Stakeholder Engagement Plan

WWF- Recharge Pakistan

Project Management Unit

February 2026

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Introduction

Background to the project and areas:

The Recharge Pakistan Project, launched in July 2024, is being implemented in areas of the Indus River basin, including Dera Ismail (D.I.) Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Manchar in Sindh, and Chakar Lehri in Balochistan. These locations were identified through a three-phase screening process during the development of the Concept Note. The phases included: a) Assessments using biophysical, socio-economic, and ecological data. b) Risk and opportunity evaluations based on spatial maps of hazards, vulnerability, exposure, and technical feasibility. c) Suitability analyses focused on respective ecosystems. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and green infrastructure intervention sites were selected within the project areas based on EbA/NbS archetypes. These archetypes, developed in consultation with stakeholders, incorporated clear climate objectives, co-benefits, and components for preferred intervention types, tailored to each selected site.

Project Objectives and components:

The proposed project aims to support the GCF's adaptation objective of fostering climate-resilient sustainable development by promoting a transition to integrated flood and water resource management in Pakistan. This transition will be achieved by enhancing floodwater and hill torrent management through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and green infrastructure solutions, integrating these approaches into policy and planning to encourage their widespread adoption, and improving water management to strengthen the climate resilience of Pakistan's most vulnerable rural communities.

Recharge Pakistan is composed of three technical components, which are:

- Component 1: Proofs of concept for EbA and green infrastructure interventions as efficient and effective solutions for flood and drought risk reduction in Pakistan
- Component 2: Enabling a paradigm shift towards EbA and green infrastructure in Pakistan
- Component 3: Enhanced community resilience and adoption of EbA and green infrastructure interventions in Pakistan's Indus Basin.

Objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP):

The objective of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to provide guidelines and instructions on stakeholder engagement to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. This document includes a summary of engagement activities conducted so far and outlines a list of stakeholders to be involved throughout the project. It details their roles, relevance to the project, and the frequency of engagement required.

Regulations and Requirements:

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan outlined here is designed to ensure the meaningful and inclusive participation of all stakeholders throughout the project's design, planning, implementation, and closure. It aligns with international guidelines set by the GCF, the accredited entity WWF-US, WWF Pakistan, and national legislation on participation and consultation. This approach prioritizes transparency, inclusion, accountability, integrity, and active involvement of all parties impacted by or influencing the project. Key requirements and policies governing this plan are summarized below. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) mandates initiating stakeholder consultations

early in the project design phase and establishing mechanisms for effective communication with affected stakeholders. These mechanisms must be accessible and understandable to diverse groups, including marginalized or vulnerable populations.

WWF-US (AE) requirements:

WWF has developed and adopted a comprehensive Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) to ensure consistent and comprehensive application of safeguards across all projects supported and implemented throughout the WWF Network[1]. To comply with WWF's ESSF, the project is following the policies, standards, guidelines and procedures detailed in the Environmental and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP)[2]. Specifically, relevant for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement and the associated Procedures for Implementation of the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement[3].

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) mandates that all WWF-supported projects engage in consultation and dialogue with potential stakeholders and transparently disclose project-related information. Additionally, the framework requires the establishment of a grievance mechanism to enable stakeholders to voice concerns and receive timely responses.

Government of Pakistan laws and regulations:

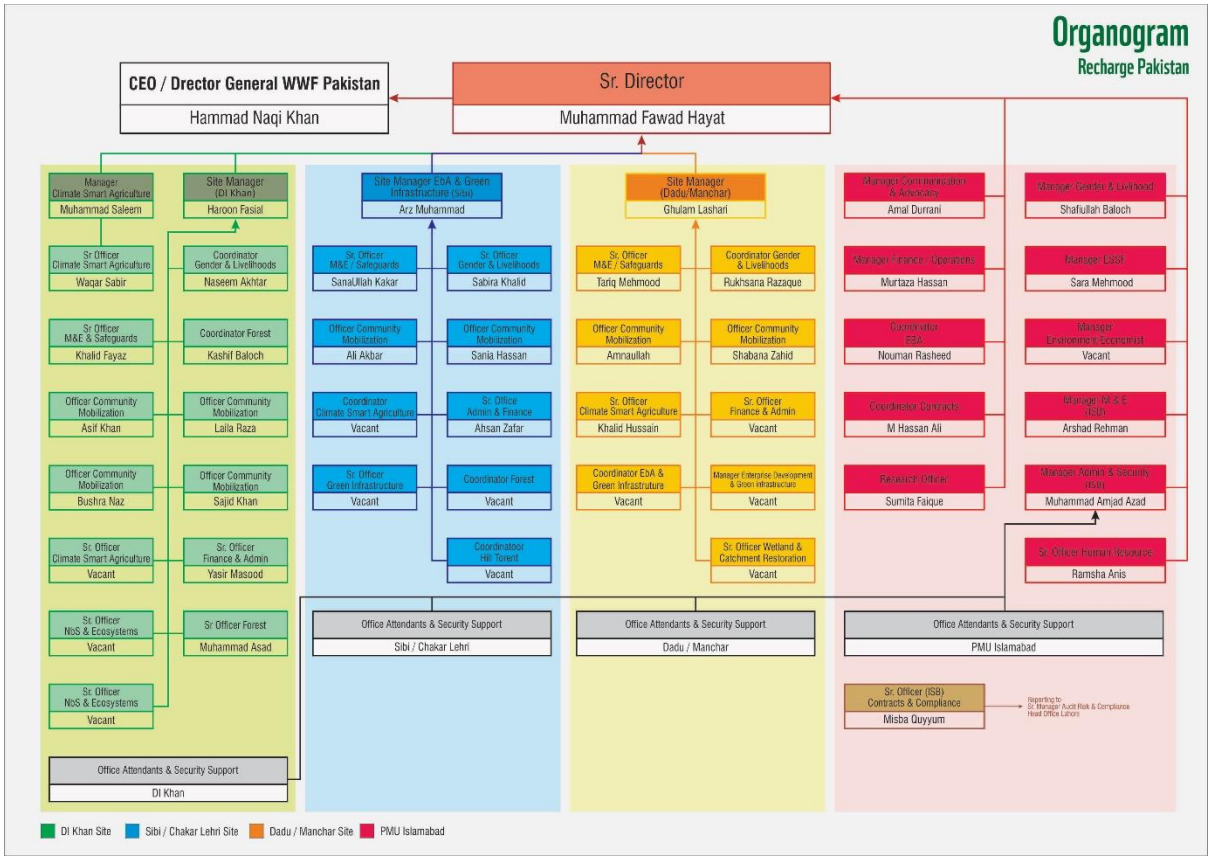
As per Article 19A 'Right to information' of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law. In addition, as per the provincial laws on Environmental Protection, all environmental assessment impacts need to be presented before a public hearing for input on review by the affected peoples.

WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement:

The WWF GCF Agency mandates that all GCF projects adhere to both GCF and WWF standards on Stakeholder Engagement, including the WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement and its associated implementation procedures. Stakeholder engagement, encompassing various activities and interactions with stakeholders throughout the project cycle, is a fundamental component of effective project management. The WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement requires the Executing Entity to create site specific Stakeholder Engagement plans that engage stakeholders throughout the life of the project; communicate significant changes to project stakeholders and consult on potential risks and impacts; establish a grievance redress mechanism and register and respond to grievances throughout project execution, and; disseminate information in a way that is relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful, and easily accessible. In the case of Recharge Pakistan, the site-specific SEPs will closely align with the Social Mobilization Plan model adopted by WWF Pakistan, as detailed in Appendix 6 of Annex 6, as these Plans go above and beyond the requirements of a usual SEP. The Standard on Stakeholder Engagement promotes an inclusive process to support the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that help to identify and manage risks, and which encourage positive outcomes for stakeholders and project activities.

[1] 1https://wwf.panda.org/our_work/people/people_and_conservation/wwf_social_policies/
[2] https://wwf.panda.org/discover/people_and_conservation/?351401
[3] https://wwfgeftracks.com/sites/default/files/2019

Overview of Governance Structure for Recharge Pakistan project



Implementation Arrangements:

Project Management Unit:

WWF-Pakistan (EE) has established the Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Federal Capital, Islamabad under the leadership of Senior Director-a full-time staff member of WWF-Pakistan. The PMU is responsible for overall project management and planning, providing support to the execution of day-to-day activities, coordinating with the national government and project partners, coordination with the AE, direct supervision of contracted project activities, and coordinating project execution across four provinces. The PMU is also responsible for reporting on the application of resources and results achieved, preparing management reports including annual reports and any proposals for the adaptive management of the project, promoting inter-institutional linkages and coordination with national initiatives, and disseminating project results.

The key staff in the PMU includes a: i) Senior Director; ii) Administration & Security Manager, iii) Operations & Finance Manager; iv) M&E Manager; v) Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) Manager; vi) Gender Manager; vii) Coordinator EbA; viii) Coordinator Contracts; ix) Senior HR Officer; x) Senior Officer Contracts & Compliance; xi) Research Officer & 5 support team members including 3 drivers, 1 security guard and 1 office attendant.

The Senior Director is a full-time staff member on the project, responsible to facilitate engagements with high-level government staff where appropriate and necessary during project execution the daily implementation and management of the project. This includes ensuring that the project achieves the targets set out in the Logical Framework (Section E) to the required quality standards, and within the specified time and budget allocations. In line with this mandate, the Senior Director: i) reports directly

to the Director General WWF Pakistan; ii) manages the project in accordance with the specified workplans and allocated budget; iii) ensures that all project interventions are implemented according to GCF and WWF rules, policies and standards; iv) works closely with national and local authorities to ensure that the project is managed effectively and that the needs of all beneficiary groups are considered; v) oversees the efficient and effective information- and knowledge-transfer to relevant project partners; vi) oversees the development of annual work plans and budgets; vii) communicates project progress updates to the PSC at biannual PSC meetings, including recommendations from the POCs on project implementation;

The Senior Director holds the role until the project is completed, including the submission of the final evaluation report and any other required documentation to WWF US (AE). Reporting directly to the Senior Director, the Operations and Finance Manager is responsible for: i) providing financial support to the PMU; ii) preparing reports on disbursement procedures and projected funding needs during the implementation phase; and iii) ensuring that all project-related activities comply with WWF and GCF rules, policies, and standards. Additionally, the Operations Manager oversees financial transactions for project activities, ensuring their implementation aligns with the established project workplan and national priorities.

Site Implementation Unit-SIU:

Site Implementation Units (SIUs) are based at field offices in the following locations: i) DI Khan Watershed (this office is covering the DI Khan and Ramak Watershed project areas); ii) Chakar Lehri Watershed; and iii) Manchar Lake Watershed. SIUs are necessary for the successful implementation of project activities as the three target provinces under the project cover large areas with difficult terrain and road networks. These offices host full-time WWF-Pakistan staff who are reporting directly to the Senior Director PMU. The field office staff are responsible for on-the-ground implementation of project activities and supervising the service providers responsible for executing specific project activities. The SIUs also provide technical support to the CBOs located in the project areas and on-the-ground support to project ESS/M&E, gender, social mobilization and staff for climate smart agriculture and EbA interventions to collect data for project reporting and ensure the timely execution of project activities against the project workplan.

These SIUs will coordinate the implementation of project activities under Components 1, 2 and 3 guided by the Provincial Oversight Committees (POCs). The Site Managers will be responsible for: i) managing the Site Implementation Units (SIUs), coordinating with provincial line agencies, and managing key service providers on the implementation of project activities; ii) undertaking monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project activities and developing knowledge products to share lessons learned via the PMU and project partners

Phases of the Stakeholder Engagement Process for Recharge Pakistan:

Concept Note & Preparation Phase:

During the concept note development phase, WWF-Pakistan held numerous consultations with provincial and national stakeholders. The Ministry of Water Resources (along with its Federal Flood Commission, and Provincial Irrigation Departments) the Ministry of Climate Change, and the Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms were integral in defining proposed interventions, potential sites, implementation strategy, and co-financing options.

National consultative sessions were held with representation from all relevant federal and provincial entities to discuss potential sites, selection criteria, and alignment with government projects. These sessions reinforced and validated the national need for a project of this nature. The discussions also highlighted the importance of managing hill torrents, leading to the inclusion of additional vulnerable sites. Furthermore, multi-stakeholder sessions and meetings were conducted with organizations such as the Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Flood Commission, Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources, Ministry of Climate Change (GCF NDA), and Provincial Irrigation, Forest, Wildlife, Fisheries, Environment, and Disaster Management Authorities. These meetings aimed to: a) refine the project design; b) define roles and responsibilities within the proposed project; and c) secure formal commitments of support. Letters of Support were obtained from all relevant national and provincial government agencies to endorse the project.

During Pre-feasibility phase:

The detailed assessments were designed to gather firsthand information from stakeholders to evaluate the climate impacts in their project areas, prioritize areas of intervention (AOIs), and identify potential interventions to protect vulnerable communities and regions. Between July and September 2021, a series of stakeholder consultative workshops were held at provincial headquarters and the federal capital to gather insights on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) solutions from relevant and knowledgeable stakeholders. The key outcomes of these multi-stakeholder consultations included:
i) All sites within the project areas are significantly impacted by climate change, necessitating immediate implementation of interventions, whether nature-based solutions (NbS)/EbA or structural measures integrated with EbA options.
ii) The proposed inventory of NbS/EbA interventions is suitable for the project areas and requires testing and evaluation through hydrological and hydrodynamic modeling.
iii) Stakeholders expressed strong interest in the design, implementation, and replication of the proposed EbA interventions across Pakistan.

Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility Stage:

WWF-Pakistan engaged Watersprint to conduct the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies. As part of the process, the consultant initially prepared an Inception Report, outlining a strategy for streamlining stakeholder engagement. This included creating a tool for stakeholder and institutional mapping in the project areas. Watersprint also categorized the project stakeholders into four (4) groups, which are:

Definition	
Key actor	Key actors are stakeholders who are able to use their skills, knowledge or position of power to significantly influence a project
Veto player	Key stakeholders who are able to veto the project
Primary actor	Primary actors are those actors who are directly affected by the project, either as designated beneficiaries, or because they stand to gain – or lose – power and privilege, or because they are negatively affected by the project in some other way, for instance if they have to be resettled
Secondary actor	Secondary actors are stakeholders whose involvement in the project is only in direct or temporary, as is the case for instance with intermediary service organisations

Source: Inception Report

Project Implementation Stage:

During implementation, stakeholders play a crucial role in providing feedback on what is functioning well and what requires improvement. In the project implementation stage, consultations have been started and will be carried out with all types of proposed stakeholders. In this phase, the emphasis will be on disseminating information on how project activities are proceeding, getting feedback on impacts, and consultations on how activities can be carried out such that any negative effects (if any) are mitigated.

Post Implementation Stage: At this stage the emphasis will be on understanding whether the project has achieved its objectives or not. Post implementation stage will comprise of the project completion report to be prepared by PMU-RP. During this process, the focus and scope of the SEP will be evaluated to assess that PMU has addressed external changes and adhered to its strategy.

Assessing GBV/SEAH Risks

Stakeholder Engagement:

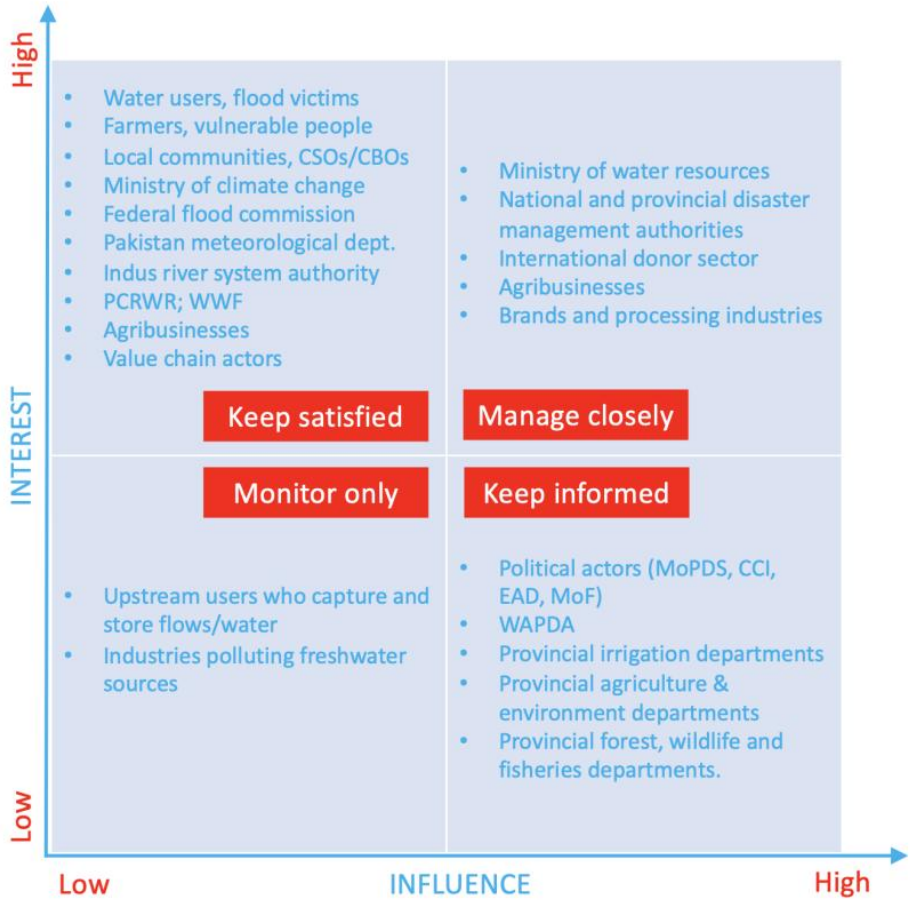
Under WWF's Standard on Stakeholder Engagement, all projects are required to develop a gender-responsive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which will be implemented, monitored, and adapted as necessary throughout the project's duration. If GBV/SEAH risks are identified as potential concerns due to project activities, the SEP must include specific measures to address these risks in consultations. It is crucial that "at-risk groups" are prioritized, enabling the project team to understand existing GBV/SEAH risks and community trends. Consultations, as per the standard, should be inclusive, ongoing, and not limited to the project preparation phase. For instance, focus group meetings are essential, as women may be reluctant to speak in mixed-gender settings regarding GBV/SEAH issues. Cultural sensitivities must also be considered. Stakeholder consultations should avoid directly asking about individual GBV/SEAH experiences. Recognizing the gender and social dynamics within a community that may hinder participation, it is essential to create spaces where women, men, and youth affected by the project can engage in consultations. Stakeholders should be fully informed, at a minimum, of:

- The purpose, nature and scale of the project.
- The duration of the proposed project activities.
- Potential risks and impacts on local communities, and especially those related to GBV/SEAH.
- The proposed stakeholder engagement process and how stakeholders can provide feedback on the project.
- The channels available to lodge complaints through the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and how they will be addressed. Project teams are advised to consult local CBOs/NGOs or women's groups or other project partners that would help identify GBV/SEAH risks and trends within a community and also to map any services available for responding to GBV/SEAH incidents.

During the prefeasibility phase, a diverse range of factual insights from all actors — public sector, private sector, civil society organizations, communities, victims of climate-related disasters and academia – was obtained. This approach supported the consultants in informing planning processes especially regarding selection of potential sites and NbS-interventions in align with the GCF climate rationale and to develop community-based resilience to the climate change in project areas.

These consultations became the baseline of future deliberations with the relevant, influential and interested stakeholders, while keeping updated and/or satisfied those specific stakeholders who are less influential but highly interested (i.e., the direct beneficiaries) in the project interventions

Project Stakeholders: Influence and Impact:



Source: Pre-feasibility Report, WaterSprint

National/ Provincial Level Meetings Conducted for Administrative and Project Support

To initiate the Recharge Project and secure the support of key stakeholders, the following stakeholder engagement activities were conducted:

- Thorough consultations and meetings were held with the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and the Environmental Commission (EC) to align the project with national environmental policies and strategies.
- A meeting was organized with the Federal Flood Commission to discuss coordination and collaboration on flood management efforts within the project.

- A meeting was held with the Sindh Irrigation Department in November 2024 to discuss the operational modalities and the funds flow mechanism, ensuring smooth implementation in the Sindh province.
- A meeting was conducted with the Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) in November 2024 to discuss the operationalization of the project in KP and to officially notify the Point of Contact (POC). The notification of POC has been issued and modalities for contract agreements are being explored by the PMU and POC both.
- A meeting was held with the KP Planning and Development Department in December 2024 to review operational modalities and the funds flow mechanism for the KP region.
- Meetings were conducted with the Deputy Commissioners of the project sites between November and December 2024 to ensure local-level coordination and gain support for the project's implementation at the site level.

Provincial Level Stakeholders' Consultations/engagements by (SIUs) Oct-Dec,2024

S No.	Name of Stakeholder	category	No. of meetings	District/s	Purpose of the meeting
1	Irrigation Department Officials	Government	04	D.I. Khan, Dadu, Jhal Magsi	Recharge Pakistan (RP) Project introduction Development of understanding on scope of work of the department and RP project and; Development of working relations
2	Forest Department	Government	07	D.I. Khan and Jhal Magsi	
3	Wildlife Department	Government	01	Jhal Magsi	
4	Agriculture Department (Extension, Research, Model Farm etc.)	Government	09	D.I. Khan, Dadu, Jhal Magsi	
5	Agriculture University D.I.Khan	Government	01	D.I. Khan	
6	Social Welfare Department	Government	03	Dadu, Jhal Magsi	
7	Fisheries	Government	01	Dadu	
8	Livestock	Government	01	Dadu	
9	Commissioner (Divisional Administration)	Government	01	D.I. Khan	Recharge Pakistan (RP) Project introduction. Seek administration support to implement project activities smoothly.
10	Deputy Commissioner (District Administration)	Government	01	D.I. Khan	
11	Assistant Commissioner (Tehsil Administration)	Government	04	D.I. Khan	
12	Special Secretary /Acting Secretary Irrigation Sindh	Government	01	Dadu	Recharge Pakistan (RP) Project introduction; Development of understanding on scope of work of the department and RP
13	Deputy Director P&D M&E Sindh	Government	01	Dadu	
14	Section Officer Home Department Sindh	Government	01	Dadu	

15	PS to Secretary Agriculture Sindh	Government	01	Dadu	project and; Seek relevant Government top management support to implement project activities smoothly.
16	BRSP	NGO	01	Jhal Magsi	Recharge Pakistan (RP) Project introduction; Synergies development, identification of potential CBOs in RP project areas.
17	Sahara	NGO	01	D.I. Khan	
18	International Rescue Committee	NGO	01	Jhal Magsi	

Outcome of stakeholder consultation with National & Provincial Line departments:

Stakeholder consultations in D.I. Khan involved several meetings with the Forest, Irrigation, and Agriculture Departments, yielding positive outcomes for the project. The Forest Department is working closely with the SIU team to identify areas for afforestation activities. Additionally, the Agriculture Department is in the process of identifying suitable locations for the establishment of farmer field schools and implementing climate-smart agriculture interventions

Similarly, in Districts Dadu and Jhal Magsi, SIU managers conducted consultation meetings to engage local stakeholders and ensure their support for the smooth implementation of project interventions within their respective domains.

Community Consultations:

To establish a timely, transparent, and efficient GRM (Grievance Redress Mechanism) under RP, a series of Focus Group Discussions with communities of three project sites was planned. The objective to conduct these FGDs was to get the feedback on preferred channels by the communities so that the communities who are going to be project beneficiaries are not only engaged for the project interventions but their concerns and suggestions are also addressed in timely and transparent manner. In total, 22 FGDs were planned across three regions: Dadu, D I Khan, and Chakkar Lehri. All the planned FGDs were successfully conducted. In Dadu, 6 FGDs were held in 4 villages, with 65 participants (34 males and 31 females). In D I Khan, 10 FGDs took place in 9 villages, with a total of 125 participants (67 males and 58 females). In Chakkar Lehri, 6 FGDs were organized in 3 villages, engaging 60 participants (34 males and 26 females). Overall, the project reached a total of 250 participants across 16 villages, with 135 males and 115 females taking part in the FGDs.

Table:1 Site wise no of FGDs and participants

s.no	SIU	Total FGDs Planned	FGDs conducted	No of Villages	No of Participants

					M	F	Total
1	Dadu	6	6	4	34	31	65
2	D I Khan	10	10	9	67	58	125
3	Chakkar Lehri	6	6	3	34	26	60
	Grand Total	**22**	**22**	**16**	**135**	**115**	**250**

Findings of community consultations:

- **Communication Channels for Grievances by Women were** community meetings, consultations, and community Interactions followed by use of mobile numbers and WhatsApp. Setting up accessible complaint boxes for anonymity, and include women in formal decision-making bodies like parent-teacher councils was also recommended
- **Communication Channels for Grievances by Men were d**igital tools through use of WhatsApp, mobile numbers, and social media platforms followed by direct Interactions through face-to-face communication and engaging with elders or community meetings. Formal Channels through setting up office walk-ins and complaint boxes to provide structured, formal avenues for grievance submission and follow-up was recommended.

Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Plan under RP:

Executing Entity			
Stakeholder Group	**Interests and Influence / Relevant to the Project**	**Proposed Role in the Project**	**Engagement Strategy**
Recharge Pakistan Entity	The project will be executed by one Executing Entity (EE), WWF-Pakistan, a private independent organization under the international WWF Network. The EE will be responsible for project execution, including the management of grantees, recipients of goods or services, and procured parties and their activities, and reporting to the AE.	WWF-Pakistan will be responsible for the execution of project Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.1, managing all procured parties and their activities, reporting to the AE, and ensuring optimal alignment of the project with the GoP's policies and ministerial contributions to achieve the Project Outcomes and Fund-level impacts, as described in Section B.3. WWF-Pakistan will hold GCF Proceeds, in a new and separate dollar (USD) denominated account. As an EE, WWF-Pakistan will enter into a subsidiary agreement with WWF-US (as the AE), grant agreements with each grantee, consulting agreements with private sector service providers, and cooperative agreements with each recipient of goods or services, such as technical assistance for the project activities, retaining responsibility for any delegated authority over financial management and procurement. As part of the AE's due diligence, WWF-US assessed WWF-Pakistan's capacity to execute the project (see Annex 9 for details). This assessment determined WWF-Pakistan to be capable of applying WWF-US and GCF standards and policies in the execution of the project.	Project Steering Committee
National Level Stakeholders **Government of Pakistan**			

Ministry of Planning, Development, and Special Initiatives (MoPDS)	This stakeholder is relevant for the execution of Component 1 and 2, specifically Sub-activity 2.1.2.1, and 2.1.2.2.	Consultations and feedback, along with obtaining approvals for activities under Component 1 and 2	The Senior Director (PMU) is responsible for engagement with MoPDS in collaboration with the MoCC. Engagement will take place on an annual basis, specifically in the beginning of each financial year. However, where deemed necessary, the Senior Director (PMU) may reach out to the MoPDS. A focal point within the MoPDS needs to be identified so that ad-hoc engagement can take place.
Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC)	**Ministry of Climate Change** (MoCC) (the GCF NDA for Pakistan. It holds the national mandate for climate change, environment, and Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including UNFCCC and NDC commitments),	• Chair of Project Steering Committee. • National Working Group of relevant experts will be formed within MoCC to validate EbA and GI procedures and their integration in national policies	As and when required • Frequent meetings once the project interventions will start implementing. • Bi-Annual
Ministry of Water Resources' (MoWR) Federal Flood Commission (FFC)	A national level ministry, which has authority over flood and water resources management in Pakistan	The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and its Federal Flood Commission (FFC) support the Recharge Pakistan Project by shaping policies and regulations for effective flood and water management. As part of the National Working Group, they help integrate Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and green infrastructure into key national and provincial policies to enhance climate	At the stage of Activity 2.1.1, 2.1.2,2.2.1 and 2.3.1

		resilience and mitigate flood and drought impacts. **The FFC, an Executive Department under MoWR, is mandated to address the problem of flooding in Pakistan, with the Provincial Irrigation Departments having the authority on-the-ground to enforce the National Water Policy through its Implementation Framework.**	
Economic Affairs Division (EAD)	EAD provides NGOs and charitable organizations with permission to work in Pakistan. WWF-Pakistan is required to provide updates on new projects, and progress updates on existing projects to the EAD on a bi-annual basis.	Need to be kept in the loop.	The Senior Director (PMU) is responsible for engagement with this stakeholder. Engagement will take place on -annual basis.
Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)	Provide long-term (past) time series of precipitation for the assessment of frequency and return periods of flash floods in the project areas.	Access to data, consultative sessions.	Engagement as and when required
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	This stakeholder is relevant for the execution of Component 1, 2 and 3.	Feedback and consultations.	Biannual and ad-hoc Engagement. Responsibility of the Senior Director (PMU) in collaboration with the MoCC.
Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)	PCRWR promotes and disseminates new knowledge regarding adaptation to climate change. Is relevant to Component 2.	PCRWR will provide data and be seminal / pivotal in the consultations and feedback sessions for the execution of Component 2.	Engagement to be led by MoCC, Senior Director (PMU) to coordinate.
PROVINCIAL LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS (Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa[4])			
Chief Ministers KpK, Sindh and Baloachistan	The Chief Ministers (CMs) serve as focal points for taking	The subsequent delegation of ownership to the relevant	Meeting with CM KpK has been conducted in

[4] Unless specifically mentioned, reference to "Provincial" shall mean reference to all provinces

	ownership of the project activities within their respective provinces, ensuring the successful implementation of the project	provincial authorities demonstrates their commitment to taking responsibility for the project and ensuring its successful implementation at the provincial level.	November 2024. As a result of this meeting, notification of POC has been issued.
Chief Secretaries	The chief secretaries serve as focal point for taking ownership of the project activities within their respective provinces, ensuring the successful implementation of the project	The subsequent delegation of ownership to the relevant provincial authorities demonstrates their commitment to taking responsibility for the project and ensuring its successful implementation at the provincial level	Meetings
Provincial Irrigation Departments (PIDs) (KP, Balochistan, and Sindh**)**	PIDs is responsible for the implementing of activities under Component 1 and 3.	Construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation infrastructure.	High level engagement is the responsibility of the Senior Director PMU. However, for day-to-day business, Manager Site Implementation Unit (SIU) is responsible. Moreover, since WWF's role in activities being led by the PIDs (excavation and de-silting activities) is oversight and ensuring compliance with the ESMF, bi-annual engagement for the same will be led by the ESSF Manager (PMU), to be followed up by the site level ESSF Officers.
Provincial Agriculture Department (PADs) (KP)	PAD role is to provide support to WWF-Pakistan for the execution Components 1 and 3, specifically activities pertaining to Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).	Liaison with farmers, assisting in developing training materials and delivering the same.	Recharge Pakistan's CSA team at DI Khan SIU will be responsible for coordination and engagement
Provincial Forests & Wildlife Departments (KP, Balochistan, and Sindh)	Will support WWF-Pakistan in the procurement of saplings for the purposes of implementing Components 1,	Provide technical support for sustainable afforestation in the areas in DI Khan region (i.e., KP)	High level engagement will the responsibility of the Senior Director (PMU). However, for day-to-day business,

	2 and 3, specifically Activity 1.1.1, and 1.1.2, 3.2.1.		Site Manager from the Site Implementation Unit (SIU) will be made responsible. Moreover, since WWF's role in activities being led by the PIDs (excavation and de-silting activities) is oversight and ensuring compliance with the ESMF, bi-annual engagement for the same will be led by the ESSF Manager (PMU), to be followed up by the site level ESSF Officers.
Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA)	This stakeholder is relevant for the execution of Component 1 and 2.	Feedback and consultations.	Biannual and ad-hoc Engagement. Responsibility of the Senior Director (PMU) in collaboration with the MoCC.
District/Tehsil Administration and Law Enforcing Agencies (LEA) including FC, Rangers, and Border Military Police (KP and Balochistan)	The ESMF has identified certain security risks that could arise in the KP and Balochistan project sites. These are largely due to the presence of the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), the Pakistan faction of the Taliban, and the Balochi separatists' groups in Balochistan. Hence, engagement with these stakeholders will be necessary to gauge the security situation in these project areas and plan accordingly. In addition, these entities will be requested to provide security to project staff working there or travelling to these areas.	Provide guidance on security arrangements, provide security cover and personnel as and when needed.	Manager Administration & Security from the PMU is responsible for high level engagement. Each SIU have a Sr. Officer Administration & Security who will be engaging with these entities monthly and will reach out them when a project team needs to conduct site visits for the implementation of project activities.
NON-GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS			
Academia in Pakistan offering water, agriculture, and	This stakeholder is relevant for the execution of Component 2.	Feedback and consultations.	Biannual and ad-hoc Engagement. Responsibility of the

climate-related degree programs including: Center for Water Informatics & Climate Resilience (CWC)-IM Sciences Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Engineering, Lahore, Punjab U.S. Pakistan Center for Advanced Studies in Water (USPCAS), Sindh			Senior Director (PMU) in collaboration with the MoCC.
Tribal groups in DI Khan and Balochistan.	Tribal groups still exert considerable influence in these project areas. Despite government presence, even government entities are required to engage and seek the approval of tribal elders before the implementation of any work.	Community Engagement, Social Cohesion	Continuous Engagement by relevant focal points in the SIUs.
Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities (IPLCs) • Mohana or Mallah Community in Manchar, Sindh; • The Bagris in Chaker Lehri, Balochistan; • The Kehal and Mores in D I Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	These IPLCs have low influence but will be highly impacted by the project activities and need to be kept informed of all activities which could have an impact, whether negative or positive, on their way of life, and an FPIC process co-created that will ensure their participation and decision-making in those activities.	Community engagement	ESS and Social Mobilization staff of SIUs through out the implementation of social mobilization plan for component 1 , Sub-Activity 1.3.1.1 and component 3

STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING AND RECAP OF CONSULTATIONS

Institutional and Stakeholder mapping

This subsection presents a summary of the role of institutions, organizations, agencies, sectors, academia, not-for-profits organizations, and their roles and responsibilities. It also reflects their stakes and interests and possible contributions to the project (Figure 3.1; Table 3.1).

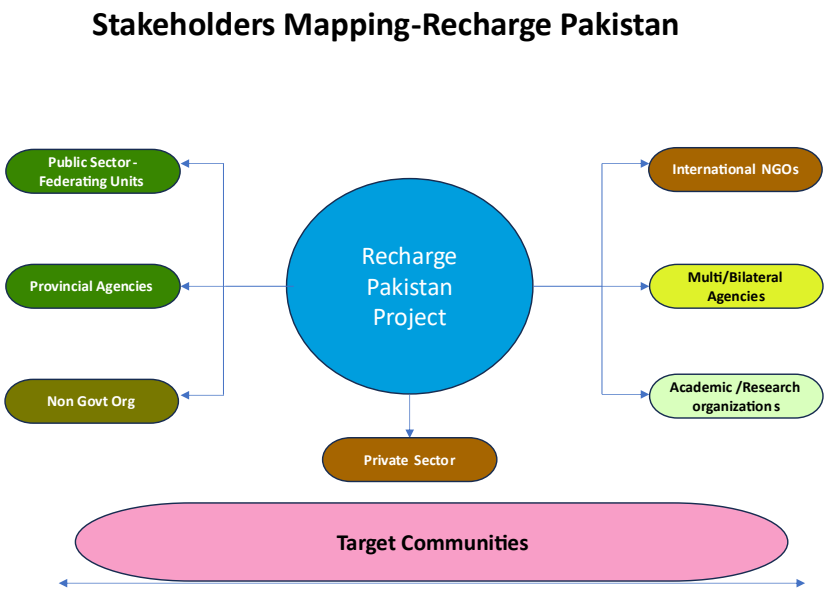


Figure 3.1: Stakeholder mapping (Recharge Pakistan) depicting the contribution of relevant stakeholders from public/private sectors, academia, and civil society organizations.

Table: Summary matrix of responsibilities and interests of key stakeholders and their possible contributions for the Recharge Pakistan (RP) project.

Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities/Stakes/Interests	Contributions
Ministry of Planning, Development, and Reforms (MoPDS)	• To apply government policies in the projects. • Approval and allocation of funds for development projects for all sector projects including the water sector. • Maintaining liaison with the national planning agencies.	• Judicious allocation of budget for all sectors including the water sector. • To facilitate the Recharge Pakistan project including EbS interventions in approval mechanisms.
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	• Collection of funds from various donor agencies. • Allocate budgets for federal ministries and provincial governments. • Liaison with the international donor sector for bilateral agreements.	• After approval of MoPDS, the ministry of finance releases funds to relevant ministries, federating units, and provincial governments. • After approval by MoPDS, the ministry of finance will release funds for the Recharge Pakistan project.
Economic Affairs Division (EAD)	• Formulation and implementation of policies to promote economic growth. • Assessment of requirements and negotiations for external economic assistance from foreign organizations. • Provide NOC to foreign-funded projects.	• EAD will be a binding factor between GCF and WWF through the Ministry of Climate Change. • EAD ministry will implement relevant policies for the Recharge Pakistan project for promoting socio-economic growth.
Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)	• Development of country's water and hydropower resources to meet current and future challenges of water shortages. • Act as a catalyst in the implementation of the National Water Policy by taking all stakeholders on board, through creativity, initiative, innovation, and technology. • MoWR's main interest in the RP project is to onboard all relevant line departments in the field of water resources.	• MoWR through FFC is committed to contributing to RP to safeguard the vulnerable communities from the risks of climate-related disasters (floods and drought). • MoWR is committed to contributing funds as a co-financing to RP subject to the successful release of GCF funds. • MoWR will ensure that the provincial irrigation departments contribute significantly to RP to achieve the objectives of RP in alignment with national priorities.
Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) + Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)	• Conservation and survey of the flora and fauna of Pakistan, forests, and other wilderness areas. • Prevention and control of pollution. • Afforestation, adaptation to climate change and mitigation of climate-related disasters.	• MoCC will take care of the RP project in a way that all GCF requirements are observed in the feasibility studies. • MoCC will oversee the criteria of AR5/RCPs being followed as per GCF's requirements. • MoCC will ensure essential approvals from the GCF secretariat.
Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)	• Responsible for providing meteorological service and data throughout Pakistan. • Early warning of natural hazards such as cyclones, heavy rains, heatwaves, floods & earthquakes, etc.	• Provide long-term (past) time series of precipitation for the assessment of frequency and return periods of flash floods in the project areas. • Provide climatic data and models for the assessment of future

Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities/Stakes/Interests	Contributions
	Safeguard the vulnerable communities from the risks of climate-related disasters through early warnings.	climatic projections under emission criteria AR5/RCPs.
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) + National Disaster and Risk Management Fund (NDRMF)	• Act as the implementing, coordinating, and monitoring body for disaster management. • Collaborate with various government ministries, departments, and NGOs to make efforts to conduct joint disaster management plans for the future. • Provide matching funds in projects of mutual interests.	• NDMA is committed to contributing to replicating the EbA-solutions in other regions of Pakistan. • NDRMF is committed to contributing a matching grant to RP to implement and upscale EbA-interventions in Pakistan.
Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) + Indus River System Authority (IRSA) + Federal flood Commission (FFC) + Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)	• All relevant agencies ensure equal allocation of river waters among all four provinces of Pakistan. • Federating agencies provide flood protective measures to safeguard communities against floods. • Research and development for the design and implementation of sustainable and nature-based solutions. • Monitor flood protection plans and control systems for flood warnings. • Prepare National Flood Protection Plans and their implementation.	• FFC is committed to contributing co-financing of USD 39.9 million to RP subject to GCF's approval. • WAPDA shares and contributes data and information to avoid duplication in efforts to store surplus rain/flood water. • PCRWR promotes and disseminates new knowledge regarding adaptation to climate change.
Provincial Irrigation Departments (PIDs)	• Provision of irrigation supplies to farmers. • Construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation infrastructure. • Flood planning and management. • Protection from floods and drought.	• PIDs are committed to providing technical and implementation support to RP for its proposed EbA interventions. • PIDs will ensure all EbA-based solutions are feasible and adaptive to torrential and floodplain floodwaters.
Provincial Agriculture Departments (PAD) + Provincial Forests and Wildlife Departments	• Improve agricultural and water management methods. • Educate and train farmers through modern techniques of agriculture and forestry. • Pursue agricultural and forest/wildlife development on a sustainable basis. • Ensure food security, maintain ecosystems and improve the living standards of smallholders/ farmers and communities.	• PAD contribute to the RP project through their advisory services for food security in project areas, which are affected by climate change. • PAD ensure to promote change in cropping patterns and agricultural practices in project areas to ensure climate-smart agriculture.
Provincial Environment Agency/ departments (PEDs)	• Prepare and establish the provincial Environmental Quality Standards. • Promote research and development for the protection of the environment.	• Support to protect the natural lakes. • Committed to removing the sources of pollution from the

Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities/Stakes/Interests	Contributions
	• Ensure the controls on pollution sources.	natural water bodies and preserving the wetlands.
Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA)	• Formulation of provincial disaster management policy. • Coordination among different provincial and district departments for disaster response. • Evaluate preparedness at all governmental or non-governmental levels to respond to the disaster effectively.	• PDMAs are committed to supporting the implementation of EbA-solutions in the project areas. • PDMAs will replicate and upscale the proposed interventions in the other regions.
Provincial Rural Support Programs + Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)	• Provide development and humanitarian assistance to rural people in Pakistan. • Enable rural communities to plan, implement and manage developmental activities and programs to ensure productive employment, alleviation of poverty, and improvement in the quality of life. • Raise living standards by enhancing socio-economic conditions through an integrated development approach, which incorporates reduced use of fossil fuels and encourages the exploration of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) while ensuring the protection of flora, fauna, and marine life.	• NGOs working at the provincial level are committed to working with local people and communities to build EbA interventions in the RP project. • NGOs are committed to replicating and upscaling the proposed EbA solutions in their regions.
IWMI – International Water Management Institute	• Works with governments, farmers, water managers, and businesses to solve water problems and scale-up innovative solutions. • Research development in areas related to agriculture, water management, food security, and climate change.	• Provide knowledge products in the domains of agriculture, water, and climate to RP project. • Committed to providing in-kind support and resources for the development and implementation of RP.
Universities in Pakistan offering water, agriculture, and climate-related degree programs + Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Engineering, Lahore, Punjab	• Offer various graduate and post-graduate degree programs related to agriculture, climate change, and water management subjects. • Generate knowledge for global competitive advantage and become a leading world-class institute. • Dissemination and sharing the knowledge to the scientific community and for the public good.	• Providing great examples of how to combat climate change through pledging to hit zero carbon emissions, refitting buildings to be more energy-efficient, and arming students with the knowledge and skills to make individual changes. • Committed to introducing research and development to design and develop ecosystem-based solutions adaptive to climate change.
The World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	• Ensure the sustainable use of renewable natural resources. • Create a climate-resilient and zero-carbon world.	• WWF is working as a key actor in developing and promoting the RP project.

Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities/Stakes/Interests	Contributions
	• Promote the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. • Protect the existence of wildlife and promote forestation.	• Ensure that the RP project supports EbA-solutions for water conservation and management. • Support and promote the green climate through the RP project.
Target Communities of the project	• Local communities are key partners in the Recharge Pakistan Project, ensuring sustainability through their involvement in environmental screening, implementation, training, and maintenance of green infrastructure. Their engagement enhances resilience, secures livelihoods, and fosters long-term stewardship of natural resource	• Support environmental & social screening of project intervention • Engagement in implementation of project intervention. • Trainings on benefits of EbA , green infrastructures and climate smart agriculture activities • Maintenance of EbA and Green infrastructures

SEP Monitoring & Reporting:

An annual participatory review workshop in each project site for local stakeholders, particularly project beneficiaries and civil society organizations. As is necessary per location, separate workshops will be held for men and women to ensure effective participation of women in these reviews.

- The SEP will be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary at an annual Reflection Workshop. The review will ensure that the list of project stakeholders and methods of engagement remain appropriate.
- Activities related to stakeholder engagement will be documented and reported by the PMU every 6 months in a Project Progress Report (as part of regular reporting). The project Results Framework and Annual Work Plan and Budget will track beneficiaries of the project and activities related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Stakeholder Engagement activities and progress will be monitored through the following indicator: Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GCF investment.

SEP Monitoring Indicators:

Monitoring of SEP will focus on a proposed number of indicators during implementation of this SEP. Following indicators will be monitoredand would be made part of the SEP monitoring reports:

a. Capacity building events/trainings held for RP national, sub national and other stakeholders.
b. Grievances Redress Mechanism in-placed and handling the grievances as per the GRM strategy.
c. Stakeholders consulted, disaggregated by the type of stakeholder
d. Press releases published/broadcasted in the local, regional, and national media relating to stakeholder engagements
e. Stakeholder consultations, disaggregated by gender and stakeholder group
f. Stakeholder groups identified in the SEP who have been engaged by the project
g. Stakeholder engagement feedback assessments/evaluations carried out
h. Stakeholder concerns addressed and communicated to them

Annex 1: SEP Log Template

Stakeholder Engagement Log

Recharge Pakistan

Record of the Engagement

Stakeholder/s:			
Meeting/Consultation Group (Male/Female):			
Date:			
Time:			
Meeting Venue:			
Meeting Modality:			
Attended by:	*Name*	*Designation/Organization*	*Contact*
Conducted by:			
Recorded by:			
Language:			
Preamble:			
Stakeholder Comments:			
Supporting Images:			

Annex 2: Meetings with Chief Minister KPK, Governor KPK and Provincial Line departments



Meeting with Chief Minister KP, Ali Amin



Meeting with KP Planning and Development Board



Meeting with social welfare and DFO forest, Jhal Magsi



Meeting with Chief Conservator Forest, KP

Meeting with Chief Conservator Forest, KP



Meeting with Sindh Irrigation Department



چیف کنزرویٹو ایجنسی پر کرام کو ہر لحاظ سے مدد فراہم کی جائیگی گورنر

گورنر فیصل کنڈی سے ڈبلیو ڈبلیو ایف (ورلڈ وائلڈ لائف فنڈ فار نیچر) پاکستان کے سینئر ڈائریکٹر فواد حیات اور منیجر ہیڈ ریڈ لائیولی بڑ اسلام آباد شیخ اللہ بلوچ نے ملاقات کی

پاکستان اور بالخصوص خیبر پختونخوا اور بلوچستان کے متعدد اضلاع موسمیاتی تغیر اور سیلاب کے باعث بری طرح متاثر ہوئے ہیں ڈبلیو ڈبلیو ایف اس اضلاع میں شامل ہے

جہاں عوام میں شعور بیدار کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ منصوبہ بندی کے ساتھ حفاظتی اقدامات اٹھانے کی ضرورت ہے

خیبر پختونخوا میں ریچارج پاکستان پروگرام کو ہر لحاظ سے مدد فراہم کی جائے گی تاکہ عوام کی زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد اس منصوبہ کے ثمرات سے مستفید ہو، گورنر

ڈبلیو ڈبلیو ایف پاکستان کے سینئر ڈائریکٹر فواد حیات اور منیجر ہیڈ ریڈ لائیولی بڑ اسلام آباد شیخ اللہ بلوچ سے ملاقات کے دوران کیا رکن صوبائی اسمبلی احمد کریم کنڈی بھی اس موقع پر موجود تھے گورنر خیبر پختونخوا نے کہا کہ پاکستان اور بالخصوص خیبر پختونخوا اور بلوچستان کے متعدد اضلاع موسمیاتی تغیر اور سیلاب کے باعث بری طرح متاثر ہوئے ہیں (نیچہ نمبر 15)

Meeting with Governor KP, Faisal Amin Kundi