PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROCEDURES & PARAMETERS

(Project Selection Criteria and Methodology)

Planning Commission

Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

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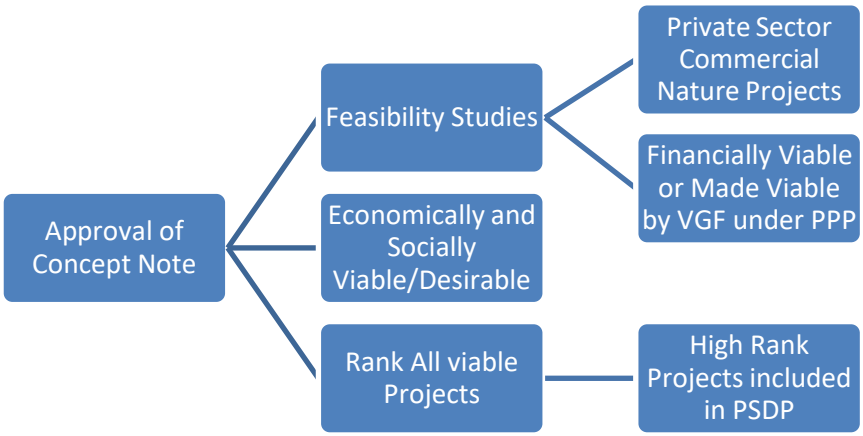
1. Public investment for public good

The government is mandated to provide infrastructure, education, health, security, environmental protection and other vital elements for the development of society. Public Investment Management (PIM) is an approach of managing government expenditures for public infrastructure strategically, effectively and efficiently. Public Investment tends to be divided between physical or tangible investment in infrastructure (for example, transport, telecommunications and buildings); human or intangible investment in education, skills, and knowledge; and current investment in the consumption of goods and services (for example, welfare benefits and pensions). Public Investment is used to create public assets.

2. Public investment policy

For effective and efficient utilization of scarce public resources, the government ought to reduce its footprint and create room for private sector investment, through policy planning. For commercially viable projects, private sector needs be encouraged and facilitated to invest on the projects which can be made viable by providing Viability Gap Financing (VGF), financing under PPP mode and the rest, socially desirable, projects to be financed through Federal PSDP or Provincial/ regional ADPs, in accordance with their constitutional jurisdictions.



Process for inclusion of projects in Development Portfolio

3. Challenges in PSDP formulation

The financial constraint results in a meager allocation for PSDP. The low allocation for PSDP and inclusion of new projects puts negative impact on the economic development. Major challenges in PSDP include:

- Limited fiscal space, yet large number of projects in PSDP
- Completion of the lesser number of on-going projects
- Thin allocations resulting in cost and time over run, coupled with an ever-increasing throw forward
- Capacity issues including delayed appointment of Project Directors/ Project Staff and sub-optimal utilization of resources
- Difficulty in providing O & M funds (recurring) to maintain the existing assets; and
- Lack of Sectoral Priorities and Criterion for PSDP

The sectoral priorities should be aligned with Long Term Plan/ Vision, Medium Term Plan/ Five Year Plans/ 5Es framework and Annual Plans. The sectoral priorities should be formulated, keeping in view the existing portfolio of the line Ministries. Economic Affairs Division (EAD) should provide firmed up foreign aid estimates to be disbursed during the year for which PSDP is being formulated, with further two years' projection in consultation with all stakeholders. Ministries/ Divisions should ensure allocation according to annual phasing of on-going projects while remaining within the Indicative Budget Ceiling (IBC).

4. Project Selection Criteria and Methodology

4.1 Factors to be Considered for Inclusion of Projects in PSDP

i. Strategic and core on-going projects

ii. Projects with 80% plus expenditure with realistic completion estimate

iii. Exceptional and high scoring infrastructure projects

iv. Pre-Scrutinized DDWP approved projects against given criteria

v. Foreign funded projects with adequate rupee cover allocation within IBC

vi. Provincial nature projects in 20 least developed districts

vii. Projects in Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) and other areas to ensure equitable regional development

viii. PPP projects, where PSDP funding is either used as equity or as viability gap

ix. Climate responsive & resilient projects

x. Ready for Investment Projects

4.2 Ranking of Projects within Sector

The ranking of the projects will be done by the Ministry/ Division concerned and be based on their absolute scores. Projects will be ranked in accordance with Sectoral Parameters given at Annex-I and will be considered for inclusion in PSDP, within sectoral IBC, after meeting the demand for on-going projects.

The sectoral parameters are key determinants for improving quality of infrastructure and technical appraisal of the projects. Sectoral parameters would be taken into consideration for appraisal of each project related to that sector. Based on these appraisals, ranking would be given to each project and a list of investment ready projects would be maintained for inclusion in PSDP or investment through other modes. The general guidance on weightages is as under:

Sector	Parameter	Weightages (%)
Technical and Economic/ Financial Weightage		
Infrastructure & Production	- Technical (including Climate change/ environment) - Economic & Financial (including O&M)	60 40
Social Sector & others	- Technical (including Climate change/ environment) - Economic (including MPI weightage of 10% and O&M)	50 50

4.3 Cross Sectoral Comparison of projects

The ranking for cross sectoral comparison to be done by Planning Commission / Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, will be based on the following key factors:

i. Strategic Alignment: Until 2029, the URAAN Pakistan - 5Es National Economic Transformation Plan (2024-29) serves as the guiding reference for strategic alignment of all actions with the country's leadership. Weights will be assigned from 0 to 10

ii. Foreign funded projects will be given priority for allocation of funds

iii. Urgency and importance: How urgent are the investments?

iv. Economic Impact: Outcome of the project will have potential for boosting GDP, employment, and productivity?

v. Social Impact: How does the sector contribute to social equity, poverty alleviation, and quality of life?

vi. Environmental and Climate Sustainability: Is the sector aligned with NDC objectives?

vii. Fiscal Risk: How affordable is the investment in terms of the government's budget and financial capacity?

viii. Technical aspects: How the project is technically feasible and doable?

ix. Economic and Financial Return: What are the long-term benefits versus costs? Does it have potential for growth and sustainability?

	Parameters	Weightage (%)
i.	Alignment with URAAN Pakistan (5Es / 5YP)	10%
ii.	Foreign funded	10%
iii.	Urgency and need	10%
iv.	Economic impact	10%
v.	Social impact / SDGs alignment	10%
vi.	Environmental sustainability	10%
vii.	Fiscal Risk	10%
viii.	Technical aspects	5%
ix.	Economic and Financial Return	10%
x.	PPP projects (VGF)	5%
xi.	National level projects	5%
xii.	Balanced regional development	5%
	Total	100%

The cross-sectoral comparison of projects received from Ministries/ Divisions done by the Planning Commission will determine priority of projects to be included in next PSDP.

4.4 Limit on size of allocation for new projects

The National Economic Council (NEC), upon recommendations of Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives had approved, among others, the following guidelines:

> *"Only 10% of allocated development budget FY2024-25 should be considered for allocation to new projects, with particular focus on supporting exports, enhancing productivity, fostering competitiveness, deepening and spreading digital infrastructure, innovation driven enterprises, industrial development, agroindustry and seed development, blue economy, science & technology, R&D and innovation reforms".*

Limit on size of allocation for new projects is aimed at reducing the throw-forward and focus on completion of on-going, core and foreign funded projects. The above limit will continue till revision. The Budget Call Circular issued to Ministries/ Divisions for preparing proposals for FY 2025-26 PSDP also contains the same limit. In addition, a number of other measures have also been taken/ proposed to achieve the objectives of reducing throw-forward in PSDP. These include:

1. *On-going projects priority*
2. *Core projects priority*
3. *Foreign funded projects priority*
4. *Priority allocation to ECNEC and CDWP approved projects*
5. *PC-I phasing adherence*
6. *Regular PSDP reviews*

Annexure: Sector wise Project Ranking Parameters

Sector 1: Physical Planning and Housing

a) Urban Planning / City Planning

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environment & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Comprehensive Planning & Resilience	20	- Alignment with 5-E Framework / URAAN Pakistan (5) - Alignment with urban policies / strategies (3) - Prioritization of mixed-use, high-density, and resilient urban designs (3) - Multi-disaster risk management and climate adaptation (3) - Compliance with UN-Habitat, ISO 37120, and national planning policies (3) - Alignment with SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities) indicators (3)
	Land assessment	10	- Fair market valuation & compensation frameworks (4) - Land availability (3) - Land suitability (3)
	Environmental Impact Assessment	10	- IEE / EIA (4) - Carbon footprint and ecological impact assessment (3) - Higher weightage for projects that integrate climate resilience strategies (3)
	Cost per Unit of Infrastructure/Service Delivered	10	- Benchmarking against international urban infrastructure standards (5) - Preference for affordable and scalable urban solutions (5)
	Implementation & Project Delivery	5	- Project Management & Execution Plan (3) - Well defined project timelines and risk mitigation strategies (2)
	Sustainable operation & mechanism	5	- Low O&M cost (3) - Well defined mechanism (2)

b) Government Housing/ Public Buildings

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environment & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Master Planning & Land Use Efficiency	8	- Alignment with 5E Framework / URAAN Pakistan (3) - Alignment with urban zoning laws and national development frameworks (3) - Prioritization of mixed-use, high-density, and resilient urban designs (2)
	Land Availability	8	- Land Suitability (4) - Acquisition of land (4)

	Accessibility & Infrastructure Connectivity	8	- GIS-based spatial analysis for transport and service access (4) - Preference for transit-oriented development (TOD) (4)
	Sustainable and Modern Design	8	- Alignment with environmentally-friendly / green design principles, innovative architectural features to enhance functionality, aesthetics, and sustainability
	Energy Efficiency & Resource Utilization	8	- Compliance with LEED/BREEAM for sustainability (4) - Prioritizing low-energy materials and smart systems to reduce operational costs (4)
	Environmental sustainability	5	- IEE / EIA (3) - Multi-disaster risk management and climate adaptation (2)
	Cost per Unit (Built Area & Service)	5	- Cost-per-square-meter / foot benchmarking against similar projects (3) - Higher weightage for lower-cost, high-quality solutions (2)
	Implementation & Project Delivery	5	- Project Management & Execution Plan (3) - Well defined project timelines and risk mitigation strategies (2)
	Sustainable operation & mechanism	5	- Use of sustainable materials and smart systems (2) - Low O&M cost (2) - Well defined mechanism (1)
c) Water Supply & Sewerage / Drainage			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environment & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Comprehensive Planning & Resilience	16	- Alignment with 5-E Framework / URAAN Pakistan (2) - Alignment with city master plan and Water supply / sanitation master plan (2) - Prioritization of mixed-use, high-density, and resilient urban designs (2) - Multi-disaster risk management and climate adaptation (2) - Preference for nature-based solutions (e.g., wetland filtration) (2) - Integrated Water Resource Management (2) - Compliance with SDG 6 indicators on water and sanitation access (2) - Priority to projects that increase urban and peri-urban access / coverage (2)
	Land Suitability and Availability	6	- Land suitability (3) - Land availability (3)
	Water Treatment Efficiency	12	- Compliance with national and international standards (6) - Higher weightage for low-energy, high-efficiency treatment technologies (6)

	Environmental sustainability	10	- IEE / EIA (3) - DRR (3) - Integration with climate resilience policies / strategies (2)
			- Preference for projects with drought mitigation and smart water management (2)
	Implementation & Project Delivery	6	- Project Management & Execution Plan (3) - Well defined project timelines and risk mitigation strategies (3)
	Cost per Unit	5	- Cost-per-unit benchmarking against similar projects (1) - Higher weightage for lower-cost, high-quality solutions (1) - Evaluated on cost per cubic meter of treated water (1) - Preference for low-cost, high-efficiency water supply models. - Use of sustainable materials and smart systems along with well-defined mechanism (1)
	Sustainable operation & mechanism	5	- Low O&M cost (3) - Well defined mechanism (2)
Economic and Financial parameters (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	5	- The lower the unit cost, the higher the marks or otherwise
	BCR	10	- Higher the BCR, more will be the weightage
	NPV	5	- Higher the NPV, more will be the weightage
	EIRR/ FIRR	10	- Higher the EIRR/ FIRR, more will be the weightage
	Sensitivity Analysis	10	- The less the sensitivity, the higher the marks or otherwise

Sector 2: Transport and Communication

a) Railways

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameters (60%)	Availability of Right of Way (RoW)	5	- Complete RoW acquired/ available:05 - Land acquisition process started: 02 - Land not available yet/ process not started:0
	Traffic Volume Passenger	10	- Increase the total passenger traffic on the line by more than 25%: 10 - Increase the total passenger traffic on the line between 20% to 25%: 07 - Increase the total passenger traffic on the line between 15% to 20%: 06 - Increase the total passenger traffic on the line between 10% to 15%: 05 - Increase the total passenger traffic on the line between 5% to 10%: 03

			- Increase the total passenger traffic on the line less than 5%: 0
	Traffic Volume Freight	15	- Increase the total cargo traffic on the line by more than 25%: 15 - Increase the total cargo traffic on the line between 20% to 25%: 12
			- Increase the total cargo traffic on the line between 15% to 20%: 10 - Increase the total cargo traffic on the line between 10% to 15%: 7 - Increase the total cargo traffic on the line between 5% to 10%: 5 - Increase the total cargo traffic on the line between 2% to 5%: 2 - Increase the total cargo traffic on the line less than 2%: 0
	Part of Regional Connectivity Network	5	- Main Artery for Regional Connectivity:05 - Secondary artery for Regional Connectivity:03 - Not part of regional connectivity: 0
	Connecting Economic Zone/Port	5	- Main connection for Economic Zone/Port: 05 - Secondary Connection for Economic Zone/Port:03 - Not connecting any economic zone/Port: 0
	Connecting source of natural resources like minerals oil coal etc.	5	- Main connection: 05 - Secondary Connection:03 - Not connecting: 0
	Connecting areas of potential tourist destination/historical sites	5	- Main connection: 05 - Secondary Connection:03 - Not connecting: 0
	Strategic importance	5	- High strategic priority: 05 - Medium strategic priority:03 - No strategic priority:0
	PPP mode	5	- Govt funds less than 15% of cost: 05 - Govt funds between 15% to 25%: 04 - Govt funds between 25% to 30%: 03 - Govt funds between 30% to 40%: 02 - Govt funds between 40% to 50%: 01 - Govt funds more than 50%: 0
b) Roads			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameters (60%)	Availability of Right of Way (RoW)	5	- Complete RoW acquired/ available:05 - Land acquisition process started: 02 - Land not available yet/ process not started:0

	Traffic Volume	15	- More than 40,000 vehicles per day: 15 - Between 30,000 to 40,000 vehicles per day: 12 - Between 20,000 to 30,000 vehicles per day: 10 - Between 10,000 to 20,000 vehicles per day: 07 - Between 5,000 to 10,000 vehicles per day: 05 - Less than 5,000 vehicles per day: 03
	Type of Road	10	- National Highway / Motorway: 10 - Highway Connecting two major National Highways or Motorways: 7 - Provincial Road: 03 - Road in City/Rural Area: 02
	Part of Regional Connectivity Network	5	- Main Artery for Regional Connectivity:05 - Secondary artery for Regional Connectivity:03 - Not part of Regional connectivity: 0
	Connecting Economic Zone/ Port	5	- Main connection for Economic Zone/Port: 05 - Secondary Connection for Economic Zone/Port:03 - Not connecting any economic zone/Port: 0
	Connecting source of natural resources like minerals oil coal etc.	5	- Main connection: 05 - Secondary Connection:03 - Not connecting: 0
	Connecting areas of tourist destination/ historical sites	5	- Main connection: 05 - Secondary Connection:03 - Not connecting: 0
	Strategic Importance	5	- High strategic priority: 05 - Medium Strategic priority:03 - No Strategic priority:0
	PPP mode	5	- Govt funds less than 15% of cost: 05 - Govt funds between 15% to 25%: 04 - Govt funds between 25% to 30%: 03 - Govt funds between 30% to 40%: 02 - Govt funds between 40% to 50%: 01 - Govt funds more than 50%: 0
c) Airports (Aviation)			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameters (60%)	Availability of land	5	- Complete land acquired/ available:05 - Land acquisition process started: 02 - Land not available yet/ process not started:0
	Traffic Volume Passenger	10	- Increase the total passenger traffic by more than 25%: 10 - Increase the total passenger traffic between 20% to 25%: 07

			- Increase the total passenger traffic between 15% to 20%: 06 - Increase the total passenger traffic between 10% to 15%: 05 - Increase the total passenger traffic between 5% to 10%: 03 - Increase the total passenger traffic less than 5%: 0
	Traffic Volume Cargo	15	- Increase the total cargo traffic by more than 25%: 15
			- Increase the total cargo traffic between 20% to 25%: 12 - Increase the total cargo traffic between 15% to 20%: 10 - Increase the total cargo traffic between 10% to 15%: 7 - Increase the total cargo traffic between 5% to 10%: 5 - Increase the total cargo traffic between 2% to 5%: 2 - Increase the total cargo traffic less than 2%: 0
	Availability of water, electricity & road & rail network	5	- Available all: 05 - Partially available: 2 - Not available: 0
	Connecting Economic Zone/Port	5	- Main connection for Economic Zone/Port: 05 - Secondary Connection for Economic Zone/Port:03 - Not connecting any economic zone/Port: 0
	Connecting source of natural resources like minerals oil coal etc.	5	- Main connection: 05 - Secondary Connection:03 - Not connecting: 0
	Connecting areas of tourist destination/ historical sites	5	- Main connection: 05 - Secondary Connection:03 - Not connecting: 0
	Strategic Importance	5	- High strategic priority: 05 - Medium Strategic priority:03 - No Strategic priority:0
	PPP mode	5	- Govt funds less than 15% of cost: 05 - Govt funds between 15% to 25%: 04 - Govt funds between 25% to 30%: 03 - Govt funds between 30% to 40%: 02 - Govt funds between 40% to 50%: 01 - Govt funds more than 50%: 0

d) Ports			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameters (60%)	Availability of land	05	- Complete land acquired/available:05 - Land acquisition process started: 02 - Land not available yet/process not started:0
	Increase in port throughput	20	- Increase by more than 35%: 20 - Increase the total between 30% to 35%: 15 - Increase the total between 25% to 30%: 12 - Increase the total fic between 20% to 25%: 10 - Increase the total between 15% to 20%: 08 - Increase the total between 10% to 15%: 06 - Increase the total between 5% to 10%: 03 - Increase the total less than 5%: 0
	Availability of water, electricity & road & rail network	10	- Available all: 10 - Partially available:05 - Not available:0
	Economic Zone at the Port	10	- Yes: 10 - No:0
	Near source of natural resources like minerals oil coal etc.	5	- Yes:05 - No:0
	Master Plan updated	5	- Yes: 05 - No:0
	Strategic Importance	5	- High strategic priority: 05 - Medium Strategic priority:03 - No Strategic priority:0
	PPP mode	5	- Govt funds less than 15% of cost: 05 - Govt funds between 15% to 25%: 04 - Govt funds between 25% to 30%: 03 - Govt funds between 30% to 40%: 02 - Govt funds between 40% to 50%: 01 - Govt funds more than 50%: 0
Economic and Financial parameters (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	5	- The lower the unit cost, the higher the marks or otherwise
	BCR	10	- Higher the BCR, more will be the weightage
	NPV	5	- Higher the NPV, more will be the weightage
	EIRR/ FIRR	10	- Higher the EIRR/ FIRR, more will be the weightage
	Sensitivity Analysis	10	- The less the sensitivity, the higher the marks or otherwise

Sector 3: Energy

a) All power sector projects

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
General Parameter (20%)	Firm financing commitment for the project	10	- 10 Marks; if financing agreement signed and financial close achieved - 7-9 Marks: if financing agreement signed & financial close yet to be achieved - 3-6 Marks; Approved Concept Clearance but agreement not signed - 1-2 Marks; informal consent of loan - 0 Mark; No financing commitment
	Land acquisition/ right of way (RoW) approval	10	- 10 Mark; land acquired and is in possession. Payment disbursed with no pending liabilities - 7-9 Mark; land acquired but pending liabilities & litigation - 3-6 Mark; Section 4 of LAA imposed; no land acquired - 1-2 Marks land identified, Section 4 under process, and 0 Mark; No land identified

b) Power Generation Projects

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (35%)	Conformance to least cost production, i.e. optimized by indicative generation capacity expansion plan (IGCEP)	5	- 5 Mark; If picked (by IGCEP) as least cost project - 4 Mark: if committed project - 3 Mark; Strategic Project not picked as least cost project/ or provincial nature project - 1-2 Mark; Picked in various sensitivity analysis - 0 Mark; Not picked in any scenario
	Plant capacity factor	5	- 3-5 Mark if higher number in similar technology - 0-2 Mark if below the average of similar technology
	Distance from load center	5	- 5 Mark; if within 50 KM from load center; - 1 number reduction for each incremental 50 KM
	Techno-economic feasibility	10	- 10 Marks; if certified by a techno economic feasibility is carried out and duly validated by third party - 6-9 Mark; if feasibility carried but not finalized - 2-5 Mark; inhouse feasibility study - 1 Mark; Feasibility started; - 0 Mark; no feasibility planned
	National grid connectivity	5	- 5 Mark; if no additional transmission infrastructure is required;

			- 3-4 Mark; Aligned with transmission expansion plan - 1-2 Mark; Connectivity plan is under process - 0 Mark; no connectivity plan
	Contribution to preventing climate Change	5	- 5 Mark; if ARE /Green technology-based power plant - 3-4 Mark; if no emissions beyond NDC commitments/ Super critical technologies etc. - 1-2 Mark; Mitigation measures in place - 0 Mark; Emissions beyond commitments (NDC)
Financial Parameter (30%)	NEPRA feasibility stage Tariff acquired	5	- 5 Mark; if feasibility stage tariff available - 2-4 Mark; if tariff petition filed and under consideration - 1 Mark; tariff petition prepared but not filed - 0 Mark; No tariff petition prepared
	Simple levelized cost of generation energy (LCOE)	5	- 5 Mark; if less than basket electricity (unit) price - 4 Mark; if at par with basket price - 1 Mark reduction at every 10 % over and above basket price;
	BCR	5	- 5 Mark; if BCR > 1.50 - 4 Mark; if BCR is between 1.01 & 1.50 - 3 Mark; if BCR is 1 - 2 Mark; if BCR is between 0.80 & 0.99 - 1 Mark; if BCR is between 0.5 & 0.79 - 0 Mark; if BCR <0.5
	FIRR	5	- 5 Mark; if FIRR > Interest Rate/ WACC/ Discount rate - 4 Mark; if FIRR= Interest Rate/ WACC/ Discount rate - 1 mark reduction at each 1 % IRR < Interest Rate/ WACC/ Discount rate
	Payback period	5	- 5 Mark; if payback period 5 years or less - 0.5 mark reduction at each passing year
	Risk Analysis	5	- 5 Mark; if detailed risk analysis and mitigation are part of the project document - 1-4 Mark; if risk identified but mitigation measure are not satisfactory - 0 Mark; No risk identification
Economic Parameter (15%)	EIRR	5	- 5 Mark.; if EIRR is greater than 20% - 4 Mark; if EIRR is between 12.01% -19.99% - 3 Mark; if EIRR is 12% - 1 mark reduction at each 2 % EIRR < Discount rate
	Environmental Degradation	10	- 10 Mark; If no environmental degradation established through EIA Study duly certified by concerned EPA

			- 6-9 Mark; No environmental degradation but certification awaited by concerned EPA - 3-5 Mark; Minor Environmental degradation and mitigation measures in place - 1-2 Mark; Minor Environmental degradation but no mitigation measures in place; - 0 Mark; No EIA available
c) Power Transmission Projects			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (60%)	Conformance to transmission system expansion plan (TSEP)	15	- 15 Mark; If included (in TSEP) as viable project - 14-10 Mark: Viable project yet to be included in TSEP - 9-6 Mark; Essential for reliability for power dispersal / evacuation but not included in TSEP - 5-1 Mark; Feasibility under process for inclusion in TSEP - 0 Mark; could not be included in TSEP
	Need establishment through grid impact study including load flow analysis, short circuit analysis and transient stability analysis/ techno-economic feasibility study	15	- 15 Mark; if certified by a techno-economic feasibility is carried out and duly validated by third party - 10-14 Mark; if feasibility study carried but not finalized - 5-9 Mark; inhouse feasibility study - 1-4 Mark; Feasibility started; - 0 Mark; no feasibility planned
	Conformance to reliability criteria under normal and contingency conditions	10	- 10 Mark.; if addresses power transmission reliability over 80% under normal or contingency conditions; - 1 Mark reduction at each 10 % reduction in transmission power reliability below 80%
	Contribution to removal of transmission constraint in NTDC system	10	- 10 Mark.; if addresses transmission constraints over 80 - 1 Mark reduction at each 10 % reduction in transmission constraints below 80%
	Reduction in number of blackouts / brownouts	10	- 10 Mark; if reduces black-outs over 80% - 1 Mark reduction at each 10 % reduction in transmission constraints below 80%
d) Power Distribution Projects			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (40%)	Conformance to distribution integrated investment plan (DIIP)	5	- 5 Mark; If included in DIIP of concerned DISCO as viable project - 3-4 Mark: viable project yet to be included in DIIP - 1-2 Mark; Essential for energy loss reduction but not included in DIIP - 0 Mark; Not included in DIIP

	Need Establishment through demand forecasting, load flow analysis and short circuit analysis / techno-economic feasibility	15	- 15 Mark; if certified by a techno economic feasibility is carried out and duly validated by third party - 10-14 No; if feasibility study carried but not finalized - 5-9 Mark; inhouse feasibility study - 1-4 Mark; Feasibility started; - 0 Mark; no feasibility planned
	Contribution to reduction in AT&C losses, improvement in recoveries, reduction in commercial load shedding	20	- 20 Mark; if losses are reduced by 80% or recoveries increased by 80% and No of hours reduction daily commercial loadshedding by 80% - 1 mark curtailed at each 10% below above threshold
Financial Parameter (30%)	Payback Period	5	- 5 Mark; if payback period 5 years or less - 0.5 mark reduction at each passing year
	BCR	5	- 5 Mark; if BCR > 1.50 - 4 Mark; if BCR is between 1.01 & 1.50 - 3 Mark; if BCR is 1 - 2 Mark; if BCR is between 0.80 & 0.99 - 1 Mark; if BCR is between 0.5 & 0.79 - 0 Mark; if BCR <0.5
	FIRR	10	- 10 Mark; if IRR > Interest Rate/ WACC/ Discount rate - 9 Mark; if IRR= Interest Rate/ WACC/ Discount rate - 1 mark reduction at each 1 % IRR < Interest Rate/ WACC/ Discount rate
	Risk Analysis	5	- 5 Mark; if detailed risk analysis and mitigation are part of the project document; - 1-4 Mark; if risk identified but mitigation measure are not satisfactory - 0 Mark; No risk identification
Economic Parameter (15%)	Quality of service enhanced (No of forced/unplanned break-outs reduced)	10	- 10 Mark; if project helps in complaint redressal by 100%' (regarding accurate meter reading, billing & reliability of power) - 1 mark curtailed at each 10% below above threshold
	Risk Analysis	5	- 5 Mark; if detailed risk analysis and mitigation are part of the project document; - 1-4 Mark; if risk identified but mitigation measure are not satisfactory - 0 Mark; No risk identification

e) All Fuel Sector Projects

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical 100%	Typically, Projects are undertaken on commercial basis by the corporate entities		- The focus of PSDP funding for fuel sector projects is on R&D in petroleum and nuclear minerals exploration/development projects

Sector 4: Industries and Commerce			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (60%)	Quality of Feasibility Study	20	Pre-Project Feasibility encompassing the following: - Techno-Economic viability aspects (10) - Option analysis (3) - Masterplan and Land use plan (2) - Engineers Estimates (2) - Feasible location (1) - Soil Investigation (1) - BoQs (1)
	Market Research	10	- Information about market research: - Potential markets (2) - Global trends (2) - Demand of the products (2) - Technology (2) - Marketing Plan (2)
	Availability/ usability of indigenous raw material	5	- Raw Material - Availability (3) - Quality/ suitability (2)
	Impact on project specific economic indicators	10	- Project specific quantifiable indicators that demonstrate a project's contribution to the economic indicators: - Export enhancement (2) - Employment generation (2) - Skills development (2) - Competitiveness (2) - Technology upgradation/innovation (2)
	Viable Business Plan	5	- Post completion Business Plan of project indicating its viability/sustainability for foreseeable future. (5)
	Available existing infrastructure (roads, utilities, market, etc.)	5	- Availability of existing infrastructure in the area: - Electricity (2) - Gas (1) - Water (1) - Communication (1)
	Investment Facilitation	5	- Aspects to be covered under Investment Facilitation: - One window operations/one stop shop (2) - Regulatory reforms (2) - Conducive business environment (1)
Economic and Financial parameters (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	5	- The lower the unit cost, the higher the marks or otherwise
	Payback period	5	- The lesser the payback period, the higher the marks (0-5)
	BCR	10	- Higher the BCR, more will be the weightage

	NPV	5	- Higher the NPV, more will be the weightage
	EIRR/ FIRR	10	- Higher the EIRR/FIRR, more will be the weightage
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- The less the sensitivity, the higher the marks or otherwise

Sector 5: Science and Technology

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (60%)	Evidence (research, data/ stats, expert review etc.)	10	A project proposal backed with primary and secondary data as evidence for viability to be given full marks. In case the evidence is backed by lesser data than 5-7 marks, if absent then no marks
	Revenue potential/ commercialization aspects	10	Revenue generation/ commercialization along with model given then full marks, 5-7 marks if the potential identified but details not given, no score if no such information provided
	Sustainability Design/ modular approach etc.	10	Sustainability model with income expenditure details given then full marks, if some information given then 5-7 marks, if not given then no marks If technical parameters/ design and modular approach given then full marks, if incomplete then 5-7 marks, if absent then no marks
	Correlation with SDGs goals/ targets	10	Correlation with SDGs and sub goals/ targets etc given then full marks, if just corelated to SDG goals only then 5-7 marks, if no information then no marks
	Alignment with national plans/ initiatives	10	Alignment with national plans along with relevant details, targets given then full marks, if partial info then 5-7 marks, if not given then no marks
	Relevance with mandates	10	Relevance to mandates then full marks, if not given then no marks
Economic parameters (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	15	High weightage to lower unit cost
	EIRR/ FIRR	15	High weightage to higher EIRR/ FIRR value
	Sensitivity Analysis	10	Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits

Sector 6: Higher Education

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (60%)	Evidence (research, data/ stats, expert review etc.)	10	A project proposal backed with primary and secondary data as evidence for viability to be given full marks. In case the evidence is backed by lesser data than 5-7 marks, if absent then no marks
	Feasibility conducted	5	If feasibility conducted then full marks, if in house feasibility then 2-3 marks, if no feasibility then no marks

	Improving quality of higher education	5	If the project defines quality improvement as per quality framework of higher education sector then full marks, if quality improvement defined in general then 2-3 marks, if no details of quality improvement then no marks
	Introduction of new/ emerging technologies	5	If project is intended for higher education/ training in new/ emerging technologies as defined in national/ sectoral plans/ other documents then full marks, if partial compliance then 2-3 marks, if not given then no marks
	Improvement of faculty pedagogical skills and production of students with market-based skills	5	If project includes improvement of faculty qualification/ education techniques/ pedagogy and includes consultation with industry and other stakeholders for quality manpower generation then full marks, if partial detail then 2-3 marks, if no details then no marks
	Digitalization of higher education resources to improve access	5	If project has objectives like use of digital technologies/ IT and allied resources for improving access and quality of higher education then full marks, if incomplete or less information then 2-3 marks, otherwise no marks
	Sustainability	5	Sustainability model with income expenditure details given then full marks, if some information given then 2-3 marks, if not given then no marks
	Design/ modular approach etc.	5	If technical parameters/ design and modular approach given then full marks, if incomplete then 2-3 marks, if absent then no marks
	Correlation with SDGs goals/targets	5	Correlation with SDGs and sub goals/ targets etc given then full marks, if just corelated to SDG goals only then 2-3 marks, if no information then no marks
	Alignment with national plans/ initiatives	5	Alignment with national plans along with relevant details, targets given then full marks, if partial info then 2-3 marks, if not given then no marks
	Revenue potential/ commercialization aspects	5	Revenue generation/ commercialization along with model given then full marks, 2-3 marks if the potential identified but details not given, no score if no such information provided
Economic parameters (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	15	High weightage to Lower unit cost
	BCR	5	High weightage to higher BCR value
	EIRR	15	High weightage to higher EIRR value
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits

Sector 7: Education

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (60%)	Access to Education	20	- Distance from existing facilities (8) - Decrease number of OOSC (7) - Minimizing dropout rates (5)
	Equity	20	- Addressing gender disparity (10) - Addressing regional disparity (10)
	Quality	20	- Improving learning outcomes (8) - Blended learnings (7) - Enhancing technological intensity (5)
Economic parameters (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	20	- High weightage to lower unit cost
	EIRR	15	- High weightage to higher EIRR value
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits

Sector 8: Governance

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameters (70%)	Strategic Alignment with National plans/ polices/ priorities goals	10	- Scores against each parameter will be allocated on a scale from zero to maximum of allocated score to respective parameter
	Focus on improved governance indicators	5	-do-
	Focus on process simplifications/ reengineering/ Innovation	5	-do-
	Focus on effective delivery of Public Services	5	-do-
	Strengthening/ enhancing capacity of institutions	5	-do-
	Focus on Financial Management/ Transparency	5	-do-
	Provision of clear and specific objectives/ justifications and their alignment with sector objectives	5	-do-
	Provision of measurable and quantifiable indicators/ monitoring framework	3	-do-
	Provision of sustainability mechanism	5	-do-

	Alignment of project activities with project objectives, KPIs, Financial and Physical Phasing	5	-do-
	Provision of Risk Mitigation Plan	2	-do-
	Provision of Manage-ment/ Governance of the project	3	-do-
	Lesson learnt incorporated from pervious projects/ programmes	2	-do-
	Outcome of stakeholders' consultations incorporated in project design	5	-do-
	Proper Market analysis to determine unit cost	5	-do-
Economic parameters (30%)	Unit cost Analysis	15	- High weightage to Lower unit cost
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits
	EIRR	10	- High weightage to higher EIRR value

Sector 9: Mass Media & Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth (CSTY)

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameters (50%)	Digitalization of facilities	10	- Compatibility with global standards (5) - Competitiveness with advancement in media (5)
	Replacement and modernization of equipment	10	- Latest technology will be awarded highest marks (0-10)
	Facilitation and service delivery	10	- Provision of best facilities (5) - Improving delivery mechanism (5)
	Infrastructure development and additional facilities	10	- Addressing Missing facilities (5) - Upgradation and expansion (5)
	Relevance with federal mandate	10	- Align with federal subjects will get maximum marks (0-10)
Economic parameters (50%)	Unit cost Analysis	10	- High weightage to Lower unit cost
	BCR	5	- High weightage to higher BCR value
	NPV	15	- High weightage to higher NPV
	EIRR	15	- High weightage to higher EIRR value
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits

Sector 10: Nutrition

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical parameters (60%)	Nutritional impact assessment	10	- Strong evidence-based approach with high potential to reduce malnutrition, backed by data, given 8-10 marks. Moderate impact with some supporting evidence, but minor gaps in approach given 4-7. 1-3 marks if limited impact, weak supporting data, or vague intervention logic. No marks if there is no evident nutritional impact
	Addressing underlying root causes	10	- Effectively tackles root causes of concerned issue with integrated strategies, given 8-10 marks - 4-7 marks if addresses key drivers but lacks some integration or supporting mechanisms marks. Partial or minimal focus on root causes, and weak intervention design, given 1-3 marks. No marks if there is no consideration of underlying drivers
	Targeting vulnerable population groups	10	- Clearly prioritizes the vulnerable groups, given 8-10 marks - 4-7 marks if covers vulnerable populations but with some limitations in scope or targeting. 1-3 marks for generalized approach with weak targeting mechanisms. No marks if there is no focus on vulnerable groups
	Community engagement/ awareness	10	- Strong participation strategy, active community involvement, and behavior change components, given 8-10 marks - Some community interaction, but limited participatory mechanisms, given 4-7. 1-3 Marks if there are minimal engagement activities. No marks if there is no community engagement strategy
	Sustainability	10	- Strong exit strategy, capacity building, and local ownership to ensure long-term impact, given 8-10 marks. 4-7 marks if there is moderate sustainability plan but relies on external support. 1-3 marks for weak sustainability elements, high risk of failure after funding ends - No marks if there are no sustainability considerations
	Alignment with national priorities & international commitments	5	- Fully aligned with national policies and international commitments, given 4-5 marks - Weak alignment, limited connection to national/ international frameworks, given 2-3 marks - 0-1 marks if there is no alignment with national/ international commitments
	Infrastructure/ logistics availability/ adequacy	5	- Fully operational infrastructure/ logistics to support implementation effectively and use of existing infrastructure, given 4-5 marks

			- 2-3 marks if there is limited or potential bottlenecks in infrastructure/ logistics availability or use. 0-1 marks if there is no infrastructure/ logistics in place
Economic parameters (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	15	- High weightage to lower unit cost
	BCR	5	- High weightage to higher BCR value
	EIRR	15	- High weightage to higher EIRR value
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits

Sector 11: Health

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (50%)	Evidence (research, data/ stats, expert review etc.)	10	- A project proposal backed with primary and secondary data as evidence for viability to be given full marks. In case the evidence is backed by lesser data than 2-3 marks, if absent then no marks
	Revenue potential/ commercialization aspects	5	- Revenue generation/ commercialization along with model given then full marks, 2-3 marks if the potential identified but details not given, no score if no such information provided
	Sustainability	5	- Sustainability model with income expenditure details given then full marks, if some information given then 2-3 marks, if not given then no marks
	Design/ modular approach etc.	5	- If technical parameters/ design and modular approach given then full marks, if incomplete then 2-3 marks, if absent then no marks
	Correlation with SDGs goals/ targets	5	- Correlation with SDGs and sub goals/ targets etc given then full marks, if just corelated to SDG goals only then 2-3 marks, if no information then no marks
	Alignment with national plans/ initiatives	5	- Alignment with national plans along with relevant details, targets given then full marks, if partial info then 2-3 marks, if not given then no marks
	Relevance with mandates	5	- Relevance with provincial/ federal mandates then full marks, if not given then no marks
	feasibility	10	- Technical feasibility and need assessment of the health care establishments
Economic parameters (50%)	Unit cost Analysis	15	- High weightage to lower unit cost
	Cost utilization analysis	10	- The lower the cost, the higher the weightage
	EIRR	15	- High weightage to higher EIRR value
	Sensitivity Analysis	10	- Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits

Sector 12: Manpower & Skill Development

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameters (50%)	Trainings in the demand driven skills	15	- Projects having components of marketable demand driven high tech, IT sector, conventional and industrial trainings will get more marks (0-15)
	Alignment with National Plan / Priorities	10	- Project components having alignment with National Plans and priorities will get more marks (0-10)
	Contribution towards improving Eco-system of TVET Sector	10	- Project components having reform measures to improve skill development Eco-system and delivery mechanism will get more marks (0-10)
	Manpower export	10	- Project components having manpower export potential will get more marks (0-10)
	Support to industrial development / SMEs	5	- Project components having industrial support (0 to 5)
Economic parameters (50%)	Unit cost Analysis	15	- High weightage to lower unit cost
	Employability aspects	15	- High weightage to high employability
	EIRR	15	- High weightage to higher EIRR value
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Lesser the sensitivity to any change in cost/ benefits

Sector 13: Water Resources

a) Large Dams

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Land Acquisition	8	- Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (4) - Section 6 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (4)
	Main Dam	15	- Suitability of Type of dam (2) - Seismic analysis (3) - Geological & Geo-tech investigation (5) - Detailed Engineering Design (5)
	Spillway and Gates	6	- Hydraulic and Hydrological Studies (2) - Detailed Engineering (3) - Type of Spillway (1)
	Intake Structure	5	- Hydrological studies including sedimentation analysis (3) - Detailed Engineering Design (2)
	Powerhouse	6	- Quality of Civil Works (2) - E&M works (2) - Stability Analysis of vibrations (2)
	Reservoir cost per unit storage (MAF)	6	- Capacity-Area-Elevation Analysis (2) - Socio-Environmental Cost (2) - Resettlement & land Acquisition (2)

	Carbon Footprint	6	- Use of Low Carbon Material (2) - Watershed Management including afforestation (2) - Locally manufactured material (2)
	Ecosystem Impact and Adaptation Resilience	8	- Minimal harm to flora and fauna (3) - Wetland Permaculture protection (2) - Implementation of National land International Laws and Agreements (3)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Payback Period	5	- Indicated the time required for the project
	BCR	10	- Measure the project's economic viability
	NPV	5	- Measure the project's economic viability
	FIRR	5	- Assesses the project's value in today's term, considering time value of money
	Risk Analysis	5	- Evaluates the financial profitability of the project Assesses the risk associated to the project.
	EIRR	5	- Evaluates projects financial viability by calculating the annualized cost of investment over its lifespan
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Accounts for broader economic impacts and external benefits
b) Medium/ small Dams			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Land Acquisition	8	- Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (3) - Section 6" of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (5)
	Main Dam	9	- Suitability of Type of dam (2) - Seismic analysis (2) - Geological & Geo-tech investigation (3) - Detailed Engineering Design (2)
	Spillway	6	- Hydraulic and Hydrological Studies (3) - Detailed Engineering Design (3)
	Outlet works	6	- Hydrological studies including sedimentation analysis (3) - Detailed Engineering Design (3)
	Embankment	5	- Quality, quantity, and type of construction material (3) - Quality of workmanship (2)
	Erosion protection	6	- Watershed management (3) - Erosion control structures (2)
	Reservoir Cost/MAF	4	- Capacity-Area-Elevation Analysis (2) - Socio-Environmental Cost (1) - Resettlement & land Acquisition (1)
	Carbon Footprint Mitigation Potential	8	- Use of Low Carbon Material (2) - Watershed Management including

			afforestation (3) - Locally manufactured material (2) - Minimal Earth work (1)
	Ecosystem Impact and Resilience Adaptation	8	- Minimal harm to flora and fauna (3) - Wetland Permaculture protection (2) - Implementation of National land International Laws and Agreements (3)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Payback Period	5	- Indicated the time required for the project
	BCR	10	- Measure the project's economic viability
	NPV	5	- Measure the project's economic viability
	FIRR	5	- Assesses the project's value in today's term, considering time value of money
	Risk Analysis	5	- Evaluates the financial profitability of the project Assesses the risk associated to the project.
	EIRR	5	- Evaluates projects financial viability by calculating the annualized cost of investment over its lifespan
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Accounts for broader economic impacts and external benefits
c) Canals			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Hydraulic Efficiency	10	- Velocity of flow (2) - Manning's roughness coefficient (2) - Hydraulic radius (2) - Slope channel (2) - Discharge efficiency (2)
	Structural Integrity and Stability	7	- Foundation strength (1) - Embankment stability (1) - Slope stability (1) - Hydrodynamic load (2) - Quality of materials (1) - Workmanship (1)
	Sediment Transport and Management	6	- Structural measures e.g., silt ejectors, traps, flushers, gates (4) - Maintenance of critical velocity (2)
	Water Accessibility and Maintenance	7	- Command area (2) - Stipulated time (Warabandi) (2) - Length of tertiary system (1) - Number of distributions structures (2)
	Unit cost (Rs. Million) per unit of development	7	- Earthwork (1) - Canal lining (1) - Land cost (1) - Number of structures (1) - O&M cost (1) - Socio-environmental cost (1)

			- Energy costs (1)
	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	7	- Soil type and texture (1) - Topography and land slope (1) - Evapotranspiration (1) - Duty and delta requirement (1) - Drainage system (1) - Coherence with cropping pattern (1) - In-situ Rainfall (1)
	Cropping Intensity & Water Conveyance Efficiency	8	- Soil fertility (2) - Crop type and water requirement (2) - Actual water availability (2) - Community capacity (2)
	Biodiversity Preservation	8	- Fish ladder (2) - EFR (2) - Legal and policy considerations (2) - Seasonal flow adjustments (2)
	Water Conservation	8	- Lining (2) - Real-time Monitoring (1) - Sediment Management (1) - Demand-based allocation (1) - Water Pricing (2) - Vegetative buffers and covers (1)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	10	- 6-10: comprehensive market analysis 1-5: partial market analysis 0: no market analysis
	Relevance to Market prices	10	- Demand/ Supply analysis - 6-10: high relevance 3-5: medium relevance 1-2: poor relevance
	ROI/ Economic Impact	10	- 6-10: high ROI 2-5: medium ROI 0-1: poor ROI
	O & M	10	- 6-10: low cost 1-5: Medium cost 0: high cost
d) Barrages			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Hydraulic Design of barrage	8	- Feasibility study (4) - Detailed engineering design (4)
	Off taking Canals & Head Regulators	8	- Water level control (2) - Energy dissipation (2) - Silt flushing gates (2) - Optimal alignment (2)
	Structural Stability and Durability	7	- Ability to withstand hydrostatic and hydrodynamic load (3) - Crack control and expansion joints (2) - Safety factors and design margin (2)
	Fish ladder	4	- Type of fish ladder (2) - Consideration of migratory patterns (2)

	Sediment Management and Scour Protection at upstream / downstream bays	6	- Upstream sediment management (2) - Downstream scour protection (2) - Hydraulic design considerations (2)
	Control Gates	6	- Gate type (2) - Velocity control capability (2) - Load and pressure resistance (2)
	Operation and Maintenance Accessibility	5	- Preparation of O&M manual in line with best practices adopted worldwide (3) - Water pricing for O&M (2)
	Riverine Ecosystem Health Adaptive Water	8	- Assurance of Ecological Flow Requirements through design and operations (3) - Biodiversity and Habitat Protection (3) - Sensitivity to upstream flow regime change (2)
	Management Strategies	8	- Operational coherence among off taking canals (4) - Climate-sensitive operational and managerial mechanism (2) - Flow management as per cropping pattern and intensity (2)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Payback Period	5	- Indicated the time required for the project
	BCR	10	- Measure the project's economic viability
	NPV	5	- Measure the project's economic viability
	FIRR	5	- Assesses the project's value in today's term, considering time value of money
	Risk Analysis	5	- Evaluates the financial profitability of the project Assesses the risk associated to the project.
	EIRR	5	- Evaluates projects financial viability by calculating the annualized cost of investment over its lifespan
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Accounts for broader economic impacts and external benefits

e) Rehabilitation/ Lining of Main Canals/ B. Canals/ Distributaries and Watercourses

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Seepage Reduction	8	- Soil and sub-surface analysis (2) - Grouting walls (where necessary) (2) - Impervious lining (2) - Cutoff walls (2)
	Lining Material Selection	7	- Hydraulic requirements (2) - Site-specific selection (2) - Cost and lifecycle (1) - Climatic resistance - Structural properties

	Hydraulic Efficiency	8	- Canal cross-section and geometry (2) - Flow velocity control (2) - Sediment transport and deposition control (2) - Side slope design (2)
	Durability and Longevity	8	- Crack prevention (2) - Abrasion and erosion control (2) - Thermal expansion control (2) - Hydrodynamic stability (2)
	Construction Quality and Workmanship	7	- Concrete mix (1) - Surface preparation (1) - Join construction (1) - Alignment and grade control (1) - Compaction (1) - Skilled labore (1) - Water testing (1)
	Cost-effectiveness	6	- Optimal lining thickness (1) - Material cost (1) - Lifecycle cost analysis (1) - Energy efficiency (1) - Construction techniques (1) - Local material availability (1)
	Environmental Considerations	8	- Ecological Flow Requirements (2) - Minimal Habitat Disturbance (2) - Wastewater and runoff management (2) - Climate resilience (2)
	Water Conservation	8	- Efficiency channel geometry (2) - Prevention from overflow and spillage (2) - Leak detection systems (2) - Anti-breach measures (2)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Payback Period	5	- Indicated the time required for the project
	BCR	10	- Measure the project's economic viability
	NPV	5	- Measure the project's economic viability
	FIRR	5	- Assesses the project's value in today's term, considering time value of money
	Risk Analysis	5	- Evaluates the financial profitability of the project Assesses the risk associated to the project.
	EIRR	5	- Evaluates projects financial viability by calculating the annualized cost of investment over its lifespan
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Accounts for broader economic impacts and external benefits

f) High Efficiency Irrigation System (HIES)			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Water Distribution Uniformity	4	- Emitter selection (1) - Pressure regulation (1) - System layout design (1) - Field slope/topography (0.5) - Automation and smart controls (0.5)
	Habitat Protection	8	- Ecofriendly materials (2) - Wildlife friendly irrigation scheduling (2) - Habitat protection during installation (1)
	Irrigation Efficiency (Solar based HEIS Installation)	5	- Water application rate (2) - Emitted efficiency (2) - Energy efficiency (2) - Leakage prevention (1)
	Water Conservation Technologies	7	- Weather based irrigation controllers (2) - Efficient fertigation system (2) - Sub-surface drip irrigation (2) - Water filtration systems (1)
	Energy Efficiency	7	- Efficient pumping system (2) - Gravity fed systems (2) - Low pressure emitters (2) - Monitoring and metering (1)
	System Design Adaptability	7	- Modular system design (2) - Expandable layout (2) - Multi-source water supply (2)
	Minimization of Non-Productive Water Losses	6 8	- Evaporation reduction (2) - Tailwater recovery (2) - Fertigation optimization (2) - Emitter clogging prevention (2)
	Unit cost per Acre	8	- Energy efficient pumping system (2) - Cost effective material (2) - Pressure regulation (2) - Solarization (2)
	Carbon Footprint Reduction	8	- Gravity fed systems (2) - Low pressure systems (2) - Efficient fertigation system (2) - Localized water source (2)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Payback Period	5	- Indicated the time required for the project
	BCR	10	- Measure the project's economic viability
	NPV	5	- Measure the project's economic viability
	FIRR	5	- Assesses the project's value in today's term, considering time value of money
	Risk Analysis	5	- Evaluates the financial profitability of the project Assesses the risk associated to the project

	EIRR	5	- Evaluates projects financial viability by calculating the annualized cost of investment over its lifespan
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Accounts for broader economic impacts and external benefits
g) Flood Management			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Nature based Solution	9	- Clearance of water ways (5) - Restoration of old water ways (4)
	Delay action/check/retention dam solutions	7	- Delay Action Dams (3) - Check Dam (2) - Retention Dam (2)
	Flood Risk Assessment and Mapping/ Flood Zoning	6	- Mapping of Flood Routes (2) - Zooning of High rainfall intensity (2) - Risk Assessment (2)
	Early Warning Systems	7	- Automatic Weather System/Radars (4) - Early Warning System Tools (3)
	Emergency Preparedness and Response	7	- Relief Plan (2) - Evacuation Plan (2) - Food & Nutrition Plan (3)
	Flood Control Infrastructure	8	- Sustainability of Structures (4) - Use for Irrigation (2) - Flood Disperse Structure (2)
	Climate Adaptation Measures	8	- Alignment with URAAN Pakistan (4) - Public Awareness Programs (2) - Adherence to international and national climate related protocols/policies (2)
	Ecosystem Restoration	8	- Reforestation Plan (4) - Biodiversity Management and Plan (4)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Payback Period	5	- Indicated the time required for the project
	BCR	10	- Measure the project's economic viability
	NPV	5	- Measure the project's economic viability
	FIRR	5	- Assesses the project's value in today's term, considering time value of money
	Risk Analysis	5	- Evaluates the financial profitability of the project Assesses the risk associated to the project.
	EIRR	5	- Evaluates projects financial viability by calculating the annualized cost of investment over its lifespan
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Accounts for broader economic impacts and external benefits

h) Master Planning, Policies, Regulatory Frameworks, Feasibilities and Research studies			
Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environmental & Climate Change parameters (60%)	Comprehensiveness and Integration	7	- Holistic and multisectoral approach (2) - Alignment of policies and plans (2) - Integration of environmental/climatic concerns (2) - Data-driven decision making (1)
	Stakeholder Engagement and Participation	7	- Inclusive representation (2) - Early engagement (2) - Leveraging folk wisdom (2) - Feedback mechanisms (1)
	Evidence-Based Approach and Data Quality	7	- Compliance with data collection standards (2) - Multisource data integration (2) - Leveraging spatial and geographic data (2) - Leveraging modeled data where data is scarce (1)
	Research methodologies	7	- Adoption of both qualitative and quantitative data (4) - SWOT analysis (3)
	Policy and framework implementation	8	- Clear policy objective (4) - Cross sector coordination (4)
	Alignment with Goals and Objective	8	- Coherent planning with NWP, FYP, relevant SDGs (4) - Performance metrics and indicators (4)
	Adaptation of Climate Change	8	- Leveraging climate models data (4) - Adherence to international and national climate related protocols (4)
	Mitigation Plan for Environmental Impacts	8	- Adoption of minimization strategies (4) - Adherence to SDG 12 (2) - Considering sustainable resource use
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Payback Period	5	- Indicated the time required for the project
	BCR	10	- Measure the project's economic viability
	NPV	5	- Measure the project's economic viability
	FIRR	5	- Assesses the project's value in today's term, considering time value of money
	Risk Analysis	5	- Evaluates the financial profitability of the project Assesses the risk associated to the project
	EIRR	5	- Evaluates projects financial viability by calculating the annualized cost of investment over its lifespan
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- Accounts for broader economic impacts and external benefits

Sector 14: Food and Agriculture

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical and Environment & Climate Change Parameter (60%)	Productivity enhancement	15	- Reduce gap between existing and potential yield (0-15)
	Processing/ value addition/ exports	10	- Enhancement of levels of awareness, technologies, machinery, skill etc. for grain/ raw fruits and vegetable processing (5) - Generating exportable surplus (5)
	Research and extension	15	- Research infrastructure development (5) - Capacity development (5) - Disease surveillance and control (5)
	Minimizing post-harvest losses	10	- Improved harvesting technique and storage
	Technological innovation	5	- Adoption of new technologies / breed improvement
	Carbon sequestration	5	- Creation of a carbon storage infrastructure to help for economy to a low-carbon future
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	5	- The lower the unit cost, the higher the marks or otherwise
	BCR	10	- The higher the BCR, more will be the weightage
	NPV	5	- The higher the NPV, more will be the weightage
	EIRR/ FIRR	15	- Higher the EIRR/ FIRR, more will be the weightage
	Sensitivity Analysis	5	- The less the sensitivity, the higher the marks or otherwise

Sector 15: Information Technology

Category	Parameters	Weightage	Method to Assign Weightage & Key Features
Technical Parameter (60%)	Alignment with National Plan/ initiatives	10	- Project objectives fully or partially aligned - (6-10: Fully optimized 1-5: partially optimized 0: not optimized)
	Correlation with SDGs goals/ targets including Economic impact in terms of Job Creation, Business Facilitation, Investment Attraction	10	- Relationship/ relevance with SDGs - (6-10: SDG Sectors>10 4-5: SDG Sectors>5 - 0-1: SDG Sector>0
	Promote Research, Innovation, Entrepreneurial ecosystem, Commercialization/ Export Potential	10	- Impact/ Potential of the project deliverables or KPIs - (6-10: high impact 4-5: medium impact - 0-1: low impact)

	Facilitation in Govt. Work Productivity, Workflows, Business Processes, and for Public/ Citizens	10	- Scale of target population to get facilitated, Work Productivity/ efficiency KPIs - (6-10: large scale population/country wide - 4-5: medium scale population/province wise 0-1: small scale population)
	Facilitate, enhance, strengthen cybersecurity/ data security & privacy/ digital asset protection	5	- KPIs for Protective Measures - (4-5: Major possible measures undertaken 1-3: partially undertaken 0: no measures undertaken)
	Improve Digital Infrastructure (including connectivity/ telecom, data centers, gateways, STPs/ STZs etc.)	5	- Population segments/ regions to be facilitated (4-5: large segment 2-3: medium segment 0-1: small segment)
	System architecture & design and scalability	5	- Architecture/technology stack and gold standard, infrastructure/cloud readiness, elasticity and future expansion - (4-5: fully defined 2-3: partially defined - 0-1: weakly defined)
	Implementation feasibility & sustainability	5	- Project timelines and resource planning, need vs existing solutions - (4-5: realistic 2-3: partial 0-1: weak)
Financial & Economic Parameter (40%)	Unit cost Analysis	10	- 6-10: comprehensive market analysis 1-5: partial market analysis 0: no market analysis
	Relevance to Market prices	10	- Demand/ Supply analysis - 6-10: high relevance 3-5: medium relevance 1-2: poor relevance
	ROI/ Economic Impact	10	- 6-10: high ROI 2-5: medium ROI 0-1: poor ROI
	O & M	10	- 6-10: low cost 1-5: Medium cost 0: high cost