



## PROMOTING RESILIENT PREPAREDNESS (PRP)

# FRAMEWORK ON LOCALIZATION



# ABOUT THE DOCUMENT

This document presents the Promoting Resilient Preparedness (PRP) strategic Framework on Localisation as a foundation to guide PRP on the provisions of locally led disaster preparedness and climate resilience in Pakistan. *For Glossary of key terms, [see Annex 1.](#)*

## **PRP Strategic Framework objectives are as follows:**

- Establish a coherent and shared understanding of what localisation means for PRP and for Pakistan's Resilience agenda.
- Clarify the roles, relationships, and coordination mechanisms among partners, networks, and government institutions.
- Provide practical guidance for capacity strengthening, coordination, and evidence generation at local and provincial levels.
- Ensure alignment with national disaster management systems and global commitments while remaining flexible to local realities.

This document is developed through a qualitative data collection approach, including desk review, key informant interviews, and consultations with PRP staff and board, to ensure the framework is rooted in real localization needs, feasible for implementation, and aligned with international and national frameworks/acts. *For a detailed understanding of tools, methodology, and a list of respondents, [see Annex 2, 3, and 4.](#)*

The framework offers a structured and operational guide that outlines:

- PRP's governance model and secretariat functions.
- Standardised workflows for coordination, communication, and decision-making.
- Mechanisms for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Adaptation (MEAL), learning, and accountability.
- Capacity development pathways for local actors.
- A phased implementation roadmap with milestones and indicators.
- Collectively, these components serve as a reference to standardise practice, strengthen collaboration, and support coherent action across provinces and districts.

## What Document includes

This document is organized into seven chapters that collectively advance PRP's commitment to a locally led, accountable, and equitable resilience system. Together, the four chapters form a coherent and actionable model for shifting power, resources, and decision-making toward local actors while ensuring that communities are rights-holders with strong, accessible, and responsive accountability mechanisms. **Chapter 1** outlines global, regional and national localization context and evolving risk landscape and the shortcomings of externally driven humanitarian and DRR approaches. It further includes the opportunities for localization with the PRP localization framework; **Chapter 2** articulates the vision, purpose, Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP), and guiding principles of PRP's localization framework, grounding it in inclusion, transparency, and accountability; **Chapters 3** describe the PRP institutional architecture, and governance model, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the PRP Board, the Ex Com, and the three-tier PRP

partners, while explaining how external stakeholders such as donors, UN agencies, INGOs, and other international organizations fit within the governance ecosystem; **Chapter 4** unpacks the PRP strategic framework by describing the areas for priority areas, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Adaptation (MEL&A) system, resource mobilization model, anchored by the Local Resilience Fund (LRF), and the communication strategy.

Through inclusive governance, equitable financing, and robust systems, the PRP localization framework lays the foundation for a scalable, sustainable, and nationally harmonized approach to DRR and climate resilience in Pakistan.

## For Whom This Document Is Intended

This framework is designed for a wide range of PRP stakeholders, including:

**PRP Board**, including the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce (FPCCI), Academia through the Higher Education Commission (HEC), Media, and Civil society (represented through National Humanitarian Network (NHN)), is responsible for strategic oversight and governance of the PRP localization framework.

**PRP Secretariat** supports the board in ensuring statutory compliance and smooth organisational and operational management and implementation. The secretariat, in partnership with tier partners, is responsible for operational implementation.

**Local Actors:** Local organisations and community-based groups engaged in preparedness and resilience work, as well as civil society networks and coalitions participating in PRP working groups.

**Government** institutions (NDMA, PDMAs, DDMA) to explore PRP interfaces with national systems and institutionalize localization.

**National networks & policy platforms** to track localization progress, align efforts with global commitments, and guide resource allocation.

**Academia and technical institutions** support research, training, and innovation.

**Donors and development partners** aligning investments with locally led resilience approaches.

**Private sector and Specialized entities** contributing to disaster risk reduction and preparedness

This document is both an orientation tool and an operational guide for PRP actively implementing localisation activities.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a national partnership network and a registered organisation, Promoting Resilient Preparedness (PRP) aims to strengthen the role of local actors, systems, and institutions in shaping and implementing resilience agendas, ensuring that responses are contextually relevant, inclusive, and sustainable. Building on the evolution of the Pakistan Resilient Partnership initiative by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Promoting Resilient Preparedness (PRP) now functions as an independent registered organisation that places local actors, including local NGOs, CBOs, women and youth-led groups, and institutions (provincial and district) at the “center of decision-making and implementation”. Communities, in contrast, are recognised as “rights-holders” whose lived experiences, priorities, and feedback drive program design, learning, and accountability.

The Promoting Resilient Preparedness (PRP) Localization Framework is a strategic commitment to advancing locally led disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate resilience in Pakistan. It aligns with global commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while translating these into actionable strategies tailored to Pakistan’s risk landscape. PRP recognizes that effective resilience requires the integration of climate adaptation and DRR, supported by strong local ownership and equitable partnerships. This framework is designed for government stakeholders, development partners, civil society organizations, donors, and community networks engaged in resilience-building. It further clarifies governance roles, resource flows, and operational responsibilities. At the core of PRP’s framework are five strategic areas: equitable and ethical partnerships; policy and procedural engagement; transparency, accountability, and community engagement; capacity strengthening and mutual learning; and localized risk financing mechanisms. These are operationalized through a three-tier partnership model engaging primary, secondary, and tertiary actors and a phased implementation roadmap to guide short, medium, and long-term actions. This PRP localisation framework is designed to provide a unified direction for all actors working under the PRP umbrella and to address the fragmented and inconsistent approaches to localisation in Pakistan. The framework is further supported by a defined governance structure,

a robust monitoring, evaluation, learning, and adaptation (MEL&A) system, a resource mobilization model, and a communication strategy.

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

**Localization as a System Shift:** PRP to institutionalize locally led resilience by strengthening capacities, financing, and knowledge systems across all levels.

**Capacity and Leadership at the Core (SA2):** Sustainable localization requires long-term, demand-driven capacity strengthening, leadership development (especially for women, youth, and marginalized groups), and stronger linkages with academic and training institutions.

**Financing that Reaches the Frontlines (SA3):** PRP to prioritize equitable, flexible, and predictable financing through mechanisms such as the Local Resilience Fund (LRF), enabling local actors to access and manage resources directly.

**Bridging Policy and Practice:** PRP to support translating national and global commitments into actionable, district-level plans through stronger coordination, evidence, and localized implementation mechanisms.

**Knowledge and Learning Systems (SA4):** The framework positions PRP as a national platform for evidence generation, learning, and communication, ensuring that community knowledge informs policy and practice.

**Inclusive and Participatory Governance:** The framework emphasizes meaningful participation of communities, especially underrepresented groups, in planning, decision-making, and monitoring processes.

**Strengthening Coordination and Partnerships:** PRP enhances collaboration across government institutions, local actors, the private sector, academia, and development partners to reduce fragmentation and improve coherence.

**From Reactive to Proactive Resilience:** The approach promotes anticipatory action, early warning systems, and preventive investments, shifting focus from response to long-term resilience building.

**Leveraging Local Systems and Networks:** PRP builds on existing community structures, volunteer networks, and local innovations, integrating them into formal systems for sustainability and scale.

**Continuous Learning and Adaptation:** Through a strong MEL&A system, PRP ensures that evidence, feedback, and learning continuously inform program adaptation, policy influence, and resource allocation

*Through this framework, PRP provides a practical and action-oriented roadmap to operationalize localization, fostering a resilient Pakistan where local actors are empowered, resources are accessible, and systems are responsive to the needs of communities.*

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# 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter sets the rationale for PRP's localization framework by examining global commitments, regional dynamics, and national policies, highlighting existing gaps and identifying opportunities for strengthening locally led resilience systems into a coherent narrative.

### LOCALISATION AND GLOBAL/REGIONAL/NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

Pakistan's growing exposure to climate and disaster risks has intensified the need for a resilience system rooted in local leadership, community participation, and inclusive governance. While global frameworks provide strong policy direction, translating these commitments into effective action at the national and local levels remains a persistent challenge. In Pakistan, this gap is particularly evident, where strong institutional structures co-exist with limited local ownership, fragmented coordination, and constrained access to resources.

Against this backdrop, the Promoting Resilient Preparedness (PRP) initiative presents a strategic effort to bridge global commitments with local realities by advancing a localization-centered resilience framework.

### GLOBAL CONTEXT

At the global level, climate change and disaster risks are recognized as interconnected challenges that require coordinated, risk-informed, and locally led solutions. Key frameworks guiding Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Resilience (CR) include the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), the Paris Agreement (2015), and the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Together, these frameworks emphasize risk understanding, strengthened governance, climate adaptation, and the integration of resilience across development pathways.

Pakistan remains actively engaged in global platforms, including the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), and the UNFCCC processes, positioning itself as an emerging voice on climate justice, loss and damage, and resilience financing, particularly following the 2022 floods. Global assessments, including those by IPCC and UNDRR, reaffirm that DRR and climate adaptation are mutually reinforcing and require early warning systems, resilient infrastructure, community engagement, and policy coherence.

In parallel, global localization commitments such as the Grand Bargain and Charter for Change, along with quality standards like the Core Humanitarian Standard and Sphere Standards, operationalize these agendas by promoting local leadership, equitable partnerships, direct

financing, and accountability. Emerging principles of locally led adaptation further reinforce the importance of placing communities at the center of resilience-building.

Although each framework targets a different dimension of risk, three cross-cutting principles unite them:

- Strengthen local institutions and frontline leadership.
- Promoting community engagement, participation, and accountability.
- Advancing equitable, risk-informed, and climate-resilient development.

Despite strong commitments, global implementation often falls short, especially around direct financing, operational guidance, and predictable support for local leadership. Persistent challenges, particularly limited financing reaching local actors, fragmented institutional coordination, and weak integration of DRR and climate systems continue to constrain impact. These gaps create a strategic opportunity for PRP to translate global ambitions into practical, locally grounded mechanisms.

### **REGIONAL (ASIA) CONTEXT**

The Asia-Pacific region remains the most disaster-prone region globally, with increasing exposure to rapid urbanisation, climate extremes, poverty, and environmental degradation, compounding vulnerability. To address these challenges, regional platforms such as the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network support alignment with global frameworks through policy dialogue, capacity building, and knowledge exchange.

Pakistan actively participates in these regional mechanisms, contributing to South-South cooperation and regional resilience strategies. However, below identified through stakeholders' consultations, continue to hinder effective implementation:

- Fragmented institutional mandates
- Limited cross-sectoral coordination
- Weak sub-national capacity
- Heavy dependence on donor-driven/project-based local-level initiatives.
- Insufficient resilience financing for DRR and adaptation.

These limitations reinforce the need for locally led, context-specific, institutionalized systems that complement regional frameworks.

### **NATIONAL (PAKISTAN) CONTEXT**

Pakistan is among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, facing floods, droughts, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), heatwaves, and cyclones. Pakistan has made formal commitments to localization through global frameworks such as the Grand Bargain and Charter for Change.

A comprehensive institutional and policy framework for DRR and climate resilience is developed, including the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), Policies and Frameworks such as the **National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)**, the updated **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**, and the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**. Further, the tools like the **DRR roadmaps** for Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) by PDMAs, early warning systems developed by the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), and **climate budget tagging** in Punjab and Sindh exemplify top-down mechanisms that facilitate preparedness and accountability.

The consultations reveal Pakistan lacks a unified or institutionalized mechanism that integrates DRR, climate resilience, and humanitarian networks into a coherent, locally led system, leading to: limited integration of local knowledge; uneven implementation across districts; under-resourced DDMA; weak vertical coordination (national to province to district to community); limited direct participation by local actors in formal decision-making and fragmented systems operating in silos like PDMAs, PERCs, DDMA, clusters, and NGOs. Local actors, including district/UC-level institutions, local NGOs, CBOs, and networks, are at the forefront of disaster response but lack the authority, resources, and institutional capacities to lead. Knowledge exchange, pooled funding, and joint accountability mechanisms are rare, and locally led initiatives remain largely project-based rather than institutionalised.

Furthermore, standards such as CHS and Sphere are widely applied, and pilot initiatives on locally led adaptation show promise, localization efforts remain largely project-based and externally driven.

*For a detailed local localization commitments and Pakistan's reality, [see Annex 5](#).*

## ANALYSIS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK ON LOCALISATION

The findings from key informant interviews (KIIs) and stakeholder consultations highlight that Pakistan possesses strong foundational elements for localization, including established policy frameworks, active civil society engagement, and demonstrated community-level resilience practices. However, these strengths are undermined by systemic gaps in institutionalization, coordination, financing, and inclusion, limiting the transition from project-based interventions to sustainable, locally led systems.

While community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) approaches, volunteer networks, and NGO-led initiatives have proven effective, they remain fragmented and insufficiently integrated into formal governance structures. This results in missed opportunities to leverage local capacities for proactive and anticipatory resilience-building.

## KEY THEMATIC INSIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

International NGOs and development partners have significant investments in developing Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMPs) and training community-based disaster management committees. However, these efforts often operate in parallel to government systems, with limited integration into district disaster management planning. **Opportunity:** To act as a bridge between community systems and district authorities

### SUSTAINING COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM)

NGOs and UN agencies (including UNDP, Concern Worldwide, and Islamic Relief) have implemented CBDRM initiatives, particularly in hazard-prone regions like KP, Balochistan, and Sindh. These introduced village-level disaster management committees; participatory Community Risk Assessments; community-led preparedness and response plans; and early warning mechanisms and systems. Despite these successes, sustainability remains a challenge due to limited institutionalization within government structures and financing. **Opportunity:** Develop long-term capacity strengthening pathways linked to public institutions.

### ADDRESSING GENDER AND INCLUSION GAPS IN LOCALISATION

KII revealed that women, youth, and persons with disabilities remain largely excluded from formal planning and decision-making due to cultural norms, limited awareness, and structural and institutional barriers. Successful models exist, such as those led by Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), demonstrating that inclusive systems are feasible and impactful. However, no network focused on gender and inclusion-focused areas creates an opportunity for PRP. **Opportunity:** Institutionalize inclusive participation mechanisms within DRR and climate planning through working groups and discussions.

### BRIDGING THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION GAP

Pakistan has robust policies aligned with global frameworks; However, KII respondents pointed out significant gaps in implementation, primarily due to the absence of dedicated funding, weak accountability, and insufficient mandates at the local level. This gap is particularly visible in provinces such as Baluchistan, where alignment exists on paper but operationalization remains weak. **Opportunity for PRP:** Support the localization of national policies into actionable district-level plans.

### IMPROVING INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND ROLE CLARITY

Coordination challenges across NDMA, PDMA, and DDMA continue to limit efficiency. KII respondents raise concerns about overlapping roles/functions between the Provincial Emergency Response Center (PERC) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), with both entities continuing operations after emergencies, despite PERC's intended role being

limited to crisis activation. This overlap underscores wider challenges related to unclear role definitions and coordination inefficiencies within government agencies, highlighting the need for a thorough review and better alignment of institutional responsibilities with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (NDRRP) and the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP). Additionally, many DDMAAs remain non-functional or under-resourced, weakening localized preparedness. **Opportunity:** Facilitate role clarity and coordination frameworks across institutions.

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### SHIFTING FROM REACTIVE TO PROACTIVE RESILIENCE-BUILDING

Current systems remain largely response-oriented, with limited investment in anticipatory and preventive measures. KII respondents stressed the need for anticipatory action, such as flood protection, enforcement of building safety codes, rainwater harvesting, and strengthening local planning capacities. **Opportunity:** Institutions like the National Institute for Disaster Management offer opportunities to strengthen proactive capacities, but remain underutilized.

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### ENHANCING PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT LEVEL COORDINATION

Insights from key informant interviews (KIIs) reveal that Pakistan's disaster risk management framework across provinces includes established structures but faces coordination challenges and has significant potential for deeper localization and preparedness. Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) serve as coordination hubs but are typically activated only during a crisis. While cluster meetings are convened as needed during emergencies, a standing Humanitarian Coordination Forum meets during non-crisis periods but remains underutilized for localisation. The respondents confirmed that community voices reach Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAAs) indirectly, mainly through NGOs, rather than through direct connections with volunteer groups or community-based organizations (CBOs), indicating a missed opportunity to foster more direct and meaningful community involvement in preparedness. **Opportunity:** Enable direct engagement between communities and government institutions, and strengthen platforms such as the National Platform for DRR (NPDRR) and provincial SDG units to support localization.

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### LEVERAGING VOLUNTEER NETWORKS AS A SYSTEMIC ASSET

The stakeholders' consultations also highlighted the role of Rescue 1122 in training volunteers in disaster management, while the Scout Association and Girl Guide Association capacitate youth with climate resilience skills. However, volunteerism is often fragmented and dependent on NGO facilitation. During Floods 2022, local volunteer networks and religious organisations (Alkhidmat Foundation, the Scouts Association, and the Red Crescent Society) played a decisive role in a rapid, localized response. However, volunteer engagement remains fragmented and externally driven. **Opportunity:** Develop a national framework for volunteer engagement in DRR and climate resilience, and institutionalize volunteer networks within government systems.

### ADDRESSING RESOURCE AND CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS

Local NGOs face organisations face significant constraints, including limited technical capacity (assessments, proposal writing, and data systems), weak engagement in planning, budgeting, and monitoring processes, and misaligned capacity-building initiatives. The media, especially journalists, lack sufficient capacity to effectively communicate climate and disaster risks. Community engagement is largely project-based, with limited involvement in planning, budgeting, and monitoring. **Opportunity:** Develop targeted, demand-driven capacity strengthening programs and strengthen local data systems and evidence generation.

### ADVANCING LOCALIZATION THROUGH FINANCING

Positive examples include funding via START small grants and UNOCHA pooled funds, which enabled local actors in Sindh and Balochistan to independently manage WASH, shelter, and food security interventions. This demonstrates that flexible, predictable funding significantly strengthens local leadership and accountability. **Opportunity:** Develop localized financing mechanisms and pooled funds, and strengthen the financial management capacities of local organizations.

KII respondents emphasized the need to institutionalize community participation into formal planning; decentralize decision-making and resource allocation; bridge community innovations with national frameworks; and leverage platforms like the National Platform for DRR (NPDRR) and Provincial SDG Units.

**Opportunities to Strengthen Localization:** these linkages would help translate global commitments, the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, and SDGs into practical, localized resilience.

*For a detailed mapping of gaps between global localization commitments, Pakistan's reality and list of networks in Pakistan, **see Annex 6 and 7.***

## 2 PRP A PARTNERSHIP NETWORK

This chapter highlights the institutional foundation of the Promoting Resilient Preparedness (PRP) and situates it within Pakistan's broader localization landscape. It further explains how and why PRP emerged, what institutional gaps it seeks to address, and how its structure creates an enabling environment for locally led climate and disaster resilience.

### TRANSITION FROM ASIAN PREPAREDNESS PARTNERSHIP (APP) TO PROMOTING RESILIENT PREPAREDNESS (PRP)

The Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) was established in 2017 as a regional platform to strengthen disaster preparedness through government, civil society, and private sector collaboration. Hosted by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and supported by the Gates Foundation brings together seven countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka to advance the localization agenda for disaster preparedness. In each country, APP supports the establishment and strengthening of National Preparedness Partnerships (NPPs), country-owned and locally managed platforms that foster inclusive planning and implementation of DRR strategies, ie, **"Pakistan Resilience Partnership" (PRP)**, a national multi-stakeholder partnership Network having a National Steering Committee (NSC) that is led by the Chairman of NDMA. Although the original provision allowed for yearly rotation of the chair, members later agreed to retain the chair with NDMA. While APP provided a valuable entry point.

### KEY CONTRIBUTIONS OF APP SUPPORTED PRP

**Development of Operational Tools:** APP has co-created tools and curricula that support local actors in risk communication, contingency planning, and emergency logistics.

**Facilitation of Peer Learning:** Through its Knowledge Hub, APP documents and disseminates best practices from its member countries, enabling cross-border learning and innovation in DRR and climate adaptation.

**Integration into Regional Policy Platforms:** APP contributes to high-level policy dialogues such as the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) by advocating for inclusive and locally led DRR mechanisms. Its country case studies have been featured as good practices in regional policy documents.

**COVID-19 and Multi-Hazard Response:** During the COVID-19 pandemic, APP mobilized support for national and local actors by promoting multi-hazard preparedness frameworks, thus reinforcing the importance of integrating public health with climate and disaster planning.

The evolution of PRP-“Promoting Resilient Partnership” ( a registered organization) in Pakistan is from PRP-“Pakistan Resilience Partnership”- an informal network provides the foundation on which this PRP framework is built. This evolution formalizes PRP’s role as a locally rooted institution capable of mobilizing resources, ensuring accountability, and driving collaborative action across networks. The shift also aligns PRP with the mandates of the Grand Bargain 2.0, the Charter for Change, and Pakistan’s national DRR and climate frameworks by emphasizing local leadership, decision-making authority, and long-term institutional sustainability.

The significance of PRP (*a registered organization*) lies not in its organisational profile but in how it shifts the operating environment for resilience.

**Institutionalising locally led governance:** PRP moves localisation from project language to formal systems, ensuring local actors have recognised leadership roles in planning, implementation, monitoring, and advocacy.

**Strengthening accountability and transparency:** Through participatory decision-making, AAP mechanisms, and community feedback loops, PRP creates an accountability system where local actors and communities influence resource allocation and program adjustments.

**Enhance national and local coherence:** By aligning national policies with local realities, PRP helps bridge the long-standing disconnect between federal/provincial planning and district-level needs.

**Creating pathways for local financing:** PRP serves as an enabling ecosystem for direct, predictable, and flexible financing to local actors critical for operationalising Grand Bargain 2.0 and LLA commitments.

#### PROMOTING RESILIENT PREPAREDNESS (PRP) - REGISTERED ENTITY

In September 2023, “**Promoting Resilient Preparedness (PRP)**” (known as Pakistan Resilient Partnerships) was registered under Section 42 of the Companies Act 2017, with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, with an objective:

“

*To establish, maintain, run, manage, and administer **aid programs** providing relief and help to the needy, poor, and destitute; to grant **relief donations** for and during calamities; and to undertake such **charitable and philanthropic activities** which, in the opinion of the company, would assist and benefit mankind, and to work for the alleviation of human suffering from*

”

***catastrophes and natural disasters.***

This legal structure strengthens PRP's credibility, accountability, and operational independence while enabling it to serve as a neutral convening platform for government institutions, civil society, academia, private sector actors, and development partners working on resilience and localization in Pakistan. PRP board comprises representatives experienced in serving NDMA, non-governmental organizations/local civil society groups (NHN), the private sector (FPCCI), academia (HEC), and media (PID).

**PRP functions both as a national partnership network and as a legally registered not-for-profit entity under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017 of Pakistan.** This dual identity enables PRP to operate as a collaborative multi-stakeholder platform while also maintaining the legal standing required for institutional governance, financial management, and long-term sustainability.

## AUTHORIZATION AND LIMITATIONS

### **PRP is legally authorized to:**

- ☐ Receive, manage, and disburse funds from donors, development partners, foundations, and government sources.
- ☐ Enter into contracts, memorandums of understanding (MoUs), and partnership agreements with national and international entities.
- ☐ Employ staff, consultants, and technical experts to support operational and programmatic functions.
- ☐ Establish governance systems, including the PRP Board, Executive Committee (ExCom), and Secretariat.
- ☐ Open and manage bank accounts, procure services, and oversee financial and administrative operations.
- ☐ Implement programmes, commission research, conduct advocacy, and facilitate coordination mechanisms related to disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate resilience, localization, and humanitarian preparedness.
- ☐ Represent the platform in national, regional, and international coordination forums.

### **Legal and ethical limitations on its operations. PRP:**

- ☐ Cannot distribute profits, dividends, or financial benefits to members, directors, or affiliated individuals.
- ☐ Cannot engage in partisan political activity or support political parties or election campaigns.
- ☐ Cannot undertake commercial trading activities for private profit generation beyond activities directly linked to its not-for-profit objectives.
- ☐ Must comply with statutory reporting, audit, and regulatory requirements established under Pakistani law.

Must ensure transparency, fiduciary accountability, and adherence to its approved non-profit mandate.

# 3 PRP APPROACH & GOVERNANCE

This chapter outlines the Localisational definition and governance architecture of the PRP.

## PRP STRATEGIC APPROACH

PRP believes that the effective, sustainable, and just responses to disasters and climate change emerge from the leadership, knowledge, and capacities of local actors. For PRP, localization is not merely a transfer of tasks but a power shift, grounded in equity, mutual accountability, and solidarity. Localization within PRP is a collaborative, system-wide approach that connects and empowers diverse local, regional, and national actors, including community-based organizations, local governments, civil society networks, and national platforms, to collectively lead disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate resilience (CR), and humanitarian response.

## VISION

The PRP Strategic Vision is:

“

*An effective network by interconnecting local, provincial, and national actors to co-lead resilience and drive solutions that are people-centered, inclusive, and aligned with both local realities and global commitments.*

”

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

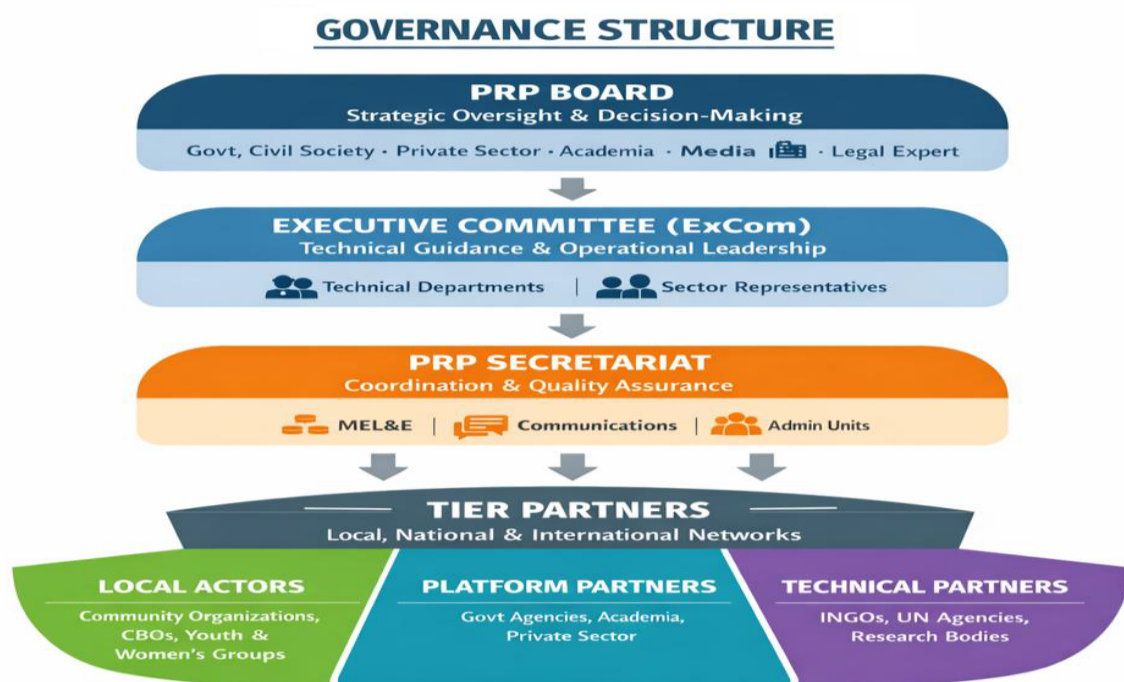
- **Inclusivity:** Marginalized groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and minority communities, are meaningfully represented in governance bodies.
- **Transparency:** Governance structures operate with clear mandates, documented processes, and open information flows.
- **Locally Led data, design and Leadership:**
  - **Locally Led Contextualized Data and its Sovereignty:** Decisions are rooted in evidence that integrates indigenous knowledge with technical data to ensure solutions reflect local realities. Communities retain primary access to and authority over their data, ensuring that evidence serves local strategic needs rather than just external reporting.
  - **Locally Led Leadership:** Local actors (government, civil society, communities, and local platforms) lead agenda setting, decision-making, and implementation.

- **Locally Led Design:** Local actors lead the identification of priorities and the design of interventions, ensuring high relevance and long-term sustainability.
- **Co-ownership and Shared Accountability:** Power and responsibility are shared across tiers, ensuring equal participation rather than token consultation.
- **Alignment and Complementarity:** Structures connect local action with provincial and national systems, ensuring coherence and preventing duplication.
- **Learning:** Governance processes promote continuous learning, reflection, and adjustment based on evidence and local experience.

## PRP GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The governance structure ensures that leadership rests with local actors, supported but not directed by national institutions and technical entities. It creates a multi-level, participatory architecture that fosters accountability, transparency of resources, and learning. The governance model reinforces PRP's commitment to empower local actors, ensure an equitable voice in decision-making, and enable transparent, predictable, and inclusive operational mechanisms. Through this model, PRP advances a localization approach that is not only aligned with global commitments but also grounded in Pakistan's provincial and district realities.

The PRP governance model consists of four interconnected layers, and each has distinct responsibilities but functions as part of a cohesive governance system.



## **PRP BOARD**

The PRP board serves as the highest governing body, responsible for strategic direction, policy oversight, and ensuring that PRP remains aligned with nationally defined resilience priorities while upholding locally led principles. The PRP board serves as the national oversight representing government, civil society networks, the private sector, academia, media, and a legal expert ( suggested). The board meets quarterly and after every six months jointly with the excom as mentioned below section.

The board safeguards PRP's legal objective, strategic vision, endorses multi-year strategies, and ensures equitable representation across all tiers. The mandate includes:

- ☐ Approve PRP's strategic framework, multi-year plans, and governance policies
- ☐ Ensure accountability to local actors and communities
- ☐ Oversee financial stewardship and approve major resource allocation decisions
- ☐ Strengthen political commitment for climate resilience and localization
- ☐ Review national-level progress and resolve escalated bottlenecks
- ☐ Promote enabling policies for local leadership and financing

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EXCOM)**

The excom acts as the technical and operational leadership body, translating board directives into actionable plans. It facilitates cross-sector coordination, supports provinces and districts, and ensures that local actors have the resources and guidance required to drive implementation. It meets bi-monthly or quarterly and reports to the PRP board and relevant ministries. The ExCom members include technical departments (climate, planning, disaster management, agriculture, social protection), tier partner representatives, technical partners (academia, research, think tanks, UN, INGOs), and gender, disability, and inclusion focal points.

The PRP excom is the central operational body responsible for:

- ☐ Implementing the PRP localization framework.
- ☐ Translate strategic direction into operational plans
- ☐ Ensure that local priorities drive national actions
- ☐ Strengthen provincial and district implementation capacity
- ☐ Facilitate policy coherence and harmonization across sectors
- ☐ Oversee technical working groups, thematic task teams, and review processes
- ☐ Validate monitoring results, including accountability and AAP mechanism.
- ☐ Review annual learning and adaptation reports

## **PRP SECRETARIAT**

The PRP Secretariat serves as the central coordination unit, supporting governance bodies, facilitating multi-level engagement, and ensuring adherence to locally led principles. It acts as the engine that supports technical coordination, communication, evidence generation, and stakeholder engagement across the PRP multi-tiered network. The secretariat is composed of specialized units to ensure effective governance and coordination:

- Secretariat Lead / PRP Director
- Technical Unit (DRR/CCA, risk financing, inclusion, policy, community engagement)
- MEL&A Unit
- Communication & Advocacy Unit
- Finance & Administration Unit
- Provincial Coordination Officers
- Knowledge Management and Research Focal Persons

Operating as the backbone of the PRP governance structure, the secretariat ensures coherence between the strategic direction of the PRP board and ExCom and the operational realities at provincial and district levels. It operates under the direction of the excom and reports periodically to the PRP board. The secretariat's overarching purpose is to provide professional, neutral, and efficient coordination that strengthens the locally led action, enhances accountability, and sustains the collective agenda for disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate resilience, and humanitarian localization. The following is the key role:

- Serves as the coordination and management hub.
- Facilitates planning, partnerships, MEL&A functions, and knowledge generation.
- Ensures that local actors lead key processes, including decision-making in technical working groups.
- Manages reporting, financing flows, communication, and stakeholder engagement.

#### **TIER PARTNERS**

PRP to emerge as a convening platform that connects networks, organizations, and institutions across Pakistan. Through this role, PRP will facilitate joint advocacy, shared learning, and harmonised coordination, ensuring that local leadership is strengthened and that resilience efforts remain inclusive, evidence-driven, and aligned with national and global frameworks. PRP partners function across tiers and include government institutions from the national to local level, civil society (I/NGOs, CBOs/CCBs), the private sector, academia, and technical bodies. Tier partners will play a central role in collecting, analyzing, and applying data to improve programming outcomes, while local actors validate this data and lead community-level reflection. PRP uses a network mechanism to ensure inclusive participation and learning:

- Thematic Working Groups (climate finance, AAP, gender, DRR, livelihoods)
- Annual Multi-Stakeholder Review Forum
- Provincial Learning Platforms
- Community Accountability Mechanisms (complaints, feedback, social audits)
- Participatory monitoring systems led by local actors.

**The following are the tier partners:**

#### **PRIMARY TIER - DIRECT ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL ACTORS**

Primary Tier, including Local organisations, community-based organisations (CBOs), women's groups, youth networks, and district-level partners, focuses on capacity strengthening, direct

financing, and meaningful participation. At the local level, community-based organizations (CBOs), local NGOs, CSOs, youth groups, women groups, and local institutions anchor the framework by leading risk assessment, participatory planning, community-driven implementation, providing feedback, and shaping decision-making forums. They serve as primary drivers of accountability to affected people (AAP).

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## **SECONDARY TIER-INTEGRATION INTO GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTION, AND RESEARCH**

Secondary Tier, including Government agencies, academia, private sector entities, and networks, supports scaling up local innovations and institutionalizes localization within formal governance systems. They support enabling environments for resilient and locally led action through engagement in policy dialogues, technical input, and strategic collaboration for policy alignment and learning sharing. Furthermore, it broadens inclusion through horizontal and vertical expansion, bringing in provincial and district authorities, sector-specific government and research departments, academia, and intermediary organizations that link grassroots efforts with policymaking.

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## **TERTIARY TIER- CONVERGENCE PLATFORM**

Tertiary Tier focuses on “PRP” as a national-level convergence platform for knowledge, learning, and communication. With a strong board, PRP is to be part of the national-level government task force/committees/discussions, but also serve as a network of networks. It facilitates knowledge exchange, joint advocacy, harmonized reporting, and national-level advocacy. PRP will explore the opportunity to lead, facilitate, and/or be part of the discussions to design a framework, provide policy inputs, design and implement models, generate localized evidence, and document indigenous resilience practices.

- At the national level, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), and Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) ensure policy leadership, coherence with the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, and SDGs, and integration of localization principles into national planning.
- At the provincial and regional level, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), Planning and Development Departments, SDG Units, and Climate Change Cells facilitate coordination, policy alignment, and budget integration, supported by academic and research institutions.
- At the International level, UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNDRR, FAO, IOM), donors (e.g., GCF, World Bank, ADB, EU, USAID, FCDO), offer technical assistance, financing, and global best practices.
- INGOs and global networks such as Start Network, Charter for Change signatories, NEAR, and ALNAP learning, accountability, and flow of knowledge.

Further, at the tertiary level, built capacity strengthening and knowledge creation to reinforce locally led systems rather than driving them.

# 4 PRP STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the core pillars of the PRP localization framework, each designed to strengthen locally led DRR, climate resilience, and humanitarian preparedness across Pakistan. Each section of this chapter explains why each Strategic Area (SA) matters, what it seeks to achieve, and how it contributes to the overall localization vision.

The PRP localization framework enhances collective impact by aligning local action with national systems and global mandates like the Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, and Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) principles, which emphasize funding, leadership, and decision-making by local actors. Frameworks such as the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, and SDGs reinforce the need for community-led DRR and climate resilience.



## TIERED APPROACH TO LOCALISATION

The PRP adopts a tiered approach to localisation to systematically strengthen locally led resilience while ensuring alignment with national systems and global commitments. This approach recognises that localisation is not a one-time shift, but a progressive process of building capacity, transferring power, and institutionalising local leadership across multiple levels.

*Together, these tiers create a coherent pathway from community-level action to national-level impact, ensuring that local voices are not only heard but embedded in decision-making, planning, and financing systems.*

## STRATEGIC AREAS

### STRATEGIC AREA 1: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE FOR LOCALLY LED RESILIENCE

Pakistan presents a strong policy and institutional landscape (NDMA, PDMA, Climate Change frameworks), creating an opportunity to institutionalise localisation within existing governance systems rather than building parallel structures. Locally led resilience requires governance systems that formalize the leadership of local actors and communities, embed their roles within formal structures, and ensure they have space, authority, and legitimacy to shape policies and decisions.

#### SA1 OBJECTIVE:

“

Establish an inclusive, coordinated, and multi-level governance system that institutionalizes local leadership and integrates community-driven approaches into Pakistan’s DRR and climate

”

governance architecture .

This SA focuses on enabling inclusive, accountable, multi-tiered governance that connects community realities with national decision-making processes. This SA leverages decentralisation trends and policy momentum to formalize and scale local leadership.

#### SA1 INDICATIVE TARGET:

- Initiatives of development of a targeted stakeholders engagement plan to lobby for functional DDMA budgets and staffing, using evidence from pilot districts during year 1.
- By year 3, PRP to ensure function budget allocated in at least 1 District for Disaster management.
- By year 3, Inclusion of localization indicators in NDMA's annual reporting to GPDRR.
- By year 3, Pilot and publish evidence on LRF effectiveness to lobby for provincial government co-financing in one province (e.g., Sindh or KP).

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**SA1 CORE COMPONENTS:**

- Institutionalise PRP's governance architecture across national, provincial, district, and community levels.
- Define and formalize the roles of local actors (duty bearers) and communities (rights-holders).
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms across government, local organisations, private sector partners, academia, and humanitarian/development actors.
- Establish participatory platforms for community and local actors influence in planning, budgeting, and monitoring.

**STRATEGIC AREA 2: BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITIES AND LEADERSHIP**

Pakistan has a growing network of local NGOs, community groups, and academic institutions. This creates an opportunity to shift from fragmented, project-based capacity building to long-term institutional strengthening and leadership development. Localisation is not simply about transferring responsibilities; it demands empowered, skilled and confident local leadership. Local capacity is unevenly supported, often project-based, donor-driven, and disconnected from long-term institutional strengthening.

---

**SA2 OBJECTIVE:**

“

Strengthen institutional, technical, and leadership capacities of local actors to drive

”

resilience agendas independently and sustainably.

Transition from ad hoc training models to sustainable, locally owned capacity development systems. This SA enables local actors and communities to influence and drive resilience, rather than remaining implementers of external agendas.

---

**SA2 INDICATIVE TARGET:**

- By Year 3, train 500 women and 300 youth in DRR and climate leadership, with at least 50% from hazard-prone districts.
- Document at least 50 graduates assuming formal roles in local resilience committees.
- 80% of targeted CBOs with ability to influence local decisions by year 3 and 75% of locally led actions successfully scaled.
- USD 0.5M funding mobilized locally by end of year 1.

---

**SA2 CORE COMPONENTS:**

- Built capacities in DRR, climate adaptation, governance, financial management, partnership building, and MEL&A.

- Develop leadership pathways for women, youth, and representatives of marginalised groups.
- Strengthen community capacities in risk assessment, preparedness, early warning, and adaptation systems.
- Partner with academic and training institutions for accredited resilience programmes.
- Promote peer learning, mentoring, and locally led knowledge networks.

### STRATEGIC AREA 3: FINANCING LOCALLY LED ACTION

Centralised and donor-driven financing limits sustainability and responsiveness. There is an opportunity to build a diversified, inclusive financing ecosystem that supports long-term, locally resilient work. Global climate finance (GCF, Adaptation Fund) and increasing domestic climate commitments create a significant opportunity to redirect and decentralise financing toward local systems.

#### SA 3 OBJECTIVE:

“

**Enable equitable, predictable, and decentralized financing systems that place**

”

**resources and decision-making power in the hands of the local actors.**

This SA shifts resources and financial decision-making power to local systems, ensuring that community priorities are financed and that local actors are not dependent on short-term project grants. The focus is to develop and operationalize a coherent financing architecture, anchored in the Local Resilience Fund (LRF), to channel resources directly to communities and local actors.

#### SA3 INDICATIVE TARGET:

- While advocating for broader decentralization of public climate and DRR budgets, PRP will initially operationalize the LRF as a pooled mechanism (\$1.5 million - year 1; \$2 million - year 2; \$2.5 million - year 3 and so on ) to demonstrate proof of concept and generate evidence for policy influence.
- Release of pilot project funds to at least 2 local organisations by end of year 1.

#### SA 3 CORE COMPONENTS

- Operationalising LRF with transparent governance and thematic funding windows (Community-Based Adaptation, Private Sector Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions).
- Advocate for increased domestic financing and climate budget tagging.
- Mobilise international climate and DRR financing (GCF, Adaptation Fund, CIF, etc.) for community-driven initiatives.
- Engage the private sector through CSR, impact investing, and innovation sponsorships.
- Pilot community-managed funds and early warning-triggered financing.
- Promote inclusive financial products ( micro-insurance, index-based insurance).

- Strengthen local actors' capacity to access and manage funds.
- Enable accountability through participatory budgeting and social audits.

#### **STRATEGIC AREA 4: KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND COMMUNICATION FOR LOCALLY LED SYSTEMS**

Pakistan has rich indigenous knowledge and increasing digital connectivity. The current knowledge system is fragmented and top-down. However, there is still an opportunity to build an integrated, locally grounded knowledge ecosystem that informs policy, programming, and investment. This creates an opportunity to bridge local knowledge with formal systems and influence national and global discourse.

##### **SA 4 OBJECTIVE:**

“

**Position local knowledge and community voices at the centre of decision making,**

”

**enabling adaptive, evidence-driven and accountable resilience systems.**

The SA4 will enable to establish PRP as a national platform for evidence generation, communication, innovation, and learning, driven by local actors.

##### **SA4 INDICATIVE TARGET:**

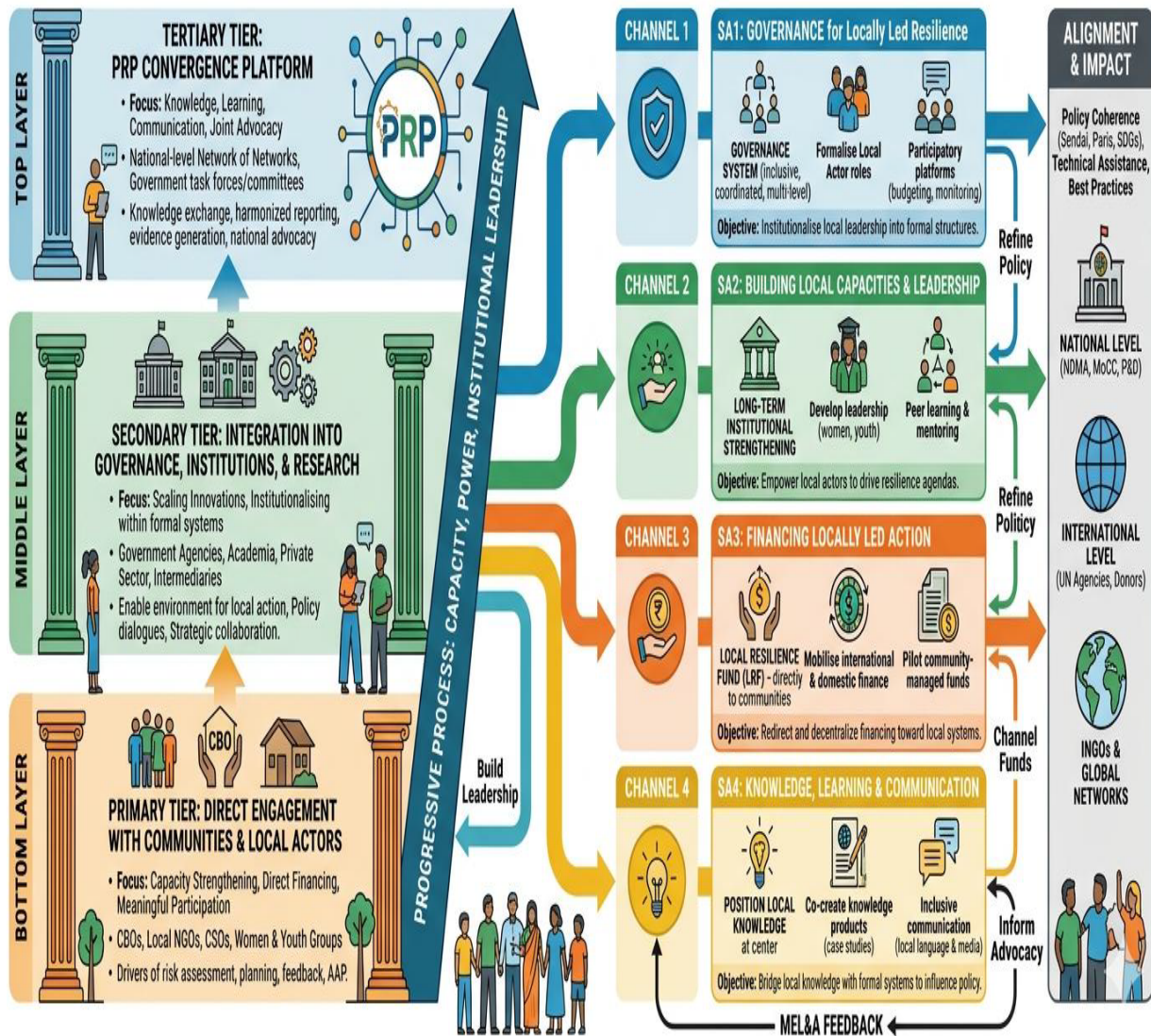
- By year 3, PRP to become a credible partnership network and trusted partner for Government, private sector and civil society with at least active 3-4 MOUs/Agreements.
- 80% of targeted CBOs with ability to influence local decisions by year 3.
- 75% of locally led actions successfully scaled.

##### **SA 4 COMPONENTS**

- Develop adaptive MEL&A system integrating community feedback loops.
- Generate and promote locally rooted evidence and indigenous knowledge.
- Co-create knowledge products (case studies, and policy briefs) with communities.
- Implement inclusive communication strategies using local language and media (radio, theatre, social media).
- Facilitate learning platforms, roundtables, community forums, peer learning networks, and joint reflection sessions.
- Use evidence and communication to influence national policy, funding priorities, and system change.

# LOCALISATION FRAMEWORK: TIERS & STRATEGIC AREAS (SA) FLOW

A coherent pathway from community action to national and global impact.

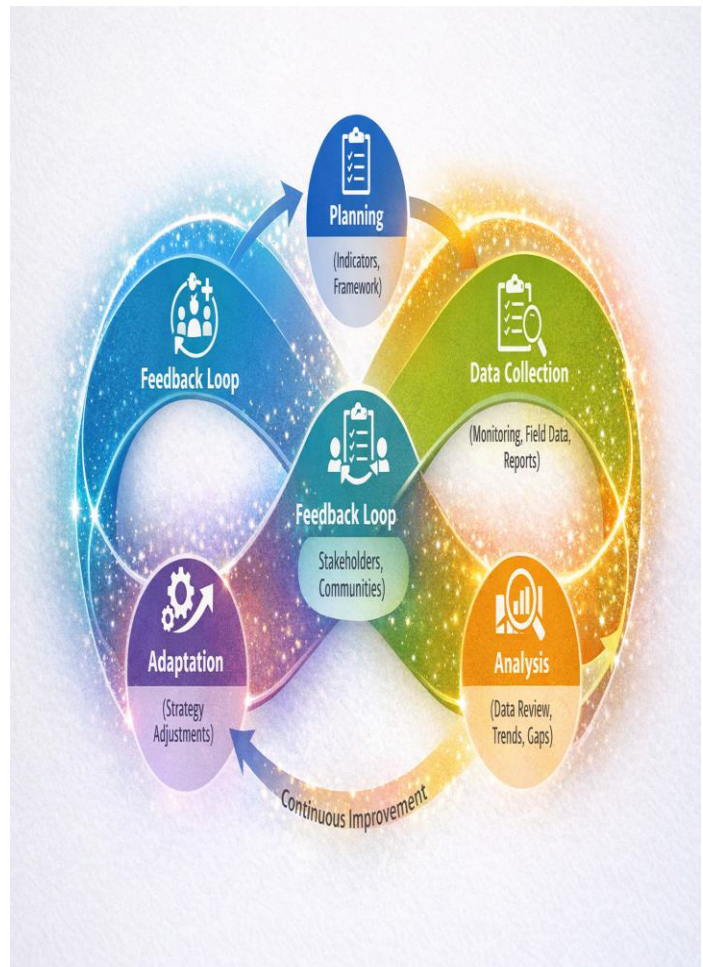


## CHANNEL APPROACH MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING AND ADAPTATION (MEL&A)

The PRP MEL&A cycle is an integrated part of the strategic framework that reinforces PRP's role in national and global localization tracking efforts while strengthening the leadership of local actors in monitoring, decision-making, and adaptive management. It also ensures that decision-making, implementation, and learning are locally led, transparent, and grounded in evidence generated by communities and local partners. It provides a coherent framework that enables monitoring of progress, assessment of results, and adaptive management across national, provincial, and community levels.

The PRP framework and MEL&A cycle follows a continuous interlinked process, ensuring that evidence, community feedback, and partner inputs systematically inform decision-making and program improvement

- **Plan**, define indicators, roles, responsibilities, and data tools in collaboration with local partners, ensuring alignment with localization objectives.
- **Collect** Data regularly through community-led, participatory, and partner-based monitoring systems.
- **Analyze** data jointly with local actors and technical teams to identify trends, gaps, and performance insights.
- Facilitate **learning** by sharing findings through local learning forums, digital platforms, and PRP governance structures (Board/ExCom).
- **Adapt** strategies, workplans, and resource allocation based on evidence, learning and community feedback to strengthen resilience outcomes.



## RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND THE LOCAL RESILIENCE FUND (LRF)

The PRP resource mobilization model is designed to strengthen locally led DRR and climate resilience by diversifying funding sources, ensuring transparency, and enabling direct financial flows to local actors.

### PRP RESOURCE MOBILIZATION APPROACH

The PRP's resource mobilization approach is designed to ensure predictable, flexible, and locally led financing for resilience, climate adaptation, and disaster preparedness. It positions the Local Resilience Fund (LRF) as the central financing mechanism that channels resources directly to local actors, community structures, and sub-national partners.

To ensure clarity, this section is organized under three financing pathways:

- International funding partnerships.
- Private sector engagement.

- Public engagement and domestic mobilisation.

---

#### INTERNATIONAL FUNDING PARTNERS

PRP leverages bilateral, multilateral, philanthropic, and climate finance opportunities to secure long-term resources. These include:

- Multilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Fund (CIF), and UNFCCC-aligned adaptation programmes.
- Development partners and government donors such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.
- International philanthropic organizations and foundations.
- Global humanitarian, DRR, and climate resilience financing windows such as IDRC (Canada), SIDA (Sweden), the European Union (EU), and UNDP.

PRP will also align its funding proposals with global frameworks, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, and the SDGs (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), while ensuring that proposals are shaped by locally identified priorities.

International funds will be overseen by the PRP Board and ExCom, ensuring co-ownership and participatory decision-making.

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#### PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

PRP recognizes the private sector as a critical partner in building resilience. Engagement will follow structured, incentive-based approaches.

- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** partnerships, supporting contributions to PRP's Local Resilience Fund.
- **Cause-related marketing initiatives**, where a percentage of sales is dedicated to resilience activities.
- **Employee giving programs** and matching programs to channel individual and corporate contributions into local initiatives.
- **Innovation sponsorships** that provide challenge-based grants for SMEs and resilience-focused startups, and youth-led enterprises.

This engagement expands domestic financing, strengthens cross-sector collaboration, and fosters innovation within Pakistan's private sector.

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#### PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND DOMESTIC FINANCING

PRP promotes domestic financing by:

- Mobilizing contributions from **local philanthropists, diaspora, and community giving networks**.
- Encouraging provincial and district government **co-financing**.

- Facilitating **community contributions** to locally led micro-grants.
- Partnering with **national CSR platforms** and chambers of commerce.

The goal is to create a sustainable national ecosystem where local resources complement international funding, reducing long-term donor dependency.

## LOCAL RESILIENCE FUND

The Local Resilience Fund (LRF) is a dedicated pooled financing mechanism managed by the PRP Secretariat. Its purpose is to channel resources directly to local actors, enabling them to design, implement, and monitor resilience initiatives.

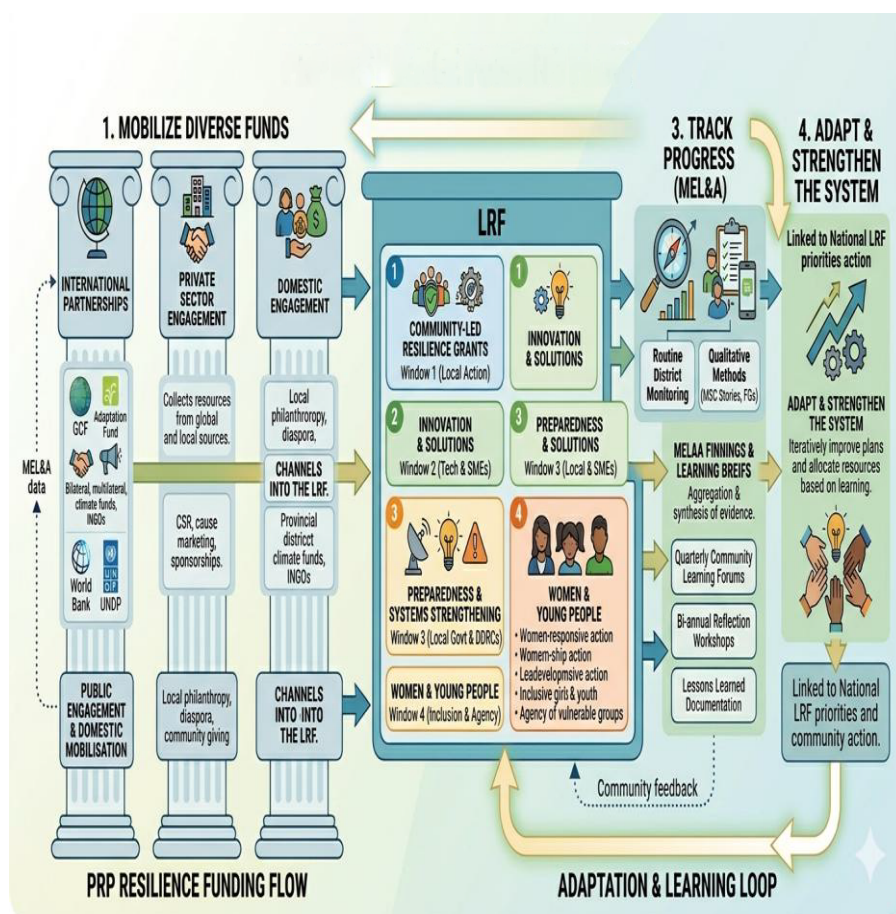
**The LRF advances the principles of locally led action by:**

- Enabling communities and local actors to direct resources where they matter most. Building local capacities to manage, track, and account for funds. Financing becomes a tool for empowerment, not dependency.
- Ensuring decision-making power rests with local partners, not external agencies.
- Reinforcing governance mechanisms that position local actors as equal partners.

**The fund has three core windows:**

### WINDOW 1: COMMUNITY-LED RESILIENCE GRANTS

- Supports community action plans, local structures, inclusion initiatives, and preparedness actions.
- Funds are co-managed with local actors, as outlined in governance mechanism.



### WINDOW 2: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DISTRICT GRANTS

- Supports district-level DRR and climate resilience planning.
- Strengthens provincial–district coordination and institutional capacities.

### WINDOW 3: INNOVATION AND LEARNING GRANTS

- Funds community-driven innovation, digital tools, and learning exchanges.
- Linked directly to MEL&A findings.

### RESOURCE MOBILISATION MAPPING FOR LRF

| Funding Source                                                                                | Primary Beneficiaries                                                                    | Funding Window | Expected Outcomes                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>International Donors (multilaterals, bilaterals, climate funds, INGOs)</b>                 | Local CSOs and CBOs; women-led and youth-led organizations; district disaster committees | 1 & 3          | Funding for increased local resilience capacity; strengthened community-led adaptation; improved early warning systems; timely preparedness and response actions                  |
| <b>Private Sector (CSR, financial institutions, telecoms, tech firms, social enterprises)</b> | Youth innovators; community-based entrepreneurs; local cooperatives                      | 2              | Funding for scalable climate-smart solutions; digital preparedness tools; social enterprises contributing to resilience; strengthened local innovation ecosystems                 |
| <b>Foundations &amp; Philanthropy (local and global)</b>                                      | Women, girls, marginalized groups, persons with disabilities                             | 4              | Funding for Gender-responsive action; leadership development; inclusive climate adaptation; increased agency of vulnerable groups                                                 |
| <b>Public Engagement &amp; Community Giving (crowdfunding, local philanthropy, diaspora)</b>  | Community groups, local champions, volunteers, informal networks                         | 1 & 4          | Domestic fund raising and campaigning to strengthen community ownership; enhanced social cohesion; support for hyper-local resilience actions; increased grassroots participation |
| <b>Government (district,</b>                                                                  | Local government institutions, district                                                  | 3              | Improved national/provincial and district disaster preparedness; strengthened district-level climate planning and budget                                                          |

|                                                                                 |                                                                          |     |                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| provincial, national)                                                           | disaster committees, line departments                                    |     | allocation; enhanced multi-stakeholder coordination.                                                                   |
| INGOs through partnerships (co-financing, pooled funds, technical partnerships) | Local NGO partners; community-based partners; local resilience networks. | All | Joint implementation; capacity strengthening; improved accountability and transparency; shared learning and influence. |

## LRF IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

Implementation follows three phases to achieve sustainability, scaleup and institutionalization:

| Phases                                                                       | Key proposed Guidelines and Actions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Strategic Area                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Phase 1 – Setup and Capacity (Year 1)</b>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Establish LRF selection committee, branding, and LRF pilot Launch.</li> <li>□ Set up financial and grantee selection criteria, and community validation mechanisms.</li> <li>□ Build the capacity of local actors on fund management and reporting.</li> <li>□ Ensure alignment with the PRP Localization Framework</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Assess SA2 (Capacity) in 2 pilot districts and convene LRF meetings with secured funding during Year 1.                |
| <b>Phase 2 – Financing, Governance, Lobbying and Disbursement (Year 2-3)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Lobbying and stakeholders engagement, Launch fundraising campaigns and convene CSR roundtables (Corporate and Donor).</li> <li>□ Implement grant cycles and recognition events for contributors, publish financing dashboard, and acknowledge donors.</li> <li>□ Funds will be disbursed to local actors based on approved community and district plans.</li> <li>□ The LRF will provide local partners with a minimum 10% indirect cost recovery rate on all grants, negotiable up to 15% based on demonstrated financial systems.</li> <li>□ Monitoring is conducted through community-led tracking tools, digital reporting, and coordinated partner reviews.</li> <li>□ PRP maintains a zero-tolerance policy for fraud and safeguarding violations. All LRF grantees must sign a compliance agreement.</li> <li>□ Allegations are investigated by an independent subcommittee of the Board, and funds may be suspended or recovered. A PRP separate Safeguarding Policy can be referred in this perspective.</li> </ul> | <p>Expand SA3 (Financing) as mentioned in below table.</p> <p>Begin SA1 (Governance/lobbying) during year 2 and 3.</p> |

|                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Phase 3 – Learning, Scaleup &amp; Institutionalize (Year 4-5)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Integrate the LRF into national DRR/climate systems and expand the partner network and funding windows.</li> <li>□ Community review meetings assess whether funds achieved intended results.</li> <li>□ MEL&amp;A data feeds into fund adjustments and next-phase allocations.</li> <li>□ Lessons will be shared with donors, government, and partners for continuous improvement.</li> <li>□ Generate funding for long term resilient initiatives</li> </ul> | Full SA4 (Knowledge systems) and national scaling. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|

## PRP FUNDING TARGET

The following is the PRP Resource Mobilisation Target:

| Year   | Target        | Secured From                                                             |
|--------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Year 1 | \$1.5 million | 2 international donors , 1 corporate CSR partner and domestic funding    |
| Year 2 | \$2 million   | 2 international donors, 2 corporate CSR partner and and domestic funding |
| Year 3 | \$2.5 million | 3 international donors, 3 corporate CSR partner and domestic funding     |
| Year 4 | \$3.5 million | 3 international donors, 5 corporate CSR partner and domestic funding     |
| Year 5 | \$5 million   | 4 international donors, 6 corporate CSR partner and domestic funding     |

To ensure trust and credibility, the LRF is embedded within PRP’s governance architecture.

- A transparent, **independent LRF selection committee** (with a majority of local actors) will review proposals.
- **The PRP Board** shall appoint a Finance & Risk Subcommittee to oversee LRF disbursements and approvals.
- **The Board Treasurer** has co-signatory authority for all LRF accounts with balances above \$10,000.
- **The Secretariat** acts on its authorization, not independently.
- **PRP Board members, ExCom members, and Secretariat** staff with conflicts of interest will declare and excuse themselves entirely from application review and approval.
- **Local Actors:** Lead planning, implement activities, and validate outcomes through community monitoring mechanisms.

Transparency tools include public-facing dashboards; annual financial reports; community scorecards and social audits, and public expenditure reviews. These mechanisms ensure that resource flows reflect locally led priorities rather than donor-driven agendas.

#### STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK SUCCESS INDICATOR TARGET

The success will be measured through Indicators aligned with the PRP strategic Framework :

| SA         | Key Success Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Data Source                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SA1</b> | <p>Initiatives of development of a targeted stakeholders engagement plan to lobby for functional DDMA budgets and staffing, using evidence from pilot districts during year 1.</p> <p>By year 3, PRP to ensure function budget allocated in at least 1 District for Disaster management</p> <p>By year 3, Inclusion of localization indicators in NDMA's annual reporting to GPDRR.</p> <p>By year 3, Pilot and publish evidence on LRF effectiveness to lobby for provincial government co-financing in one province (e.g., Sindh or KP).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Community Assessments;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Resilience Scorecards</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> District budget</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> NDMA Annual Report</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Evidence/publication on LRF effectiveness</li> </ul> |
| <b>SA2</b> | <p>By Year 3, train 500 women and 300 youth in DRR and climate leadership, with at least 50% from hazard-prone districts.</p> <p>Document at least 50 graduates assuming formal roles in local resilience committees.</p> <p>USD 0.5M funding mobilized locally by end of year 1</p> <p>80% of targeted CBOs with ability to influence local decisions by year 3 and 75% of locally led actions successfully scaled.</p>                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Training Logs and reports;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Attendance sheets</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Reports;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Partner agreements</li> </ul>                                                                          |
| <b>SA3</b> | <p>While advocating for broader decentralization of public climate and DRR budgets, PRP will initially operationalize the LRF as a pooled mechanism (\$1.5 million - year 1; \$2 million - year 2; \$2.5 million - year 3 and so on ) to demonstrate proof of concept and generate evidence for policy influence.</p> <p>Release of pilot project funds to at least 2 local organisations by end of year 1.</p>                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> District Budgets</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> LRF Financials</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Policy/position paper</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> approved concept papers</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Agreement</li> </ul>                                   |
| <b>SA4</b> | <p>By year 3, PRP to become a credible partnership network and trusted partner for Government, private sector and civil society with at least active 3-4 MOUs/Agreements.</p> <p>80% of targeted CBOs with ability to influence local decisions by year 3.</p> <p>75% of locally led actions successfully scaled.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Meeting Minutes;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> MOUs/Agreements</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Focus Groups;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative Surveys</li> </ul>                                                                                          |

## COMMUNICATIONS, LOBBYING, AND KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION

This chapter outlines PRP's approach to communication and advocacy as a locally led, inclusive, and learning-driven function. Communication is treated not only as information sharing but also as a mechanism for shifting power, strengthening community leadership, amplifying diverse voices, and influencing systems for resilience. PRP's communication and advocacy aims to:

- Demonstrate locally led DRR and climate resilience in action.
- Strengthen co-ownership and leadership of local actors in shaping the narrative.
- Influence policy and financing systems at provincial and national levels.
- Enable continuous learning, adaptation, and feedback across the PRP network.

## THEMATIC MESSAGING PILLARS

PRP's communication is guided by five interlinked pillars:

**Locally led Resilience in Action:** Showcase community-led DRR and climate resilience planning, implementation, monitoring, and innovations.

**Transparency and Accountability:** sharing financial information, decision-making processes, progress, and learning to build trust among communities, partners, and donors.

**Inclusion and Equity:** Amplifying voices of women, youth, persons with disabilities, minorities, and marginalized groups in all storytelling and policy advocacy.

**Evidence and Results:** Document what works, why it works, and how community-driven solutions generate impact.

**Systems influence and policy engagement:** Use community knowledge and evidence to advocate for changes in districts, provincial, and national policy and financing systems.

*Details of audience and engagement approach, communication channels and tools, **see Annex 9***

## INTEGRATION WITH MEL&A AND THE LEARNING CYCLE

Communication is fully embedded within PRP's Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Adaptation (MEL&A) system:

- Real-time community feedback informs communication messages and formats
- Stories, evidence, and lessons captured through MEL&A contribute to policy briefs, case studies, and advocacy campaigns.
- Community Products are continuously refined based on insights from AARs, community scorecards, and monitoring data.

- Learning loops ensure that communication supports adaptive programming and strengthens community-driven decision-making.

This integration positions communication as a core learning and accountability mechanism across the PPR network. Communication and advocacy efforts will undergo a bi-annual review, ensuring relevance, inclusivity, and responsiveness. Reviews will be:

- Co-led by local partners, including CBOs, youth groups, and women's networks.
- Based on community feedback on messaging, channels, visibility, and cultural resonance.
- Used to adapt strategies to evolving community priorities and emerging risks.

PRP prioritizes regular donor coordination meetings; evidence-based reporting using MEL&A data; joint field visits with donors and government partners; clear communication on progress, challenges, and adaptation measures; and transparent sharing of financial and programmatic results. These practices support trust-building and long-term financing commitments.

#### PRP SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIC FOCUS

PRP sustainability strategic focus should be to form effective and sustainable partnership with resource mobilization commitments. The following are the areas to focus on :

- Reduced reliance on AAP by securing funds from international donors and expanding domestic financing from CSR and campaigning.
- Establish long-term private sector partnerships to have funding and management of LRF.
- Promote community co-financing for micro-grants by developing strong working relationships with grassroots-level organisations.
- Integrate LRF processes into provincial disaster management and climate adaptation structures for effective and sustainable resilient programming for Pakistan.

The long-term goal is a **nationally owned and locally governed resilience financing ecosystem.**

# ANNEX 1

## GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

**Accountability:** A commitment by organizations and networks to ensure that decisions, actions, and resources are transparent and answerable to affected communities, partners, donors, and stakeholders.

**Accountability to Affected People (AAP):** A set of principles and practices ensuring that crisis-affected people influence decisions, access information, participate meaningfully, and provide feedback that leads to corrective action.

**Adaptation (Climate Adaptation):** Actions and adjustments taken to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, especially through locally led and community-driven solutions.

**Adaptation:** Adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, aimed at reducing harm or exploiting beneficial opportunities.

**After-Action Review (AAR):** A structured review process conducted after an event or intervention to capture lessons learned, identify strengths and weaknesses, and improve future responses.

**Charter for Change (C4C):** An initiative led by INGOs to increase funding and decision-making power for local and national actors in humanitarian responses.

**Climate Resilience:** The capacity of communities, systems, or institutions to anticipate, absorb, and recover from climate-related shocks while maintaining essential functions.

**Community-Based Adaptation (CBA):** A locally led approach to building climate resilience that empowers communities to design and implement solutions based on their priorities and knowledge.

**Climate-Resilience Financing:** Resources mobilized to help communities anticipate, prepare for, and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses.

**Co-Creation:** A collaborative process in which national and local actors jointly design policies, plans, or programmes with shared decision-making authority.

**Conference of the Parties (COP):** The supreme decision-making body of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where countries meet annually to negotiate climate agreements.

**Community-Based Organisations (CBOs):** Grassroots entities rooted in local communities, representing community interests, priorities, and capacities.

**Decentralisation:** Shifting authority and decision-making powers from national to provincial and local levels.

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage causal factors, including exposure, vulnerability, and lack of preparedness.

**ExCom:** The body responsible for overseeing operational coordination, approving annual priorities, and ensuring alignment between national and provincial resilience actions.

**Global Localization Commitments** (Grand Bargain, Charter for Change), quality standards (CHS, Sphere), and emerging LLA principles operationalize global DRR and climate commitments by promoting: power shift, direct financing, local leadership, inclusive participation, and stronger accountability.

**Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR):** A biennial global forum convened by UNDRR to review progress, share knowledge, and guide international policy on disaster risk reduction.

**Grand Bargain:** A global agreement between donors and humanitarian organizations aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian aid, with a key focus on localization.

**Green Climate Fund (GCF):** A global fund established under the UNFCCC to support developing countries in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

**Governance Architecture:** Structured arrangements that define decision-making, roles, responsibilities, and accountability across PRP's governance bodies.

**Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Impact Financing Facility (commonly referenced as HIPF):** A financing mechanism used by some donors/UN bodies to align humanitarian, development, and peace interventions—though note: the acronym HIPF is used differently by different agencies.

**Institutional Capacity:** The systems, skills, resources, and processes required for an organisation to fulfill its mandate effectively.

**Knowledge Management (KM):** Systematic collection, organisation, sharing, and use of information to support decision-making and learning.

**Local Actors:** Institutions and organisations based in Pakistan (provincial, district, municipal, and community levels) that hold long-term presence and legitimacy. These include local government bodies, NGOs, CBOs, academia, and local private-sector partners. Local actors are distinct from communities.

**Localization:** A process that shifts power, resources, leadership, and decision-making closer to local actors, particularly provincial, district, and community-level institutions, ensuring contextualized, sustainable, and inclusive resilience programming.

**Local Resilience Fund (LRF):** A pooled financing mechanism under PRP that supports community-led DRR, climate adaptation, and resilience-building efforts.

**Locally Led Adaptation (LLA):** A set of principles and practices that place local actors at the center of designing, implementing, and evaluating climate adaptation initiatives.

**Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Adaptation (MEL&A):** A continuous process of assessing progress, capturing learning, and adapting strategies to improve the impact of programs and interventions.

**Nature-Based Solutions (NbS):** Actions that protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural ecosystems to address societal challenges such as climate change, disaster risk, and food security.

**National Platform Partners (NPP):** Institutions and organisations contributing technical expertise, national-level coordination, and policy guidance to PRP.

**Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership:** A global coalition that supports countries in planning, financing, and implementing their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

**Paris Agreement (2015):** Prioritizes mitigation, adaptation, and resilience through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enhanced climate finance.

**Participatory Planning:** A process where stakeholders, especially local actors and communities, jointly analyse risks, set priorities, and decide on actions.

**Participatory Monitoring:** A process in which community members and stakeholders are actively involved in monitoring project progress and outcomes.

**Resource Mobilization:** The process of securing financial, human, and technical resources to support the implementation and sustainability of programs.

**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030):** An international agreement that provides guidelines for reducing disaster risk and building resilience at all levels. Focuses on understanding risk, strengthening governance, investing in resilience, and preparedness.

**Tax Incentives:** Financial benefits, such as exemptions or deductions, provided to individuals or corporations that contribute to recognized development or philanthropic initiatives.

**Transparency & Accountability:** Principles that promote open information sharing, stakeholder participation, and accountability in decision-making and resource use.

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**  
The international treaty guiding global cooperation on climate change, under which mechanisms like COP, the Paris Agreement, and NDCs operate.

**Vulnerability:** The degree to which a system or community is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, the adverse effects of hazards or climate change.

# ANNEX 2

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CONSULTATIONS

### Section 1: Localization and Policy Influence

- ☐ How does your entity/organization ensure community participation in disaster management and climate resilience efforts?
- ☐ Can you provide examples of successful localization initiatives in disaster and climate risk reduction?
- ☐ What policies or legal frameworks have helped or hindered localization in Pakistan?
- ☐ How do international actors support or obstruct localization in your experience?

### Section 2: Challenges and Opportunities

- ☐ What are the key capacity gaps that local organizations face in disaster and climate response?
- ☐ How does donor funding influence localization efforts? Are there restrictions or conditions that impact local decision-making?
- ☐ How do coordination mechanisms between local and national organizations function? Are there challenges in collaboration?
- ☐ Have you observed any shifts in government or donor attitudes towards localization in recent years?

### Section 3: PRP's Role

- ☐ What specific areas should PRP focus on to create a lasting impact in localization?
- ☐ How can PRP facilitate better coordination among different stakeholders?
- ☐ Are there any lessons from past disaster responses that PRP should consider in its strategy?

# ANNEX 3

## FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

### Methodology Used to Develop the Framework

A structured process of consultations with PRP board members, the Secretariat, INGOs/NGOs, government representatives, and technical partners for the development of framework was adopted. The approach for the development of the framework includes desk review, key informant interviews and internal PRP consultations.

Analysis of national disaster management policies, localisation commitments, global frameworks (Sendai, Grand Bargain, Paris Agreement), and lessons from ADPC's Pakistan Resilient Partnership initiative. Through document review, valuable insights were gained, aiding in the identification of structural gaps within policies and mechanisms related to disaster and climate change work integration. The following documents were reviewed: Grand Bargain Commitments 2016, Grand Bargain 2021, and PRP Situational analysis and Road Map. Review existing measures and initiatives that are undertaken by "Pakistan Resilient Partnerships" and the journey towards "Promoting Resilient Preparedness".

The desk review of the PRP situation analysis and road map document identified the key capacity areas, which were validated through the initial consultations. The mixed-method approach was used in data collection techniques, which consisted primarily of qualitative methods.

A snowball methodology was used to conduct the stakeholders' consultations and capacity assessment. Initially, KIIs were conducted with two networks, i.e., National Humanitarian Network (NHN), the Indus Consortium, 1 international NGO, i.e., ACTED, and 5 local NGOs, i.e., SPO, FRD KP, Hands, Doaba, and Agahi, were consulted. Discussions with NDMA, PDMAs, humanitarian and development networks, private sector bodies, certification agencies, and local organisations to identify gaps and opportunities in localisation.

Based on the findings, more stakeholders were included using the snowball methodology for the interviews. 29 key informant interviews were conducted as mentioned below. Further, the academia and media perspectives were captured through KII with PRP board representatives. The list of stakeholders interviewed is given at Annex 4 to this document.

| Key Informant Interviews                         | Number    |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Local NGOs                                       | 6         |
| International NGOs                               | 2         |
| UNOCHA                                           | 1         |
| Networks, Associations, and Certification Agency | 8         |
| Government and Umbrella Organization             | 10        |
| Participatory Resilient Partnership (PRP)        | 2         |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>29</b> |

Collaborative sessions with PRP Steering Committee members and Secretariat staff to shape governance, workflow, and institutional priorities. This methodological approach helped ensure the framework is rooted in real system needs, feasible for implementation, and aligned with international and national frameworks/acts.

# ANNEX 4

## LIST OF RESPONDENTS CONSULTED

| Sr.                                                                    | Name                               | Designation            | Organization     | Consultation Date |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>PRP Board and Nation Steering Committee Members/Representatives</b> |                                    |                        |                  |                   |
| 1                                                                      | Lt. Gen. Omar Mahmood Hayat (Retd) | Chairman               | PRP              | 24 Apr 25         |
| 2                                                                      | Mr. Naseer Memon                   | Member                 | PRP              | 29 Apr 25         |
| 3                                                                      | Mr. Muhammad Idrees Mahsud         | Member                 | NDMA             | 2 May 25          |
| 4                                                                      | Mr. Hameedullah Kakar              | Chairperson            | NHN              | 18 May 25         |
| 5                                                                      | Mr. Malik Sohail Hussain           | Chairman Coordination  | FPCCI            | 17 Apr 25         |
| <b>Government</b>                                                      |                                    |                        |                  |                   |
| 6                                                                      | Mr. Ammanullah Rind                | Director               | PDMA             | 23 Apr 25         |
| 7                                                                      | Mr. Saeed Qureshi                  | Director               | SDMA             | 23 Apr 25         |
| 8                                                                      | Mr. Ajay Kumar                     | AD                     | PDMA             | 23 Apr 25         |
| 9                                                                      | Mr. Imtiaz Ahmed                   | AD                     | GBDMA            | 16 Apr 25         |
| 10                                                                     | Ms. Ruqaiya Javed                  | Controller Eximination | Rescue 1122      | 7 Apr 25          |
| 11                                                                     | Mr. Sajjad Ali Kandhir             | DD                     | PRCS             | 30 Apr 25         |
| <b>Local NGOs</b>                                                      |                                    |                        |                  |                   |
| 12                                                                     | Mr. Azmat Khan                     | CEO                    | FRD              | 5 Apr 25          |
| 13                                                                     | Ms. Sumera Javed                   | Advisor                | Hands            | 7 Apr 25          |
| 14                                                                     | Mr. Mubarak Ali Sarwar             | CEO                    | Agahi            | 7 Apr 25          |
| 15                                                                     | Ms. Arifa Mazhar                   | CEO                    | SPO              | 8 Apr 25          |
| 16                                                                     | Mr. Noor Bajeer                    | CEO                    | CSSP             | 25 Apr 25         |
| 17                                                                     | Mr. Liaqat Ali                     | CEO                    | Doaba            | 27 Apr 25         |
| <b>INGOs</b>                                                           |                                    |                        |                  |                   |
| 18                                                                     | Mr. Sarfraz Lal Din                | CD                     | Acted            | 8 Apr 25          |
| 19                                                                     | Mr. Muhammad Sulaiman              | Program Lead           | Concern          | 14 Apr 25         |
| 20                                                                     | Mr. Asif Shirazi Mudassar Shah     | CD                     | IRP              | 29 Apr 25         |
| <b>UN</b>                                                              |                                    |                        |                  |                   |
| 21                                                                     | Mr. Muhammad Imran                 | Coordinator            | UNOCHA           | 29 Apr 25         |
| <b>Networks</b>                                                        |                                    |                        |                  |                   |
| 22                                                                     | Mr. Hussain Jawar                  | CEO                    | Indus Consortium | 3 Apr 25          |

|                         |                       |                   |                                  |           |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 23                      | Ms. Shahida Arif      | Regional Director | NEAR Network                     | 11 Apr 25 |
| 24                      | Mr. Jamsheed Fareed   | Chair             | READY Pakistan                   | 12 Apr 25 |
| 25                      | Ms. Saman Farhan      | Manager           | Microfinance Network             | 30 Apr 25 |
| 26                      | Ms. Saman Farhan      | Manager           | Microfinance Network             | 30 Apr 25 |
| 27                      | Mr. Shahid Kazmi      | Coordinator       | PHF                              | 1 May 25  |
| Volunteer Associations  |                       |                   |                                  |           |
| 28                      | Ms. Mariya Mang Sabri | Commissioner      | PGGA                             | 15 Apr 25 |
| 29                      | Ms. Shamsa Kashif     | Secretary         | PGGA                             | 15 Apr 25 |
| 30                      | Mr. Sarfraz Ali Awan  | Commissioner      | PBSA                             | 17 Apr 25 |
| 31                      | Mr. Liaqat Ali Awan   | Director          | PBSA                             | 17 Apr 25 |
| 32                      | Mr. Tauseef Siddique  | DD                | PBSA                             | 17 Apr 25 |
| Certification Authority |                       |                   |                                  |           |
| 33                      | Mr. Aslam Kashifi     | Programme Officer | Pakistan Center for Philanthropy | 22 Apr 25 |

# ANNEX 5

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND PAKISTAN ROLE

### GLOBAL

Pakistan actively engages in global forums such as (Conference of the Parties) COP, (Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction) GPDRR, (Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Impact Financing Facility) HIPF, the (Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership) NDC partnership, and the (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) UNFCCC subsidiary bodies, as mentioned below:

| Platform                             | Framework                | Description                                                                                                                                        | Pakistan's Role                                                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GPDRR                                | Sendai Framework (UNDRR) | Biennial forum reviewing global DRR progress.                                                                                                      | NDMA Updates progress on DRR.                                            |
| COP                                  | Paris Agreement (UNFCCC) | Annual climate negotiations and reviews of NDCs and finance mechanisms.                                                                            | MoCC and MoFA represent Pakistan and update on NDCs.                     |
| HLPF)                                | SDGs (UN ECOSOC)         | Annual global review of SDG implementation and voluntary national reviews (VNRs).                                                                  | Pakistan presented VNRs in 2019 and 2021.                                |
| UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SBSTA/SBI) | Paris Agreement          | Technical and policy bodies guiding the implementation of climate decisions. Leads climate adaptation, NDCs, and policy on locally led adaptation. | Pakistan contributes through MoCC as the national focal point for UNFCCC |
| NDC Partnership                      | Paris Agreement          | Global coalition helping countries plan and implement climate commitments.                                                                         | Pakistan is a member and receives technical and financial support.       |
| Santiago Network /                   | Paris Agreement          | Mechanism for technical assistance on climate-induced losses.                                                                                      | Pakistan is an active proponent post-2022 floods.                        |

|                                          |             |                                                          |                                                          |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Loss and Damage</b>                   |             |                                                          |                                                          |
| <b>SDG Acceleration Actions Platform</b> | <b>SDGs</b> | Tracks country initiatives that accelerate SDG progress. | Pakistan shares actions through the Planning Commission. |

## REGIONAL

At the regional level, Pakistan engages with various platforms to facilitate south-south cooperation and offer policy support, capacity development, and peer learning opportunities. It also strengthens Pakistan's alignment with regional resilience strategies.

| <b>Platform</b>                                              | <b>Framework</b>                             | <b>Description</b>                                                   | <b>Pakistan's Engagement</b>                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR (APMCDRR)</b>  | <b>Sendai Framework (UNDRR Asia-Pacific)</b> | Regional forum to assess DRR progress and shape collective strategy. | NDMA represents Pakistan and contributes policy inputs.         |
| <b>SAARC Disaster Management Centre</b>                      | <b>Sendai Framework</b>                      | Coordinates DRR across South Asia.                                   | Pakistan is a member and contributor.                           |
| <b>UN ESCAP Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction</b>         | <b>DRR/CCA/SDGs</b>                          | Guides Asia-Pacific cooperation on risk-informed development.        | MoCC and NDMA participate regularly.                            |
| <b>Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)</b>                | <b>Paris Agreement</b>                       | Regional platform for knowledge-sharing on climate adaptation.       | Pakistan engages through MoCC and academia.                     |
| <b>Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)</b> | <b>SDGs</b>                                  | Regional preparatory body for HLPF focused on SDG alignment.         | Pakistan's Planning Commission participates and shares updates. |

# ANNEX 6

## ALIGNMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT AND FRAMEWORKS

The following are the platforms and the responsible institutions aligned with the Global Framework:

| Platform                                                | Framework                                                | Lead Institution                             | Purpose and Status                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Platform for DRR (NPDRR)                       | Sendai Framework                                         | NDMA                                         | Multi-stakeholder forum for DRR policy and coordination; needs revitalization.                        |
| National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC)          | Sendai Framework                                         | NDMA (Chair: PM or nominee)                  | High-level oversight of disaster risk governance.                                                     |
| National Climate Change Council                         | Paris Agreement                                          | Ministry of Climate Change                   | Coordinates climate policy, NDCs, and implementation.                                                 |
| Pakistan Climate Change Authority (proposed)            | Paris Agreement                                          | MoCC (under Act)                             | A new institution proposed under the Climate Change Act 2017.                                         |
| National and Provincial SDG Units/ Coordination Hubs    | SDGs                                                     | MoPD&SI (with UNDP support)                  | Facilitate integration, monitoring, and localization of SDGs.                                         |
| Parliamentary SDG Task force                            | SDGs                                                     | National Assembly of Pakistan                | Ensures legislative oversight and alignment with the 2030 Agenda.                                     |
| District SDG Committees                                 | SDGs                                                     | Local Government/ Planning Departments       | Operational in some provinces like Punjab; aid local SDG implementation.                              |
| UN Clusters (with Govt & NGOs)                          | Contribute to all international standards and frameworks | UNOCHA                                       | Thematic coordination during emergencies (e.g., Shelter, WASH, Health), Active in emergencies         |
| Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC)           | -                                                        | PARC                                         | Develops <b>climate-resistant crop varieties</b> .                                                    |
| Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)             | -                                                        | under the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC). | Scientific research on climate change impacts, vulnerability assessments, and policy recommendations. |
| Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) | -                                                        | PCRWR                                        | Studies <b>water scarcity and climate impacts on agriculture</b> .                                    |

# ANNEX 7

## NETWORKS OPERATING IN PAKISTAN

Existing networks operate in silos, often driven by external funding cycles or project-based mandates. Key networks operating in Pakistan:

| Platform                                                             | Framework                                   | Lead Institution                                                                                               | Purpose and Status                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF)</b>                             | -                                           | PHF composed of over 30 INGOs operating in Pakistan                                                            | Active                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>INGO Working Group on Localisation</b>                            | <b>Grand Bargain and C4C Commitments</b>    | PHF                                                                                                            | Active, with regular meetings and collaborative initiatives on policy alignment, funding modalities, and operational partnerships.                                  |
| <b>Start Network Pakistan Hub</b>                                    | <b>Anticipatory action and Localisation</b> | Start Network                                                                                                  | Functional, direct fund disbursement to local and national organizations.                                                                                           |
| <b>Charter for Change Signatories – Pakistan Chapter</b>             | <b>C4C principles</b>                       |                                                                                                                | Active; INGOs like Oxfam, Christain Aid, tearfund etc., actively implementing C4C principles; coordination across signatories remains semi-formal but is improving. |
| <b>Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) – Pakistan Chapter</b>  | -                                           | CANSA                                                                                                          | A coalition of NGOs advocating for <b>climate policy reforms</b> .                                                                                                  |
| <b>Himalayan Adaptation, Water and Resilience (HI-AWARE) Network</b> | -                                           | International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)<br>Partners: PARC, GCISC, AKAH, WWF Pakistan | Research, policy support, and on-ground implementation in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region, including Pakistan.                                                |
| <b>Microfinance Network</b>                                          | -                                           | Network itself                                                                                                 | Functional; members are local and national NGOs                                                                                                                     |
| <b>National Humanitarian Network (NHN)</b>                           | -                                           | NHN                                                                                                            | Functional, active in all provinces; advocacy for locally led humanitarian response; coordination of local NGOs                                                     |
| <b>Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)</b>               | -                                           | SDPI                                                                                                           | Policy research on <b>climate justice and green finance</b> .                                                                                                       |
| <b>University Research Hubs</b>                                      | -                                           | Like NUST, LUMS, and Karachi University                                                                        | <b>Climate modeling, renewable energy, and DRR.</b>                                                                                                                 |

# ANNEX 8

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCALISATION AGENDA

The consultations conducted for this framework reveal persistent gaps in global Localisation Commitments and Pakistan Reality:

| Key Global Localisation Commitments, Frameworks and Standards |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Key Findings from Consultations                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Grand Bargain/ Grand Bargain 2.0</b>                       | Commits to deliver 25% of humanitarian funding directly to local actors.<br>The revised Grand Bargain 2.0 (2021) strengthens focus on local leadership, flexible funding, and collaborative partnerships that complements Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) and DRR goals. | Persistent gap between commitments and practice.<br>Direct funding to local/national NGOs remains below 3%. Localisation continues to be rhetoric than reality. |
| <b>Charter for Change (C4C)</b>                               | Promotes 20% of funding to local NGOs, visibility of local actors, and equitable partnerships.<br>Supports SDG targets 1.5, 11.5, and 13.                                                                                                                             | Structural power imbalances between INGOs and local actors continue. Despite some shifts, equitable partnerships remain limited.                                |
| <b>Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)</b>                       | Sets commitments for quality, accountability, transparency, participation, and effectiveness.<br>Relevant to DRR and climate resilience and adaptation programming.                                                                                                   | Projects are generally designed in line with CHS.<br>Trainings are conducted for staff and partners, but loopholes persist and surface during evaluations.      |
| <b>Sphere Standards</b>                                       | Provide minimum standards for humanitarian assistance, used widely in Pakistan during major emergencies, including floods.                                                                                                                                            | Largely adhered to in humanitarian operations; used as a benchmark during DRR and emergency response.                                                           |
| <b>Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) Principles</b>                | Promote decision-making at local levels, investment in local institutions, and predictable/flexible funding.                                                                                                                                                          | LLA pilots by UNDP, RSPN, and Start Network have supported climate-vulnerable communities. However, integration into the government system remains weak.        |

# ANNEX 9

## COMMUNICATION- AUDIENCE, ENGAGEMENT APPROACH, CHANNELS AND TOOLS

### AUDIENCE AND ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

PRP communication is grounded in the idea that local communities are not audiences; they are drivers. Their perspectives, daily realities, innovations, and priorities shape communication products and advocacy messages.

| Audience                                                                         | Engagement Approach                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local communities (including women, youth, and persons with disabilities)</b> | Engagement of marginalized groups in message creation, reinforcing inclusion and locally led leadership in story telling. Co-develop community radio content, participatory theatre, and digital stories. |
| <b>Local NGOs, CBOs, volunteer groups</b>                                        | Lead or co-lead communication channels at district and UC levels. Mobilize local knowledge for policy influence.                                                                                          |
| <b>District and Provincial Government</b>                                        | Partners in shaping and amplifying resilience messages. Regular policy dialogues, briefs, and evidence-sharing platforms.                                                                                 |
| <b>Media (local and national)</b>                                                | Report responsibly on DRR and climate resilience, with a special focus on local leadership.                                                                                                               |
| <b>Donors, UN agencies, INGOs</b>                                                | Showcasing PRP's demonstration of locally led systems and impact.                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Academia and research institutions</b>                                        | Partners for generating evidence and translating knowledge into policy.                                                                                                                                   |

## COMMUNICATION CHANNELS AND TOOLS

PRP uses diverse, community-accessible, and ensures local ownership, accessibility, and inclusion. Where possible, channels are managed or co-managed by local actors, ensuring that the message is rooted in community experience and language diversity.

### DIGITAL PLATFORMS

- The PRP website and social media platforms share updates, community stories, advocacy messages, and learning.
- Local youth groups, CBOs, and resilience champions co-manage or contribute content to ensure authenticity and local ownership.
- Digital tools are designed for low bandwidth, multilingual accessibility, and use simple visual formats to reach wider audiences.

### COMMUNITY-BASED COMMUNICATION TOOLS

- Community radio broadcasts locally relevant DRR and climate messages.
- Participatory theatre led by community members translates complex ideas into stories rooted in local culture.
- Public notice boards, murals, and mobile loudspeaker messaging provide access for communities with limited digital connectivity.

### KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS FOR POLICY AND LEARNING

Newsletters, infographics, case studies, and learning briefs support donor reporting, government dialogue, and sector-wide learning. These products highlight locally led leadership, transparency, shared decision-making, and partnership-based results.

### PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

Initiatives such as the Climate & Resilience Champions program mobilise citizens and the diaspora to contribute time, expertise, and resources. Campaigns prioritize youth voices and promote inclusive participation from marginalized groups.

### DIALOGUE AND REFLECTION PLATFORMS

Community consultations, webinars, roundtables, and learning challenges facilitate two-way communication. These platforms create space for joint reflection, reinforcing local leadership in decision-making and policy advocacy.



## PROMOTING RESILIENT PREPAREDNESS (PRP)



**APP**  
ASIAN PREPAREDNESS PARTNERSHIP

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