

Annual Performance Report (APR)

Reference Number (FP018): Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan

Accredited Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022)*

Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
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| SUBMITTED BY | |
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| <i>Karma Lodey Raptan, Regional Technical Advisor</i> | <i>Date: 1st March 2023</i> |
| <i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (Yes/No)</i> | <i>Date of submission to NDA: 1 March 2023</i> |

¹ Please refer to excel worksheet attached "APR Section 3 (Financial Information)". Provide as attachments to this report any detailed additional financial information if required in the Funded Activity Agreement.

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

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| 1. Funded Activity Title: | <i>Scaling-up Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan</i> |
| 2. Funding Proposal Number: | <i>(FP018)</i> |
| 3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number: | 10/14/2016 <i>B.14</i> |
| 4. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project: | <i>Mr. Karma Lodey Rapten</i> <i>Email: karma.rapten@undp.org</i> |
| 5. Executing Entity(ies): | <i>Ministry of Climate Change</i> |
| 6. Implementation Period: | <i>From: 7/12/2017</i> <i>To: 1/11/2025</i> |
| 7. Current year of Implementation: | <i>Year: 6</i> |
| 8. Annual Reporting period covered in this report: | <i>From: 1/1/2022</i> <i>To: 12/31/2022</i> |
| 9. Total Project Budget ² : | <i>USD 37,180,848</i> |
| 10. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved: | <i>USD 36,960,000.00</i> |
| 11. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity: | <i>USD 25,664,202.00</i> |

² Total project budget including co-financing as reflected in the relevant Funded Activity Agreement.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS *(less than one (1) page).*

2.1.1 Overall Progress Achieved Since Project Start

The GCF Board approved the Project at its 14th Meeting held from the 12th to 14th of October 2016. The Funding Activity Agreement (FAA) for the project was signed on 19th of May 2017 and became effective on 12th of July 2017. The Project Document was signed between UNDP and the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) on 24th August 2017. After receipt of first disbursement in April 2018, project implementation was initiated in July 2018 with the launch of Project Inception Workshop. However, project activities were put on hold in October 2018 for a period of 05 months, following a request from the Ministry of Climate Change to review implementation arrangements. While implementation resumed in March 2019, discussions on implementation arrangements continued to surface through most of 2019 and early 2020, due to change in leadership in the MOCC.

Despite initial delays, the Project has achieved reasonable progress against activities outlined in Funding Proposal (FP). These include (a) procurement and delivery of the Early Warning Systems (to be installed in 24 project valleys), (b) completion of 83 irrigation schemes against a target of 240, (c) 560 Hectare (Ha) slope stabilization completed against a target of 700 Ha, (d) 67 small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls and check dams) completed against a target of 250, (e) formation of 24 Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Committees in the project valleys, along with community based Hazard Watch Groups within each, (f) construction of 11 CBDRM Centres (ongoing) against a target of 25 (g) completion of studies (Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessments, GIS mapping of vulnerable communities, ground-truthing, baseline surveys, Knowledge Aptitude and Practices (KAP) studies, bio-engineering feasibility studies, forest surveys etc.), (h) development of 02 Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans for KP and GB, (i) establishment of Climate Change Cell at MoCC, (j) assessment of potential socio-economic impact of GLOFs for 16 valleys of GB, (k) development of 03 episode documentary on project interventions, (l) documentation and demonstration of indigenous best practices (glacier grafting, avalanche harvesting, ice stupa formations); (m) development of 07 inter-agency multi-level SOPs/Plans for GLOF/Disaster risk reduction (monsoon/summer, and winter contingency); (n) conducted 296 community sensitization sessions, (CCAAP trainings, mock-drills, stakeholders communication and coordination workshops, GLOFs awareness sessions); (o) 05 community reciprocal visits conducted; (p) publication of IEC, advocacy and outreach material; launching and maintaining social media channels³ for GLOF-II Project.

The Project has a Gender Strategy and Action Plan in place which aims to mainstream and maximise participation of women for inclusive interventions aiming to combat impacts of climate change. The project has also conducted Stakeholder's Needs and Capacity Assessment and continue to build capacity both at institutional and individual levels. As part of the project Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP), a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is also in place. The interim evaluation of the project was conducted between June-September 2020 and submitted to GCF on 13th October 2020. The ESMP was approved by GCF in October 2021 and the updated Project Baseline Assessment was approved by GCF in October 2020, following which adjustments were made to the Project's Log Frame and this was approved in December 2022. Based on recommendation of the interim evaluation and given the delays during the initial phase of implementation, the project requested for an extension of 18-months in 2021, which was approved by GCF on 19th August 2021. In 2022, Pakistan was hit by the unprecedented catastrophic floods in, triggered by global climate change. Project implementation was delayed due to the floods. A total of 75 structures established by the project were damaged and several project valleys remained inaccessible due to heavy flooding. The project had to make yet another request for a 12-month extension, which was approved by GCF in January 2023. The second amendment of the FAA is under process. With this extension, the effective project closing date is 11 Jan 2024, and the project completion date is 11 January 2025.

During the reporting period, the co-financing materialized from GB Government was utilized for the hiring of Environmental Specialist, Finance/Admin Officer and 10 District Climate Change Officers, and establishment of Climate Change Cell within Planning & Development Department (P&DD) for strengthening capacities of provincial departments in project implementation.

2.1.2 Progress Achieved in 2022

The Project's Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2022 was approved at the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting held on 28th December 2021, following which it was signed on 6th of January 2022 amounting to USD 12.46 Million. During the reporting period, the project delivered USD 7.19 Million (57.72%) against the planned budget. This includes USD 5.3 million expenditure (42.57%), and USD 1.8 million in commitments (15.15%). Co-financing of USD 37,821 (8,562,674.4⁴) was reported by the government of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) for 2022.

The key achievement in 2022 was the completion of procurement action and delivery of Early Warning System (EWS) for installation in the 24 project valleys. The system consists of Automatic Weather Stations, Rain Gauges, Water Depth Gauges, Water Discharge Gauges, Data Loggers, Solar Panels, and Warning Posts. The construction of base platform for installation of EWS has been initiated in 2022 and this is expected to be completed in 2023. The connectivity simulation for EWS was also completed in 2022 with expected connectivity deployment in all project valleys in 2023. The servers for EWS data capture, analysis, collating and forecasting have also been delivered and will be deployed in the Master Control Rooms in 2023.

³ Twitter: <https://twitter.com/Glof2Pakistan>,

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfYuS4TQfSVm69mL4IVzdsw>,

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/glof2pakistan/>, Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/GLOF2Pakistan>

⁴ 1 USD exchange rate = 226.4 PKR

Despite delays caused by the floods, reasonable progress was made in 2022, mainly construction activities. During the reporting period 67 small-scale infrastructure (gabion walls/check dams) have been completed with 30 ongoing in the project valleys. The designs and BOQs of another 91 structures against a total target for 20 set for 2022 has also been finalized, the construction activities for which will commence in 2023. The project also completed slope stabilization activities on 400 Ha through compact plantation, pasture improvement and bio engineering structures against the total target of 540 Ha set for 2022. The rehabilitation of 55 irrigation channels was completed with ongoing work on rehabilitation of 53 irrigation channels and finalization of designs and BOQs of another 51 schemes, against the total target of 182 schemes for 2022. A total of 11 CBDRM Centers is also under construction (3 centers 90% complete and 8 centers 60% complete).

The project submitted a restructuring paper to GCF in February 2022 proposing two key changes in the project log frame - reallocation of funds on revolving fund and revision of slope stabilization targets - which was approved by GCF in November 2022 as follows: (i) reduction of vegetative cover targets under Output 2, Activity 2.3 from 240,000 Ha to 700 Ha, (ii) reallocation of revolving fund (Activity 2.4.1). As part of the restructuring paper, the change in co-financing commitment of Government of Gilgit Baltistan (PKR 50,000,000) from USD 500,000 to USD 280,946 (exchange rate as of Dec 2021) was also approved. The project Log Frame has since been revised and approved by GCF in December 2022. The USD 1.2 million allocated for revolving fund has been reappropriated towards project's construction activities related to small-scale infrastructure and included in the request for second extension.

Notably, the Automatic Weather Station (AWS) installed in 2021 at Hassanabad in Hunza district (GB) and at Shisper glacier in 2021 with the support of Pakistan Meteorological Department proved useful in responding to and coping with the 2022 Shisper GLOF disaster that occurred in May 2022. Since the installation of the AWS, data generated by the system has been regularly monitored by all relevant authorities to gauge weather change and glacial lake formation and its movement. During the GLOF event of 2022, timely alerts issued by the AWS enabled timely evacuation of communities by Provincial and District governments, averting the loss of precious human lives.

The challenges faced by the project during the reporting period includes - delays in implementation in early 2022, especially activities related to training, awareness/advocacy and stakeholder consultations due to the spread of the new COVID-19 variant - Omicron, as a result of which travel and face-to-face interactions were restricted. The most significant challenge was the devastating and unprecedented floods and GLOFs in 2022, which damaged 75 small-scale infrastructure and irrigation channels. With the onset of the floods in June 2022, Provincial and District authorities remained heavily engaged with immediate relief, response, rescue operations, which was further hindered by severe damages caused to roads and bridges linking project valleys. The districts of Swat, Upper Dir, Chitral, and Ghizer were completely cut-off and inaccessible.

2.1.3 Update on Project Risks

Project's risk rating throughout the reporting period remained moderate. The project updated its risk mitigation plan in line with the revised UNDP risk management guidelines. A major risk identified was inability to realize the two remaining disbursements by closing date of 11 January 2023. A detail implementation plan was prepared to enhance delivery and realize the disbursements. Just as the project was making steady process during first half of 2022, the flood disaster hit Pakistan, including almost all the project valleys, which resulted in significant delays in implementation. With the approval of the 2nd request for extension for 12 months, the two remaining disbursements will be realized within the closing date of 11 Jan 2024. The risk of recurring floods of similar magnitude remains. In order to mitigate such risks, the project is now taking measures to reassess infrastructure locations and structural designs to safeguard against floods of similar or higher intensity. The project also continues to work closely and coordinate field implementation with provincial partners through regular progress review meetings. An improved monitoring tool in the form of a GIS-based Monitoring Information System has been developed for the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC), which captures progress of all its projects on one dashboard. In addition, risks related to this project are monitored on a quarterly basis and recorded and tracked through UNDP online risk register in ATLAS.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria (summary) (max two (2) pages).

The project remains aligned with the GCF investment criteria, as well as UNDP's 'Strategic Plan (both 2017-2021 strategic plan and 2022-25 strategic plan) and UNDP's 'Country Program Document 2017-2022.' Issues related to climate change and GLOFs remain high on the agenda of national and provincial Governments in Pakistan.

The project interventions contribute to fund level impact of increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people affected by climate-related disasters and variability through adaptation measures and empowering beneficiaries to address climate-induced disasters, including risks from GLOFs. The interventions are tailored to address climate change impacts and GLOF risks by preventing loss of lives and establishment of community infrastructures, based on a holistic approach in all glaciated districts in Gilgit-Baltistan (10) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (08), thus contributing to climate-resilient sustainable development in the long-term. The 67 small-scale infrastructures have directly benefitted 32,252 people (14,994 men and 17,258 women), The 84 rehabilitated irrigation channels have directly benefitted 20,541 people (10,413 men and 10,128 women), and the 560-ha slope stabilization activity has directly benefitted 77,280 people (38,123 and 39,157 women). The impact of project activities and interventions is beginning to result in meaningful paradigm shift, enabling long-term resilience of the region through policy reforms, and building community resilience. This is being realized through assisting provincial

government mainstream climate change and disaster risks into their local development planning process, as well as through strengthening capacity of local government officials and communities, including through regular mock drills and awareness programmes. The establishment of early warning system in 2023 will result in a holistic approach of managing and adapting to climate risks and avoid loss of life and damages to critical community infrastructure. The EWS supported through the project and the information dissemination and communication approach has the potential to be scaled up and replicated to other regions of Pakistan facing similar risks. In terms of the Needs of the Recipients, the project will directly contribute towards Pakistan's National Climate Change policy, which accords emphasis on adaptation in view of Pakistan's high vulnerability to extreme weather events and adverse impacts of climate change, including mainstreaming of climate change risks into various development sectors both at national and provincial levels. The project published a Disaster Risk Management Manual which serves as a guideline for disaster mitigation and resilience building. The early warning system was procured and delivered in Dec 2022 and installation in all project valleys will be completed by end 2023. Adaptive solutions, in the form of new and rehabilitated small-scale infrastructure were provided, in addition to livelihoods support to the most vulnerable population. During the reporting period, 11 CBDRM centres (05 in KP and 06 in GB) are at various stages of construction, with 03 CBDRM centres close to completion. The project ensures country ownership by aligning with national priorities, involving government institutions and stakeholders, building capacity, coordinating implementation, and providing policy and institutional support. These approaches enable Pakistan to take a lead role in managing GLOF risks and ensure long term sustainability of the project outcomes. Out of the total PKR 50,000,000 co-financing committed, PKR 8,562,674.4 (USD 37,821) was materialized from the government of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) during the reporting period. The government remains committed to contribute all of the co-financing amount within the project duration.

The project ensures efficiency and effectiveness in its implementation through optimization of resource utilization, adopting evidence-based interventions, monitoring progress, adapting to changing circumstances, building capacity and fostering strong project management practices. Overall, the project contributes to sustainable development by enhancing climate resilience, conserving ecosystem, improving water resource management, empowering communities and promoting sustainable economic development. These efforts address the interconnected dimensions of sustainable development, supporting both environmental and socio-economic well-being in the regions.

2.2.1 Impact Potential (max one (1) page).

The project aligns with the GCF investment criteria and UNDP's Strategic Plan, contributing to outcomes related to governance, sustainable economic transformation, climate change resilience, and gender equality. It also aligns with UNDP Pakistan's Country Program Document, which aims for education, health, economic opportunities, and a climate-resilient future for all, particularly women and girls. Climate change and GLOFs continue to remain high on the agenda of national and provincial governments in Pakistan.

The project aims to enhance resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable people affected by climate-related disasters. It includes adaptation measures early warning systems, and small-scale infrastructure to prevent loss of lives. The interventions have directly benefited community members through provision of small-scale infrastructure, irrigation channels and slope stabilization/bio-engineering measures. As of date, 32,252 (14,994 men and 17,258 women) have directly benefitted from the construction of 67 small scale infrastructures, 20,541 (10,413 men and 10,128 women) have directly benefited from the rehabilitation of 84 irrigation channels, and 77,280 people (38,123 and 39,157 women) have benefitted from 560 Ha of slope stabilization works. In 2022, the construction of 67 small-scale infrastructures directly benefitted 32,252 (14,994 men and 17,258 women), the rehabilitation of 55 irrigation channels in the project valleys directly benefitted 12,147 (6,156 men and 5,991 women), while through 400 ha of slope-stabilization works, 74,466 (36,730 men and 37,736 women) have directly benefitted from the intervention. The total indirect beneficiaries of the project to date are 287,798 (149,518 men and 138,280 women).

The project supported the drafting of climate change adaptation plans at provincial and national levels. The provincial climate change adaptation policy for KP was drafted in 2022 and capacity-building activities was conducted in 08 project valleys for stakeholders, including government partners and community members. Overall, the project is estimated to benefit 696,342 beneficiaries (348,171 women and girls and 348,171 men and boys) and enhance resilience through timely warning of extreme events, promoting adaptive solutions – such as through provision of protective infrastructure (gabion walls, check dams), rehabilitation/construction of resilient irrigation channels, supporting slope stabilization and bioengineering measures. Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committees (CBDRMC) and Hazard Watch Groups (HWG) have been established in all 24 valleys to act as first line responders in the wake of disasters. Emergency rescue and relief equipment have also been provided to these HWGs. Once all interventions are in place, the impact of the project is expected to benefit a much wider population (approximately 29,233,000 indirect beneficiaries) beyond the targeted valleys through better outreach and communication and enhanced awareness of climate change. Overall, the project is expected to benefit about 15% of the total population of Pakistan - estimated at 197 million in 2017 (World Bank).

Monitoring tools are introduced to track progress of project interventions and impacts. Regular monitoring and assurance activities are carried out to ensure stakeholder benefits. During the reporting period, the project has completed slope stabilization through bio-engineering structures on 400 ha, which will in turn address the risks of landslides and flash floods and protect valuable agricultural land and infrastructure. The 55 irrigation channels and 67 small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls and check dams) supported in 2022 have proven useful during the recent floods thereby protecting precious human lives and livestock. Overall, the project has positively impacted the sense of security within the local communities.

The total number of women and men who directly benefitted from the project include 94,526 people (46,675 men and 47,851 women); and the total number of indirect beneficiaries is 287,798 (149,518 men and 138,280 women). Also during the reporting period, a number of awareness-raising and capacity building activities were implemented - benefitting 1,477 women and 3,225 men. A total of 8 community mobilization sessions were held on GLOF risks - benefitting 307 men and 31 women; 27 mock-drills were conducted benefitting 810 men and 233 women; 18 trainings were conducted on climate change adaptation planning - benefitting 685 men and 63 women; 5 stakeholder

coordination workshops were held with 199 men and 12 women; and 13 awareness raising workshops on climate change induced risks, including GLOFs were conducted - benefitting 1,182 men and 1,128 women.

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential (max one (1) page).

In the first assessment done by the Project to select the geographical area for the Project's implementation; 100 GLOF vulnerable valleys were taken into account, out of which 72 valleys were selected. These valleys were considered to be the most susceptible to GLOF-events, making the communities residing in them most vulnerable. However, due to budgetary limitations, only 24 'most vulnerable' valleys were selected for the Project's interventions; and while the Project is actively working in these valleys to make communities climate resilient, many more communities residing in the other glaciated valleys of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan still remain vulnerable. The shifts to Climate Change have further propelled heating trends, making many more valleys prone to GLOFs. In this respect, the Project can develop a Theory of Change in the context of the radical impacts of climate shifts on the Glaciers of Northern Pakistan as underlined in recent research studies, consequently adversely affecting the communities residing in the valleys.

The project adopts a holistic model of climate-resilient development across 18 districts in northern Pakistan. It incorporates top-down regulatory support, bottom-up community preparedness and long-term planning for sustainable and climate-resilient use of natural livelihood assets. The project aims for an inclusive approach to sustainability, ensuring that all community members are equally resilient, informed and protected from climate induced disasters such as GLOFs even after the project's completion. Indigenous practices alike glacier grafting, ice stupas and avalanche harvesting are supported to address water scarcity in the valleys beyond the project's life span. A long-term paradigm shift is also foreseen after the installation of the Early Warning Systems in 2023, which will alert communities for timely evacuation and safeguarding their assets in the event of GLOFs or floods, while preparing the Disaster Management Authorities for timely planning and response. The EWSs will be maintained by the Pakistan Meteorological Department beyond the life of the project, while focal persons from communities will be capacitated to understand and operate these systems, reducing the dependency of communities and making them self-reliant. Other project interventions such as rehabilitation of irrigation channels, construction of small-scale infrastructures, and bio-engineering techniques for slope stabilization aim at securing a green and clean environment, while at the same time building climate-resilient communities. These initiatives aim to provide sustained livelihood opportunities for women who are particularly vulnerable to GLOFs. All these activities are implemented in line with UNDP's environmental and social safeguards standards.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential (max one (1) page).

The key focus of the project is to enhance resilience of vulnerable communities to climate-related risks through institutional and community level capacity building efforts, safeguarding livelihoods and protection of community assets and property. The communities are at the center of all project interventions, and they continue to benefit from the project – through improved irrigation services, resilient and protective infrastructure and enhanced capacity to plan and implement coping strategies and solutions. The rehabilitation of 55 irrigation channels during the reporting period ensured continued supply of water to agriculture fields, thereby safeguarding livelihood of communities at a time when the entire region was overwhelmed with the disastrous impacts of the floods. The 67 small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls and check dams) established by the project in both KP and GB provided much-needed protection to community assets/property during the floods. The 400 ha of slope stabilization measures (compact plantation, water fences, contour terracing and pasture improvement) supported by the project during the reporting period will help minimize soil erosion and slope failure and reduce the risk of landslides and floods in the project valleys. Through the Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committees (CBDRMCs), (where women are key members), women and girls are able to share their narratives and experiences relating to the gendered impacts of climate change and the adaptive measures they have adopted to cope with the impacts of climate change. These narratives have been documented and captured through various project publications, so that the voices of women are mainstreamed into future climate actions. The CBDRMCs provide space for community members to share lessons and contribute to inclusive climate resilient and adaptation strategies and action plans. During the reporting period, the project supported 4 reciprocal visits of community and stakeholders, through which community members of both KP and GB were able to learn and exchange knowledge on local coping mechanisms. One such visit consisted of only women participants from KP provided a conducive environment for women and girls to share experience and knowledge freely. In addition, the various community level and stakeholder trainings supported by the project will complement the already rich local indigenous knowledge and practices available in the target project valleys.

The project also continues to strengthen sub-national institutional capacities to ensure sustainability of the project. To keep stakeholders involved and updated on project interventions, exposure visits are conducted regularly for partners. Numerous sensitization and awareness raising sessions were imparted for CBDRM Committee members, to create awareness amongst stakeholders and to keep them informed and prepared. The project's visibility has also been enhanced through production of various communication and outreach materials in form of publications, booklets, documentaries, video clips and public service messages, broadcast on national and local media outlets, and snippets on social media channels.

Overall, the project outputs are aligned with and contribute to achieving the country's sustainable development agenda to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways, along with upscaling community based EWS and long-term measures to increase communities' adaptive capacity. Local government departments in the 24 target valleys were engaged in supporting trainings and workshops at the district and federal levels, and stakeholders field visits were arranged to oversee project activities and meet with communities to share project results, impacts and to assess improvements that may enhance effectiveness. This not only builds trust amongst government and the public but also help improve coordination between different local, provincial, and federal level institutions for process streamlining. The trainings imparted to CBDRMCs on Basic Life Support (BLS), Medical First Aid (MFA) and Emergency Response (ER) has helped them understand disasters and learn vital skills that can be used to help save lives. The feedback received from communities showed confidence to perform basic search and rescue activities during GLOFs, treat the injured using first aid, and help them relocate to safer zones.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient (max one (1) page).

The project addresses the needs of recipients through (i) enhanced safety and risk reduction – focusing on reducing the risk of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in Northern Pakistan, where communities are highly vulnerable to this natural hazard. By implementing early warning systems, improving infrastructure, and strengthening community-based disaster risk management, the project enhances the safety of the recipients. This addresses their immediate need for protection from GLOFs and reduces the potential loss of lives, assets, and infrastructure; (ii) community participation and empowerment – through recognition of the importance of involving local communities in decision-making processes and implementation activities. It seeks to empower recipients by building their capacity to understand and manage GLOF risks effectively. Through training programs, workshops, and community engagement activities, the project ensures that recipients have the knowledge, skills, and tools to actively participate in risk reduction efforts. This addresses the need for community ownership and engagement in addressing their own vulnerabilities; (iii) livelihood protection and diversification – through acknowledging that the livelihoods of recipients are closely tied to surrounding natural resources. By reducing the risks posed by GLOFs, the project helps protect the recipients' livelihoods, which often depend on agriculture, water resources and tourism; (iv) sustainable water resource management – through recognizing the importance of water resources for communities and improving water resource management systems by constructing irrigation channels, and protective infrastructure. These measures enhance water availability, efficiency, and reliability for agricultural purposes, addressing the recipients' need for reliable access to water for irrigation and livelihood sustenance; and (v) strengthening local institutions through emphasis on strengthening local institutions involved in disaster risk management and climate resilience. By building the capacity of local institutions, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and community-based organizations, the project enhances their ability to plan, implement, and sustain risk reduction measures. This support strengthens the recipients' governance structures, improves coordination, and ensures long-term effectiveness in managing GLOF risks.

2.2.5 Country Ownership (max one (1) page).

As one of the ten most vulnerable countries in the world, the vulnerability of Pakistan to climate change and natural hazards affects all aspects of sustainable development, linked as it is to arid and semi-arid climatic conditions; rapid population growth associated with economic activity; weak public infrastructure; environmental degradation; water scarcity; and severe temperature and rainfall variations in a country that relies on monsoon rains and glacier-fed river basins. The changing climate is resulting in increased variability of monsoons, as well as heatwaves that exacerbates glacial melt and triggers GLOF events. In 2022 alone, northern Pakistan experienced 75 GLOF events (64 in GB and 11 in KP) which gripped Northern areas in Pakistan, into great devastation. Climate change issue remains among top priorities for both the national and provincial governments. The devastating floods in 2022 was a grim reminder for Pakistan and there is now renewed emphasis given on this topic both at the national and local levels. Among others, the floods damaged 75 project-built infrastructures in 10 project valleys in KP and GB. That included small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls) and irrigation channels, some of which were severely damaged. These impacts are more pronounced within 08 districts. Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) led by the Government of Pakistan/World Bank/European Union and UNDP devised a detailed rehabilitation plan with provincial partners. The project is now in the process of reviewing and enhancing design consideration of infrastructures to ensure project infrastructure can withstand floods of similar or higher intensity. The project supports the priorities of Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy, which is formulated based on the country's own Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and international treaties that Pakistan is signatory to. BY aligning with the national policy framework, the project reflects the country's own development agenda and demonstrates its ownership of the project. Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans (CCAAP) have been developed by provincial authorities of KP and GB. Trainings of government officials on CCAAP are planned in 2023, along with trainings at district level for communities. The project also contributes to Government of Pakistan's "Adopt a Tree" campaign through support related to slope stabilization and bioengineering measure. In 2022, 400 ha of slope stabilization work has been completed in 16 valleys of GB and 8 valleys of KP - utilizing local indigenous knowledge and practices. The activity has helped increase vegetative cover in degraded areas and improved pastureland – which in turn have helped reduced soil erosion. Furthermore, the project is also providing capacity building support to national and subnational institutions including MoCC for better planning and effective disaster risk mitigation, including for mainstreaming climate change concerns into the development planning process.

Needless to say, the project continues to implement activities after extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders including government ministries and departments, communities, and development partners to incorporate their inputs and feedback into implementation. All key partners were consulted individually as well as collectively to gain an in-depth understanding of the needs and solicit ideas on how the needs could be addressed through the project. During the reporting period, the project has realized co-financing of USD 37,821 (8,562,674.4⁵) from the government of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) for 2022.

The project emphasizes capacity building and institutional strengthening both at the national and local levels. This includes training programs, workshops, and knowledge-sharing activities aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of government officials, communities and other stakeholders. BY building the capacity of local institutions, the project empowers them to take a leading role in managing GLOF risks and fosters long-term ownership and sustainability. The project is implemented in coordination with existing government programs, initiatives and projects related to climate change, disaster risk management and water resource management. BY aligning with and leveraging existing efforts, the project integrates into the national development agenda and facilitates ownership by the country. The project also provides policy and

⁵ 1 USD exchange rate = 226.4 PKR

institutional support to government, assisting in the development or enhancement of relevant policies, guidelines and frameworks. This support helps strengthen the country's institutional capacity to address GLOF risks and reinforces its ownership of the project.

The Annual Work Plan for 2022 was prepared in close consultations with the Implementing Partner and approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which includes all key government partners at federal and provincial levels. To expedite implementation of AWP 2022, agreements were signed with the governments of GB and KP as per the activities endorsed in the PSC. Regular meetings were facilitated by the project between UNDP, IP and RPs to keep them informed of project progress and to resolve implementation issues and challenges. Regular field monitoring visits were conducted by the IP and PMU to monitor progress and assess results. All responsible partners were engaged from the start of each activity with roles and responsibilities assigned for effective execution. Since most activities are implemented at the provincial level, the responsible partners and line departments are kept in the loop in all correspondences, with regular provincial project steering committee meetings and project progress review meetings. LoAs were signed with the provincial governments, giving them full ownership of the project with oversight provided by project staff for any technical and financial hurdles posing delays in delivery. Where necessary, the PMU provides support to government agencies at local level.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness (max one (1) page).

The project focuses on a holistic model of climate-resilient development that enables the 18 districts of northern Pakistan to manage risks from GLOFs and other impacts of climate change, incorporating top-down regulatory support, bottom-up community preparedness and long-term planning for sustainable and climate-resilient use of natural livelihood assets. The 18 project districts cover 99% of the glaciated area of Pakistan and targets all those communities which are currently most vulnerable to GLOF events. It is estimated that the benefits to be achieved from avoided loss of life and property and livelihoods developments will continue to increase over 25 years, with an overall economic internal rate of return (IRR) for the project of 15% suggesting that the activities will catalyse impacts well beyond the scope of the 7-year project.

The project prioritizes evidence-based interventions that will eventually prove effective in reducing GLOF risks. This involves drawing on scientific research, best practices and lessons learned from previous projects or initiatives. By doing this, the project increases the likelihood of achieving desired outcomes efficiently and effectively. The project also incorporates robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress, assess the effectiveness of interventions, and identify areas of improvement. Regular monitoring allows for timely course corrections, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently, and interventions are achieving their intended objectives. The project also embraces an adaptive management approach, which allows for flexibility and adjustment based on evolving conditions and feedback received during implementation. By continuously learning from experiences and adapting strategies, as needed, the project optimizes efficiency and effectiveness. This approach has helped address emerging challenges and seizing opportunities to enhance project outcomes. The project prioritizes capacity building activities to enhance the skills and knowledge of project stakeholders, including government officials, community members, and implementing partners. By equipping them with the necessary tools and expertise, the project has improved efficiency and effectiveness of activities at all levels. Additionally, knowledge-sharing and lessons learned are disseminated to relevant stakeholders to promote wider understanding and replication of successful approaches.

During the reporting period, the project experienced significant delays (as identified in Section 2.1.2) mainly due to the floods which affected almost one-third of the country. Despite this, the project continued with the activities as part of its AWP 2022 and showed reasonable progress. Overall, the project delivered USD 7.19 million (57.72%) against planned budget of USD 12.46 million during the reporting period. This includes USD 5.3million expenditure (42.57%), and USD 1.8 million commitments (15.15%). During the reporting period, a total of USD 37,821 (PKR 8,562,674.4⁶) in co-financing was materialized through the government of Gilgit-Baltistan. The overall cumulative expenditure to date in co-financing is USD 89,538 (PKR 20,271,403).

The third disbursement of USD 7,698,739 was received from GCF on 1st of July 2022. Given the "force majeure" situation following the floods the project requested for a second extension (for a duration of 12 months) in December 2022. It is pertinent that the project realizes the extension request, without which the risk of missing the milestones for fourth and fifth disbursements is eminent. FAA condition binds for release of all disbursements before the project closing date (i.e., 11th January 2023).

Despite the impacts of floods in 2022, the project has maintained a good and harmonious working relationship with IP and RPs. To mobilize local communities in the target valleys, CBDRM Committees were established by the project and trainings imparted on Disaster Risk Management (to Hazard watch groups). The outreach and awareness activities carried out under the project have also amplified the effectiveness of the project. The project's emphasis on messaging through visual communication on local channels and digital media have greatly enhanced visibility and effectiveness of the project.

⁶ 1 USD exchange rate = 226.4 PKR

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS⁷

| Project Output | Project Activity | Status ⁸ | Implementation progress ⁹ (%) |
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| Output 1: <i>Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways.</i> | Activity Result 1.1 Provincial line and planning departments have technical capacities to mainstream CC into development plans For the reporting period, the project has progressed with activities, including hiring of Subject Specialists (1.1.1.f) to support MoCC, technical experts for KP (1.1.1.g), technical experts for GB (1.1.1.h), 02 forest sites conservation and renovated in GB (1.1.1.j), 06 activities to demonstrate and document indigenous practices in GB (1.1.1.k), development of Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) for KP (1.1.1.l), and 09 field missions to monitor the progress of the project. The update of activities undertaken in 2022 is given below: | Activity Started - progress on track | 50% |
| | Action 1.1.1.a: Consultancy for conducting Knowledge, Aptitude and Practice (KAP) Study of 08 valleys in KP in line with criteria for HVRA Status: The consultancy was initially advertised on 12th February and evaluations were completed, however, bid offer exceeded the available AWP budget. Activity has been carried forward to 2023 under provincial LOA and will be implemented by the RP. | In 2023, the project plans to complete the Knowledge Aptitude and Practice (KAP) studies for 08 valleys in KP, on-boarding of Gender Expert and implementation of the Gender Action Plan, continuation of support to MoCC through subject matter specialists, completion of forest survey and site restorations in KP, demonstration of indigenous practices in KP & GB, continuation of field missions, livelihood support through kitchen gardening, and the formulation of Project Exit Strategy. | |
| | Action 1.1.1.b: Consultancy for assessment of potential socio-economic impact of GLOFs, and development of socio-economic profiles of 08 target valleys in KP Status: Contract was awarded to a firm on 26 th of October 2022, and the activity is currently under implementation. | Activity 1.1.1.a: The activity will be carried forward to 2023 under provincial LoA. | |
| | Action 1.1.1.c: Consultancy for implementation of Social Safeguard and Grievance Redress Mechanism for project interventions - Social Safeguard Specialist Status: The position was added as supporting consultancy to ESMP Officer to be hired in 2022. The position was | Action 1.1.1.b: ongoing | |
| | | Action 1.1.1.c: The recruitment of Environment and Social Safeguards Officer is expected to be completed in 2023, following which all tasks related to ESMP compliance and reporting will be undertaken. | |

⁷ Outputs and Activities reported here should be aligned with the Activities in the Logic Framework and Implementation Timetable of the project.

⁸ Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

⁹ Implementation progress on a cumulative basis as of the date of the report.

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| | <p>advertised twice in 2022 (May & August 2022). No suitable candidates could be identified.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.d: Consultancy for designing intervention and implementation of Project Gender Action Plan and Strategy - Gender Expert Status: The evaluation for the selection of the Gender Expert is in process and will be hired in Q1 of 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.e: 03 Communications Consultants (01 PMU, 01 PIU KP, 01 PIU GB) Status: 01 Consultant was hired for KP in 2022. For the remaining consultants the hiring process was initiated, however, despite multiple rounds of advertisement, no suitable candidates were found. The positions have been revoked as Project has realigned the roles with UN Volunteers hiring.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.f: Subject specialists to provide technical support to MOCC Status: Following subject specialists were hired for support to MoCC – 01 Digitalization Expert; 01 Coordination Expert; 01 Development expert. Following hirings were put on hold by MoCC for 2022, 02 Legal Experts, 01 Communication Expert, 01 NDC Expert, and 01 Coordination Expert.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.g: Experts in KP for providing technical assistance for project interventions Status: Following subject specialists were hired for support to KP– 01 DRR Specialist, 01 MIS/GIS Expert, 02 Civil Engineers, 01 Reporting and coordination expert. Following recruitments could not be materialize – 04 sub-engineers, 06 Research Associates, 01 Coordination expert, 01 safeguard/ESP expert, 01 finance expert, and 01 reporting expert.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.h: Experts in GB for providing technical assistance for project interventions Status: Following subject specialists were hired for support to GB – 01 Climate Change Expert, 01 Safeguard/ESMP Expert, 01 Glaciologist, 02 Bio-Engineering Consultants, 01 DRR Expert, 02 Civil Engineers, 10 Sub-Engineers, 01 MIS/GIS Expert, 01 Assistant DRR, 01 Coordination Expert, 01 Reporting Expert, and 01 Finance Expert.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.i: Forestry/environmental conservation surveys of project sites and develop conservation plan by KP. Status: For GB, 02 forest conservation sites were repaired/restored/renovated (01 in Ghizer district, 01 in Skardu district). These sites also serve as a gateway to the GLOF-II Project valleys and help in supporting biodiversity conservation and boosting eco-tourism.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.j: Documentation and demonstration of indigenous best practices for GLOF risk reduction and climate change adaptation in target districts of KP</p> | <p>Action 1.1.1f: Support to MOCC through subject specialists will continue in 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.g: The positions of 01 DRR Specialist, 02 Civil Engineers, 01 Reporting and Coordination Expert, 01 MIS/GIS Expert for PDMA will be continued in 2023. 01 Coordination and Reporting Expert and 01 Finance Expert for P&DD KP will be recruited in 2023 under Provincial LOA.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.h: Some of the consultants hired in 2022 will be continued in 2023. Glaciologist, Bioengineers and Climate Change Expert will be discontinued. One additional Finance Expert at GBMDA will be added in AWP 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.i: 01 Forest Survey and restoration/repair of 02 forest conservation sites in KP have been carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.j: Activity has been carried forward to 2023 under provincial LoA.</p> |
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| | <p>Status: Consultancy was advertised in April 2022; however no suitable firm was identified. The consultancy was re-advertised on 15th September 2022 with the same results.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.k: Documentation and demonstration of indigenous best practices for GLOF risk reduction and climate change adaptation in target districts of GB Status: For GB, 06 indigenous best practices were completed – 02 Avalanche Harvesting (Ghizer, Skardu), 02 Ice stupas (Hunza, Ghanche), and 02 Glacier Grafting (Ghizer, Ghanche). These indigenous practices are a mitigation measure to water scarcity and prove as means to conserve water for sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.l: Preparation and Review of Integrated National and Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) for KP Status: Initial draft was finalized in February 2022 with a validation workshop conducted on 17th June 2022 in Peshawar, in which all the stakeholders provided their feedback. Final draft was approved by Cabinet on 2nd Sep-tember 2022 and was disseminated to all provincial departments.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.m: 25 Federal field missions (support to MoCC, UNDP, PMD, other Federal Ministries) Status: Federal Government field missions were organized on need basis only. Out of 25 planned missions, 06 were carried out to monitor the project implementation work in the field (02 by PMD, 04 by UNDP senior management/staff).</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.o: Consultancy to improve financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs through developing community guidelines/manual for Kitchen/Home Gardening Status: Due to time constraints and engagement of authorities in disaster relief and rescue, the activity could not be carried out in 2022.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.p: Consultancy to design Project Exit Strategy for 2023 for smooth transition of knowledge, assets and experience to Community and Government for sustainability</p> | <p>Action 1.1.1.k: This activity will continue in 2023 with 08 proposed activities.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.m: Federal field monitoring missions will continue in 2023</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.o: The activity has been carried forward to 2023 under provincial LOA</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.p: The activity on designing Project Exit Strategy has been carried forward to 2023</p> | |
| <p>Activity Result 1.2. Sub-national institutions have improved capacities to coordinate, plan, and implement CCA measures across sectors</p> | | <p>Activity Started - progress on track</p> | <p>58%</p> |
| <p>For reporting period, project has progressed with activities, including execution of 18 trainings and capacity building sessions on CCAP for GB and KP, procurement initiation for GIS lab and DMAs Control Room, 02 exposure visits of the community members of GB & KP, development of video clips, development of project reports, booklets, and other visibility material, and the execution of Project’s field monitoring visits.</p> | <p>Partner and communities’ trainings, mapping through SUPARCO, establishment of GIS Labs, stakeholder exposure visits, will be continued in 2023.</p> | | |

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| | <p>The update of activities undertaken in the activities is given below:</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.a: 05 No. of Training of MoCC, P&DD (KP & GB), line departments and Communities on Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (1 Federal, 2 KP and 2 GB) Status: Recruitment of firm is currently underway and is expected to be completed by Q1 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.b: GB- 10 training and capacity building sessions (one in each district) on Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan for district officials Status: Target of 10 trainings for capacity building on developed Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans (CCAAP) was completed in 2022 with overall participation of 314 participants (men: 272; women:42). Partners and community members attended these sessions (269 Government officials and 45 community members).</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.c: KP- 08 training and capacity building sessions (one in each district) on Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan for district officials Status: Completed target of 08 trainings was achieved with 434 participants (men: 413; women: 21) including partners and community members (210 Government officials and 224 community members).</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.d: Mapping through SUPARCO on impacts of climate change on MOCC interventions and assessment of vulnerable glaciers for GLOF Status: Activity is to be conducted after Glacier Inventory is finalised by PMD.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.e: i. Consultancy for need-assessment and mapping of requirements for designing of GIS lab at National Level-lab Status: Requirements awaited from MoCC. The IT requirement mapping was done through the firm hired for the development of a GIS-based MIS system.</p> <p>ii. Establishment of GIS lab at National Level with deployment of data centre, furniture, equipment etc. Status: Requirements awaited from MoCC</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.f: Need based strengthening of provincial GIS Lab + DMAs control Room (IT, repair/renovation work and furniture) Status: Procurement is currently underway and is expected to be completed by Q1 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.g: Stakeholders' exposure visits to GLOF implementation sites and vulnerable communities involving provincial, sub-national, district officials, media, donors etc. Status: 02 Stakeholder exposure visits were conducted in 2022. 01 visit was conducted by the officials of GBDMA to Peshawar (KP) to meet officials from PDMA-KP from the 6th to 13th March 2022 to review the set-up of the</p> | <p>The activities carried forward are enlisted as:</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.a: Activity has been carried forward to AWP 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1b: Training activity will continue in 2023 with 14 trainings planned at the provincial, divisional, and district level on CCAAP.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1d: The activity has been carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.e: This activity has been carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.f: Activity will continue in 2023</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.g: Stakeholder exposure visits to GLOF sites will continue in 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>master control room. 01 visit was conducted by officials of P&DD KP from 20th to 26th May 2022 to meet counterparts in GB Government and the community working with GLOF-II project in GB.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.h: 12 Short Video Clips and 24 valley photographs to record community level interventions, GLOF Events and Project infrastructural activities - Success Stories and Lessons Learnt Status: 02 videos developed on indigenous practices (glacier grafting, avalanche harvesting), 03-episode Project web-series on Project interventions developed, 09 video messages captured from communities.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.i: Website/Social Media - Revamping, Maintenance and Support Services Status: Project finalised software requirements specifications in 2022. Revamping will be conducted in 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.j: Design and printing of visibility and outreach material (Design and printing - Brochures, Pamphlet, banners/sign boards, leaflets/flyers, Illustration/comic books, merchandise items, project booklets, graffiti, public art installations, annual reports and publications etc.) Status: Project procured merchandise for stakeholders and communities, produced publications for COP27, Earth Day, World Environment Day, IDDR. Produced booklets on 01 Avalanche Harvesting, Glacier Grafting, 01 Project intervention book, 01 DRM Manual, 01 human stories booklet, 01 Flood Assessment Report, 01 Coffee Table Book and installed Information boards installed in 14 valleys in GB.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.k: Media awareness campaign (03 capacity building training(s) for journalists on climate change in ISB, GB and KP, 04 press articles, photojournalism/ 4 photo-stories, 02 Photography exhibition on documentary photography, 01 international climate change film festival in Islamabad, 03 Panel discussions in Islamabad, GB and KP, 2 tours of CC bloggers/ vloggers/ influencers for documentation of target areas, 4 production of radio/TV programs on cc, 8 articles/Op-Eds, success stories, awareness tickers/videos/graphics/infographics through electronic media) Status: 02 policy dialogues on Climate Action in Gilgit Baltistan conducted in Gilgit and Skardu. 09 Snippets to document the impact of Global Warming on the melting glaciers of Pakistan were developed and posted on the social media forums. 01 exposure story on 'Melting Glaciers, Growing Lakes and the threat of outburst floods' was posted on UNDP's website. 01 awareness campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) for the 16 days of Activism in partnership with UN Women rolled out, covering social media messages on the gendered impacts of climate change, installation of orange-coloured lights and standees with VAWG awareness messages across the BRT Peshawar (KP), and awareness walk held in Skardu at a girl's High School. Several Newspaper articles were published in English and Urdu Newspapers – 07 articles published on stakeholder workshops in Lower Chitral, 10 articles published on stakeholder workshops in Upper Chitral, 13 articles published on DRR Day, 12 articles published on National Resilience Day, and articles published on UNDP-Pakistan's Resident Representative's visit to the flood affected communities of the Project valleys.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.l: Project field monitoring visits to implementation areas and communities (PMU, PIU and FOs)</p> | <p>Action 1.2.1.h: The activity will continue in 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.i: This activity has been carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.j: The activity will continue in 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.k: The activity will continue in 2023.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.l: The activity of field monitoring is a recurring</p> |
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| | Status: A total of 38 field monitoring visits were conducted by the project KP. | activity and will continue in 2023. | |
| Output 2: <i>Community-based EWS and long-term measures are up-scaled to increase communities' adaptive capacity.</i> | Activity Result 2.1 Expanded weather surveillance and discharge measuring networks | Activity Started - progress delayed | 33% |
| | <p>For reporting period, project has progressed with activities, including delivery of Early Warning System in Pakistan, bids evaluation for PMD Observatories civil works and 03 master control rooms, connectivity simulations for EWS, 109 Provincial government field monitoring to project sites.</p> <p>The update of activities undertaken in the activities is given below:</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.a: Updating of Glacier Inventory of Pakistan Status: The glacier inventory is being finalized by PMD and will be completed in 2023 under PMD LoA.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.b: i. Construction of Base Platforms for Early Warning Systems installation in 24 Valleys Status: 02 construction firms hired in March 2022. Land acquisition completed. Construction work initiated but halted due to harsh weather conditions and closure of Project valleys. the construction activity will be completed in 2023.</p> <p>ii. Construction Supervision by PMD for construction of base platforms Status: During the year, multiple visits were conducted by PMD for land acquisition and agreements signing in project valleys. PMD will be undertaking supervision of construction firms once construction continues in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.c: Additional EWS procurement Status: Supplementary procurement of 11 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and 113 gauges was completed in 2022. Purchase Order of USD 1.14 million was issued on 19th July 2022. Supplementary equipment is expected to be delivered in Pakistan in Q1 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.d: Factory Acceptance Testing and Verification of Equipment at Host Country Status: The Factory Acceptance Test was held in Italy from 15-18 June 2022, the factory training is planned in Pakistan in March 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.e: EWS equipment local Transportation and delivery cost to project sites</p> | <p>Activities for the development of glacier inventory, construction and supervision of base platforms, EWS factory training at host country, transportation and delivery of EWS equipment to project valleys, repair and rehabilitation of PMD observatories, and the installation of the EWS will be continued in 2023.</p> <p>The activities carried forward are enlisted as:</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.a: The activity carried forward to 2023</p> <p>Action 2.1.1. b: The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.d. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.e. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> | |

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| | <p>Status: Project engaged in 2022 a firm for domestic delivery of EWS equipment to project valleys.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.f: 12 No. of PMD Observatories and 03 Master control rooms for operation and maintenance of installed EWS (ISB, KP and GB) Status: Bids evaluation for the civil works of 12 PMD observatories and 03 master control rooms completed in 2022. Work will commence in Q1 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.g i. Consultancy for Assessment of Early Warning System connectivity within valleys Status: Consultancy awarded in 2022 for the task and connectivity simulations held during reporting period.</p> <p>ii. Experimentation/Piloting of connectivity options Status: Connectivity simulations done in 2022. Experimentation and piloting carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>iii Installation of EWS Communication (Equipment and Devices) and Data Transmission Status: Activity is carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.h i. Early Warning System Equipment Installation supervision Status: The EWS equipment arrived in Pakistan in October 2022 with the goods acceptance completed by PMD in November 2022. Installation of EWS in Project valleys will commence in 2023 once the Project valleys become accessible.</p> <p>ii. Need based Early Warning System Equipment supervision, training and field monitoring (post installation technical supervision, data-collection, assessments and surveys etc.) Status: Activity conditional to installation of EWS in Project valleys which will be done in 2023 once the Project valleys become accessible.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.i: Provincial Government field monitoring missions to project sites - KP Status: 06 field monitoring visits have been conducted by Provincial government departments. 03 visits conducted by M&E Directorate of P&DD, and 03 by PDMA KP.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.j: Provincial Government field monitoring missions to project sites - GB Status: 101 field monitoring missions have been conducted – 35 Water Management and Irrigation Department, 36 GBDMA, 30 Forest Department.</p> | <p>Action 2.1.1.f. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.g. This activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.h. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.i: This is a recurring activity and will be continued in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.j: This is a recurring activity and will be continued in 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>Activity Result 2.2 Early warnings are effective in protecting communities from climate-induced risks</p> <p>For reporting period, project has progressed with activities, including receiving of EWS in Pakistan, procurement completion for civil works of MD Observatories and 03 master control rooms, connectivity simulations for EWS in 2022, 109 Provincial government field monitoring to project sites.</p> <p>The update of activities undertaken in the activities is given below:</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.a: 48 trainings in 16 valleys (01 training in each valley per quarter for 03 quarters only) - (20 people per training) on understanding of GLOF risks and project interventions, Operations and Maintenance of EWS etc.) Status: Trainings in GB were not conducted due to delays by P&DD GB in selection of a social mobilization partner.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.b: 32 trainings in 08 valleys (01 trainings in each valley every quarter for 03 quarters only) - (20 people per training) on understanding of GLOF risks and project interventions, Operations and Maintenance of EWS etc.) Status: For KP 08 trainings were conducted. A total of 338 community members (31 women, 307 men) participated in the sessions. Awareness and sensitization sessions focused on enhancing the resilience and capacity of vulnerable community members, while the significance of the inclusion of women in was ensured.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.c: Based on established SOPs, conduct mock-drills in 16 valleys (02 per valley) by engaging Stakeholders and communities (CBDRMC/TERC/HWG etc.) (32 in GB) Status: Against the target of 32 mock drill sessions, total 19 sessions have been conducted in 14 targeted valleys. Total 679 participants (477 men, 202 women) attended the session. The purpose of these mock drills was to enhance capacities of community members to respond to disasters (GLOFs, Floods, etc.). Components of these trainings cover evacuation drills, Search and Rescue, and first aid trainings etc.</p> | <p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p> | <p>25%</p> <p>Training activities on GLOF risks and project interventions, operations and maintenance, mock drills, development of interagency multi-level SOPs/Plans for GLOF/disaster risk reduction, stakeholder workshops, community level reciprocal visits, awareness workshops/seminars with support to research thesis on CC induced disaster at national and provincial levels in universities, the activity of community sensitization through media awareness and sensitization campaigns will be continued in 2023.</p> <p>The activities carried forward are enlisted as:</p> <p>Action 2.2.2a: The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.b: The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.c: Remaining mock drills carried forward to 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>Action 2.2.2.d: Based on established SOPs, conduct mock-drills in 08 valleys (02 per valley) by engaging Stakeholders and communities (CBDRMC/TERC/HWG etc.) (16 in KP) Status: 08 sessions have been conducted in 08 Project valleys. Total 364 participants (333 men, 31 women) attended the session. The purpose of these mock drills is to enhance the capacities of community members to respond to disasters (GLOFs, Floods, etc.). Trainings cover evacuation drills, Search and Rescue, and first aid trainings etc. It also provided an opportunity to demonstrate and test the efficacy of the Disaster Management Plan and master the use of machinery during a disaster situation through practicing safety-related measures pertaining to hazardous events.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.e: 03 number of inter-agency multi-level SOPs/Plans Developed for GLOF/Disaster risk reduction (PDMA) i.e., Contingency Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning Status: 02 plans completed in 2022, 01 monsoon/summer contingency plan and 01 winter contingency plan devised by PDMA-KP. The third plan i.e., Provincial Disaster Risk management plan (PDMP) is carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.f: 02 number of inter-agency multi-level SOPs/Plans Developed for GLOF/Disaster risk reduction (GBDMA/DDMA) i.e., Contingency Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning Status: 02 plans have been developed through 20 consultative meetings in 2022 (10 meetings for winter contingency plans, 10 meetings for summer contingency plans). These include 01 monsoon Contingency plan and 01 winter contingency plan devised by GDMA.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.g i. 11 No. of Stakeholders' communication and coordination workshops organized at provincial and district level to share project success stories, challenges and way forward (1 – provincial level, 10 – district/division level) Status: 01 stakeholder workshop was conducted in Gilgit. Total 50 participants (43 men, 7 women) from line department and communities attended the workshop. The activity could not be achieved fully due to late finalization of sub-partner for the roll out of this activity by P&DD GB.</p> <p>ii. 06 No. of Stakeholders' communication and coordination workshops organized at provincial and district level to share project success stories, challenges, and way forward (1 – provincial level, 08 – district/division level) Status: 04 stakeholder workshops were conducted in 04 districts (Upper and Lower Chitral, Upper Dir, and Upper Kohistan). Total 161 participants (156 men, 05 women) from line department as well community attended the workshop.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.h: 04 No. of Reciprocal visits by community members to targeted valleys (delegations from 24 valleys visit other project valleys for learning from each other) Status: 04 visits were conducted in 2022, to share experience and knowledge regarding disaster management and project interventions. During this visit both the communities of KP and GB were able to learn about the potential</p> | <p>Action 2.2.2.d: Remaining targets of 07 mock drills have been carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.e and f: The inter-agency multi-level SOPs/Plans development for GLOF/disaster risk reduction for KP and GB will continue in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.g: i. The remaining 10 workshops will be conducted in 2023.</p> <p>ii. The remaining 02 workshops will be conducted in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.h: The activity will continue in 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>of GLOFs in the valleys and share their experiences of coping with such disasters. These visits include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For GB- 02 reciprocal community exposure visits were held in which 52 community members participated (10 women, 42 men). During the exposure visits, communities visited in KP (Reshun, Chitral, Kumrat, Upper Dir, Kalam, Maltitan, Manikyal and Swat). Meeting was held with line department officials and CBDRMCs of KP. For KP- 02 community reciprocal visits were conducted to the project sites in Hunza district, GB. In consideration of the socio-cultural norms of the valleys of KP, a separate visit was arranged to ensure the inclusion of women. 01 all-woman visit was conducted for 20-woman CBDRMC members from KP, and 01 all-male visit was conducted for 20 male CBDRMC members from KP. The participants visited three valleys- Hassanabad/ Shisper, Gulkhin/ Hussaini and Sosat Valleys of GB. <p>Action 2.2.2.i: <i>Awareness workshops at sub-national level at educational institutes and training centres (Sponsorship of research work at university thesis on CC induced disaster (Particularly GLOF), 03 international environmental days celebrated at national and local level (environment day, disaster day, mountain day), 03 Awareness walk on GLOF impacts on mountain habitats, organize 2 Youth forums on disaster risk reduction and Climate crisis in KP and GB, Capacity Building of the youth and academia (18 district level awareness workshops/seminars, /activities on GLOF adaptation and mitigation measures at national and provincial levels in Universities and Colleges/educational institutes) School level competitions on Climate Change (speech, painting, drawing, etc) 2 Glacier cleaning campaigns)</i></p> <p>Status: The following activities were undertaken in 2022; 04 International days celebrated at national and local levels. Earth Day 2022 – with 05 Awareness Sessions, 03 clean-up campaigns; World Environment Day 2022 - with 02 clean-up campaigns, 03 awareness sessions; International DRR day: 01 Policy dialogue held in Skardu, 01 Seminar and 01 Awareness walk held in KP, 03 Awareness walks on GLOF impacts on mountain habitats, 02 Youth Forums on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate crisis held in KP and GB. 01 Policy Dialogue on Climate Change was held in Gilgit and 07 awareness raising sessions were conducted in KP in 2022. A Climate Change Hackathon was conducted in collaboration with the National Incubation Center Peshawar (KP) which aimed to find innovative and practical solutions for the climate crisis and challenges faced by the country. Awareness campaign on 16 Days of Activism to spread awareness on elimination of all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in partnership with UN Women. 01 awareness session conducted on VAWG at UNDP sub-office in Peshawar, while orange coloured flood lights and standees with VAWG awareness messages were installed in Peshawar’s BRT stations. In GB, 01 awareness walk was held on VAWG at a Girls High School in Hunza.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.j: <i>Community Sensitization through Media awareness and Sensitization campaign at local and national level (Broadcasting/Promotion of project documentary/video clips national and international channels, public service messages on GLOF/cc awareness, broadcast– radio/TV alerts/ programs, press adds/GLOF interventions in local/national newspapers/magazines/ digital media screens. Promotion of project activities at</i></p> | <p>Action 2.2.2.i: The activity of awareness workshops/seminars along with support to research thesis on CC induced disaster (particularly GLOF) at national and provincial levels in universities be carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.j: The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>local/national events) Status: English and Urdu Newspaper articles published– 07 articles published on stakeholder workshops in Lower Chitral, 10 articles published on stakeholder workshops in Upper Chitral, 13 articles published on DRR Day, 12 articles published on National Resilience Day, and articles published on UNDP-Pakistan’s Resident Representative’s visit to the flood affected communities of the Project valleys. Project used its social media forums to raise awareness on the impacts of CC on mountain habitats and communities, and to highlight the impacts of GLOFs during COP27. The social media forums posed as mediums for the Project’s community videos, testimonials, and international and national days.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.k: United Nations volunteer (UNV) for Monitoring, Reporting, Coordination, Communication, Technical Assistance (17 No. of Volunteers) Status: 12 UNVs were hired in 2022 for the purpose of monitoring, reporting, coordination, content development, and field assistance at PMU, PIU GB, and PIU KP.</p> | <p>Action 2.2.2.k: The UNVs will be continued in 2023.</p> | |
| | <p>Activity Result 2.3 Vulnerable communities have adequate long-term measures in place to address GLOF-related risks</p> <p>For reporting period, project has progressed with activities, including construction, repair, and reconstruction of small-scale infrastructures, slope stabilization activities through bioengineering structures, construction, repair and rehabilitation of irrigation channels, designs/BOQs of Safe Havens.</p> <p>The update of activities undertaken in the activities is given below:</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.a: 80 No. of Construction, repair and reconstruction of small-scale infrastructure to reduce medium- and long-term risks of floods (gabion walls, check dams, spillways) - KP Status: Summary progress is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 80 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 80 Number of structures completed by Dec 2022: 12 % of completion against target: 15% Remaining number of structures and status: 68 out of which 15 are on-going and will be completed in 2023. Remaining 53 structures are planned for 2023. Number of structures damaged and to be reconstructed in 2024: 09</p> | <p>Activity Started -progress on track</p> | <p>53%</p> <p>Construction activities of 153 small-scale infrastructures, 140 Ha of slope stabilization, repair/rehabilitation of 146 irrigation channels, establishment of 48 Safe Havens, and International Study Tours will be continued in 2023. The activities carried forward are enlisted as:</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.a: Remaining 53 small-scale infrastructures carried forward to 2023.</p> |

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| | <p>Action 2.3.1.b 120 No. of Construction, repair and reconstruction of small-scale infrastructure to reduce medium- and long-term risks of floods (gabion walls, check dams, spillways) - GB</p> <p>Status: Summary progress is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 170 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 120 Number of structures completed by Dec 2022: 55 % of completion against target: 32% Remaining number of structures and status: 115 out of which 15 are on-going and will be completed in 2023. Remaining 100 structures are planned for 2023. Number of structures damaged and to be reconstructed in 2024: 35</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.c. slope stabilization activities through bio-engineering structures covering 320 Ha - GB</p> <p>Status: Summary progress is given below: Total target of Ha per the Logical framework: 420 Ha planned for completion in 2022: 320 Ha completed in 2022: 260 Cumulative Ha completed by Dec 2022: 360 % of completion against target: 86% Remaining Ha and status: 60 Ha planned for 2023. Number of Ha damaged: 0</p> <p>The sub activities undertaken in 2022 include compact plantations, plantation of wattle fences, transplantation of sea-buckthorn, russian olive, rubinia, poplar sebiata etc., contour terracing and pasture improvement through sowing of Alfalfa.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Slope stabilization activities through bio-engineering structures covering 220 Ha ii. Implementation, BOQ development, assessment for bioengineering and slope stabilisation activities - KP | <p>Action 2.3.1.b: Remaining 100 small-scale infrastructures carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.c: Remaining 60 Ha for GB carried forward to 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>Status:</p> <p>Summary progress is given below: Total target of Ha per the Logical framework: 280 Ha planned by Dec 2022: 200 Ha completed in 2022: 140 Cumulative Ha planned for completion in 2022: 220 % of completion against target: 71% Remaining Ha and status: 80 Ha planned for 2023. Number of Ha damaged: 0</p> <p>The sub-activities undertaken in 2022 include plantation of native and soil binding species and stone-pitched check dams. 24,050 cft of check dams have been constructed in the intervened areas and 60,515 cft of diversion channels have been constructed to stabilize unstable lands.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.e: 130 No. of construction, Repair and reconstruction of irrigation systems, and installation of drip irrigation/sprinkler irrigation systems; water efficient farming technologies/ irrigation systems- GB</p> <p>Status:</p> <p>Summary progress is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 160 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 130 Number of structures completed in 2022: 39 Cumulative structures completed by Dec 2022: 40 % of completion against target: 25% Remaining number of structures: 120 out of which 33 are on-going and will be completed in 2023. Remaining 110 structures are planned for 2023.</p> <p>Number of structures damaged and to be reconstructed in the following year: 13</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.f: 52 No. of construction, Repair and reconstruction of irrigation systems, and installation of drip irrigation/sprinkler irrigation systems; water efficient farming technologies/ irrigation systems- KP</p> <p>Status:</p> <p>Summary progress is given below:</p> | <p>Action 2.3.1.d: Remaining 80 Ha for KP carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.e. Remaining 110 irrigation channels in GB carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.f. Remaining 37 irrigation channels in KP carried forward to 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 80 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 52 Number of structures completed by Dec 2022: 43 Cumulative structures completed in 2022: 16 % of completion against target: 54% Remaining number of structures: 37 out of which 21 are on-going and will be completed in 2023. Remaining 36 structures planned for 2023. Number of structures damaged and to be reconstructed in the following year: 18</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.g: International Study Tours for KP and GB (communities) (USD 60,000) and for decision makers in provinces and Federal (USD 100,000), and international tour for technical experts (USD 30,000) Status: The concept for the International Study Tour is being developed by the Project.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.h: International exposure, capacity building, outreach events, conferences and summits for transboundary conservation, biodiversity, climate change, disaster risk reduction, climate financing etc. (TransParc Net, COP etc.) Status: In 2022, 01 visit was conducted by the NPD (MoCC) to attend Climate Conference as part of World Economic Forum at Davos.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.i: Repair/Rehabilitation/Establishment of 16 No. of Safe Havens and Safe Access Routes in vulnerable communities for rescue and response activities (02 sites per Valley) - KP Status:</p> <p>Summary progress is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 16 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 16 Structures completed by Dec 2022: 0 % of completion against target: 0% Remaining Structures: 16 for which site identification and designs are in progress with line department.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.j: Repair/Rehabilitation/Establishment of 32 No. of Safe Havens and Safe Access Routes in vulnerable communities for rescue and response activities (02 sites per Valley) -GB Status:</p> <p>Summary progress is given below:</p> | <p>Action 2.3.1.g. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.h. The activity of will continue in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.i. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.j. Remaining designs and safe havens will be established in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.k. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> |
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| | <p>Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 32 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 32 Structures completed by Dec 2022: 0 % of completion against target: 0% Remaining Structures: 32 planned for 2023</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.k: Third Party Monitoring and Validation of GLOF-II Project activities at implementation sites Status: The ToRs for the activity have been drafted and the recruitment will be initiated in Q1 2023.</p> | | |
| | <p>Activity Result 2.4. Improved financial capacities to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks</p> | Activity Started - progress delayed | 5% |
| | <p>Action 2.4.1.a: Consultancy for development of alternate livelihood for improved financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks Status: The activity could not be initiated in 2022 as this was linked with the restructuring proposal and decision on revolving fund activity, which was received in November 2022.</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.b: Construction/Reconstruction/Repair/Renovation of 03 Centres (CBDRMC) in 03 valleys to better respond to GLOFs and CC-induced risks/Disasters - KP Status: Summary progress is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 08 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 03 Structures completed by Dec 2022: 0 % of completion against target: 0% Remaining Structures: 08 out of which 05 are on-going. Structures damaged and to be reconstructed: 0</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.c: Construction/Reconstruction/Repair/Renovation of 16 Centres (CBDRMC) in 16 valleys to better respond to GLOFs and CC-induced risks/Disasters - GB Status: Summary progress is given below:</p> | <p>Action 2.4.1.a. The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.b: The remaining construction will commence in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.c: The remaining construction will commence in 2023.</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.d: The activity carried forward to 2023.</p> | |

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| | <p>Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 17 Structures planned for completion in 2022: 16 Structures completed by Dec 2022: 0 % of completion against target: 0% Remaining Structures: 17 out of which 06 are on-going. Structures damaged and to be reconstructed: 0</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.d: Need based strengthening of 24 No. of Rehabilitation Centres (CBDRMCs) through Provision of IT Equipment and Furniture Status: Procurement is in currently underway.</p> | |
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2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS¹⁰

2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

| <i>Fund-level impact indicators¹¹ (Adaptation)</i> | <i>Baseline</i> | <i>Current value¹²</i> | <i>Target (mid-term)</i> | <i>Target (final)</i> | <i>Remarks (Including changes¹³, if any)</i> |
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| <u>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$) due to the impact of extreme climate-</u> | <p>-Estimated loss of lives due to GLOFs over the last 20 years: 800 deaths (40/year)</p> <p>- Estimated loss of economic assets over</p> | 94,526 | By year-3 of the project, 30% of households in KP and GB target communities are benefiting from engineering measures and early warnings in | By the end of the project, 100% of households in KP and GB target communities are benefiting from engineering measures and early warnings in place, and the average annual losses of | With the establishment of Irrigation channels, small-scale infrastructures and slope stabilization through bio-engineering under project interventions, to date 94,526 people (14% of households) have benefitted. The Early Warning System procured in 2021, delivered to Pakistan in 2022, and will be installed 2023, |

¹⁰ Per the approved methodology in and the Logic Framework in the Funding Proposal, please provide an update on the relevant indicators.

¹¹ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹² As of 31 December, of the relevant year.

¹³ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

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| <u>related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention.</u> | <i>the last 20 years is 21.078 million US\$ (1.054 million US\$/year)</i> | | <i>place, and the average annual losses of lives and economic assets due to GLOF events are less than the baseline.</i> | <i>lives and economic assets due to GLOF events are less than the baseline.</i> | <i>after which 100% of households will be benefiting from project interventions in 24 valleys.</i> |
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| 2.4.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK¹⁴ | | | | | |
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| Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation) | Baseline | Current value¹⁵ | Target (mid-term) | Target (final) | Remarks (Including changes¹⁶, if any) |
| Indicator 1 (Outcome level) (Mitigation/Adaptation) | | | | | |
| <i>A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</i> | | | | | |
| 7.2: Number of males and women reached by climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened | <i>-Only four valleys have GLOF EWSs, and three valleys have flood protection structures covering 1,800 GLOF vulnerable households (14,000 people (with 6,700 males and 7,300 women).</i> <i>-Vulnerable households are not able to receive and react to GLOF early warning messages in the KP and GB.</i> | 0 | <i>By the end of Year 3 of the project, 30% of households in KP and GB target communities can receive and respond to early warnings and take the appropriate actions following the warning (104,451 men, 104,451 women).</i> | <i>By the end of the project, 100% of households in KP and GB target communities can receive and respond to early warnings and take the appropriate actions following the warning (348,171 men, 348,171 women).</i> | <i>The EWS equipment delivered to Pakistan in 2022 and will be installed in 2023 after which the local community can benefit from better communication and data transmission in place.</i> |
| 1. Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways. | | | | | |

¹⁴As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹⁵As of 31 December, of the relevant calendar year.

¹⁶Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

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| 1.1. Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development. | National, provincial and local disaster management institutions and development planners are unable to design, finance and analyse GLOF risk reduction measures on the basis of reliable, comprehensive information | 03 | By the end of Year 3, two national, two provincial and 24 district level authorities and 24 communities in the KP and GB regions are able to prioritize and plan measures to minimize potential losses from GLOFs | By the end of the project, at least four policies have been adopted by Government to address or incorporate GLOF risk reduction. | The strengthening of the institutions and departments both at Federal and Provincial level was done through capacity building trainings and stakeholder coordination workshops. In 2022, 41 departments at provincial level, 139 district level departments in KP and GB have benefited from 18 trainings on Climate Adaptation Action Plans and 24 communities in KP and GB have benefited through 08 trainings and 27 mock drills so that they are better able to prioritize and plan measures to minimize potential losses from GLOFs. |
| 1.2. Number of policies introduced to address GLOF risks or adjusted to incorporate GLOF risks | Only 3 comprehensive disaster management guidelines exist for national level, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan | 03 | By the end of year-3 at least one policy has been adopted by Government to address or incorporate GLOF risk reduction. | By the end of the project, at least four policies have been adopted by Government to address or incorporate GLOF risk reduction. | 02 Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans (01 GB and 01 KP) were approved and adopted by the respective provincial Governments to address the GLOF risks, for integrated institutional and regulatory climate-responsive planning and development. |
| 2. Community-based EWS and long-term measures are up-scaled to increase communities' adaptive capacity. | | | | | |
| 2.1. Number of vulnerable households in KP and GB covered by a GLOF early warning system. | Only 1,800 GLOF vulnerable households (14,000 people (with 6,700 males and 7,300 women) are covered by GLOF early warning system. | 0 | By the end of Year 3 of the project, 9 GLOF early warning systems are installed in KP and GB and 40% of households in target communities are able to receive and respond to early warnings and take appropriate actions following the warning (139,268 men, 139,268 women) | By the end of the project, 100% of households in target communities are able to receive and respond to early warnings and take the appropriate actions following the warning. (696,342 people: 348,171 men, 348,171 women) | EWS equipment could not be installed in 2022 due to late land acquisition for base platform construction by the provincial government. Installation will commence in 2023. Once EWS is installed in 2023, the communities will benefit by being able to receive and respond to early warnings. |
| 2.2. Number of Community based organizations trained in | Four GLOF early warning system two each in KP and GB are in place and communities trained in O&M of EWSs (four | 1 | By the end of Year 3 of the project, at least 9 CBOs are trained in the operation and maintenance of the | By the end of the project, at least 24 CBOs are trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS and ensure its continued functionality. | In 24 project valleys, Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committees (CBDRMCs) have been established to implement and ensure project sustainability after completion. Once |

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| <i>the operation and maintenance of the EWS.</i> | <i>communities have received O&M trainings)</i> | | <i>EWS and ensure its continued functionality</i> | | <i>EWS will be installed in 2023, formal training for EWS Operations and Maintenance will be imparted to CBDRMCs.</i> |
| 2.3. No. of physical assets constructed to withstand the effects of GLOF events. | 30 engineering structures and 32 bioengineering structures (1.5 ha) in three GLOF vulnerable valleys are in place to withstand the effects of GLOF events. | 67 560 Ha | By the end of Year 3 of the project, at least 100 targeted engineering structures and 200 ha of bioengineering measures have been established to withstand the effects of GLOF events on livelihood assets. | By the end of the project, at least 250 targeted engineering structures and 700 ha of bioengineering measures have been established to withstand the effects of GLOF events on livelihood assets. | In 2022, 67 small scale infrastructure were completed and remaining targets are aligned for 2023. In 2022, 400 Ha slope stabilization completed. In 2022, 55 irrigation channels were completed (Indicator 2.3.5) |
| 2.4. No of financial institutions (banks, micro credit lenders, etc) facilitated to introduce financial assistance packages at preferential rates for community-based GLOF-risk reduction initiatives. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 (2 banks, 2 micro-credit institutions) facilitated to introduce financial assistance packages at preferential rates for community-based GLOF-risk reduction initiatives. | Decision granted by GCF in November 2022 for revoking of revolving fund activity from project scope. Activity Indicator has been revised in the project log frame approved by GCF in December 2022 and Project activities are aligned for 2023 for alternate livelihood support (kitchen gardening, development of manual for communities and financial institutions for alternate livelihood opportunities). conduct needs assessment and manual development for communities and financial institutions for alternate livelihood opportunities in project valleys to improve their financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks. On the basis of the developed manual, project will be undertaking the following key activities to achieve the project target: 1. Trainings of 04 financial institutions (02 banks, 02 micro credit |

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| | | | | | <p><i>lenders etc.) and communities on financial assistance for community-based GLOF-risk reduction initiatives.</i></p> <p><i>2. Piloting alternate livelihood activities for improved financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks (honey-bee farming to kitchen gardening etc.)</i></p> |
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2.5 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (include actual and expected changes)

During the reporting period, the following key changes took place, including expected changes:

Baseline Assessment: The Baseline Assessment report submitted in Oct 2021 was approved by GCF during the reporting period. As part of the baseline assessment report, the project proposed some changes in the log frame.

Re-Structuring Proposal: The restructuring paper was submitted in February 2022 and following numerous discussions with GCF Secretariat, it was approved in November 2022. The following key changes proposed in the restructuring paper was approved:

- (i). reduction of vegetative cover targets under Output 2, Activity 2.3 from 240,000 Ha to 700 Ha,
- (ii) reallocation of resources under activity related to revolving fund (Activity 2.4.1),
- (iii) change in the co-financing commitment of Government of Gilgit Baltistan (PKR 50,000,000) from USD 500,000 to USD 280,946 based on the exchange rate as of Dec 2021.

Following approval of the restructuring paper, the Log Frame was revised (revision of indicator 2.4) and approved by GCF in December 2022. The FAA amendment is expected in early 2023.

Project Log-Frame: Upon approval of restructuring paper and baseline assessment report, the log-frame was updated, including changes in some of the Project's indicators, baseline and targets.

Second Extension: The project activities were significantly delayed in the second half of the year – due to the unprecedented floods that affected a quarter of the country, including project areas. 44 small-scale infrastructure and 31 irrigation channels were damaged in the project valleys of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) with cost of USD 712,800 required for reconstruction/rehabilitation of these damaged structures. The project valleys remained inaccessible for most part of the 2nd half of 2022, due to stagnant flood water, damaged roads and bridges. The project requested for a second extension of 12 months in December 2022 citing “force majeure” reasons. Approval for the request for second extension is underway and requires legal documentation to be signed and effective, following which the new closing date of the project will be 11 Jan 2024 and the completion date will be 11 Jan 2025.

Change of Project's National Project Director (NPD): With the change of management within MOCC, a new NPD was appointed in August 2022. Following this decision, the PMU and UNDP CO briefed the new NPD on project progress, and implementation status, as well as on UNDP and GCF guidelines, rules and processes.

2.6 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

| Challenge encountered | Type ¹⁷ | Measures adopted | Has the challenge been resolved during re-reporting period? (Y/N) | Impact on the project implementation ¹⁸ | Lessons learned and Other Remarks | Is this challenge caused by COVID-19? (Y/N) | Severity of Impact | Select a type of COVID-19 challenges encountered | Describe if any support is required from the GCF to address the COVID-19 impact on your project/programme. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|--|
| Delays in implementation | Implementation | A flood situation report submitted to GCF in | No | High | Based on unprecedented impacts of | | Minor change(s) | Others | N/A |

¹⁷ Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

¹⁸ Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

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| due to impacts of 2022 floods | | October 2022 to document damages caused to small-scale infrastructures, irrigation channels in Project valleys. The project requested a second extension (12 months) in December 2022 for which approval is expected in January 2023. | | | floods, the project has felt the need to reassess the design and specifications of infrastructures so they can sustain impacts of floods of similar or higher intensity Proper planning and scheduling of field activities is crucial given the extreme weather conditions and short working season in remote project valleys. Project will strengthen its coordination with line departments through regular review meetings, increasing frequency of monitoring of on-ground activities and establishing of a centralized project monitoring information system with access to IP, RP and line departments. | No | required | | |
| Delays in recruitment of Project Staff/Experts (Procurement, Project Engineers, M&E, ESMP Expert) | Implementation | ToRs of the staff/Experts were prepared in February 2022. The positions were announced multiple times, but due to lack of competent candidates, positions are still vacant. The PMU is reviewing/revising the TOR and process recruitment in 2023 | No | High | It is important to review and revise the TOR based on local market and context and plan recruitments well in advance. | No | Click or tap to enter a date. | Others | N/A |
| Delays in land acquisition for EWS base platform construction | Implementation | The Project arranged and facilitated coordination and community consultations for government departments for land acquisition under Provincial Land Acquisition Acts, which requires signing of agreements with community/landowner and District Administration. Resultantly, the land handover process was completed for 16 valleys of GB in October, and 08 valleys of KP in November. | Yes | High | Since the land hand over process has been completed, the project will work with the contractors for timely completion of EWS base platform construction activity in 2023. Important to have a detailed workplan and regular coordination with the contractors and partners to ensure timely and smooth completion of project activity. | No | Facing Delays | N/A | N/A |

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS

(max 1 page)

4.1.1. Key Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

No new social or environmental risks were identified by the project in 2022. The overall SES risk category for the project remains Moderate. As part of ESMP implementation in 2022, site-specific ESMP checklists were developed by government line departments for 30 activities/interventions and submitted to project. In 2022, project conducted two rounds of recruitment for the hiring of a dedicated Environmental Social Safeguards Specialist (ESMP Officer). However, the successful candidate identified in the second round did not accept the offer, and the position has been re-advertisement.

4.1.2. Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations of Country

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants under FAA

| Compliance Type | Applicable laws and regulations/conditions and covenants | Status of compliance |
|-----------------|---|--|
| FAA Clause | <p>FAA Clause 9.02 In addition to Clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:</p> <p>(d) Produce periodical documentation on lessons learned on multiple aspects of the implementation (social, environmental, technical, science, etc.), so that programme replication is carried out adequately</p> <p>(h) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times with the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Plan, and comply with the Accredited Entity's Social and Environmental Screening</p> <p>(i) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall obtain all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the</p> | <p>FAA Clause 9.02</p> <p>(d) Project is in compliance with the clause. The Project produced various publications to document multiple aspects of implementation the implementation. These reports and publications are being widely shared with stakeholders/partners, including at the recent UNFCCC COP 27.</p> <p>(h) The project is in compliance with the clause, and measures are in place as per ESMP. In 2022, SESP related risks were also included as part of the risk mitigation plan of the provincial LoAs (KP & GB). Monitoring and collecting site specific information for assessment of compliance to ESMP measures was conducted in 2022 by ESMP expert hired by the provincial government in GB.</p> <p>(i) The project is in compliance with the clause. In 2022, land handover agreements were signed between the district administration, PMD and community focal points prior to initiation of construction of EWS base platforms in 24 project valleys. The major construction works are in already established water channels owned by provincial government, while the small-scale infrastructures are built within natural water streams, which are owned by</p> |

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| | Funded Activity and shall promptly furnish to the GCF, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity; and | the government. In exceptional cases where private land is utilized for project purpose, land acquisition is done by the government of Pakistan under applicable land acquisition rules and guidelines. |
| Environment laws/regulations | Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997(PEPA 97): | The project is in compliance to and PEPA 97 is applicable to all activities. An ESMP for the project has been developed following the procedures set forth in Environmental Regulations of Pakistan coupled with the guidelines set forth by UNDP SES. The regulatory requirements for Environmental Impact Assessments, Land Acquisition, Forest Act 1927 and Provincial Wildlife and Biodiversity Acts were duly considered while finalizing the ESMP. During 2022, ESMP checklists for 30 activities/interventions were submitted to project for review. Site specific environmental management plans developed in 2021 were implemented in accordance with ESMP provisions thereby ensuring the implementation of Pakistan's Environmental Regulations. |
| Social Safeguards laws/regulations | Land Acquisition Act 1894 | This Act is applicable to all activities pertaining to land acquisition for infrastructure such as construction of safe havens and flood protection structures, irrigation channels, etc. Most land utilized for project interventions are government owned. However, if there is a requirement for communal or private land, this act is applied by the project for land acquisition. In 2022, land handover agreements for construction of EWS base platforms in 24 project valleys (16 in GB and 08 in KP) were completed in compliance with the Land Acquisition Act. |
| Environment laws/regulations | Forest Act 1927 | This Act is applicable in case project interventions involve clearing of forest land through removal of vegetation/trees specified under this act. In such cases, the project ensures that mitigation measures are adopted accordingly once activities are implemented. |
| Environment laws/regulations | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015 | None of the project areas in KP currently fall within the designated protected areas. In case some of the identified sites fall within designated protected areas, this act will apply and will be complied with accordingly with adoption of proper mitigation measures. |

4.1.3. ESMP Implementation Impacts

Provide a report on the progress made in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMPs) describing achievements, and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Implementation of management plans and programmes

| <i>(i) activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring</i> | <i>(ii) outputs during the reporting period</i> | <i>(iii) key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation</i> | <i>(iv) any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention</i> |
|---|---|---|---|
| Site-specific Environmental and Social Management checklists for 30 irrigation channels (22 in GB and 08 in KP) developed in 2022 | Site-Specific ESMP checklists for 30 irrigation channels | <p>Construction risks were included as part of the provincial Letter of Agreements in 2022 for regular monitoring and updating by Responsible Partners and relevant line departments. Measures to avoid sediment movement, erosion, water table, noise and air pollution, and health and safety of construction workers have been included as proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>No major risks were identified as most of the interventions are constructed above the river level and on high ground, on the nullah (i.e., small-scale infrastructure) and water sources. No adverse impacts from increased noise pollution, air pollution and vibration arising from construction activities have been reported. However, appropriate measures are ensured by the contractors working on the sites in compliance with the site specific ESMP.</p> | None |
| Environmental monitoring carried out in 03 project valleys by ESMP expert hired by Environment Protection Agency (EPA) in GB for the site-specific environmental management plans developed in 2021 | Monitoring reports and site-specific ESMPs and Checklists | No issues were raised and compliance of ESMP through site-specific ESMP check list was ensured. No major risks related to sediment movement, erosion, noise and air pollution, and health and safety of construction workers were identified during the monitoring of the sites. | None |
| Project risk log updated in line with UNDP risk guidelines. | Compliance with Risk Log mitigation measures, including construction related risks. | No major social, environmental or gender related risks were identified in 2022. Overall project risk rating remained moderate. No new social or environmental risks were identified as a result of GLOFs and floods in 2022. For the project infrastructure | None |

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| | | damaged in 2022, revised Environmental and Social Management assessments are being conducted, which are to be shared by department with revised designs. For reference, the small-scale infrastructure is built in riverbeds/streams and the irrigation channels are also rehabilitated at a location usually away from the communities, so the impact of E&S would expect to be minimal as previously. | |
| In 2022, the project produced progress reports, as well as periodic assessment reviews for the Executing Agency and Implementing Partner. | The documentation and publications of the project include a Project intervention booklet, Flood Assessment Report, booklets on indigenous practices such as Glacier Grafting and Avalanche Harvesting, and booklet on community narratives (People of Resilience). A Handbook for Disaster Risk Management was published by the project for distribution to stakeholders which also includes a chapter on Grievance Redress Mechanism. | No major risks were identified during the documentation for the Project Publications. Consent forms were used to take the consent of the community members before capturing their stories and photographs. | None |

4.1.4. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was developed in 2020 to facilitate amicable and timely resolution of complaints and grievances of the stakeholders, including communities and project affected persons (PAPs) (male and woman) regarding all environmental and social issues. Training on GRM was provided to 41 stakeholders on 27th November 2020 in Islamabad where the components of GRM were explained and methods of complaint registration were described. Follow up trainings were planned for communities and stakeholders in 2022. Despite the absence of a dedicated safeguards expert, the project continued with training of stakeholders and communities through project field offices, concerned government partners and district administrations. During the reporting, the project resolved grievances under the GRM mechanism and continued with project interventions. Dedicated trainings at federal, provincial, district and community level are planned for 2023 once the expert is on board. The Project has embedded compliance of SES in its interventions for the reporting period along with implementation of GRM.

Information regarding the UNDP corporate **Accountability Mechanism** ([link: https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/social-and-environmental-compliance-review-and-stakeholder-response-mechanism](https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/social-and-environmental-compliance-review-and-stakeholder-response-mechanism)) (including the public website where complaints can be filed, and the case registries of the Stakeholder Response Mechanism ([Link: https://srm.info.undp.org/](https://srm.info.undp.org/)) and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit ([Link: https://secu.info.undp.org/](https://secu.info.undp.org/))); as well as the Project-level grievance redress mechanism; and the GCF IRM is made available to project stakeholders throughout project design and implementation including in Project Inception Workshops; and also made available to all project stakeholders, and yearly reporting on project-level grievance redress mechanisms and stakeholder engagement events (including dates and venues) where this information is made available can be found in Sections 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 in PPMS.

4.1.5. Stakeholder Engagement in ESMP and Gender Elements

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

| <i>(i) activities implemented during the reporting period</i> | <i>(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities</i> | <i>(iii) information shared with stakeholders</i> | <i>(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period</i> |
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| 4 Provincial Stakeholders Communications and Coordination Workshop in KP | 31 st August 2022, Shelton Resort Hotel, Upper Dir, KP | Strategies and skills with regard to disaster roles, responsibilities and preparedness for effective response, recovery, and reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To harmonize the information flow of project activities and inform the key stakeholders of the project interventions in the district, division and provincial level to ensure smooth implementation. - To ensure the proactive dissemination of project objectives and goals with minimum friction and maximum co-ordination among various stakeholders of the project at all levels. - Enhanced linkages between the project's stakeholders at the district level for improved Disaster Response - It was recommended that the number of district level coordination and communication workshops may be increased in the AWP 2023. |
| | 14 th of September 2022, Pamir River Side Inn, Main Chitral City, Lower Chitral, KP | | |
| | 15 th of September 2022, Best Western Inn, Booni, Upper Chitral, KP | | |
| | 28 th of September 2022, Bisham Hilton hotel, Bisham, KP | | |
| 01 Provincial Stakeholders Communications and Coordination Workshop in GB | 20 th October 2022, GBDMA Headquarters, Gilgit, GB | Strategies and skills about disaster roles, responsibilities and preparedness for effective response, recovery, and reporting | To avoid duplication of efforts in the flood response and to develop better cohesion between the departments for flood relief, and to instal EWS to monitor warning signs. |

(4.1.6) Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

| <i>(i) description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period</i> | <i>(ii) date of receipt (YYY-MM-DD)</i> | <i>(iii) description of resolution and stakeholder response response to action taken</i> | <i>(iv) status of addressing issues/complaints and follow-up actions</i> |
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| The Gulkhin Glacier has two communities living on both sides of the glacier. The project had planned construction of one CBDRM Centre for that valley, but both communities wanted to have a dedicated CBDRM Center, and a grievance was registered by the communities of Ghulkin/Hussaini. | <p>Date of receipt: 13 March 2022</p> <p>Method of submission: Community written resolution was submitted to project</p> | <p>Several meetings were held, and deliberations were held with IP and UNDP on the issue. The issue was also presented to the Steering Committee and approval was granted for the construction of separate CBDRM centres in Ghulkin and Hussaini.</p> <p>Stakeholder response: Stakeholders appreciated the decision of constructing separate CBDRM centres.</p> | <p>The issue was resolved.</p> <p>Follow up action: Department to share design and ESMP of additional CBDRM Centre for review and vetting by project engineer. Project will monitor progress once construction commences.</p> |
| Grievance was reported by the CBDRMC of Ghundus valley where they had reservation on selection of water channel site unilaterally by the Water Management Directorate (WMD) without involvement of local community, thereby ignoring the role of CBDRMC | <p>Date of receipt: 16 September, 2022</p> <p>Method of submission: Grievance was communicated to project team and Water Management Directorate during community visit</p> | Multiple meetings were held with the community of Ghundus valley and the Water Management Department, Skardu over a span of two months. The issue was resolved through formation of Water User Association for the particular scheme at Ghundus. A community resolution was also | <p>The issue was resolved</p> <p>Follow up action: Scheme to be initiated in 2023 and department to share progress with project on implementation. Project to monitor progress once work commences.</p> |

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| | | signed by the CBDRMC to document their consensus. | |
| | | Stakeholder response: Community stakeholders appreciated the support provided in resolving the issue. | |
| Community of Madaklasht intimated the district administration regarding poor construction quality of civil works of CBDRMC being constructed in their valley. | <p>Date of receipt: 06 July, 2022</p> <p>Method of submission: Grievance was reported to the District Administration by community which was later communicated to the project through a letter</p> | <p>The District Administration constituted a committee comprising the Tehsildar and Tehsil Municipality. A joint visit was conducted by the committee along with the Field office team to the CBDRMC site and the quality of work was assessed.</p> <p>Stakeholder response: The community and contractor mutually agreed that quality of works will be improved after rectification.</p> | <p>Current Status: in progress. Strict monitoring of the civil works was done by the project team and consultant engineer and the civil works were found to be non-compliant with the design. The quality of civil works was poor. The contractor was formally communicated regarding the rectification of works required and payments were not released until the work quality was improved. Currently the work is halted due to snow and will be resumed by April 2023.</p> <p>Follow up action: The project team will conduct a follow-up monitoring visit in Q1 2023 to review and assess the quality of works completed.</p> |
| Community of Madaklasht Chitral submitted a resolution signed by the CBDRMC members to file a formal complaint regarding the delay in submission of funds to the department which was delaying the civil works related to small scale infrastructure and irrigation channels in their valleys. | <p>Date of receipt: 28 August, 2022</p> <p>Method of submission: Community written resolution was submitted to project</p> | <p>The reasons for delay of funds was explained to the community and they were assured that once all the prerequisites of fund release are made by the department the next tranche will be disbursed to them and the works will be resumed.</p> <p>Stakeholder response: Community stakeholders appreciated the support provided in resolving the issue.</p> | <p>Current Status: Resolved.</p> <p>Follow up action: No further follow up action required as scheme was reported as completed in 2022.</p> |
| Community of Kumrat, Upper Dir put forward their reservations regarding the Forest Department in a community meeting. A decision made by their tribal jirga has created a conflict between the community of Kumrat and the department's operations in the valley over distribution of royalty for the timber sold from their area in the recent past. The activities of Forest department under the project faces hurdles due to the decision. | <p>Date of receipt: 20 January, 2022</p> <p>Method of submission: Grievance was reported to the project and Forest Department during community visit.</p> | <p>Since that community is closely knit and involvement of any outsider is not welcome, the conflict was of a unique nature, where project team could not directly intervene. The district administration together with local community members was requested to mediate between the Forest Department and the Community of Kumrat. Multiple meetings were held with the community to explain the nature of activities to be undertaken by the Forest Department under the project. They were assured that their forest resources will not be destroyed, and project interventions will in</p> | <p>Current Status: Resolved. The Forest department will now work in Kumrat with the consent of the community at large. This is unprecedented for any non-governmental organization working in Kumrat and an achievement for the project.</p> <p>Follow up action: No further follow up action required Forest Department was able to carry out slope stabilization activities in 2022.</p> |

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| | | fact work towards enhancing forest cover through plantation and slope stabilization, after which the matter was resolved. | |
| | | Stakeholder response: Community stakeholders appreciated the support provided in resolving the issue. | |

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

During the reporting period, the project prioritized representation and participation of women in its programming for inclusive and sustainable climate action through its various interventions. Women make up 18.6% of the project's Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committees and 28% of the Project's Hazard Watch Groups, and although their numerical representation is small; their representation and participation is significant in terms of mainstreaming their experiences, their voices, and their narratives specifically in the context of GLOFs. During the reporting period 1,477 women benefitted through various trainings, stakeholder workshops, awareness sessions, and community reciprocal visits rolled out by the project. Out of the total 4,752 participants benefiting from project trainings and workshops, 31% were women. In GB, the participation of women through trainings and sessions stood at 47%, whereas in KP, the participation remained at 12%, owing to various gender and cultural norms, as well as social barriers in the project valleys.

To overcome the socio-cultural barriers for women in KP, a women-focused reciprocal visit was arranged in Swat and Chitral with 20 female members of the CDDRM Committees. The reciprocal visit aimed at enhancing knowledge on Disaster Risk Management and Response, and for the women to exchange their experiences of GLOFs with each other. In terms of gender responsive and inclusive campaigns, the project actively used its social media channels (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) for various women-centric activities, including 'Women Move Mountains' themed narratives of women from its project valleys for International Mountain Day 2022. The project's Climate Activism specifically for COP27 entailed the posting of 04 video snippets by the women (CBDRM Committee members) to highlight the impacts of climate change on glaciers and mountain habitats. The project fully endorsed the theme – Women Move Mountains for International Mountain Day, honouring the role and resilience of the mountain women in the project valleys as guardians of mountain resources and habitats, and as keepers of indigenous knowledge. An art and speech competition was held in Chitral (KP) on the theme, while in Gilgit, a panel discussion and a 'Mountain Women in Business' exhibition was held¹⁹.

Another significant campaign that the project actively ran was the awareness on elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) during the 16 days of activism, in partnership with UN Women. The project, through its social media forums highlighted how Climate Change disproportionately affects women and girls and increases risks of Gender Based Violence. 03 posts were developed in this context, focusing on how the project is (i) mainstreaming women voices into disaster risk management plans for inclusive climate action through its CBDRM Committees, (ii) rehabilitating irrigation channels for water accessibility to vegetation and livestock, reducing the vulnerabilities of women who often have to cover long distances to fetch water, and (iii) capacitating women on enhancing their means of livelihood as equitable economic opportunities contribute in eliminating all forms of VAWG. In KP, VAWG centric messages were displayed at Rapid Bus Transport (BRT) Peshawar (the city's main transport system with an outreach of 300,000 people, including men and boys) through standees and the installation of orange flood lights (10 per station). An awareness session was held to spread awareness on VAWG at the UNDP Peshawar office, with the UN staff and officials present at the station. In Hunza, GB, an awareness walk on VAWG was organized by the project at the Girls High School. On International Mountain Day, the project propelled the #WomenMoveMountains campaign through the use of its social media forums (Instagram, Facebook, twitter).

The project also maintained data disaggregated by sex to quantify the participation of women in trainings and awareness sessions to mark its progress on gender responsiveness and inclusion, and to learn from the yielded statistics, such that in the year 2023 more women can participate. The project initiated the recruitment of a Gender Expert in 2022 and is expected to be completed in early 2023. The expert will strategize the inclusion of women despite the social and cultural constructs present in the valleys, as laid out in the project's Gender Action Plan. The project remains committed to a gender balanced recruitment, whereby women are presented with equal and equitable opportunity to be part of the project team. At the field level, there are plans to engage an increasing number of women as facilitators, community mobilisers, resource persons, local group leaders, change agents for dissemination of key messages and committee members. Women are being encouraged to participate in DRM committees and village hazard watch groups and trainings provided on climate change, GLOF events, DRR and slope stabilization program etc. Gender considerations have been mainstreamed into all training and

¹⁹ UNDP celebrates 'Women Move Mountains' themed International Mountain Day in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan | United Nations Development Programme

knowledge sharing activities. Assessment are being deployed on an ongoing basis to determine when and where women can be engaged to take on leadership and mentoring roles. At a minimum, all community level events/training sessions target women as active participants while adhering to local cultural norms and sensitivities. Women's participation in all outreach and awareness raising activities is being ensured for effective gender mainstreaming. The M&E system includes not just progress monitoring (inputs, activities, and outputs) but also collecting, collating and analyzing gender-disaggregated data and results at the outcome and impact levels.

The Early Warning System and communication/dissemination system will apply gender-responsive considerations in the dissemination of disaster warnings and post-GLOF support. Local government entities in charge of managing post-GLOF support will be trained so that financial support can flow to activities that meet the needs of women. Likewise, operations and maintenance of EWS are designed to be handed over to local governments in collaboration with communities. Women's voices will inform the management at the local level of EWS set up and the maintenance committees will provide an additional avenue for women to assume leadership roles.

In 2023, the project will develop gender responsive strategies to maximize the inclusion of women in project activities. Overall, the project remains cognizant of the indicators in the Gender Action Plan and the importance of making progress in terms of gender responsiveness; and remains committed to strengthen its overall climate and resilience outcomes.

4.2.1 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT-LEVEL GENDER ACTION PLAN SUBMITTED WITH THE FUNDING PROPOSAL.

| Activities/actions | Indicators | Base-line | Targets, including sex-disaggregated targets | Budget (including currency) | Report on annual progress |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Review of gender specific needs and requirements | Gender based TNA and organizational capacity assessment conducted | 0 | Project level TNA and CA report produced | N/A | Through repeated engagements with the women of the Project's CBDRM Committees in 2022, the needs and requirements of the women were identified specifically in terms of disaster risk management. Moreover, once the Gender Expert is onboard in 2023, a detailed Gender- Needs Assessment will be conducted. |
| Enhanced institutional capacity for gender-based planning and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of gender focal person(s) • Review and revision of ToRs of CCC, TWGs • Formulation of gender specific standards and guidelines • Inclusion of women in project committees Stakeholder inception workshops and provincial and district coordination workshops to include dedicated session on gender equality | 0 | Appointment of at least 1 gender focal person at project and partner level Revised ToRs developed and approved for CCC and TWGs Gender sensitive policies and guidelines in place | N/A | <p>The recruitment of Gender Expert was initiated in 2022 and the process will conclude in early 2023.</p> <p>Relevant line departments at provincial level have gender focal points. In 2022, GBDMA hired four women social mobilizers to support the trainings and social mobilization activities for women, as well as 1 woman M&E Expert, and 01 women GIS Expert.</p> <p>UNDP's Gender policies and guidelines are strictly applied during implementation.</p> |
| Review of gender-responsive policies | Review drafts of existing or new CCA/GLOF policies to identify gender gaps and issues | 1 CC strategy and 1 policy document in place for GB and KP | Review carried out for existing strategy and policy documents Gender gaps identified and documented | N/A | The Project has prioritized the review of gender-responsive policies and strategies upon recruitment of a Gender Expert in 2023. The Project has identified the needs to gender mainstream through inclusive policies, taking into consideration the needs and socio-cultural context of the women and girls in the project valleys. |

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| Ensure inclusiveness within contributions allocated for gender-specific plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of separate and mixed consultations held with men and women to agree on and prioritize issues Women constitute 50% of those formulating any plans and strategies No. of formal and informal linkages built with gender resource experts, CSOs, external partners and organizations for providing gender focus for plans/policies <p>No. of alliances built with known pro-women legislators/policy makers, local elected officials</p> | 0 | Qualified and relevant gender experts are engaged formally or informally to contribute towards gender-integrated plans | N/A | <p>The approved CCAP for KP and GB have incorporated the needs for the inclusion of women into disaster risk mitigation and planning. CCAP trainings were also held in 2022, with the participation of 63 women from KP and GB.</p> <p>The overall participation of women in trainings and sessions remains at 31%, which the project aims to enhance in 2023.</p> <p>IPs in GB (GBDMA) have gender focal points which are on board to undertake respective trainings, social mobilization sessions and capacity building for women. In 2022, GBDMA hired 4 female social mobilizers to support in the trainings and social mobilization activities for women, as well as 01 woman M&E Expert, and 01 woman GIS Expert.</p> |
| Awareness campaign/ targeted lobbying and advocacy | No. of targeted campaigns and advocacy carried out for addressing gaps in GLOF policies/strategies | 0 | Awareness raising and lobbying carried out at national and sub-national levels | N/A | 13 awareness sessions to celebrate international days (International Earth Day, World Environment Day, National Disaster Resilience Day, International Disaster Risk Reduction Day, Climate Hackathon, International Mountain Day, 16 Days of Activism) with 48% women participation. |
| Installation of EWS | No. of women given complete orientation on EWS installed at community level | 0 | 100% women involved in orientations | N/A | This activity will be executed upon the installation of the EWS in 2023. |
| Orientation and training of PMD and DDMA's | No. of gender sensitive training conducted for PMD and PDMA/DDMA's staff | 0 | All relevant staff trained | N/A | This activity will be executed upon the installation of the EWS in 2023. |
| Ensuring equal and significant inclusion of women's feedback on EWS | No. of community women groups/leaders provided information on functioning and processes of EWS | 0 | All community women oriented on EWS | N/A | This activity will be executed upon the installation of the EWS in 2023. |
| Ensure women participation in community mobilisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of community level focus groups and discussions with women for identification of needs and constraints At least 50% of office-bearers/leadership to be women <p>No. of men and women in general body</p> | 0 | 100% women involved in community level consultations At least 50% women consulted/involved in decision making and written resolution obtained from women | N/A | <p>31% women participation was ensured in various trainings, awareness, and sensitization sessions (1,477 women out of 4,752 participants)</p> <p>18.6% women constitute the general body for all registered CBDRMCs (111 women, 583 men)</p> |
| Training of CBOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trained and sensitized members of CBOs/CBDRMCs No. of specialized training sessions on women identified needs e.g. planning, budgeting, DRR, H&H etc <p>No. of visits, meetings or exchanges of community women with CSOs, local leaders and government officials</p> | 0 | 100% women members of CBOs/CBDRMCs trained and sensitized on project and given gender sensitisation training | N/A | <p>14% women participation was ensured in various training activities including CBDRMC trainings, Mock Drills, CCAP trainings, and stakeholder coordination workshops (339 women out of 2,340 participants).</p> <p>01 Woman focused community reciprocal visit for KP with 20 women participants held in 2022.</p> |
| O&M of early warning systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of men and women trained in O&M committees <p>No. of women members included in O&M committees</p> | 0 | 100% women involved in community level consultations At least 50% women consulted/involved in decision making and | N/A | This activity will be executed upon the installation of the EWS in 2023. |

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| | | | written resolution obtained from women | | |
| Small-scale infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of separate meetings/consultations with women for scheme planning and implementation (site selection, social survey, O&M) No. of women given orientation on scope and benefits No. of women involved in O&M | 0 | <p>100% Women <i>consulted</i> on site and scheme selection</p> <p>At least 30% women trained on O&M aspects</p> | N/A | On Track Women were consulted and were involved before construction commences for site selection, community dialogues, change and adaptation during construction phase etc. (figures on indicator targets will be reported in 2023 APR) |
| Slope-stabilisation through bioengineering | No. of women given opportunity to be involved in plantation activities | 0 | 30% of total labour for plantation | N/A | During 2022, plantation in GB was done by approximately 60% women. In KP, no women could be engaged due to cultural barriers. |
| Irrigation systems (construction, repair, rehabilitation) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women consulted to determine priorities and issues for small-scale infrastructure No. of women included as members in water user associations (WUA) No. of line department staff to be provided gender sensitization training (OFWM) Rapid assessments to include time-cost savings incurred for women for planned schemes No. of women provided the opportunity to provide equitable waged labour NO. of women included in any on-farm training in new techniques <p>No. of implementation plans discussed with men and women groups and timetable of activities agreed in consultation with women</p> | 0 | <p>100% Women <i>consulted</i> on site and scheme selection</p> <p>At least 1 woman representative per household to be included in WUAs</p> <p>No. of women involved in improved water management practices</p> <p>No. of women providing skilled/unskilled labour</p> | N/A | On Track. Women were consulted and were involved before the construction commence for site selection, community dialogues, change and adaptation during construction phase etc. (figures on indicator targets will be reported in 2023 APR) |
| Women entrepreneurial training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of local women oriented and trained for basic repair and maintenance No. of women focal persons facilitated in market access/links for training and O&M <p>No. of referral services / linkages facilitated for women entrepreneurs</p> | 0 | <p>At least 1 woman per valley trained in basic O&M</p> <p>X women focal persons linked with external resource persons for training</p> | N/A | This activity will be executed upon the installation of the EWS in 2023. |
| Hazard watch groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of male and woman community members form HWGs and sensitized <p>No. of women involved in the hazard watch groups and other women involved in monitoring of HWGs</p> | 0 | At least 1 woman member in HWGs established | N/A | In GB women constitute 28% of the HWGs (373 Women, 965 Men). Hazard watch groups have been established in 21 valleys with women's participation in all. HWGs in 03 (Reshun, Mankiyal, Kandiya) remaining valleys of KP will be formed and registered in 2022. However, 2.8% women volunteers are active in KP (KP 28 women, 951 men). |
| Community centres/safe havens/halls | No. of community centres/safe havens that cater to woman- specific needs e.g. | 0 | Community centre is built with women in | N/A | 11 CBDRM Centers are under construction in 2022, with 3 centers 90% complete and 08 centers 60% complete. |

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| | accessible location, separate women washrooms, availability of health and hygiene products, separate spaces | | volvement in site selection and design of gender-friendly features | | In GB, 1 separate room for women is being constructed in each CBDRMC, with separate washrooms for women and girls. At least 1 safe haven is located at a Girls High School, with 1 separate washroom for women and girls in safe havens. |
| Community-level initiatives through CBDRM funds prioritising gender equality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of fund amounts given with a focus on services/products that lead to practical and strategic gender benefits No. of low-cost, feasible solutions applied for solving problems faced by women in DRR/DRM No. of products/technologies tailored on the basis of identified women needs and priorities implemented | 0 | <p>CBDRM funds provided to ensure women beneficiaries</p> <p>Women focused products introduced</p> | N/A | <p>This activity on CBDRM revolving funds has been discontinued and resources reallocated to construction of small-scale infrastructure and rehabilitation of irrigation channels.</p> <p>In 2023, activities including kitchen gardening, and other livelihood interventions will be implemented to empower women economically.</p> |
| Women-focused micro-finance access | No. of women accessing micro-finance, insurance and other MF products | 0 | At least 50% CBDRM funds allocated for women | N/A | No progress during the reporting period |
| Deepen gender based KM, research and development products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women focused partnerships/links with technical experts, scientists or academic institutes in gender No. and types of tangible interactions with gender experts, CSOs, partners, academic institutes for replication of successful gender approaches and results under GLOF-II No. of KM and other gender-focused IEC/sensitization products developed No. of studies conducted for identifying new approaches/opportunities for women focused GLOF risk reduction initiatives | 0 | <p>Links formed with gender experts (universities, CSOs)</p> <p>2 KM products developed</p> <p>1 study conducted on GLOF risk reduction</p> | N/A | This activity will be undertaken in 2023 with the recruitment of Gender Expert. |
| Identify and document women-focused best practices, experiences and lessons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of best practices and lessons learned identified on the basis of contribution to gender equality and/or empowerment as well as negative lessons, if any No. of women-focused case-studies prepared for showcasing gender achievements No. of papers/technical briefs prepared for replication and up-scaling successful cases No. of gender-disaggregated lessons and results documented in GLOF-II | 0 | 3 case studies/ lessons learned | N/A | <p>The narratives and experiences of women (members of the CBDRM Committees) were documented by the Project through video messages and were put into the Project's 'People of Resilience' publication for COP27. The publication consists of 8 narratives of women encapsulating their thoughts on project interventions relating to CBDRM Committees, small-scale infrastructures, and on the impact of the floods in their lives.</p> <p>4 video messages of the woman members of the Project's CBDRMCs have been posted on the project's social media forums.</p> |
| Dissemination of gender-focused information to key stakeholders for awareness raising and action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of gender focal persons at partner level sensitized and equipped to promote awareness No. of women and men identified and trained as focal persons in promoting | 0 | <p>At least 2 focal persons per province/region</p> <p>Community level women activists engaged (1 per valley)</p> | N/A | <p>This activity will be undertaken in 2023 with the recruitment of Gender Expert who would train the focal persons in each region.</p> <p>1 focused campaign on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls in partnership with UN Women rolled out.</p> |

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| | behavior change and provision of key gender messages in communities No. of awareness raising campaigns including key gender messages (<i>at all levels</i>) | | 1 focused awareness campaign | | |
| Gender sensitive communication products developed and disseminated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared website, brochures and press releases for key stakeholders, national and subnational policy makers and duty bearers Communication strategy with gender sensitive guidelines developed Website with separate links and resources on GLOF-II related data and resources for men and women Gender sensitive GRM in place Accessibility of gender awareness-based workshops and seminars of rural populations | 0 | Links formed with gender experts (universities, CSOs) 2 KM products developed 1 study conducted on GLOF risk reduction | N/A | The project prioritized mainstreaming the narratives of women in its publication, specifically for COP27. 8 Narratives of women are part of the project's Human Stories booklet, 4 video messages have been developed, 4 'Women Move Mountains' themed posts developed. Formation of linkages with Gender Experts, and study on GLOF Risk Reduction will be undertaken once the Gender Expert is recruited in 2023. |
| Appoint gender expert | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint gender specialist (at-least half time) for planning, coordinating and organising all gender related activities, particularly the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review existing structure, policies and procedures at project level and identify gaps ✓ Ensure safe and conducive working conditions for woman employees ✓ Design and implement gender sensitive tools and material for incorporation across project cycle ✓ Update and monitor implementation of GAP Carry out organizational assessment of gender capacities | 0 | 0 | N/A | The Gender Expert will be hired in 2023. |
| Recruitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review staffing and ensure parity within the workforce to enable gender balance Gender sensitive human resource policies for all project-based recruitment (eg. qualified women staff at senior, mid and low levels are short-listed, interviewed and selected) | | 0 | N/A | 24% staff at PMU, PIU-KP and PIU GB are women (09 women;28 men). In 2021, 50 % women were hired under the internship program at the federal level and 16% at provincial level for youth inclusion (15 women;15 men at federal level and 11 women; 59 men in provinces). |
| Gender specific training and capacity development | Organise and implement the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review capacities of management and staff in planning and implementing gender inclusive projects Design and make available appropriate gender sensitive training material | | Work in progress on: Gender TNA Gender material development Module development | N/A | Review of capacities of management and staff in planning and implementing gender inclusive projects was conducted when the gender strategy and action plan was revised in 2020. This activity will be further taken up once the Gender Expert is recruited. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic training for all staff and core partners on gender sensitization/awareness raising <p>Specific training on gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation organized for relevant staff</p> | | | | |
| Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disaggregated database: gender disaggregated data is being collected in baselines, surveys and other activities and used for design of new activities • Gender disaggregated data is monitored and reported throughout the project cycle with respect to women participation, access, benefits • For any local level monitoring of (perception surveys, feedback mechanisms) ensure that at least 50% involved and participating are women <p>Allocate human and financial resources for inclusion of gender issues in M&E activities</p> | | 0 | N/A | Gender disaggregated database has been maintained for all trainings and sessions undertaken in 2022. These include DRM Trainings, Social Mobilization, CBDRMC trainings, Mock Drills, Miscellaneous coordination meetings, and Community Sensitization through Media Awareness. A total of 1,477 women benefitted through various trainings, stakeholder workshops, awareness sessions, and community reciprocal visits rolled out by the Project, out of a total of 4,752 participants; constituting 31% of woman representation and participation. |

4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

In 2023, the project will continue with its key implementation activities, which include the installation of EWS equipment in at least 14 project valleys, and the construction of 153 small scale infrastructure, 146 irrigation channels, 20 CBDRM centres, and 24 safe havens in the target communities of KP and GB. For the implementation of these activities, the updated ESMPs will be developed and implemented. The updated ESMPs will be developed, ensuring that communities are safeguarded from negative environmental and social impacts. Site specific ESMPs will identify potential impacts and mitigation measures, which will be complied for construction activities, which require erosion, drainage and sediment control measures, flora and fauna management measures, workers health and safety in context of COVID-19 and other measures.

In view of above and to ensure implementation of ESMP, following activities have been planned for 2023:

- a) Recruitment of ESMP Expert
- b) Develop and implement a training plan for implementing partners on Project ESMP, site specific ESMP check lists, risk compliance and Grievance Redress mechanism
- c) Implement a training plan for communities on Grievance Redress Mechanism to clearly layout the process and procedures of grievance redressal.
- d) Departments will carry out site surveys and assessments in project valleys in GB and KP and conduct consultations with communities and relevant stakeholders prior to development of site-specific ESMPs relating to small-scale infrastructure, irrigation channels, CBDRM Centres and Safe Havens planned in 2023.
- e) Development of additional site-specific ESMPs for new sub-projects to be implemented in 2023 in accordance with ESMP implementation mechanism
- f) Conduct regular monitoring of environmental and social safeguards under sub-projects as per ESMP framework and requirements.
- g) Monitor the implementation of the agreements made to resolved grievances raised in 2022, including implementation of irrigation channel scheme in Ghandus valley and construction of separate CBDRM centers in Ghulkin and Hussaini.
- h) Project team will conduct a follow-up monitoring visit in Q1 2023 to review and assess the quality of works completed for the CBDRM centres in KP and discuss with contractor any further rectification works required in construction activity or for ESMP compliance.
- i) Hold quarterly stakeholder meetings to review progress on ESMP implementation for on-going construction activities, discuss compliance related matters, and risks.
- j) Continue with the monitoring and maintenance of the Grievance Redress mechanism and manage grievances through established procedures. Address/report complaints, as needed, for consideration of appropriate authorities.
- k) Continue with the quarterly review and update of the project risk log and ensure compliance with the mitigation measures and site specific ESMPs
- l) Mapping of activities in centralised dashboard/Project Monitoring Information System with access to IP, RPs and line departments.
- m) Development of publications, documentations, and other knowledge management products focusing on environmental and social safeguard for dissemination.

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

The Project will implement lessons from 2022 through all activities planned for 2023 to maximise representation and participation of women. The Project's focus on inclusion will be reflected through quantifiable data, showing an increase in the representation of women. The project will continue to monitor the implementation of Gender Action Plan in 2023 and design specific interventions and report challenges and lessons learnt, as well as collect and collate quantitative data on progress on actions implemented. The following actions will be carried out by the project for gender integration and mainstreaming in 2023:

- a) Recruitment of Gender Expert (linked with GAP activity 'Enhanced institutional capacity for gender-based planning and development')
- b) Collection and reporting on gender disaggregated data and mapping in centralised MOCC dashboard/ Monitoring Information System with access to IP, RPs and line departments (linked with GAP activity 'Gender sensitive communication products developed and disseminated')
- c) Mainstreaming the narratives and voices of women through the Project's publications, documentations, and other knowledge management products for dissemination. ((linked with GAP activity 'Dissemination of gender-focused information to key stakeholders for awareness raising and action' and 'Deepen gender based KM, research and development products')
- d) Focus on women's economic empowerment through livelihood interventions planned in 2023 (such as kitchen gardening etc.) ((linked with GAP activity 'Women-focused micro-finance access' and 'Women entrepreneurial training')
- e) Review of the Gender Action Plan to gender mainstream the implementation of project activities in 2023 and 2024, such that the activities are more inclusive in their representation and participation of women (linked with GAP activity 'Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation').
- f) Refresher Gender sensitization workshops for Project staff, and gender-focused trainings for stakeholders, partners and communities to maximize the inclusion of women in climate action ((Linked with GAP activity 'Enhanced institutional capacity for gender-based planning and development', 'Orientation and training of PMD and DDMA's' and 'Gender specific training and capacity development').
- g) Review of existing Climate Adaptation Plans and Climate Change Policies to ensure gender diversity and inclusion in policy and planning interventions of the project and partners (Linked with GAP activity 'Ensure inclusiveness within contributions allocated for gender-specific plans').
- h) Engage women more proactively in community consultations and trainings for planning of project interventions, capacity building, and outreach activities ((Linked with GAP activity 'Training of CBOs' and 'Dissemination of gender-focused information to key stakeholders for awareness raising and action').
- i) Development of Gender-focused communication strategy and guidelines ((Linked with GAP activity 'Gender sensitive communication products developed and disseminated')

- j) Communities' sensitization on gender issues, GRM and how to access and use the GRM (Linked with GAP activity Gender sensitive communication products developed and disseminated').

The Project will aim at maximising gender diversity and inclusivity in line with international best practice standards and those espoused by UNDP for sustainable climate action. Gender centric data, in alignment with an effective gender-based M&E system will not only include implementation monitoring (inputs, activities, and outputs) but also results at the outcome and impact levels, disaggregated by gender.

The Project will continue to ensure gender sensitive and inclusive quarterly and annual reporting and data collection as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan of the project, with both qualitative and quantitative reporting.

Table with planned activities of project GAP and monitoring schedule is as follows:

| Project Output | Indicators | GAP Activities | Monitoring Schedule | Responsible Staff |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|--|
| Project Output 1: Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways. | Indicator 1.1 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of gender specific needs and requirements Enhanced institutional capacity for gender-based planning and development Appoint gender expert Recruitment Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation | Monthly and quarterly | Gender Expert, M&E Teams and Communication and Reporting Officer |
| | Indicator 1.2: Number of policies introduced to address GLOF risks or adjusted to incorporate GLOF risks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure inclusiveness within contributions allocated for gender-specific plans Review of gender-responsive policies Awareness campaign/ targeted lobbying and advocacy Deepen gender based KM, research and development products Identify and document women-focused best practices, experiences and lessons Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation | Monthly and quarterly | Gender Expert, M&E Teams and Communication and Reporting Officer |
| Project Output 2: Community-based EWS and long-term measures are up-scaled to increase communities' adaptive capacity. | Indicator 2.1: Number of vulnerable households in KP and GB covered by a GLOF early warning system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of EWS Ensuring equal and significant inclusion of women's feedback on EWS O&M of early warning systems Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation | Monthly and quarterly | Gender Expert, M&E Teams and Communication and Reporting Officer |
| | Indicator 2.2: Number of Community-based organizations trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation and training of PMD and DDMA's Ensure women participation in community mobilization Training of CBOs Hazard watch groups Dissemination of gender-focused information to key stakeholders for awareness raising and action Gender sensitive communication products developed and disseminated | Monthly and quarterly | Gender Expert, M&E Teams and Communication and Reporting Officer |

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|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender specific training and capacity development • Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation | | |
| | Indicator 2.3: No. of physical assets constructed to withstand the effects of GLOF events. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slope-stabilization through bioengineering • Irrigation systems (construction, repair, rehabilitation) • Community centres/safe havens/halls • Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation | Monthly and quarterly | Gender Expert, M&E Teams and Communication and Reporting Officer |
| | Indicator 2.4: No of financial institutions (banks, micro credit lenders, etc) facilitated to introduce financial assistance packages at preferential rates for community-based GLOF-risk reduction initiatives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women entrepreneurial training • Community-level initiatives through CBDRM funds prioritizing gender equality • Ensure gender sensitive monitoring, reporting and evaluation | Monthly and quarterly | Gender Expert, M&E Teams and Communication and Reporting Officer |
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ANNEX AND ATTACHMENTS

Section 2 on PPMS: [Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity.](#)

Section 3 on PPMS:

- **Attachment 1.** Unaudited/Audited financial statements (as required by FAA) *(If available. If not submitted, indicate date of submission.)*
- **Attachment 2.** Interim/Final evaluation report (as required by FAA) *(If available. If not submitted, indicate date of submission.)*

Section 5 on PPMS:

- **Annex 1.** Accredited Entity compliance reports (self-assessment reports²⁰, report on actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable²¹).
- **Other Attachments (if any).** Such as additional budget-related information, loan repayment schedules to GCF (interest/principal), equity investment schedules, other related reports relevant to the Funded Activity, statements of capital account, valuation reports, credit guarantee agreements, investor reports, and others, as specified in the relevant legal agreements (e.g. Funded Activity Agreement, Shareholders Agreement)

²⁰ In accordance with the AMA requirement in Clause 13.01 of the Accreditation Master Agreement, with the Fiduciary Principles and Standards, ESS and Gender Policy.

²¹ Only applicable to International Accredited Entities. In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out pursuant to Clause 18.02 of the Accreditation Master Agreement.

Guidance on Challenges Encountered on COVID-Related Impact

| Type of Challenges Encountered | Details of the challenges encountered |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Field Activities | <p><u><i>Community Trainings and Workshops</i></u> At the beginning of 2022, the Project's implementation of its on-ground activities, specifically related to trainings, awareness/advocacy and stakeholder consultations were affected due to the spread of the new COVID-19 variant – Omicron, leading to travel restrictions and limiting face-to-face interactions.</p> <p><u><i>International Study Tours</i></u> The activity for international study tours for communities, technical specialists, and decision makers could not take place in 2022 due to the new COVID-19 variant, Omicron. As the situation remained uncertain in terms of the travel restrictions and guidelines, the International Study Tours are planned for 2023 depending on COVID situation.</p> |