts. The H&N CCT will be considered functional if one cycle of compliance has been completed and beneficiaries paid against.
Data source/ Agency	Third party operational review report, MIS report on payroll against compliance for the districts. PSP certificate confirming payment for the district
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	The OR firm confirms the districts where nutrition CCT program is functional, evidenced through first cycle of payment delivered against compliance in that district

DLI 11	Number of ever enrolled children in WeT program who have completed primary education
Description	The indicator depicts the ultimate goal of the CCT program to ensure that children who are enrolled in the WeT program are actually completing primary school education. It counts all ever enrolled children in WeT program (gender disaggregated) who completed and graduated from primary school.
Data source/ Agency	MIS report on WeT children completing grade 5. Payment data to confirm families enrolled



Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	The condition will be met when a WeT child completes grade 5 and is recorded as graduated in the school register. This will be verified through an MIS report based on admin data in an agreed format.

DLI 12	Number of flood emergency affected families from the bottom two quintiles, identified and provided support using the updated National Socio Economic Registry
Description	The indicator will test the enhancement of the NSER dynamic update mechanism during the flood emergency response. It will demonstrate the effectiveness of the updated NSER data as the sole household welfare based targeting mechanism to identify beneficiary families.
Data source/ Agency	Admin data, MIS report, Payment record
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	DLI will be achieved when MIS provides and verifies the admin data on number of unique flood affected beneficiaries who have been identified from the updated NSER and paid the emergency cash transfer benefit. This report will also be accompanied by the certification of PSPs for delivery of benefit to at least same number of flood affected beneficiaries.

DLI 13	The Benefit Adjustment Committee adopts a CPI-based indexation mechanism that sets the floor of annual increases to the Kafaalat cash transfer benefits
Description	Through this indicator, the committee notified by Finance Division on May 26, 2021 for benefit adjustment of cash transfers, defines an indexation mechanism - based on changes in the consumer price index (CPI) - which sets the minimum increase in annual adjustment of the Kafaalat cash transfer benefit amount, to reflect changes in the purchasing power of the targeted population of beneficiaries.
Data source/ Agency	Benefit Adjustment Committee's notification announcing adoption of annual indexation mechanism linked to CPI/Ministry of Finance



Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	This DLI will be achieved when the Benefit Adjustment Committee (notified through Finance Division's notification of May 26, 2021) approves the CPI-based indexation mechanism for annual Kafaalat benefit adjustment.

DLI 14	The first three annual adjustments using the new CPI-based indexation formula as a minimum increase to the Kafaalat program amount are implemented
Description	This DLI supports the effective implementation of the new CPI-based indexation formula over the first three fiscal years after its adoption. \$30 million will be disbursed each year the Kafaalat cash transfer amount is increased by at least the amount determined by the new CPI-based formula.
Data source/ Agency	Benefit Adjustment Committee's notification announcing adjustment in BISP benefits and transfers of the amount in the next payment cycle / Ministry of Finance & BISP
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	This DLI will be disbursed in a series of three annual tranches, \$30 million each year, when BISP makes the first quarterly disbursement in accordance with the new CPI-based indexation formula. Evidence will come from BISP's Administrative data as well as the report of the payment service provider--both should reflect actual implementation of the payment in the subsequent payment cycle. The year specific DLIs are not rollable to subsequent years.

DLI 15	The Benefit Adjustment committee increases the Kafaalat cash amount (on top of CPI-based increase) to bring the average eligible families benefit to 15% of the targeted families' average consumption
Description	Through this indicator, the benefit adjustment committee may make additional adjustments beyond the agreed CPI-based increases per DLI#14, to progressively bring the overall average benefit amount of the targeted population (possibly including in this average other Conditional Cash Transfer amounts certain families are receiving), to around 15% of the



	targeted families' average consumption. This will be a scalable DLI with a sliding scale that rewards for intermediate adjustments between the baseline of ~11% and the target of 15%. Each year, the amount disbursed under this DLI will support the increases in average benefits' amounts proportionally to how much they are getting closer to the target of 15% average consumption of the beneficiary population
Data source/ Agency	Benefit Adjustment Committee's notification announcing adjustment in BISP benefits and transfers of the amount in the next payment cycle/ Ministry of Finance, BISP
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	The achievement of this DLI will be assessed through comparison of the weighted average of benefit amounts of cash transfers that eligible families receive, with the estimated average annual consumption of the targeted population. This comparison will assess where the average benefit amount stands between the 11% baseline and the 15% target. BISP's administrative data and the report of the payment service provider, potentially combined with other CCT programs' amounts, will show the actual amount disbursed per household, on average. This will be a floating and scalable DLI: the annual disbursement linked to this DLI will be proportional to how close the average benefits amount stands compared to the target (example: if it stands at 12% of the average consumption of the beneficiary population after one year, 25% of the gap between 11% and the 15% target will have been reached, and 25% x \$40 million = \$10 million, will be disbursed. Consumption estimates will be calculated through HIES and in years when HIES is not available, through estimation models agreed with the Association. Formula for weighted average of cash transfer benefits received by a family will also be agreed with the Association.

DLI 16	Districts where recertification is initiated per the BISP Board-approved and revised recertification Protocols
Description	The indicator will establish adoption of the recertification protocol by the BISP Board and its district-wise application/coverage for cash transfer programs. Selection will be prioritized based on most needy Districts
Data source/ Agency	Minutes of the BISP Board approving the Recertification Protocol document/BISP



Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	The DLI stands achieved when a revised recertification protocol acceptable to the Association is approved by the BISP Board and the operational review verifies actual application of the recertification protocols in those Districts through enrolment. The criteria for needy districts will be agreed upon in consultation with the Association.

DLI 17	Union Councils where at least one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint is functional, starting from priority Districts with lowest coverage
Description	The indicator will extend the outreach of NSER update facility from Tehsil to Union Council level. The indicator will also ensure closer engagement of staff with potential population to be included in the NSER. Selection will be prioritized based on most needy union councils
Data source/ Agency	Operational Review Report providing information on functional touchpoints/BISP
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	The DLI will be considered as achieved when the Operations Review (OR) firm confirms the Districts where at least one exclusive mobile MELA touchpoint is functional and is enrolling/updating households per the dynamic update cycle. The criteria for prioritization of Districts will be agreed in consultation with the Association

DLI 18	Develop and operationalize a cloud-based data-sharing service that facilitates software and infrastructure support to programs
Description	The indicator will help develop an efficient and seamless interface for linkup of NSER with programs that intend to utilize it for targeting purposes. Through a cloud-based data-sharing mechanism, the costs and time for engagement is expected to be reduced considerably.
Data source/ Agency	Proof of concept review and testing report for actual enrollment/ BISP



Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	The DLI will stand achieved when BISP has tested out the cloud-based data sharing service on one of its own programs. Alternately, if an external program is being implemented through the cloud based service. This proof of concept will be reviewed and verified by a third party expert and a report will be submitted.

DLI 19	Programs external to BISP utilizing the complete cloud-based data-sharing service developed under DLI#18
Description	This indicator will ensure utilization of the cloud-based infrastructure by at least two programs that are external to BISP.
Data source/ Agency	Administrative data of new programs, verification report / BISP
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	DLI will stand achieved, when a third party expert will verify the actual administration of external programs through the cloud-based mechanism.

DLI 20	BISP Board regulations are revised to include one senior representative nominated by each of the Provincial governments as member of the BISP Board
Description	This indicator will bring official provincial representation on the BISP board by allowing one representative from each of the provinces to be a member.
Data source/ Agency	Approved minutes of the BISP Board approving the revised regulations/ BISP
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	DLI will be achieved when the BISP Board has approved the revised Regulations of the BISP Management Board allocating membership of the board to all provinces. This will be verified through minutes of the respective Board meeting and the



	review of the revised BISP Board regulations.
DLI 21	Eligible but un-enrolled Kafaalat beneficiaries identified in the NSER, are enrolled in the program and have received at least one quarterly payment
Description	Through this indicator, all eligible Kafaalat beneficiaries in the NSER who are currently not enrolled are allowed to enroll into the program and receive benefits.
Data source/ Agency	Administrative data, Operations review report/ BISP
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	This DLI will stand achieved when the Operations Review firm confirms reinitiation of the enrollment process and the BISP MIS and Bank provides details of payments to newly enrolled beneficiaries. The DLI is scalable where \$10 million will be disbursed on enrollment and first quarterly payment to first 200,000 currently eligible beneficiaries and another \$10 million for the enrollment and payment to additional 150,000 eligible beneficiaries. DLI cannot be rolled over to subsequent years and has to be achieved before recertification is processed.
DLI 22	Federal cabinet restricts new CCTs in provinces; Federal and Provincial cabinets approve cash-based social protection frameworks and adopt NSER as the base for targeting and clarify roles and mandates
Description	Through this (scalable) DLI, Federal and Provincial cabinets adopt mutually-consistent medium-term frameworks for cash transfer programs based Social Protection (SP) systems whereas: (a) the Federal Government restricts the introduction of new federal Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs in provinces where the capacity to develop such programs already exists through their Provincial Social Protection Authorities; (b) the National Socio-Economic Registry is adopted as the core database to inform household-level welfare-based targeting of such support programs, while allowing the flexibility for provinces to augment the NSER with their own databases and filters for the purpose of targeting their provincial programs according to their priorities; (c) agree on respective roles and responsibilities between the Federal and Provincial governments, including the resolution of current overlaps between CCT programs. Disbursement against achievements in



	<p>this DLI will be scalable, whereas \$20 million will be disbursed when each of the cabinets of the Federal Government, Punjab Government and Sindh Government will have adopted the said frameworks; and, \$10 million when each of the Governments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan will have adopted them.</p>
Data source/ Agency	Federal & Provincial Cabinet Secretariats' Minutes of Cabinet Meeting endorsing the framework/ Ministry of Finance
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	This DLI will stand achieved when federal and provincial cabinets approve their respective frameworks, covering at least the requirements defined under the DLI. This will be evidenced through minutes of the respective cabinet meetings approving their framework, and official communication of the frameworks

DLI 23	Federal and Provincial Cabinets of Punjab & Sindh have endorsed phased, time-bound and costed action plans to progressively shift responsibility of H&N CCTs to the Punjab and Sindh SP Authorities
Description	Through this indicator, Provincial Government Cabinets of Punjab and Sindh approve a phased, time-bound and costed action plan also endorsed by the Federal Government's Cabinet, to progressively shift operational and financial responsibility of health and nutrition conditional cash transfer programs to the Punjab and Sindh Social Protection Authorities. This is a scalable DLI whereas \$10 million will be disbursed when each provincial cabinet will have approved the said plan (that is consistent with the plan approved by the Federal Cabinet)
Data source/ Agency	Federal & Provincial Cabinet Secretariats' Minutes of Cabinet Meeting endorsing the action plan/ Ministry of Finance
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	This DLI will stand achieved when the provincial cabinets of Punjab and Sindh approve a phased, time bound and costed action plan duly endorsed by the federal cabinet to progressively shift operational and financial responsibility of health and nutrition conditional cash transfer programs to the Punjab and Sindh Social Protection Authorities. This will be evidenced by the respective cabinets' minutes reflecting the adoption of such plans, and the official communication of the plans to the Association. \$10 million will be disbursed against each of the provincial cabinet's approved plan after its endorsement by



	the Federal Cabinet.
DLI 24	The action plan(s) under DLI#23 have been implemented in a total of four Districts between Sindh and/or Punjab; where the provision of H&N CCT has been fully transferred as provincial responsibility
Description	This indicator ensures implementation of approved/endorsed action plan under DLI #23 in a total of four Districts of Punjab and/or Sindh. This is a scalable DLI whereas \$10 million can be disbursed for each District where the transfer has been fully implemented. Selection of transition Districts will be prioritized based on most needy ones.
Data source/ Agency	Operations Review firms report confirming transition of Districts/ BISP, Ministry of Finance
Verification Entity	Independent Verification Agency
Procedure	This DLI will stand achieved when the Operations Review firm confirms implementation of the agreed plans in four Districts and also confirms initiation of enrollment by the respective provincial H&N CCT programs. The criteria for prioritization of the Districts for transition will be defined in consultation with the Association



ANNEX 1: INTEGRATED RISK ASSESSMENT

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● Substantial	● High
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Low	● Substantial
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Low
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Low	● Low
Fiduciary	● Moderate	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● Moderate	● Moderate
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Other		
Overall	● Moderate	● Moderate



ANNEX 5: MODIFIED PROGRAM ACTION PLAN

Action Description	Source	DLI#	Responsibility	Timing		Completion Measurement	Action
Reporting on the compliance of the Bank ACG.	Fiduciary Systems		BISP	Recurrent	Yearly	Annual reporting by the BISP to the Bank	No Change
Update of Social Mobilization policy and stakeholder consultations.	Environmental and Social Systems		BISP	Other	6 - 9 months of program implementation	Policy ratified; proceeds of consultations	No Change
GRM improvement and implementation	Environmental and Social Systems		BISP	Recurrent	Semi-Annually	GRM document, appointment of E&S specialists and semi-annual reports on GRM implementation	No Change
Training on E-waste	Environmental and Social Systems		BISP, EPAs	Other	6 - 9 months of program implementation	Proceedings of trainings	No Change
Approval of design and Implementation Plan for multi-entry, localized, access (MELA) system by BISP board	Technical		BISP	Due Date	30-Jun-2022	Approved Minutes of the Board, Design document & implementation plan for MELA	No Change
Approval of protocols for updating socioeconomic scoring algorithm by the Board	Technical		BISP	Due Date	30-Jun-2023	Approved Minutes of the Board. Protocol document	No Change
Approval of operational design and the implementation plan for the hybrid social protection scheme by BISP Board	Technical		BISP	Due Date	30-Jun-2022	Approved Minutes of the Board, Design document for hybrid SP program	No Change



Approval of an evidence-based strategy for a possible scaled up hybrid SP program by BISP Board	Technical		BISP	Due Date	28-Jun-2024	Approved Minutes of the Board, Strategy paper for hybrid SP program	No Change
Electronic File Management System Implemented	Fiduciary Systems		BISP	Due Date	28-Jun-2024	Filing system will be operational and fiduciary record accessed electronically	No Change
Use of World Bank sanctions and debarment list of firms and individuals for the Program	Fiduciary Systems		BISP	Recurrent	Semi-Annually	BISP to ensure that the World Bank's debarment or suspended list is checked to ensure that debarred individuals and firms are prevented to bid for or benefit from contracts under the operation.	New
Board's approval of revised data sharing protocols incorporating a section to reflect recommendations of the data sharing protocols review referred to under Part 2(a)(i) of the Project [related to security, privacy and protection of personal data]	Technical		BISP	Due Date	23-Jun-2022	Data protocols approved by the board	No Change
Finalize reconfiguration of its accounting software to allow automatic generation of accrual based reports	Fiduciary Systems		BISP	Due Date	30-Jun-2025	Functional accounting system that can generate interim reports based on accrual based accounting. Draft interim reports prepared	New



Secure necessary approvals from the government to maintain its accounting system on accrual basis without cash-basis accounting system running in parallel	Fiduciary Systems		BISP	Due Date	02-Mar-2026	Government's notification that allows BISP to maintain a singular accounting system on accrual-basis.	New
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