

General Template of the Annual Performance Report (APR)

*Reference Number (FP018): Funding Proposal Title
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 01-01-2024 to 31-12-2024)*

Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
- Section 2: Implementation Progress
- Section 3: Financial Information¹ (including Excel worksheet).
- Section 4: Report on Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender
- Section 5: Annexes
- Section 6: Attachments

SUBMITTED BY

*Karma Lodey Raptan,
Regional Technical Advisor*

Date: 1st March 2025

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.

1.1 Please indicate if information provides if the APR is disclosable outside of the Green Climate Fund	Yes
1.2 Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA for this Funded activity	Yes, by 1 March 2025
1.6 Accredited Entity contacts for the APR	Mr. Karma Lodey Rapten Email: karma.rapten@undp.org
1.7 Executing Entity(ies)	Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Please write the name of the country where the Executing entity is headquartered	Pakistan
Actual outputs delivered by Executing Entities	Output 1: Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways. Output 2: Community-based EWS and long-term measures are up-scaled to increase communities' adaptive capacity.
1.8 Project Duration	12th July 2017 to 31 st December 2025
Check if the extension request for the project duration was approved by the Secretariat during the reporting period	Yes (extension was approved)
1.9 Current Year of Implementation	Year 8
1.10 Annual reporting period covered in this report	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Executive Summary

Summary of Project/Programme Progress

2.1.1 Overall Progress Achieved Since Project Start

The GLOF-II Project aims at strengthening community resilience against the risks posed by Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the 24 most climate-vulnerable valleys of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) through various climate-adaptation mechanisms. To date, 605,146 individuals (295,176 women, 309,971 men) have benefitted from the Project's climate-centric programming, including Early Warning Systems (EWS), flood protection small-scale infrastructures, and trainings for community awareness sessions trainings; delivering upon utilizing \$34.4 M (94%) of the total project budget.

A total of 292 EWS (including Automatic Rain Gauges, Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), Lake & River Water Depth Gauges, Warning Posts etc.,) have been assembled at the EWS lab established in Islamabad and transported to GB and KP, with the transportation of all systems ensured to the respective provinces. Following the transportation the 192 EWS (67%) out of 287 systems (since 5 systems were exempted by the Pakistan Meteorological Department) have been installed in 20 Project valleys (13 in GB, 07 in KP), with 274 of the civil works (95%) having been completed. SIM cards (205 SCO for GB, 88 Telenor for KP, and 192 INMARSAT with a 3-year data package) have also been procured to strengthen the EWS communication channels.

During the Project's implementation, 100% of the targets against the Project's 250 small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls), 240 irrigation channels, and 700 Ha of Slope Stabilization have been achieved. Furthermore, owing to the damages caused by the 2022 floods to the infrastructures, 59 additional small-scale infrastructures and 64 additional irrigation channels have been repaired and rehabilitated. To enhance community preparedness against climate-induced disasters, 24 Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Committees (with 123 women members) have been formed, with 24 Hazard Watch Groups having been mobilized (with 396 women members) in the project valleys. 23 CBDRM Centres have been constructed against a target of 25 (92% achieved), while 48 Safe Havens have been established against a target of 48 (100% achieved), with both the structures (CBDRM Centres & Safe Havens) having separate room(s) and lavatory for women and girls for enhanced inclusion. The Project has met 100% of targets for 250 small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls), 240 irrigation channels, and 700 Ha of Slope Stabilization. Due to 2022 flood damages, 59 additional infrastructures and 64 irrigation channels were repaired. To enhance community preparedness, 24 Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Committees (with 123 women members) and 24 Hazard Watch Groups (396 women members) have been mobilized. Additionally, 23 CBDRM Centres (92% of the target) and 48 Safe Havens (100%) have been established, ensuring separate spaces for women and girls.

The Project's interventions to strengthen community resilience include the roll out of 1,143 community awareness sessions (mock-drills, stakeholder coordination & communication workshops, GLOF awareness sessions, livelihood trainings, CCAAP trainings) benefitting a total of 23,746 women and girls from the communities. The Project has also supported indigenous best practices such as ice-stupas, avalanche harvesting, and glacier grafting to overcome water scarcity in the region, while extending support to academia to conduct climate-centric research. IEC, advocacy, and outreach material have been produced throughout the Project's implementation period to enhance the Project's outreach, visibility and impact, while various international news forums such as [Reuters](#), [NHK Japan](#), and [DW](#) have covered the Project's GLOF-risk mitigation interventions. The Project has also rolled out a culturally contextualized climate change awareness campaign for students, led by a female (local) animated character, 'Baraf Bano.' The

character has been adapted into a three-episode animation series, as well as resource material such as an activity book, a game board, a puzzle, and badges. 03 Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans have been developed under the Project, while human stories with intersectional linkages of climate change and gender have been developed.

In 2005, the project will focus on activities that will strengthen and ensure sustainability of interventions, particularly the EWS, and enhance community awareness of GLOFs and climate adaptation strategies.

2.1.2 Progress Achieved in 2024

Following the Project Steering Committee (PSC) approval of the \$12M Annual Work Plan in February 2024, implementation efforts focused on completing construction activities and EWS installations. A total of 292 EWS were assembled, transported, and 177 installed in 18 valleys (11 in GB, 7 in KP), with at least 40 actively transmitting data. System-specific SIMs with a 3-year data package were procured.

Small-scale infrastructure development in 2024 included rehabilitating 132 irrigation channels and constructing 107 small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls), reaching 100% of the project's target beneficiaries. Slope stabilization activities were implemented covering 68 Ha, exceeding the total target of 700 Ha. Despite communal disputes in Kumrat and Kandia (KP), 10 CBDRM Centres and 31 Safe Havens (each with separate facilities for women and girls) were completed.

A total of 459 community awareness sessions, mock drills, stakeholder coordination workshops, and livelihood trainings were conducted, benefiting 26,125 community members, including 9,990 women and girls. A climate entrepreneurship Hackathon engaged 905 individuals (400 women, 505 men), and a two-day film festival promoted climate awareness through art and storytelling.

During the reporting period, the project delivered on USD 9 Million (80%) against the planned budget of USD 11.38 Million. This excludes USD 0.9 million of commitments (8%). Co-financing of USD 27,608 (PKR 7,647,416[1]) has been reported by the Government of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) for 2024. The co-financing amount was utilised for recruitment of staff based at Planning and Development Department GB (P&DD GB) and different districts to monitor the Project activities.

2.1.3 Update on Project Risks

While the overall risk rating for the Project remained moderate in 2024, a major risk confronting the project was its ability to complete all construction-based activities (EWS installation, small-scale infrastructures, irrigation channels, CBDRM Centres), considering 2024 was the final year of implementation. Since the installation of many of the systems is at high-altitude locations, marked with difficult terrains and harsh weather conditions, as well as seasonal nature of field activities, implementation was behind schedule. As a result, the Project applied for a third no-cost extension during the reporting period - which was approved by GCF on 29th November 2024. During the extension period, the focus will be to fully operationalize the EWS network in the Project valleys.

During the reporting period, the project also faced access issues. While limited access to Kandia valley in KP was restored and significant progress was made against the Project's interventions, the work on some interventions such as the CBDRM Centres is still in progress. Communal disputes in valleys such as Kandia and Kumrat (KP) remained a pressing risk hindering the execution of some of the project's actions (i.e. EWS, CBDRM Centres, & community trainings).

2.2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

2.2.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE CORE INDICATORS

Core indicators ² (Mitigation)	Baseline	Annual/Current value (Reporting Year) ³	Cumulative	Target (Mid-term)	Target (Final)	Remarks (including changes ⁴ , if any)
Mitigation Core Indicator 1⁵ Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded project/programme (N/A) (Unit: tCO ₂ eq)	This value will likely be auto- populated in PPMS from the previous APR			Mid-term target will likely be auto- populated in PPMS from the previous APR	Final target will likely be auto- populated in PPMS from the previous APR For Mitigation Core Indicator 1, the expected Lifetime emission reduction target will also be presented in PPMS	
Please attach in 'Section 5: Annexes & Attachments (in the online APR in PPMS) the emission reduction spreadsheet or document on calculation methodology for annual and cumulative value.						
Mitigation Core Indicator 2⁶ Cost per tCO ₂ eq decreased for GCF-funded project/programme	This value will only be calculated if Mitigation		This value will only be calculated if Mitigation	Mid-term target will likely be auto-	Final target will likely be auto- populated in	

² As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including all indicators approved by the Board and relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

³ As of 31 December of the reporting year.

⁴ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logical Framework. Use the 'Remarks' text box to include additional relevant granular information, such as disaggregation by intervention/technology and the geographical location of the activities. Note that this section cannot be used to redefine cumulative values or targets in a way that deviates from the logframe methodology.

⁵ If 'Mitigation Core Indicator 1' is selected, please provide the "annual value" of ex-post tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) achieved only during the reported calendar year. The "cumulative value" of ex-post tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) relates to cumulative GHG reductions realized since the start of the actual implementation of the project until the reported calendar year included. The ex-post value must be calculated on the basis of an actual and ongoing physical implementation of activity directly reducing GHGs, and shall not be extrapolated, for example, as a function of funds disbursed. Please note that the GHG values should be reported for the funded activity in totality (activities funded by both GCF funding and co-financing). The 'Final Target' is the amount of emissions reduced up to the end of implementation. The 'expected lifetime emission reduction target' is an estimate of emission reductions over the project/programme lifetime. If the end of the lifetime coincides with the end of implementation, then please provide the same value for 'Final Target' and 'Expected lifetime emission reduction target'.

In case any qualitative values, not quantitative, should be provided in the Baseline/Current value/Mid-term Target/Final Target data fields, please leave them blank and use the 'Remarks' box for your input.

⁶ Calculation methodologies for Mitigation Core Indicator 2:

- The baseline is total project funding divided by baseline emission reduction.
- The cumulative value is the total project funding divided by the cumulative value of emission reduction.
- The mid-term target is total project funding by the mid-term target of emission reduction.
- The final target is total project funding by the final target of emission reduction.

(N/A) (Unit: Cost per tCO ₂ eq)	Core Indicator 1 and the funding values (pre-filled in PPMS) are correctly filled.		Core Indicator 1 and the funding values (pre-filled in PPMS) are correctly filled.	populated in PPMS from the previous APR	PPMS from the previous APR Please enter estimated cost per tCO ₂ eq reduced over lifetime	
Please confirm the aforementioned auto-calculated values and, if different, provide values and corresponding methodologies.						
Mitigation Core Indicator 3⁷ Volume of finance leveraged by GCF funding (Disaggregated by public/private source) (N/A) (Unit: Currency; indicate USD, EUR, etc.) GCF Policy on Co-Financing	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	
	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private	
Core Indicators ⁸ (Adaptation)	Baseline	Annual/Current value (Reporting Year) ⁹	Cumulative value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ¹⁰ , if any)
Adaptation Core Indicator 1¹¹ Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)	14,000 people (52% of female)	447,887 [49% female]	605,146 [49% female]	208,902 (50% female)	696,342 (50% female)	As of the reporting period, 447,887 direct beneficiaries, out of which 219,465 women (49%) direct beneficiaries reached in 2024 through infrastructure, slope stabilization and EWS interventions.

-The estimated cost per tCO₂eq emission reduced over lifetime is the total project funding divided by the expected lifetime emission reduction target.

***Based on the 2023 census, our total indirect beneficiaries have been updated accordingly. Additionally, the CCAP and PDMP have been concluded and published. Previously, 2017 census was used during the reporting period, and the policy work was still in progress. By reflecting on the work completed and incorporating the latest census data, we are now able to justify the revised total number for indirect beneficiaries.**

⁷ Please provide the "annual value" of the volume of finance leveraged by GCF funding only during the reported calendar year. The 'Cumulative Value' refers to the cumulative ex-post volume of finance leveraged by GCF funding, and include co-financing amounts as leveraged finance. Leveraged finance means investment resulting from the contribution associated with GCF involvement in investment.

Please refer to the Section 3 of Policy on co-financing B.24/14 for further information on leveraged finance by GCF funding. [Policy on co-financing](#)

⁸ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

⁹As of 31 December.

¹⁰ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework. Please include potential changes to the logframe. Also, please indicate the geographical location where the activities are taking place.

¹¹ Please provide the "annual value" of the number of direct beneficiaries who benefitted from GCF funding only during the reported calendar year. The 'Cumulative Value' refers to the total ex-post number of direct beneficiaries on a cumulative basis. Please note that all values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

<u>Adaptation Core Indicator 2¹²</u> <i>Indirect Beneficiaries of GCF funded project</i> <i>(Units: number of individuals and percentage %)</i>	N/A	<i>Total indirect beneficiaries % of female</i> 41,646,614* <i>[50 % of female]</i>	<i>Total indirect beneficiaries % of female</i> <i>Total indirect beneficiaries</i> 41,901,134 <i>[50% of female]</i>	N/A	42,349,021 (50% of female)	41,646,614 indirect beneficiaries, out of which 20,823,307 women (%) indirect beneficiaries reached in 2024. The total number of indirect beneficiaries has been updated based on 2023 census and includes the population of all valleys indirectly benefitting from project interventions (EWS, infrastructure trainings/capacity building etc.) These include the population of all valleys indirectly benefitting from project interventions (EWS, infrastructure trainings/capacity building etc.)
<u>Adaptation Core Indicator 3¹³</u> <i>Number of total beneficiaries relative to total population</i> <i>(Units: percentage %)</i>		42,349,021 (100%)	42,349,021		42,349,021	447,887 direct and 41,646,614 indirect beneficiaries have been reached in 2024. According to GCF's Beneficiary Calculations Report, this includes the entire population of KP and GB.
<i>a) Share of direct beneficiaries relative to total population (%)</i>	0.03%	<i>[1.06%]</i>	<i>[1.43%]</i>	0.49%	<i>[1.64%]</i>	<i>The share of total direct beneficiaries relative to total population was 1.406%-(447,887/42,349,021)</i>
<i>b) Share of female direct beneficiaries relative to total population (%)</i>	0.015	0.53%	0.7%	0.25%	0.82%	<i>The share of total female direct beneficiaries in relation to total population was 0.53%</i>

¹² Please provide the "annual value" of the number of indirect beneficiaries who benefitted from GCF funding only during the reported calendar year. The 'Cumulative Value' refers to the total ex-post number of indirect beneficiaries on a cumulative basis. Please note that all values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

¹³ Please provide the "annual value" of the number of total beneficiaries who benefitted from GCF funding relative to the total population only during the reported calendar year. The 'Cumulative Value' refers to the ex-post number of total beneficiaries relative to the total population on a cumulative basis. Please note that all values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

c) Share of indirect beneficiaries relative to total population (%)		98.34%	98.9%	N/A	100%	The indirect beneficiaries relative to the indirect population is 98.34%.
d) Share of female indirect beneficiaries relative to total population (%)		48.5% *	48.5%		—48.5%	Share of female direct beneficiaries relative to the total population of the target region is 48.5% based on national census ratio.

2.2.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS

Fund-level impact indicators ¹⁴	Baseline	Annual/Current value (Reporting Year) ¹⁵	Cumulative value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ¹⁶ , if any)
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihood of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 1.1 Change is expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of GCF intervention	<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 the last 20 years is 21.078 million US\$ (1.054 million US\$/year)</p>	447,887	605,146	By year-3 of the project, 30% of households in KP and GB target communities are benefiting from engineering measures and early warnings in place, and the average annual losses of lives and economic assets due to GLOF events are less than the baseline.	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 lives and economic assets due to GLOF events are less than the baseline.	In 2024, 447,887 people have benefitted with the establishment of EWS in 18 valleys and Irrigation channels, small-scale infrastructures and slope stabilization through bioengineering in 24 project valleys.

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

¹⁵ As of 31 December of the reporting year.

¹⁶ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework. Please include potential changes to the logframe. Also, please indicate the geographical location where the activities are taking place.

2.2.3 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE FUND-LEVEL PROJECT OUTCOME INDICATORS

<i>Fund-level outcome indicators¹⁷</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual/Current value (Reporting Year)¹⁸</i>	<i>Cumulative value</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes¹⁹, if any)</i>
7.2: Number of males and women reached by climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened	<p>Only four valleys have GLOF EWSSs, and three valleys have flood protection structures covering 1,800 GLOF vulnerable households (14,000 people (with 6,700 males and 7,300 women).</p> <p>-Vulnerable households are not able to receive and react to GLOF early warning messages in the KP and GB.</p>	407,545	515,758	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).	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).	In 2024, Project has installed 177 EWS systems in 18 project valleys. A total of 407,545 people benefit from the EWS installation 207,848 men and 199,697 women).

¹⁷ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including all indicators approved by the Board and relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹⁸ As of 31 December of the reporting year.

¹⁹ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework. Please include potential changes to the logframe. Also, please indicate the geographical location where the activities are taking place.

2.2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE PROJECT-LEVEL OUTCOME & OUTPUT INDICATORS²⁰

Outcome/Output Indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Annual/Current value (Reporting Year) ²¹	Cumulative Value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ²² , if any)
Outcome Name	7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks.					
Output Name	Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways.					
Indicator Name (e.g. Wind power generation plant commissioned)	1.1. Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development. 1.2. Number of policies introduced to address GLOF risks or adjusted to incorporate GLOF risks					
Indicator Unit	Number /Count					
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 based on reliable, comprehensive information.	0	03	By the end of Year 3, 02 national, 02 provincial and 24 district level authorities and 24 communities in the KP and GB regions can 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.	In 2024, project supported the strengthening of sub-national institutions and departments, at the Provincial level, through capacity building trainings and stakeholder communication and coordination workshops. In 2024, 36 (02 Provincial, 07 Divisional, and 27 District Level) stakeholder communication and coordination workshops and 22 training sessions (16 in GB and 06 in KP) have been conducted on the Gender Action Plan in the project

²⁰ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

²¹ As of 31 December of the relevant calendar year.

²² Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework or relevant FAA.

						valleys. Additionally, 10 sessions on climate resilient infrastructure guidelines have been conducted in GB.
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	02	05	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.	The Provincial Disaster Management Plan and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Chitral have been finalized and published.
Indicator 1.3, etc.						
Outcome Name	7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks.					
Output Name	Community-based EWS and long-term measures are up-scaled to increase communities' adaptive capacity.					
Indicator Name	2.1. Number of vulnerable households in KP and GB covered by a GLOF early warning system. 2.2. Number of Community based organizations trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS. 2.3. No. of physical assets constructed to withstand the effects of GLOF events.					
Indicator Unit	Number/Count					
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.	502,072	515,759	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)	In 2024, 502,072 people (256,947 men and 245,125 women) in 18 project valleys are able to receive and respond to early warnings after the installation of EWS systems (AWS, rain gauge, water discharge gauge, warning posts, etc.).
2.2. Number of Community based organizations trained in	Four GLOF early warning system two	0	1	By the end of Year 3 of the project, at	By the end of the project, at least 24 CBOs	In 2024, the focus remained on the sorting, assembly

<i>the operation and maintenance of the EWS.</i>	each in KP and GB are in place and communities trained in O&M of EWSs (four communities have received O&M trainings)			least 9 CBOs are trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS and ensure its continued functionality	are trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS and ensure its continued functionality	and installation of EWS in the Project valleys. 24 planned trainings for the CBOs will be executed in 2025 in alignment with the EWS installation. In 2024, the focus remained on the sorting, assembly and installation of EWS in the Project valleys. The community engagement was ensured throughout installation activity but as part of exit strategy, sessions are planned for the CBOs on operation and maintenance and will be executed in 2025
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.	107 68 Ha	337 760Ha	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 2024, 107 small scale infrastructure were completed. In 2024, 68 Ha slope stabilization completed. In 2024, 160 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	04	04	0	4 (2 banks, 2 micro-credit institutions) facilitated to introduce financial assistance packages at preferential rates for community-based GLOF-risk reduction initiatives.	In 2024, manual was produced by the project encapsulating innovative examples on climate financing and index-based insurance (of crops in the catchment areas of anticipated GLOF, index-based insurance of infrastructure in the catchment

						<p>areas of GLOF, index-based insurance embedded with the loan products, etc.). The activity of needs assessment and manual development was followed up by trainings of 04 financial institutions and communities in KP and GB.</p>
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2.3 Update on Project Output Implementation Status ²³

Project Output	Project Activity					Status ²⁴	Implementation progress ²⁵ (%)
Output 1: <i>Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways.</i>	<i>Project Activity 1.1 Provincial line and planning departments have technical capacities to mainstream CC into development plans</i>					Completed	95%
	Progress on this Project Activity in 2024: Under this activity, subject specialists and technical experts were hired under the Project to support the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), and the implementation of the Project in GB and KP. The Project implemented 12 indigenous best practices, 02 federal missions, 22 trainings on Gender Action Plan in KP and GB, and updating of HVRA and GIS Maps of 16 target valleys of GB while the Project Exit Strategy consultant was also onboarded.		<i>The following actions will be executed in the next reporting period:</i> <i>-Completion of Impact Study in KP.</i> <i>-Hiring of Experts/Subject Specialists continue in 2024 as part of the Provincial LOAs.</i> <i>-Implementation of Project Exit Strategy</i>	<i>Allocated Budget</i>	<i>Utilized Budget</i>	<i>Original timeline planned for this activity:</i> <i>The original timeline planned for this activity is Q3-2018 to Q4-2024</i>	
	Key Milestones reached in 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none">36 Experts/Subject Specialists recruited (MoCC&EC, KP, & GB) to provide support in Project interventions.12 indigenous best practices (02 in KP, 10 in GB) completed.22 trainings on Gender Action Plan (16 in GB, 06 in KP) held.Development of climate resilience infrastructure guidelines for GB.Project’s Exit Strategy has been developed and will be implemented in 2025.Update of Glacial Lake Inventory completed.						
	Milestone Delay in 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Impact Study of GLOF-II in KP could not be completed in 2024 and shall be rolled in 2025 in alignment with support to academia.Hiring of experts for MoCC&EC could not be completed despite several rounds of recruitment process.The proposal for the upscaling of GLOF-II activities is being developed and experienced delay on account of the working for the Project’s extension.						

²³ Outputs and Activities reported here should be aligned with the Activities in the Logical Framework and Implementation Timetable of the project.

²⁴ Select from drop-down menu: Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

²⁵ Implementation progress on a cumulative basis as of 31 December 2024.

	<p>Issues Encountered in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact study of GLOF-II in KP could not be completed in 2025 due to delay in response from the respective government department. Appropriate candidate could not be identified despite several rounds of recruitment for several positions of MoCC&EC. <p>Lesson Learnt in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accelerate the recruitment process for the experts to be hired for MoCC&EC, intensifying coordination with the MoCC&EC may be helpful to identify the experts. <p>The update on the actions under the Activity Result is given below:</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.a. Development of proposal for the upscaling of GLOF activities in GB and KP through consultancy services Status: The proposal for the upscaling of GLOF activities is under development by national and international experts (hired under Activity 3) in consideration of the climate vulnerabilities of the region. Owing to the Project's extension, the action will be completed in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.b. Provide technical support to MOCC & EC through hiring subject specialists: Status: In 2024, the Climate Finance Expert to provide technical support to MoCC&EC was hired, while the positions of Communications Expert, Coordinator for Vertical Funds, NDC & Policy Expert and Development Expert remained vacant as no demand for the respective positions was put through by the ministry.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.c. Provide technical assistance for project interventions-KP: Status: Following Subject Specialists were hired for technical assistance for Project's interventions in KP – 01 DRR Expert, 01 DRM Coordinator, 02 Civil Engineers, 4 sub-engineers, 01 Reporting & Coordination Expert, 01 MIS/GIS Expert, 01 Reporting & Coordination Expert, and 01 Finance Expert.</p>				<p><i>Action 1.1.1.a: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024 and was delayed on account of the working of the Project's extension.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.b: The work of the Subject Specialists was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.c: The target for the hiring of the specified subject specialists has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 1.1.1.d. Hiring of experts in GB to provide technical assistance for project interventions: Status: Following Subject Specialists were hired for technical assistance for Project's interventions in GB – 01 Safeguard/ESMP Expert, 03 Civil Engineers, 12 Sub-Engineers, 01 Reporting Expert, 02 Finance Expert, 01 DRR Expert, 01 Media & Reporting Expert, and 02 Coordination Experts. The position of Climate Change Expert remained vacant, while the position of Policy Advisor was deemed redundant by the respective government department.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.e. Documentation and demonstration of 06 indigenous best practices for GLOF risk reduction and climate change adaptation in 08 target valleys and districts of GB Status: 10 indigenous best practices were executed in the 08 targeted valleys of GB - 02 Avalanche Harvesting in (Hakuchar,Nagar & Hosi Das, Bonji), 02 Glacial Grafting in (Ghakuch, Ghizer & Hamzigone, Kharmang), 06 ice-stupas in Hussaini, Hunza; Nagar Khas, Nagar; Dawoo, Ghanche; Thowar bala, Skardu; Aural Keris, Ghanche & Shagri Bala, Skardu) in collaboration with Karakoram International University and the University of Baltistan. These best practices tapped into the indigenous knowledge of the communities to overcome water scarcity in the region.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.f. Documentation and demonstration of 02 indigenous best practices for GLOF risk reduction and climate change adaptation in 02 target valleys and districts of KP Status: 02 indigenous best practices were executed in 02 targeted valleys of KP in District Chitral – 01 in Reshun, and 01 in Arkari. These practices were rolled out in collaboration with P&DD-KP and the community members, based on their knowledge of the practice.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.g. Undertake 05 Federal field missions (Support to MOCC & EC, PMD, other Federal Ministries etc.) Status: 02 federal field mission was undertaken in 2024 with PMD representatives to</p>	<p><i>Action 1.1.1.d: Only need-based technical Experts will be retained in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.e: The action of the documentation and demonstration of 06 indigenous best practices in GB has been completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.f: The action of the documentation and demonstration of 02 indigenous best practices in KP has been completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.g: The Action will be executed in 2025 as well, in</i></p>			<p><i>Action 1.1.1.d: The target for the hiring of the specified subject specialists has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.e: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.f: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1 g: The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024 .</i></p>
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	<p>the EWS sites (01 to KP, 01 to GB).</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.h. Design Project Exit Strategy for smooth transition of knowledge, assets and experience to Community and Government for sustainability through hiring of consultancy services Status: A consultant was hired for the development of the Project's Exit Strategy to ensure sustainability, impact, and a smooth transition of the Project's interventions. The strategy entailed a detailed analysis of the Project's stakeholders, a review of the policies and legal frameworks pertaining to Climate Change (and climate-induced disasters such as GLOFs), and an analytical review of the Project's outcomes. A stakeholders & community engagement plan was also developed along with a financial sustainability plan, supplemented with a Risk Management & Contingency Plan. The implementation of the Exit Strategy will take course in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. i. Implementation of Project Exit Strategy for smooth transition of knowledge, assets and experience to Community and Government for sustainability Status: The Project's Exit Strategy has been developed and will be implemented in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. j. Implementation of Project Gender Action Plan activities in 16 project valleys of GB Status: In 2024, 16 gender-focused training sessions were conducted in the 16 valleys of GB, engaging 465 participants (219 men, 246 women), in alignment with the project's Gender Action Plan. Additionally, 02 awareness sessions were held in Gilgit and Diamer divisions as part of the global 16 Days of Activism campaign, with 400 women. These activities contributed to raising awareness on inclusive climate action to address gender-based challenges in the valleys.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1 k Implementation of Project Gender Action Plan activities in 08 project valleys of KP Status: In 2024, 06 training sessions on the Project's Gender Action Plan were executed in 08 valleys of KP, engaging 137 participants (102 men, 35 women). The sessions aimed</p>	<p>consideration of the monitoring visits/federal field missions.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.h. This Action of the design of the Project Exit Strategy has been completed.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.i. The Action will be executed in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.j. The Action of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan in GB has been completed.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.k. The Action of the implementation of the Gender</p>			<p><i>Action 1.1.1 h: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.i. The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.j: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.k: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024</i></p>
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	<p>to capacitate the community members on the inclusion of women and girls into climate programming for sustainability and heightened impact.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. l. GLOF-II Project interventions/EWS Final Documentary shooting Status: A filming firm was engaged by the Project to undertake the documentation of the Project interventions, including the installation process of the EWS. While the filming has been initiated and the footage was taken, the process was put on hold in November owing to the weather conditions in the Project valleys.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. m. Updating of HVRA and GIS Maps of 16 target valleys of GB Status: In 2024, the HVRA and GIS maps have been updated for the 16 valleys of GB. The purpose of this study was to update the previous GIS and HVRA information and to identify various risks related to GLOFs. In this project, primary and secondary datasets were used to develop social and economic vulnerability assessments and GIS maps for the selected valleys. Additionally, land use and land cover changes in recent years were documented based on GIS mapping. Specific lakes and glaciers in the selected valleys were assessed for changes over the last twenty years. The study also included the development of flood susceptibility maps using the traditional AHP model. These maps and HVRA can be utilized for decision-making regarding mitigation measures and the development of strategies to minimize risks and adverse effects on communities in Gilgit-Baltistan.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1.n: Updating of HVRA of 08 target valleys of KP Status: The updating of the HVRA is in progress by the respective government departments for the 08 targeted valleys of KP and is expected to be completed in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. o: Updating of KAP and Socioeconomic Studies of 16 target valleys of GB Status: In 2024, the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) and Socioeconomic Studies for the 16 valleys of GB was completed. The objective of the Studies was to gather both quantitative and qualitative information to provide a comprehensive</p>	<p><i>Action Plan in KP has been completed.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.l. The Action of the GLOF-II Documentary will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.m. The Action of updating the HVRA and GIS Maps for GB has been completed.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.n. The Action of updating the HVRA in KP will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.o: This Action of updating of KAP</i></p>			<p><i>Action 1.1.1.l. The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1 m: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1 n: The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1 o: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>understanding of the current levels of awareness, beliefs, and practices related to Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and risk reduction among communities in the 16 targeted valleys of GB. By identifying misconceptions and knowledge gaps, the KAP survey aims to highlight obstacles to effective GLOF risk reduction strategies and uncover potential barriers to behaviour change within these communities. This study also examines the socio-economic dynamics in the selected valleys affected by GLOFs, with a focus on how these disasters disrupt livelihoods, infrastructure, and overall well-being.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. p: Carrying out Impact Study of GLOF-II intervention sites in the 08 targeted valleys of KP Status: Since the action focuses on gauging the impact of the GLOF-II interventions, it will be rolled out in 2025 through academia.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. q: Development of Climate Resilience Infrastructure Guidelines for GB Status: The guidelines for climate resilient infrastructures in GB have been developed in 2024. This initiative involved updating or creating new building codes and regulations, conducting hazard mapping and zoning across Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), and promoting awareness and adoption of climate-resilient construction practices. The preparation of the guidelines followed three key approaches: (a) conducting a literature review and documenting best practices, particularly for rural mountainous landscapes, (b) engaging in stakeholder consultations; and (c) assessing building typology and the climate vulnerability of existing infrastructure in GB.</p> <p>Action 1.1.1. r: Updating of Glacial Lake Inventory Status: The Glacial Lake Inventory has been updated by the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), with all topographical updates of the glaciers having been included into the inventory.</p>	<p><i>and socioeconomic studies in GB has been completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.p. The Action of carrying out the impact study in KP will be completed in 2025 through academia.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.q. The Action of the development of climate resilience infrastructure guidelines for GB has been completed.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.r. The Action of updating the Glacial Lake Inventory has been completed.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 1.1.1 p: The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1q: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.1.1.r.: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	Project Activity 1.2 Sub-national institutions have improved capacities to coordinate, plan, and implement CCA measures across sectors				Completed Activity Started - progress on track

	<p>Progress on this Project Activity in 2024: Under this Activity Result, GIS labs were established and strengthened, including solarization of 03 labs in GB, GLOF simulations conducted in 16 valleys of GB, while 227 field monitoring visits and 05 stakeholder engagement events were conducted. The activity result also includes the execution of a Hackathon and a Climate Film Festival as part of the Project's media awareness campaign.</p> <p>Key Milestones reached in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 GIS Labs strengthened through solarization ensuring improved efficiency and sustainability. • Successful completion of GLOF simulations in all 16 targeted valleys of GB. • 227 field missions conducted at PMU, PIU and Filed office level to ensure project effectiveness. • 05 stakeholders' exposure were conducted, 04 and 01 in KP and GB respectively, enhancing project awareness of 107 government and media personnel. • 42 academic projects on climate change, environment and glaciers were supported in GB in collaboration with the University of Baltistan and Karakoram International University. • Execution of 01 2-day Climate Change film festival to spread climate change awareness through the medium of art, film, and storytelling. • A climate-centric hackathon engaging 905 participants from GB and KP to incubate climate entrepreneurship in the region. <p>Milestone delays in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil work, procurement of IT equipment and site maintenance of the National GIS Lab at MOCC&EC are still in progress and are expected to be completed in 2025. • Survey on Repair & renovation works of 05 GIS Labs in KP has been conducted and contract awarded, however, the work is still in progress and is expected to be completed in 2025. • GLOF simulations in KP were delayed as no applications were received. The work is now in progress under the government-to-government modality. • Support to academia in KP was delayed due to repeated transfers/postings of responsible offices in P&DD KP. <p>Issues encountered in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Individual consultant/firm applications were received to carry out GLOF 	<p><i>The following activities will be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p><i>-Civil work (repair and maintenance) on National GIS lab</i></p> <p><i>-05 GIS labs in KP</i></p> <p><i>-Support to academia on climate change, environment and glacier research in KP.</i></p>			<p><i>The original timeline planned for this activity is Q3-2018 to Q4-2024</i></p>
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	<p>simulation activity in KP despite multiple rounds of advertisement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent posting/transfers of responsible government officials in P&DD KP resulted delays in carrying out support to academia for research on climate change impacts. <p>Lessons Learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong collaboration with local universities through support of research strengthens research output on climate change. The initiative also leads to knowledge generation by integrating indigenous wisdom with contemporary knowledge. <p>The update on the actions under the Activity Result is given below:</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.a: Establishment of GIS lab at National Level with site repair, deployment of data center, provision of furniture, equipment etc. Status: The civil works for the establishment of the GIS lab at the national level is in progress, while the procurement of the IT equipment and furniture is underway. The maintenance of the GIS lab (site repair, deployment of data centre) shall be ensured in 2025 for its smooth operationalization.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.b: Need based strengthening of 05 district GIS Labs in KP (repair/renovation work, furniture etc.) Status: Site surveys for the strengthening of 05 GIS Labs in KP were undertaken in 2024, while the contract for civil works has also been awarded. The work on the maintenance and repair of the labs shall be concluded in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.c: Need-based strengthening of GIS Lab in GB (Solarization etc.) Status: The solarization of 03 GIS labs in GB were completed in 2024 - 01 of the GIS Lab at the GBDMA Headquarters in Gilgit and 02 at the P&DD Secretariat in Gilgit City. Additionally, a Solar Lighting/Electrification System (HRF-15KVA) has been fully installed</p>				<p><i>Action 1.2.1.a: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.b: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.c: The target of this action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>at the GBDMA provincial headquarters in Gilgit, in alignment with the scope of the action. These initiatives have enhanced energy efficiency and sustainability in key government facilities, reducing reliance on conventional energy sources.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1. d: Project field monitoring visits to implementation areas and communities (PMU, PIU and FOs). Status: A total of 227 field monitoring visits (33 PMU, 62 PIU-GB, 60 PIU-KP, 39 FO Skardu & 33 FO Chitral) were conducted by the Project to the Project’s implementation areas and communities in 2023. The lessons learnt and the observations made have been documented in the field monitoring reports, as well as the lessons learnt reports of the Project.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1. e</p> <p>i. Stakeholders’ exposure visits to GLOF implementation sites and vulnerable communities involving provincial, sub-national, and district level line departments, media, etc. of KP (04 events) Status: 04 KP stakeholders’ exposure visits to GLOF implementation sites were conducted – 02 visits of 40 government stakeholders (38 men, 2 women) to Hunza in GB, 01 visit of 20 government stakeholders (17 men, 03 women) to Skardu (GB), and 01 visit of 21 media representatives (16 men, 05 women) to Swat, Upper Dir, and Upper & Lower Chitral. The aim of these exposure visits was to enhance the learnings of the Project Stakeholders such that they remained acquainted with the Project’s interventions. Furthermore, the visit of the media representatives was undertaken to enhance the Project’s visibility and understanding amongst media personnel.</p> <p>ii. Stakeholders’ exposure visits to GLOF implementation sites and vulnerable communities involving provincial, sub-national, and district level line departments, media, etc. of GB (02 events) Status: 01 Stakeholders’ Exposure Visit of 26 government officials (18 men, 08 women) was conducted to Gilgit (GB). The aim of the exposure visit was to enhance the knowledge of the government stakeholders on the Project’s interventions and of GLOF vulnerable sites.</p>	<p><i>the GIS labs in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.d: This is a recurring action and will continue in 2025. 2024-</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.e (i&ii): The stakeholders exposure visits for GB & KP under this action were completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 1.2.1.d: This is a recurring action and has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.e: The target for this Action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 1.2.1. f: GLOF simulations for future sustainability (in 08 valleys of KP) Status: The assignment to execute GLOF simulations for sustainability in the 08 valleys of KP was advertised, however, no applications were received against it. The exercise was then taken up by the respective government departments (through a government-to-government model), and is presently, in progress.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1. g: GLOF simulations for future sustainability (in 16 valleys of GB) Status: GLOF simulations study for future sustainability in the 16 valleys of GB was completed in 2024. The study aimed to enhance the understanding of GLOFs to better prepare stakeholders for future events. By simulating flood scenarios, it quantified potential impacts under varying climate conditions, supporting mitigation efforts, emergency planning, and resilience building. The study also provided evidence-based recommendations to guide policymakers in developing effective flood risk management strategies. Key components of the study included the development of a GIS data management and visualization portal to support disaster management and raise public awareness, as well as the creation of 3D animations to educate communities on GLOF risks and preparedness.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.h i. 05 offices/premises Rental and maintenance (PMU, PIU, FOs in Federal, KP and GB) ii. Administration support to MoCC & EC</p> <p>Status: This is a recurring action, under which all rentals and maintenance of the stated offices have been delivered.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.i. 03 No. (each site) of Security guard services for rented premises and other security measures (PMU, PIU, FOs, KP and GB) Status: This is a recurring action, under which all rentals and maintenance of the stated offices have been delivered.</p>	<p><i>Action 1.2.1.f: The action of GLOF simulations for future sustainability (KP) will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.g: The Action of GLOF simulations in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.h: This is a recurring action and will continue in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.i: This is a recurring action and will continue in 2025.</i></p>		<p><i>Action 1.2.1.f: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.g: The target for this Action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.h: This is a recurring action and has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.i: This is a recurring action and has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.j: This is a recurring</i></p>
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	<p>Action 1.2.1.j. Regular maintenance of IT/office equipment (PMU, PIU, FOs in Federal, KP and GB) Status: This is a recurring action, entailing the regular maintenance of IT/office equipment.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.k. Media awareness campaigns (01 International Climate Change Film Festival in Islamabad, 01 Hackathon, 02 Journalist /Influencers visits, Radio messages, podcasts, TV broadcasts) Status: A 2-day climate film festival was held in Islamabad showcasing 10 climate-centric films (by local & international filmmakers) on climate-induced migration, biodiversity alongside the Indus delta, forest conservation, and glacial melts, and urban sustainability. The festival aimed at spreading climate awareness through the medium of art, film, and storytelling. A Hackathon to incubate climate entrepreneurship amongst the youth in KP & GB was also held, entailing 13 awareness sessions with 905 participants. Through these awareness sessions, students were encouraged to submit their entries based on the Problem Statements pitched through the sessions. To spread the outreach of the Hackathon and tap into more applicants, a media campaign was rolled out as well with radio, social & print media messages. A total of 253 applications were received (118 KP, 78 GB) with 34.4% female and 65.2% male applicants. After an intensive evaluation process, 18 applicants were selected to participate in a 3-day bootcamp in Islamabad through which the applicants were trained to pitch their business models. The winning pitch was of the Himalayan Resilience Botanics (HRB) Project aiming to empower sustainable livelihood in GB through the cultivation of sea buckthorn. A four-week mentorship plan was further tailored for the winning team to refine and develop their pitch furthermore. 01 visit with a group of 21 journalists/influencers (01 woman, 20 men) was undertaken to the Project intervention sites in Hunza (GB), where the group was to document the Project interventions and produce information products (social media posts, reels, blog posts and articles) to enhance the Project's visibility. A media strategy was developed as part of the action as well, under which radio messages, podcasts and TV shows have been aligned. DW (German NewsChannel) covered a story on the Project as well, to gauge the impact of the Project's interventions and the vulnerability of the communities in the region. The Project also developed a gender advocacy plan as part of its awareness campaign, under which awareness messages drawing linkages with Climate Change and Gender</p>	<p>Action 1.2.1.j: This is a recurring action and will continue in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.k: <i>The Action of the media awareness campaign was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>action and has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.k: The target for this Action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Based Violence were developed.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.l: Branding/Visibility of GLOF-II interventions in target valleys of GB Status: Several signboards were designed, procured, and installed at GLOF-II intervention sites across all targeted valleys. Promotional materials, including souvenirs, shields, power banks, keychains, pens, and diaries, were also developed and distributed to stakeholders. These efforts have raised awareness among local communities and visitors about GLOF-II interventions, promoted preparedness, and enhanced stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.m: Formulation of Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan for Chitral Districts in KP Status: Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (CCAAP) for District Chitral (KP) was developed and has been published. Owing to Chitral's climate vulnerabilities and the excessive snowfall that it has experienced in recent years, a separate CCAAP was proposed to be developed for the district to meet its climate-adaptation needs.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.n: Strengthening and advancement of 05 P&DD KP GIS Cells at field level [software & hardware support] for mapping of GLOF-II interventions Status: The strengthening and advancement of the GIS labs has been completed through the provision of software and hardware equipment, which shall resultantly facilitate the conducting of GIS studies and mapping of Project interventions.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.o: Support to academia on Climate Change, Environment and Glacier research in target valleys of KP Status: Due to repeated postings and transfers of government officials at P&DD KP, the action of providing support to academia was delayed. The research on Climate Change,</p>	<p><i>Action 1.2.1.l: Branding/Visibility of GLOF-II interventions in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.m: The Action of the formulation of CCAAP for Chitral (KP) was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.n: The action of strengthening & advancement of 05 P&DD KP GIS Cells will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.o: The action of providing support to academia (KP) will be completed in 2025.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 1.2.1.l: The target for this Action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.m: The target for this Action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.n: The target for this Action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 1.2.1.o: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Environment and Glaciers, however, remains significant, and will be supported through the Project in 2025.</p> <p>Action 1.2.1.p: Support to academia on Climate Change, Environment and Glacier research in target valleys of GB Status: 42 academic research projects were supported through the Project for students at Karakoram International University and the University of Baltistan (GB). The students successfully completed their research and presented their findings to large audiences. This activity has significantly contributed to building local capacity in climate change research and has raised awareness about the impacts of climate change and GLOFs in the targeted valleys. The students’ findings provided valuable insights that can inform future mitigation strategies and deepen the understanding of climate risks in the region, fostering a more informed and resilient community.</p>	<p><i>Action 1.2.1.p: The Action of providing support to academia (GB) was completed in 2024. The Project will continue to support academic research in GB in 2025 as well.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 1.2.1.p: The target for this Action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>	
<p>Output 2: <i>Community-based EWS and long-term measures are upscaled to increase communities’ adaptive capacity.</i></p>	<p><i>Project Activity 2.1 Expanded weather surveillance and discharge measuring networks</i></p>				<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p>	<p>75%</p>
	<p>Progress on this Project Activity in 2024: Under this Activity Result, 177 Early Warning Systems (EWS) have been installed across 18 (11 in GB and 07 in KP) project valleys. Additionally, 128 base platforms for EWS have been constructed. Factory training for EWS Equipment was completed in the host country and accessibility routes have been improved in 22 valleys (16 in GB, 06 in KP).</p> <p>Key Milestones reached in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 177 EWS have been installed (104 in GB, 71 in KP) and at least 40 EWS are fully functional and transmitting data to the server.• 128 base-platforms completed (61 in GB, 67 in KP).• Accessibility routes to EWS and glacier sites have been improved in 22 project valleys (16 in GB and 06 in KP).	<p><i>The installation of EWS in remaining valleys of GB and KP will be completed in 2025.</i></p>			<p><i>The original timeline planned for this activity is Q3-2018 to Q4-2024</i></p>	

	<p>Milestone delays in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complete installation of the EWS planned for 2024 could not take place due to a limited weather window and the complexity of the system. Resultantly, the complete EWS installation for the remaining 04 valleys (1 in KP, 3 in GB) have been scheduled in 2025. Additionally, partial completion of EWS in the remaining valleys will also be scheduled in 2025. In total, 95 EWS systems are scheduled to be installed in 2025. The installation of EWS Radio Communication was deemed unnecessary following an intensive assessment, which found the existing GSM and satellite communication systems to sufficiently serve the purpose. Due to communal disputes, the accessibility routes in 02 valleys of KP (Kandia and Kumrat) were not completed. <p>Issues encountered in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installation of the remaining EWS was delayed primarily due to weather constraints as most of the valleys were accessible by end of April/start of May after heavy snowfall. The accessibility routes in 06 valleys of KP have been improved, while for the valleys of Kandia and Kumrat, the work on the treks could not be initiated owing to communal disputes. <p>Lessons Learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along with the installation of EWS, data-related challenges must also be addressed, as almost 40 of the installed EWS systems are fully functional and currently transmitting data. To resolve these issues, training sessions will be conducted by EWS trainers in 2025. <p>The update on the actions under the Activity Result is given below:</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.a</p> <p>I. Construction of Base Platforms for Early Warning Systems installation in 16 Valleys of GB</p> <p>II. Construction Supervision by PMD for construction of base platforms (Travel)</p> <p>Status: The construction of a total of 190 base platforms out of 205 has been completed across the 16 targeted valleys of GB. The construction of 13 base platforms was put on hold owing to the low temperatures at high-altitude sites and will be resumed in Q1 of 2025. The 05 remaining sites were exempted as they were deemed</p>					<p><i>Action 1.2.1.a: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>redundant by PMD.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.b: Improvement of accessibility routes to EWS and glacier sites in 16 valleys to facilitate monitoring by Hazard Watch Groups in GB Status: The construction of pony treks (accessibility routes) has been fully completed in 16 valleys, greatly improving accessibility and connectivity for local communities. These treks enhance mobility, ensure safer and more efficient transportation in remote areas, and play a vital role in disaster preparedness by serving as alternate evacuation routes during emergencies.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.c: Improvement of accessibility routes to EWS and glacier sites in 08 valleys of KP to facilitate monitoring by Hazard Watch Groups in KP Status: The accessibility routes in 06 valleys of KP have been improved, while for the valleys of Kandia and Kumrat, the work on the treks could not be initiated owing to communal disputes.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.d: EWS equipment local Transportation and delivery cost to project sites Status: The EWS equipment has been duly transported from the PMD warehouse in Karachi to the EWS lab in Islamabad (for assembling). Following the assembling of the systems, the EWS were packaged and transported to the warehouses in KP (Chitral & Kalam) and GB (Gilgit), from where they were further taken to the end points of the valleys.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.e: EWS assembly and masts installation cost Status: All 292 EWS were assembled at the EWS lab in Islamabad, while 207 Masts have been installed in all the Project valleys, except for Ghundus, Strangbut (GB) and Kandia (KP).</p>	<p><i>Action 2.1.1.b. The Action of improved accessibility routes in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.c. The Action of improved accessibility routes in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.d. The Action of EWS transportation & delivery was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.e. The Action of the EWS assembly and masts installation will be completed in 2025.</i></p>		<p><i>Action 2.1.1.b. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.c. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.d. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.e. The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.1.1.f: Factory training for EWS Equipment at Host Country (06 people travel/DSA for 07 days (05 days training + 02 days travel) Status: A training on the EWS was conducted in Bologna (Italy) at the CAE EWS factory with 05 participants including 01 participant from UNDP. The training covered configuration and management of instruments and software provided by the EWS supplier (CAE) to better understand the mechanics and operationalization of the EWS. The factory training was also useful in assessing the gaps within the existing systems, based on which further trainings are tailored to be conducted in 2025 with the aim to advance in the understanding of the systems.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.g: 12 No. of PMD Observatories and 03 Master control rooms for operation and maintenance of installed EWS (ISB, KP and GB)-Repair/rehabilitation cost Status: The procurement process for the operation and maintenance for 12 PMD observatories and 03 Master Control rooms has been concluded, with the respective vicinities to be fully operational by 2025.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.h: Installation of EWS Radio Communication (Equipment and Devices) and Data Transmission Status: The installation of EWS Radio Communication was deemed unnecessary after taking into consideration several key factors, of which include an intensive assessment undertaken by UNDP. With relevance to the assessment on the need of the EWS radio network, two mediums of communication for the EWS are already present (GSM and Satellite) which suitably serve the purpose, leaving no additional value for the radio network.</p> <p>Action 2.1.1.i: EWS Satellite Communication and Data Transmission cost Status: To enhance the EWS satellite communication and data transmission, SIMs were procured as per the requirements of the valleys. Each SIM inserted into the system(s) was based on the specific network available at the sites so that the satellite communication remained intact, and that the data could resultantly be transmitted smoothly.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.1.1.f. The Action of EWS factory training was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.g: The Action of the operationalization & maintenance of PMD observatories and Master Control Rooms will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.h: This Action was dissolved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.i. The Action of EWS satellite communication and data transmission was completed in</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.1.1.f. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.g. The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.h: This Action was dissolved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.i. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.1.1.j: Early Warning System Equipment Installation supervision (travel, gears, equipment etc.) 177 Early Warning Systems out of 287 were installed in 18 project valleys (GB: Badswat, Darkut, Sosat, Rupal (Tarashing), Parashing, Mohtat, Hisper, Haramosh, Khaplu, Barah, Arindu; KP: Arkari, Madaklasht, Reshun, Kumrat, Matiltan, Mankiyal, Utror) while the installation of the EWS in 04 remaining Project valleys (Shimshal, Ghundus, Bashu, Kandia) will be undertaken in 2025. While 292 systems were to be installed initially, 05 were exempted from PMD based on their technical utility, with revised installation of 287 systems.</p>	<p>2024. <i>Action 2.1.1.j: The Action of the installation of EWS will be completed in 2025.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.1.1.j: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p>
	<p><i>Project Activity 2.2 Early warnings are effective in protecting communities from climate-induced risks</i></p>				<p>Completed Activity Started - progress on track</p>
	<p>Progress on this Project Activity in 2024: Under this activity result, 6 national and sub-national debates have been completed along with 77 mock drills and training sessions across all targeted valleys. 64 training sessions on understanding of project interventions, whereas 03 Trainings of GIS Cells at field level on Mapping and GIS Cell management were rolled in KP. 03 divisional level trainings have been successfully conducted in GB for front line responders i.e., Rescue112, Civil defence, aimed disaster risk reduction during GLOF events. 100 awareness session for educational institutions in GB were completed targeting youth of different targeted valleys. In addition, 19 Awareness workshops and seminars have been completed for communities and stakeholders on GLOFs, climate change, disasters resilience, risk reduction. IEC materials, merchandise and school awareness kits were developed and distributed together with equipment for HWG and DERC across the targeted valleys. 04 interagency contingency plans have been developed, 02 each for KP and GB. International days were celebrated on various themes. 39 project field monitoring visits were conducted to track the progress of the project interventions. Furthermore, 22 green climate sessions were carried out with the aim to raise awareness about climate change and its impacts, focusing on the inclusion of youth and women. 16 sessions were successfully conducted between District Disaster Management Units and CBDRMCs in 08 target valleys of KP. Provincial GIS Lab and Climate Change Cell at CS Office/P&DD has been strengthened through provision of furniture and IT equipment.</p>	<p><i>The following activities will be executed in the next reporting period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings on Operations, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting of EWS for Communities will be rolled out in 2025. 			<p><i>The original timeline planned for this activity is Q3-2018 to Q4-2024</i></p>

	<p>Key Milestones reached in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 07 National sub-national debates have been completed in target valleys (KP:03, GB:04) • 10 district level training session carried out successfully. • 67 mock drill sessions across all the target valleys (KP: 16, GB:51) rolled out. • 64 training on GLOF risk reduction conducted in all the valleys of KP and GB (KP: 16, GB: 48). • 03 divisional level trainings for front line responders were conducted in GB. • 100 awareness session were rolled out at various education institutions in GB with an aim to increase awareness about Climate Change risks. • 19 awareness session for communities in GB and KP (KP: 5, GB: 14) • 36 stakeholder communication and coordination workshop conducted for both the KP and GB (KP: 7, GB:28) • 147 field missions were conducted across the entire target valleys of KP and GB to monitor intervention progress (KP; 39, GB: 108). • The GLOF 'Baraf Bano' awareness kits were produced to support the GLOF awareness sessions rolled out in schools. • Equipment for DERC and HWG were provided to the respective provinces (KP & GB). • 09 international days on different themes were celebrated in KP and GB (KP: 04, GB: 09). • 22 sessions by 20 advanced green clubs aimed at increasing awareness on climate change risks. • Website of the project launched (link). • 01 Reciprocal Visit to the Gilgit region of the community members was rolled out. <p>Milestone Delays in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 02 GIS cell training planned in Kandia and Kumrat were delayed due communal disputes. • 01 Provincial and 01 district level Stakeholders communications and coordination workshop could not be executed in KP due to government officials' frequent posting transfers impacting planning approvals. • EWS training session postponed awaiting complete installation of the system in the valleys. • GIS Lab + DMA control Room in GB (IT equipment) procurement delayed. <p>Issues Encountered in 2024:</p>				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communal disputes in 02 target valleys of KP (Kandia & Kumrat) affecting the execution of the Project's activities. Frequent shuffling of concerned government officials resulting in delays of approvals. <p>Lessons Learnt in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in stakeholder communication workshops due to government official frequent change of role demands a structured coordination mechanism that can reduce such gaps. <p>Action 2.2.2 a:</p> <p>i. 03 National/ Sub-National Debates on GLOF mitigation and adaptation measures in KP (ensuring adequate participation of women)</p> <p>Status: 03 debates on GLOF mitigation and adaptation measures were held under this action – 01 National debate in Peshawar (301 participants – 86 women & 215 men), and 02 sub-national debates at the University of Chitral (308 participants – 140 women & 168 men) and the University of Swat (330 participants – 65 women & 265 men).</p> <p>ii. 03 National/ Sub-National Debates on GLOF mitigation and adaptation measures in GB (ensuring adequate participation of women)</p> <p>Status: Under this activity, 03 regional and 01 international debate were organized by Karakoram International University (KIU) across its main and sub-campus in Gilgit, Ghizer, Hunza, and Diamer. Similarly, the University of Baltistan (UoB) hosted 01 international and 02 regional debates in Skardu.</p> <p>The primary objective of these debates was to raise awareness about GLOFs, which are increasingly triggered by climate change due to glacial retreat and rising temperatures. The events focused on promoting climate resilience in high-altitude areas by showcasing climate-adaptive strategies to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance the adaptive capacities of local communities. Additionally, the conferences encouraged community engagement by emphasizing the design and implementation of locally relevant GLOF risk mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2 b: Training of stakeholders based on Climate Resilient Infrastructure</p>				<p><i>Action 2.2.2.a (i) & (ii): The Action of national/sub-national in GB and KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.a (i) & (ii): The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Guidelines developed for GB (ensuring adequate participation of women stakeholders) Status: 10 training sessions on Climate Resilient Infrastructure Guidelines were conducted at the district level, engaging key stakeholders from various government departments and NGOs. A total of 323 participants (262 men, 61 women), attended these sessions. These training sessions have enhanced the technical knowledge and capacity of participants to incorporate climate-resilient practices into infrastructural planning and development.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.c: 48 Trainings in 16 valleys of GB on understanding of GLOF risks and project interventions etc. (including focus on gender transformative approaches) for communities and Hazard Watch Groups (HWG) Status: A total of 48 training sessions with 1,319 participants (678 men, 641 women) on GLOF risk reduction, project management, and relief and rehabilitation operations have been successfully conducted across 16 valleys of GB. The training sessions were divided into three key subsections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GLOF Risk Management: Focused on enhancing community preparedness and resilience against GLOF-related risks. 2. Project Management and Proposal Writing: Provided skills to design, implement, and secure funding for community-driven initiatives. 3. Relief and Rehabilitation Operations: Equipped participants with knowledge to respond effectively to disasters and support recovery efforts. <p>Action 2.2.2.d: 16 Trainings in 08 valleys of KP on understanding of GLOF risks and project interventions etc. (including focus on gender transformative approaches) for communities and Hazard Watch Groups (HWG) Status: 16 trainings with 831 participants (726 men, 105 women) were conducted in the 08 valleys of KP, focusing on the enhancement of community knowledge on GLOF risks and the positive impact of the Project's climate-adaptative mechanisms. The trainings also entailed interactive discussions with the community members, including members of the Hazard Watch Groups on gender-transformative approaches for inclusive and sustainable interventions in the valleys.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.2.2.b: The action on the training of stakeholders on climate resilient infrastructure guidelines (GB) was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.c: The trainings on understanding GLOF risks etc. in GB under this action were completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.d: The trainings on understanding GLOF risks etc. in GB under this action were completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.b: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.c: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.d: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.2.2.e: Based on established SOPs, conduct mock drills in 16 valleys GB by engaging Stakeholders and communities (CBDRMC/TERC/HWG etc. (01 male & 01 female mock drill per valley) Status: A total of 51 mock drills were conducted in 16 valleys of GB, engaging 2,027 participants (1,135 men, 892 women). Participants received practical training on GLOF risks, disaster management, evacuation procedures, first aid, and light search, while being equipped with rescue techniques. Separate mock drills for women and girls were rolled out in consideration of the prevalent gender norms which would often hinder women representation.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.f: Based on established SOPs, conduct mock drills in 08 valleys in KP by engaging Stakeholders and communities (CBDRMC/TERC/HWG etc. (01 male & 01 female mock drill per valley) Status: A total of 16 mock drills were conducted in 08 valleys of KP, engaging 820 participants (693 men, 127 women). The drills were conducted based on established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to strengthen community-based disaster risk management and response mechanisms, while separate mock drills were rolled out for women and girls to ensure their participation.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.g: Conduct 03 Trainings of Stakeholders in GB (front line responders i.e. Rescue 1122, Civil Defence etc.) on GLOF risk reduction, DRR and Climate Change (ensuring adequate participation of women stakeholders) Status: 03 divisional-level training sessions were successfully conducted under this action, targeting frontline responders, including representatives of the district administration, police, Rescue 1122, Civil Defence, Disaster Risk Management Authorities, tourist police, and the Pakistan Red Crescent. These sessions focused on GLOF risk reduction, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and climate change, with an emphasis on enhancing emergency response capacities during climate-induced disasters.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.h: Arrange 100 Awareness sessions in educational institutions (schools and colleges) of GB on Climate Change (ensuring adequate participation of women and girls stakeholders) Status: The action was successfully completed by conducting 102 awareness sessions across government and private educational institutions in the 10 targeted districts of Gilgit Baltistan. A total of 11,168 participants (6,269 males, 4,899 females), benefited</p>	<p><i>Action 2.2.2.e: The establishment of SOPs and execution of mock drills in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.f: The establishment of SOPs and execution of mock drills in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.g: The action of conducting trainings for stakeholders on GLOF risk reduction etc., in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.h: The action of arranging 100 awareness sessions in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.e: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.f: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.g: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.h: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>from these sessions. Participants were informed on critical topics such as climate change, DRR, GLOFs. The sessions were designed to be interactive, integrating recreational activities to enhance engagement and learning.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.i</p> <p>i. Arrange 14 Awareness workshops and seminars for communities and stakeholders in GB on GLOFs, climate change, disasters resilience, risk reduction etc. (ensuring adequate participation of women stakeholders)</p> <p>Status: A total of 14 awareness workshops and seminars with 394 participants (346 men, 48 women) were conducted for communities and stakeholders at the district, divisional, and provincial level. These sessions focused on critical topics such as GLOFs, climate change, disaster resilience, and risk reduction. The participants included representatives from various government and private organizations, as well as community members.</p> <p>ii. Arrange 05 Awareness workshops and seminars for communities and stakeholders in KP on GLOFs, climate change, disasters resilience, risk reduction etc. (ensuring adequate participation of women stakeholders)</p> <p>Status: A total of 05 awareness workshops and seminars with 487 participants (417 men, 70 women) were conducted for community members and stakeholders at the district, divisional, and provincial level. The sessions covered topics related to climate-induced disasters such as GLOFs, DRR, and climate adaptation with the aim to enhance climate resilience.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.j</p> <p>i. Organize 28 Stakeholders communication and coordination workshops in GB (02 Provincial, 06 Divisional and 20 District Level) ensuring adequate participation of women stakeholders</p> <p>Status: This action was completed through organizing 02 provincial, 06 divisional, and 20 district-level workshops, engaging a total of 1010 participants, including 919 males and 91 females.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.2.2.i (i): The action of arranging 14 awareness workshops in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.i (ii): The action of arranging 05 awareness workshops in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.j(i): The action of organizing stakeholder coordination &</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.i (i): The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.i (ii): The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.j(i) The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>The workshops were conducted in two phases. In the first phase, participants were briefed on the overall planning and implementation strategies of the GLOF-II activities, providing them with a comprehensive understanding of the initiative's objectives and processes. The second phase focused on reviewing progress against the set targets, facilitating discussions on achievements, challenges, and lessons learnt. These workshops enhanced coordination among stakeholders, ensured transparency in implementation, and fostered collaborative efforts to achieve the project's goals of mitigating the impacts of climate-induced disasters in the region.</p> <p>ii. Organize 10 Stakeholders communications and coordination workshops in KP (01 Provincial, 01 Divisional and 08 District Level) ensuring adequate participation of women stakeholders</p> <p>Status: 07 district level, and 01 divisional level workshops were rolled out in KP, with 298 participants (266 men, 32 women). The workshops focused on amplifying communication and coordination for enhanced collaboration amongst stakeholders to mitigate GLOF risks. Due to the shifting of personnel at various government departments, the Provincial and 01 district level workshop could not be executed as per the schedule.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.k</p> <p>i. Provincial Government field monitoring missions to project sites KP (P&DD and other line departments)</p> <p>Status: 39 provincial government field monitoring missions were conducted to project sites in KP. The missions included 06 of PDMA, 12 of P&DD, 04 of EPA, 05 of the Forest Department, 06 Soil & Water Conservation, and 06 OFWM. The missions aimed at monitoring the progress of project activities, assessing the implementation of GLOF mitigation and adaptation measures, and ensuring alignment of the Project's interventions with the provincial development plans.</p> <p>ii. Provincial Government field monitoring missions to project sites GB (P&DD and other line departments)</p> <p>Status: A total of 108 field monitoring missions were undertaken in 2024 - including 16</p>	<p><i>communication workshops in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.j(ii): The action of organizing stakeholder coordination & communication workshops in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.k(i): This is a recurring action and will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.k(ii): This is a recurring action and will be completed in</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.j(ii)The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.k(i): This is a recurring action and has been achieved in 2024</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.k(ii): This is a recurring action and has been</i></p>
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	<p>visits by P&DD-GB, 16 by GBDMA, 16 by GBRSP, and 60 visits by the Irrigation and Water Management Department of Gilgit-Baltistan. The visits facilitated effective monitoring, planning, and implementation of key activities at the Project's intervention sites.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.l: Design and printing of visibility and outreach material (IEC material, brochures, pamphlet, merchandise items, project booklets, publications etc.) Status: The Project's IEC material for the year included the dissemination of booklets on indigenous best practices, human stories, and the Project's flood booklet, while the material designed in the reporting year including (a) a lesson learnt booklet, (b) a flyer on the Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism, and (c) the Project's brief. Printing of material included key messages for environmental days/events held in the Project valleys.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.m: Develop Merchandise and Animation Series for GLOF awareness campaigns at schools in GB and KP (targeted valleys and at provincial level) Status: The GLOF 'Baraf Bano' awareness kits were produced to support the GLOF awareness sessions rolled out in schools. These kits included 01 GLOF game board, 01 recycling booklet, 01 activity booklet, 01 GLOF comic book, stationary, 01 tote bag, puzzle, and badges.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.n: Replenishment of HWG equipment for future sustainability (16 valleys in GB and 08 valleys in KP) Status: The HWG equipment was duly procured and handed over to the respective community focal persons of the HWGs.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.o: Replenishment of equipment for DERCs (Rescue equipment to be given to GBDMA in GB and Rescue 1122 KP) Status: The rescue equipment for the District Emergency Response Cells (DERCs) was duly procured and handed over to the respective government department(s).</p>	<p>2025.</p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.l. The action of designing & printing merchandise will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.m. The action of developing merchandise for awareness sessions at schools was completed in 2024. 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.n: The action of replenishing of HWG equipment was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.o: The action of replenishing of equipment for DERCs was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>achieved in 2024</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.1.1.l. The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.m: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.n: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.o: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.2.2.p: Celebration of International environmental days at national and local level (Following environmental calendar) Status: Various environmental days were celebrated in the Project valleys throughout the year. In both KP (Chitral) and GB (Skardu), World Water Day was celebrated through an awareness workshop with 279 participants (KP: 32 women, 51 men; GB: 57 women, 139 men), entailing a panel discussion and an art competition based on water conservation and water cycle(s). International Day of Forests was celebrated in GB (Ghizer), and KP (Peshawar) with a plantation drive engaging 539 participants (KP: 75 women, 128 men; GB: 97 women, 239 men). World Environment Day was celebrated in KP (Upper Dir) and GB (Gilgit) as well, with the Chief Secretary of GB attending the event in Gilgit. 455 participants (KP: 17 women, 186 men; GB: 222 women, 30 men) attended the event(s) entailing a panel discussion, poetry reading and declamations on the ecological heritage of the region. International Disaster Risk Reduction Day was celebrated in GB (Gilgit) with speeches made by students on disaster risk reduction and the immense need to fight against climate change. International Mountain Day was celebrated in both the provinces as well. In KP (Chitral), a group of mountaineers led the event through an awareness session and walk, engaging 94 participants (34 women, 60 men). In GB (Skardu), a panel discussion and poetry competition were held with the community members as well as representatives from NGOs, government departments, civil society and academia.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.q: Arrange 24 Trainings (1 in each valley) on Operations, Maintenance and troubleshooting of EWS for communities Status: While formal trainings for the community members are part of the Project's Exit Strategy to be rolled out in 2025, community members were also included in the sessions delivered to PMD by the EWS supplier. Furthermore, during the installation of EWS on site, participation of community members was thoroughly encouraged with the aim to equip them with knowledge of handling basic EWS troubleshooting.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.r: Sessions conducted by 20 advanced level green climate clubs for youth/women/community level awareness on climate change in targeted valleys of KP Status: A total of 22 sessions with 1045 participants (834 men, 211 women) were</p>	<p><i>Action 2.2.2.p: The action of celebrating international days was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.q: The action on the EWS trainings for community members will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.r: The action of conducting sessions on Climate Change by green climate</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.p: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.q: The action was originally expected to be completed by December 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.r: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>conducted by the green climate clubs, with the aim to raise awareness about climate change and its impacts, focusing on the inclusion of youth and women. The green climate clubs have played a crucial role in grassroots engagement, empowering participants with knowledge and skills to address climate challenges in their communities.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.s: Social Mobilization for community engagement and project ownership in 16 valleys of GB Status: This activity focused on strengthening Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Committees (CBDRMCs) across all targeted valleys in GB. Key actions included conducting elections for the committees and ensuring active female participation to promote gender inclusivity. A total of 342 participants (308 men, 34 women) were engaged through this activity.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.t. 02 number of inter-agency multi-level SOPs/Plans Developed for GLOF/Disaster risk reduction (for KP) (Monsoon and winter contingency plan and launching of provincial disaster risk management plan) Status: Both the Monsoon Contingency Plan and the Winter Contingency Plan were duly published, outlining the strategies and procedures for managing winter and monsoon-related risks in KP. The Provincial Disaster Management Plan (PDMP) has been developed and published and shall be launched by PDMA in 2025.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.u: 02 number of inter-agency multi-level SOPs/Plans Developed for GLOF/Disaster risk reduction (for GB) (Monsoon and winter contingency plan and launching of provincial disaster risk management plan) Status: 02 Inter-agency multi-level plans (Monsoon and Winter Contingency Plan) have been developed, while the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan has been launched by P&DD-GB respectively.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.v. 16 sessions between District Disaster Management Units and CBDRMCs in 08 target valleys of KP (for the development of coordination mechanism, utilization of CBDRMC Centres and Safe havens) ensuring adequate participation of women Status: 16 sessions with 274 participants (259 men, 15 women) were held in the 08 targeted valleys of KP with the aim to enhance coordination mechanisms and to utilize</p>	<p><i>clubs in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.s: The action of social mobilization for community engagement and project ownership in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.t: The action of interagency SOPs/Plans in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.u: The action of interagency SOPs/Plans in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.v: The action of DDMU and CBDRMCs in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.s: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.t: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.u: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.v: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>the CBDRMC centres so that they can fully serve their purpose. The sessions also were helpful in the identification of Safe Havens in the valleys.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.w. Website/Social Media/MIS/Project Software- Revamping, Maintenance and Support Services Status: The website has been launched and is live while the revamping, maintenance, and support services is a recurring activity.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.x. 05 Trainings of GIS Cells at field level on Mapping and GIS Cell management Status: A total of 03 trainings (02 in Chitral, 01 in Swat) were conducted with 90 participants (88 men, 02 women). While 02 trainings were planned to be rolled out in Kandia and Kumrat, communal disputes hindered their execution.</p> <p>Action 2.2.2.y i. Need based strengthening of provincial GIS Lab + DMA control Room in GB (IT equipment) Status: The IT equipment for the need based strengthening provincial GIS Lab and DMA Control Room for GB has been procured and shall be delivered to the respective sites by Q1 of 2025.</p> <p>ii. Need based strengthening of provincial GIS Lab and Climate Change Cell at CS Office/P&DD (Furniture and IT equipment) Status: The furniture and IT equipment for the provincial GIS Lab and Climate Change Cell at CS Office/ P&DD were duly provided.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.2.2.w: This is a recurring action and will be completed in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.x: The action of DDMU and CBDRMCs in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.y (i) : The action of need based strengthening of provincial GIS Lab and DMA Control Room in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.y (ii): The action of need based strengthening of provincial GIS Lab and DMA Control Room at CS Office was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.w: This action has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.x: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.y (i): The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.2.2.y (ii): The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.2.2.z. 02 No. of Reciprocal visits by community members to targeted valleys (delegations from 16 valleys visit other project valleys for learning from each other) and community visits to relevant project activities. (GB)</p> <p>Status: 01 Reciprocal Visit to the Gilgit region of the community members was rolled out to acquaint them with the project’s interventions and to link them to the project’s impact through its climate adaptation mechanism.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.2.2.z: The action on reciprocal visits to GB was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.2.2.z: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>	
<p><i>Project Activity 2.3 Vulnerable communities have adequate long-term measures in place to address GLOF-related risks</i></p>					<p>Completed Activity Started - progress on track</p>	<p>95%</p>
	<p>Progress on this Project Activity in 2024:</p> <p>Under this activity result, construction of 42 small-scale infrastructures and 92 irrigation channels were completed in GB. Similarly, 18 damaged small-scale infrastructures and 44 damaged irrigation channels were rehabilitated. Whereas in KP, 65 small-scale infrastructures and 40 irrigation channels were completed. In addition, 134 small-scale structures and 33 irrigation channels damaged by the 2022 floods were restored in KP. During the year, 09 CBDRMCs in GB and 01 in KP were constructed. 03 schemes of Lift irrigation and syphoning mechanism were completed in GB (Muthat, Barah, Haramosh), whereas, in KP 04 (Kumrat, Madaklasht, Arkari, Utror) have been constructed. Slope stabilization through micro-water shed as well as afforestation and construction of check dams in all the targeted valleys of KP have been completed. Similarly in GB, slope stabilization target of 50 ha has fully been achieved. 02 diversion and erosion control structures have been completed. All Safe Havens in KP and GB have been established. In KP (Kandia Valley), a 03km access route to Kandia was constructed to ensure easy access to the Project’s interventions. Similarly, access routes in 04 valleys of GB (Haramosh, Badswat, Arindu, Muthat) were completed, providing evacuation pathways in case of emergencies.</p> <p>Key Milestones reached in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">107 small-scale infrastructures were completed (KP: 65, GB: 42)	<p><i>Total targets of infrastructures (Gabion walls, Irrigation channels, CBDRMC Centres and Safe heaven) in the targeted valleys have been achieved in 2024, while the construction of the remaining 02 CBDRM Centres as well as the lift irrigation & syphoning (in Reshun, KP) will be completed in 2025, therefore, no construction activities will be</i></p>			<p><i>The original timeline planned for this activity is Q3-2018 to Q4-2024</i></p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 152 additional small-scale infrastructures (previously damaged in flood) completed (KP: 134, GB:18) • 132 irrigation channels were rehabilitated (KP: 40, GB:92) • 77 against the total target of 79 damaged irrigation channels were rehabilitated (KP: 33, GB: 44) • 16 CBDRMC centres constructed (KP:07, GB:9) • 07 Lift irrigation and syphoning mechanism were developed (KP: 04, GB:03) • 68 Ha of land was stabilized through afforestation, and construction of check dams (KP: 18 ha, GB:50 ha) • 31 safe heavens have been established (KP:15, GB:16) • 05 access route have been completed (KP:01, GB:04). <p>Milestones Delays in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 02 CBDRMC centres in GB (Sosat, Hisper) with 60% and 80% work completed as of December 31, 2024. • Lift irrigation and Syphoning in KP (Reshun valley) could not be completed due to delay caused by communal disputes. • International exposure visit could not be executed due to delays in the processing of travel documents (passport, ID Card etc.) <p>Issues Encountered in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal conflict in valley of impacted irrigation schemes and CBDRMC centres construction in KP. • Procedural delays in travel document processing resulting in the cancellation of international exposure visit, a key project activity. <p>Lessons Learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal disputes in Kandia, Reshun & Kumrat are being addressed through effective community mobilization. • Early initiation of administrative processes i.e. travel documentation can mitigate potential travel bottlenecks. <p>Action 2.3.1.a: Construction of 78 small-scale infrastructure to reduce medium- and long-term risks of floods (gabion walls, check dams etc.) in GB (48 schemes and 30 on going)</p> <p>Status: The Project has completed the construction of 170 small-scale infrastructures</p>	<p><i>carried out in 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.a: The</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.a. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>in GB, as per the logical framework, while the target for the construction of additional small-scale infrastructures was also revised to 43. These additional structures include 35 damaged structures from the 2022 floods, and 08 structures which needed to be repaired. The summary of the completed structures has been put below:</p> <p>Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 170 Structures planned for completion in 2024: 78 Number of structures completed in 2024: 42 Total number of structures completed to date: 170 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Total Structures (LF & additional target) completed to date: 178</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.b: Construction of 80 small-scale infrastructure to reduce medium- and long-term risks of floods (gabion walls, check dams etc.) in KP (64 schemes and 16 on going) Status: Other than the construction of 80 small-scale infrastructures in KP, the target for the construction of the additional structures was revised to 149, owing to the damages caused to the structures by the floods of 2022, and based on the number of structures which needed to be repaired.</p> <p>Summary progress of the construction, repair, and reconstruction of small-scale infrastructure in KP is given below:</p> <p>Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 80 Structures planned for completion in 2024: 80 Number of structures completed in 2024: 65 Total number of structures completed to date: 80 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Total Structures (LF & Additional Target) completed to date: 214</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.c: Repair and rehabilitation of 92 irrigation systems, and installation of drip irrigation/sprinkler irrigation systems; water efficient farming technologies/ irrigation systems in GB. (32 schemes and 60 on going) Status: Summary progress for the rehabilitation/repair of irrigation channels in GB is given below:</p>	<p><i>action of the construction of 78 small-scale infrastructures in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.b: The action of the construction of 80 small-scale infrastructures in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1c: The</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.b. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.c. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 160 Structures planned for completion in 2024: 92 Number of structures completed in 2024: 92 Total number of structures completed to date: 160 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Total Structures (LF & Additional target) completed to date: 204</p> <p>Action 2.3.1. d: Repair and rehabilitation of 40 irrigation systems, and installation of drip irrigation/sprinkler irrigation systems; water efficient farming technologies/ irrigation systems in KP. (30 schemes and 10 on going) Status: Summary progress for the rehabilitation/repair of irrigation channels in KP is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 80 Structures planned for completion in 2024: 40 Number of structures completed in 2024: 40 Total number of structures completed to date: 80 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Total Structures (LF & Additional target) completed to date: 113</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.e: Repair and rehabilitation of 35 damaged small scale infrastructure structures from 2022 GLOFs/floods in project valleys of GB Status: Summary progress for the rehabilitation/repair of small-scale infrastructures in GB is given below: Number of structures damaged from floods in 2022 and to be reconstructed in 2024: 35 Number of structures to be repaired: 08 Total number of additional structures: 43 No. of structures completed out of the additional target in 2024: 18 % of completion against target: 42%</p> <p>Action 2.3.1 f Repair and rehabilitation of 09 damaged small scale infrastructure structures from 2022 GLOFs/floods in project valleys of KP Status: Summary progress for the rehabilitation/repair of small-scale infrastructures in KP is given below:</p>	<p><i>action of the drip irrigation/sprinkle irrigation system of 92 irrigation systems in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1d: The action of the drip irrigation/sprinkle irrigation system of 40 irrigation systems in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.e: The action of the repair and rehabilitation of 35 small-scale infrastructures in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.f: The action of the repair and rehabilitation of</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.d. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.e. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.f. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Number of structures damaged from floods in 2022 and to be reconstructed in 2024: 09 Number of structures to be repaired: 140 Total number of additional structures: 149 No. of structures completed out of the additional target in 2024: 134 % of completion against target: 90%</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.g: Repair and rehabilitation of 18 damaged irrigation channels from 2022 GLOFs/floods in project valleys of KP Status: Summary progress for the rehabilitation/repair of the irrigation channels in KP is given below: Number of structures damaged from floods in 2022 and to be reconstructed in 2024: 18 Number of structures to be repaired: 15 Total number of additional structures: 33 No. of structures completed out of the additional target in 2024: 33 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.h: Repair and rehabilitation of 13 damaged irrigation channels from 2022 GLOFs/floods in project valleys of GB Status: Summary progress for the rehabilitation/repair of the irrigation channels in GB is given below: Number of structures damaged from floods in 2022 and to be reconstructed in 2024: 13 Number of structures to be repaired: 33 Total number of additional structures: 46 No. of structures completed out of the additional target in 2024: 44 % of completion against target: 96%</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.i: Construction of 01 CBDRM Centre in KP and boundary walls to better respond to GLOFs and CC-induced risks/Disasters Status: Summary progress of the construction of CBDRMCs in KP is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 08 Structures planned for completion in 2024: 01 Number of structures completed in 2024: 01 Cumulative structures completed to date: 08 % of completion against target: 100%</p>	<p><i>09 small-scale infrastructures in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.g: The action of the repair and rehabilitation of 18 damaged irrigation in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.h: The action of the repair and rehabilitation of 13 damaged irrigation in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.i: The action of construction of 01 CBDRM Centre in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.g. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.h. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.i. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>The construction of 01 CBDRM Centre in Kandia is complete. Due to communal conflicts in the valley, however, the construction of a boundary wall for the centre is in progress.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.j: Construction of 11 CBDRM Centres in GB to better respond to GLOFs and CC-induced risks/Disasters Status: Summary progress of the construction of CBDRMCs in GB is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 17 Structures planned for completion in 2024: 11 Number of structures completed in 2024: 09 Cumulative structures completed to date: 15 % of completion against target: 88% Remaining Structures: The construction of 02 CBDRM Centres in Sosat (60% complete) and Hisper (80% complete) is ongoing.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.k: Development of Lift irrigation and syphoning mechanism for sustainability of plantation under slope stabilization in 03 valleys of GB Status: All 03 schemes focused on the development of lift irrigation and siphoning mechanisms for sustaining plantation under slope stabilization have been completed in the 03 targeted valleys of GB (Muthat, Barah, Haramosh). These schemes have significantly contributed to improving water accessibility for plantation and the fields, while also preventing soil erosion.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.l: Development of Lift irrigation and syphoning mechanism for sustainability of plantation under slope stabilization in 05 valleys of KP Status: 04 schemes have been completed in 04 targeted valleys of KP (Kumrat, Madaklasht, Arkari, Utror). The remaining 01 scheme in Reshun Valley could not be executed due to communal dispute.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.3.1.j: The action of construction of 11 CBDRM Centres in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.k: The action of development of lift irrigation in 03 valleys of GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.l: The action of development of lift irrigation in 05 valleys of KP was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.j. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.k. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.l. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.3.1.m</p> <p>i. Slope Stabilization through micro-watershed management in 04 valleys of KP</p> <p>Status: All 04 micro-watersheds (Arkari, Kumrat, Mankiyal, Madaklasht) have been completed in the targeted valleys of KP. These micro-waters sheds have proved to be integral in preventing soil erosion and in ensuring water accessibility to the fields.</p> <p>ii. Slope Stabilization activity in targeted valleys of KP</p> <p>Status: The Slope Stabilization activity in Utror has been completed. The summary of slope stabilization in KP is given below:</p> <p>The total target of Ha per the Logical Framework: 280 Total Ha planned for completion in 2024: 18 Total Ha completed in 2024: 18 Cumulative Ha completed to date: 313 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Check-dams and bio-engineering structures were developed under this action, while plantation of walnuts, Alfa Alfa, Deodar, and Rubinia was undertaken.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1. n</p> <p>Slope Stabilization in remaining targeted valleys of GB</p> <p>The summary of slope stabilization in GB is given below:</p> <p>The total target of Ha per the Logical Framework: 420 Total Ha planned for completion in 2024: 50 Total Ha completed in 2024: 50 Cumulative Ha completed to date: 420 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Various plantation techniques, including Pasture Improvement, Compact plantation, Alfa Alfa plantation, and long shoot cuttings, transplantation of Sea buckthorn were rolled out to stabilize the slopes, particularly in the nullahs of the valleys</p>	<p>Action 2.3.1m: <i>The action of slope stabilization activity in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p>Action 2.3.1.n: <i>The action of slope stabilization in remaining valleys of GB was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.m. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.n. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.3.1.o Development of Diversion and Erosion Control Structures against GLOF events in 02 sites of GB Status: Development of Diversion and Erosion Control Structures in Haiderabad (Shigar) and Hussaini (Hunza) have been completed. The structures help in diverting the river course in order to prevent land erosion and further protect communities from floods.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.p: Development of Diversion and Erosion Control Structures against GLOF events in 01 site of KP Status: The channelization for the diversion and erosion control structure in Reshun Valley (KP) was developed to provide protection against GLOF events.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.q: Establishment of 15 No. of Safe Havens and Safe Access Routes in vulnerable communities for rescue and response activities in KP Status: Summary progress for the repair/rehabilitation of Safe Havens in KP is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 16 Structures planned for completion in 2024:15 Number of structures completed in 2024: 15 Cumulative structures completed to date: 16 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.r: Repair/Rehabilitation/Establishment of 16 No. of Safe Havens and Safe Access Routes in vulnerable communities for rescue and response activities in GB Status: Summary progress for the repair/rehabilitation of Safe Havens in GB is given below: Total target of structures per the Logical framework: 32 Structures planned for completion in 2024:16</p>	<p><i>Action 2.3.1.o:</i> <i>The action of the development of a diversion and erosion control in 02 sites of GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.p:</i> <i>The action of the development of a diversion and erosion control in 01 sites of KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.q:</i> <i>The action of the establishment of 15 safe havens and safe access routes in KP was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.r:</i> <i>The action of repair/rehabilitation/establishment of 16 safe havens and safe access routes in GB was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.o. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.p. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.q. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.r. The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Number of structures completed in 2024: 16 Cumulative structures completed to date: 32 % of completion against target: 100%</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.s i. Development of access route for 01 target valley in KP (Kandia valley) Status: A 3km access route to Kandia was developed to ensure that the valley remained accessible for the Project's interventions to be executed. This action was formulated out of a lesson learnt previously on Kandia's inaccessibility.</p> <p>ii. Development of access route for communities of 04 target valleys in GB (Haramosh, Badswat, Arandu & Muthat) Status: The development of access routes to 04 valleys of GB (Haramosh, Badswat, Arandu, Muthat) was completed. These routes have enhanced communities' access to essential resources, services, and evacuation pathways in case of emergencies.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.t: 02 International Exposure visits for KP and GB communities and for stakeholders in Provinces and Federal level Status: While the planning for the execution of the 02 international exposure visits was initiated, the processing of the travel documents (passports, ID Cards) for the communities was a time-consuming process which had to be completed within a restrictive weather window, by virtue of which the action could not be executed.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.u: Participation in capacity building, outreach events, conferences and summits for transboundary conservation, biodiversity, climate change, disaster risk reduction, climate financing etc. Status: This action is cognizant on the needs identified by the MoCC&EC, and no such need was identified for the action to take course in 2024 through GLOF-II Project funds..</p>	<p><i>Action 2.3.1.s (i) and (ii): The action of development of access route for 01 target valley of KP and 04 valleys of GB was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.t: The action of international exposure visits for KP and GB was not completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.u: The action of capacity building, outreach events, conferences, and summits were not completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.s (i) and (ii). The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.t. The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024 as 2025 focuses on the rollout of the project's Exit Strategy and EWS functionality.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.u. The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024 as 2025 focuses on the rollout of the project's Exit Strategy and EWS functionality.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.3.1. v: Gears and engineering equipment for verifications/monitoring of GLOF-II activities at implementation sites Status: The procurement of gears and engineering equipment was completed, while the equipment was provided to the Project engineers for quality inspection of the infrastructures. This includes the measurement of dimensions, thickness of steel, and the strength of concrete.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.w Procurement of stationery and office supplies. This is a recurring action, under which the procurement of stationery and office supplies have been delivered.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.x Procurement of IT equipment (computers, laptops, printers, projectors, UPS, peripherals, photocopier, scanner, photo-video equipment, etc.) (PMU, PIU KP, PIU GB, Field Offices) The procurement of IT equipment is a recurring action and has been delivered to the mentioned offices.</p> <p>Action 2.3.1.y i. Procurement of fuel for vehicles and generators (Including rental vehicle) This is a recurring action, under which the procurement of fuel for vehicles and generators has been undertaken.</p> <p>ii. Procurement of services of maintenance of vehicles and generators (service and spare parts) This is a recurring action, under which the procurement of fuel for vehicles and generators has been undertaken.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.3.1.v:</i> The action of gears and engineering equipment was completed in 2024.</p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.w:</i> This is a recurring action and will be completed in 2025.</p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.x:</i> This is a recurring action and will be completed in 2025.</p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.y (i) and (ii)</i> This is a recurring action and will be completed in 2025.</p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.v. The target of this action was expected to be completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.w: This is a recurring action and the target has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.x: This is a recurring action and the target has been achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.3.1.y (i) and (ii): This is a recurring action and the target has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>Action 2.3.1.z Initial and recurring repair and maintenance of office premises (PMU, PIU KP, PIU GB, 2 Field Offices) This is a recurring action, under which the repair and maintenance of premises at the stated offices has been undertaken.</p>	<p><i>Action 2.3.1.z: This is a recurring action and will be completed in 2025.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.3.1.z: This is a recurring action and the target has been achieved in 2024.</i></p>
	<p>Activity Result 2.4. 1. Improved financial capacities to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks</p>				<p>Completed 100%</p>
	<p>Progress on this Project Activity in 2024: Under this Activity Result, the Project produced a manual to provide guidance to stakeholders on building financial resilient communities and promoting best practices. The production of a manual was followed by 04 trainings (Skardu, Gilgit, Chitral, Swat) on financial assistance for community based GLOF-risk reduction initiatives. 65 trainings on Kitchen Gardening were rolled out, aiming to for economic empowerment and sustainability.</p> <p>Key Milestone reached in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual development for communities and financial institutions for alternative livelihood opportunities in project valleys. 04 trainings (02 in GB, 02 in KP) of financial institutions and communities held. 65 trainings (51 GB, 14 KP) on Kitchen Gardening rolled out. <p>Lessons Learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The livelihood activities have proven to be a vital platform for financial security and economic empowerment of women. Future training sessions should be designed based on the specific needs of the women in the targeted valleys. <p>Action 2.4.1.a Needs assessment and manual development for communities and financial institutions for alternate livelihood opportunities in project valleys, to improve financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks Status: An international firm was engaged to conduct a needs assessment, based on which the manual on financial resilience was to be developed. The firm rolled out sessions with community members, members of financial institutions (banks, micro-credit lenders, insurance companies, and government stakeholders for the needs assessment. The manual was developed consequently to provide guidance to a diverse group of stakeholders on building financially resilient communities and in promoting</p>	<p><i>All actions under this activity result have been completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.4.1.a: The Action of needs assessment and manual development was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>The original timeline planned for this activity is Q3-2018 to Q4-2024</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.4.1.a: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>

	<p>best practices in alignment with financial security. A manual validation workshop was also held in Islamabad with representatives from micro-credit lenders and banks to substantiate the content of the manual furthermore. The manual was to be the key tool of the trainings on climate insurance and financial resilience in the GLOF prone valleys of KP and GB.</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.b. Trainings of 04 financial institutions (02 banks, 02 micro credit lenders etc.) and communities on financial assistance for community-based GLOF-risk reduction initiatives.</p> <p>Status: Four trainings (02 in GB: 01 Skardu, 01 Gilgit; 02 in KP: 01 Chitral, 01 Swat) were held with representatives from banks, insurance companies, micro-credit lenders, and with the community members based on the manual developed under action 2.4.1.a. The trainings aimed to address current barriers in credit and micro-insurance markets, and to equip the participants with information on building financial resilience in disaster prone areas.</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.c</p> <p>i. Alternate livelihood activities for improved financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks (kitchen gardening etc.) in 16 valleys of GB.</p> <p>Status: Under this activity, numerous training sessions were conducted across all targeted valleys, focusing on key livelihood skills such as livestock management, poultry farming, yak farming, kitchen gardening, tunnel farming, fish farming, and the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants.</p> <p>A total of 1556 participants, including 687 males and 869 females, were trained by relevant experts. These sessions aimed to enhance community livelihoods, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and diversify income sources.</p> <p>ii. Livelihood activities for women (procurement of equipment of sewing centres, IT centres, value addition and enterprise development etc.)</p> <p>Status: Livelihood activities for women were identified through a comprehensive study conducted by GBRSP in 16 targeted valleys of Gilgit-Baltistan. Based on the study's findings, various inputs were procured and distributed to beneficiaries in these valleys. The inputs included yak farming kits, kitchen gardening tools, desktops/monitors, complete solar units, sewing and knitting machines, fencing materials, oil</p>	<p><i>Action 2.4.1.b: The Action of 04 trainings of financial institutions and communities was completed in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.4.1.c: The Action of alternate livelihood activities in 16 valleys of GB was completed in 2024.</i></p>			<p><i>Action 2.4.1.b: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2.4.1.c: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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	<p>extraction/cold press machines, mini cultivators/tilling machines, grass-cutting and chopping machines, Chalgoza processing machines, wool processing units, and fruit processing units.</p> <p>This initiative has been widely appreciated by women, significantly enhancing their livelihoods while promoting sustainable practices.</p> <p>Action 2.4.1.d: Alternate livelihood activities for improved financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks (honey-bee farming, tunnel farming, sewing machines, kitchen gardening, value addition and enterprise development etc.) in 08 valleys of KP.</p> <p>Status: Several activities were rolled out under this action to improve the financial capacity of women in the valleys through various livelihood trainings, ranging from kitchen gardening, tailoring, and honeybee farming, with a total of 326 participants (281 women, 45 men). Kitchen gardening and tailoring toolkits, seeds, and fertilizers were distributed alongside the trainings to further cement the learnings.</p>				<p><i>Action 2.4.1.d: The Action of alternate livelihood activities in 08 valleys of KP was completed in 2024.</i></p>	<p><i>Action 2.4.1.d: The target of this action was achieved in 2024.</i></p>
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2.4 Update to GCF Investment Criteria

N/A

The performance of the project/programme against the GCF investment framework criteria remains aligned with the Funding Proposal.

2.5 Multi-country Project/Programme or Sub-Project Status

Not applicable for UNDP

2.6 Compliance with FAA covenants (not related to environmental and social safeguards): N/A

FAA Clause	Status of Compliance	Remarks/Notes
9.02(e) Ensure that the GCF Proceeds shall not be used for financing activities related to disaster response and relief;	Compliant – all GCF proceeds are utilized as per the funding proposal, and the actions specified under the Project's implementation plan. The Project's interventions are focused on strengthening climate adaptation mechanisms in the selected valleys of KP & GB.	The Project's interventions are focused on strengthening climate adaptation mechanisms in the selected valleys of KP & GB, while no grants are dispensed from GCF's proceeds for disaster relief and response.
9.02(f) Developing a clearer implementation plan for drinking water provision immediately after GLOF events;	Compliant – The communities are trained through mock-drills on accessing clean drinking water after a GLOF event and/or other climate induced disasters. The Project's Community Based Disaster Risk Management Centres (CBDRMCs) and Safe Havens are equipped with clean drinking water dispensers so that the community members may be able to access them at ease in post-GLOF situations.	Members of the community in the Project valleys are capacitated through mock-drills on the access (and use) of clean drinking water through the Project's safe havens, CBDRMCs and irrigation channels in the event of a GLOF and/or other climate-induced disaster.
9.02(g) Upon request by the Fund, report on the status and use of the co-financing provided by the Government of Pakistan and the provincial government of Gilgit-Baltistan province for the Project;	Compliant – The Government of Pakistan and the Provincial government of Gilgit Baltistan duly submitted a report on the status and use of the co-financing amount (178,412 USD). The Report can be accessed through the following link: Co-financing_GB	The co-financing amount by the provincial government of Gilgit Baltistan is utilized to support the implementation of the Project's activities in the Project valleys of GB, aiming to build the resilience of the communities against GLOFs. The amount has been reported against throughout the Project period.
9.02(j) Ensure that the Executing Entity arranges an insurance of the equipment so that maintenance costs	Compliant – The Project's Early Warning Systems (EWS) are insured during the equipment's	The Project's Exit Strategy & sustainability plan shall include the insurance of the EWS as the systems will be handed over to the Pakistan

beyond the Project lifetime could be arranged, making Early Warning System sustainable.	transportation and installation process. For the maintenance cost beyond the life of the Project, UNDP will formally agree with the relevant government stakeholder (PMD) for taking this responsibility. This will be in addition to the purchase & handover of the EWS spares.	Meteorological Department. The EWS shall be handed over to PMD for the maintenance and functionality of the systems beyond the life of the Project. Furthermore, the Project has procured spares for the EWS which will also be handed over to PMD well should they be required at any point in the case of the Spares have been purchased
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2.7 Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity

N/A

2.8 [Private Sector Co-investment Platform only] List of the ultimate beneficiaries (asset owners) or the investors (asset managers)

This is not applicable for UNDP. Please enter 'N/A' in PPMS.

2.9 Implementation Challenges

This section provides an overview of the challenges and measures taken by the AE in implementing the funded activity during the reporting period.

Challenge encountered	Challenge Type ²⁶	Adaptive measures adopted	Has the challenge been resolved during reporting period? (Y/N)	Impact on the project implementation	Is this challenge caused by COVID-19? (Y/N)	Severity of Impact (If 'Y' was selected in previous COVID column)	Select a type of COVID-19 challenges encountered N/A	Describe if any support is required from the GCF to address the COVID-19 impact on your project/programme. N/A
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²⁶ AML/CFT; Compliance; COVID-19 (including post-COVID-19 related); Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS); Ethics and Conflicts of Interest; Fiduciary Standards; Financial; Gender; Indigenous Peoples; Legal; Operational, Political; Procurement; Prohibited Practices; Sanctions; Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH); Whistle Blowers; Others.

2.9 Implementation Challenges

This section provides an overview of the challenges and measures taken by the AE in implementing the funded activity during the reporting period.

Valleys such as Kandia (KP), Haramosh, Arindu, Badswat, and Muthat (GB) were difficult to access owing to the challenging mountainous terrains of the area.	Operational	Access routes to the valleys were developed for the smooth roll-out and execution of the Project's actions in the current reporting year.	Yes	Moderate	No	On track with no or minor impact	Choose an item.	
Limited working window for the installation of Early Warning Systems at high altitude sites in KP & GB	Operational	While the Project was able to install 192 Early Warning Systems, a limited working window further constrained the installation timeline. The Project also requires some time to ensure that the systems are fully operational, for which a third no-cost extension was applied and approved by GCF in the reporting period.	Yes	Moderate	No	On track with no or minor impact	Choose an item.	
Complexity in the Installation of unique Early Warning Systems with advanced technological equipment	Operational	The EWS are unique to the region and required an in-depth understanding both for its operationalization and maintenance. The	Yes	Moderate	No	On track with no or minor impact	Choose an item.	

2.9 Implementation Challenges

This section provides an overview of the challenges and measures taken by the AE in implementing the funded activity during the reporting period.

		Project undertook a factory training by the EWS supplier in Italy and has planned to roll-out training sessions for the communities as well as the Project's stakeholders (PMD representatives) to ensure sustainability of the systems.						
In Gilgit Baltistan, a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was required for Early Warning System (EWS) sites. Due to this regulation, installation work was halted until UNDP secured a blanket post-facto NOC from the EPA.	Operational	The NOC was received by EPA after filing several applications as per the standard EPA procedures.	Yes	Moderate	No	On track with no or minor impact	Choose an item.	
Communal disputes in valleys such as Kandia & Reshun (KP) hindering the implementation timeline of the Project activities. The disputes in the valleys of Kandia and Reshun largely relate to	Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)	Community engagement mechanisms were made more robust by conducting frequent visits and holding discussions with members of the community	Yes	Moderate	No	On track with no or minor impact	Choose an item.	

2.9 Implementation Challenges

This section provides an overview of the challenges and measures taken by the AE in implementing the funded activity during the reporting period.

communal conflicts on property and land. While the site selection under the Project is thoroughly based on community consent, tribal conflicts as common have been rampant in the valleys, hindering hampering the Project's implementation.		(CBDRMC members as well as community individuals) to resolve disputes hindering the Project's activities.						
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(add rows, as needed)

2.9.1 Potential changes

1. Project Extension

Initially, the project's completion closure date was scheduled for operational closure on January 11, 2025. However, during the year, UNDP sought and secured a third no-cost extension, moving the completion/closure date to December 31, 2025. During the extension period, the project is to address teething issues encountered during the installation of the Early Warning System (EWS) Network across 24 target valleys and ensure the smooth implementation of the project's Exit Strategy.

The request for extension was made to mitigate delays caused due to the following:

- **Difficult Terrain:** The uneven and mountainous landscape in the target areas created connectivity issues, affecting the communication system via GSM networks and even satellite connections to the central server.
- **Power Optimization:** Given that solar panels are the sole power source for these systems, the geographical conditions have posed challenges in ensuring consistent power supply.

2. Leadership Changes at the MoCC&EC

During the reporting period, the National Project Director for GLOF-II within the Ministry was changed three times. These changes were primarily due to political shifts following the 2024 General Elections in Pakistan.

2.9.2 Lessons learnt (from addressing challenges)

Throughout the year, several key lessons emerged from project implementation in remote areas, particularly in GB and KP. These insights will help refine future strategies and ensure smoother execution of similar initiatives.

1. Regulatory Compliance and Stakeholder Engagement

A regulatory compliance challenge arose in Gilgit-Baltistan, where a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was required for installation of Early Warning System (EWS) sites. Due to this regulation, installation work was halted for some time - until UNDP secured a blanket post-facto NOC from the EPA. This was something the project could have planned ahead and secured prior to the installation of EWS.

Lesson Learnt: It is critical to proactively engage with all relevant regulatory authorities at the outset of a project to identify necessary approvals and ensure timely follow-ups. A structured regulatory assessment and compliance mechanism should be integrated into project planning to prevent unforeseen delays.

2. Optimization of Communication Systems

During the assessment phase of EWS network stations, the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) recommended communication modems (GSM or GSM + Satellite) based on system criticality. However, during installation, it was discovered that some locations lacked GSM coverage despite initial recommendations, while others with both GSM and satellite support had strong GSM signals. Additionally, certain GSM operators suggested for sites in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa did not have network connectivity availability in those areas.

Lesson Learnt: UNDP is now optimizing modem selection by reassigning satellite modems where needed and ensuring GSM operators are chosen based on actual network availability in each region. Future assessments should incorporate the requirement of field verifications of network availability strength before finalizing plan for deployment of equipment deployment.

3. Community Sensitization and Ownership

As this was the first time such EWS was installed in remote valleys, it was a challenge to mobilize and ensure community engagement and ownership. Due to lack of awareness of communities and the technical nature of EWS community involvement in minor repairs and maintenance was limited.

Lesson Learnt: Community sensitization is essential for the long-term sustainability of EWS. The project has UNDP has planned structured valley-wise sensitization sessions in 2025 to capacitate local communities on the importance, operation, and basic maintenance of EWS infrastructure. This approach will enhance system longevity and instil a sense of community local ownership.

By integrating the above lessons into future planning, UNDP the project aims to improve project implementation efficiency, optimize the use of technical infrastructure, and strengthen community involvement in disaster risk reduction efforts.

SECTION 3: Financial Information

3.1 Financial performance Report Template (Excel file)

3.2 Unaudited Financial Statement

If this is not applicable it can be left blank in PPMS.

Please provide any comments as necessary. If statement is required but not submitted, indicate date of submission.)

3.3 Disbursement projection

Please see the 2024 APR Guidance Note for details. Refer to the online 2024 APR in PPMS for the layout of this sub-section.

BPPS RPAs will transfer disbursement projections from PIMS+ directly into PPMS. The VF Hub MPSU team will review.

This section is for GCF internal planning purposes only. Please provide indicative disbursement projections for 2025 and 2026. The information reported herein will not be published.

Please be mindful of the Undisbursed Balance provided above and avoid over-budgeting the projected values.

Projected disbursements to be requested in all of 2025: January 1st – December 31st, 2025. Please include disbursement requests already submitted in 2025 prior to APR submission.

Projected disbursements to be requested in all of 2026 (USD): January 1st – December 31st, 2026.

Please insert 0 (zero) and elaborate the reasons in the notes box below, if no projection can be provided.

Please insert 0 (zero) if financial instruments are not applicable to this project/programme.

SECTION 4: Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender Action Plan

4.1 Progress on Key Challenges and Updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

1) Provide any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts as identified and arising from the implementation including any unanticipated risks and impacts (ex. from changes in laws and regulations) and, based on these if any change in the project's environmental and social risk category. In case of a change in the E&S risk category for the project, please provide an explanation. (max. 50,000 words)

During the reporting period, the project strengthened its SES compliance by recruiting a SES Specialist and implementing a series of capacity-building activities. Specialized training sessions were organized for all technical staff and project partners, covering UNDP's SES, GCF safeguarding protocols, and relevant national/provincial legislation. In addition, community engagement sessions were held to introduce and reinforce the GRM, with seven sessions conducted with key stakeholders from Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In terms of infrastructure, significant progress has been made since the project's inception. Cumulatively, targets for EWS, small-scale infrastructures (gabion walls), irrigation channels, and slope stabilization have been achieved. For example, 292 EWS were assembled and 192 have been installed overall, though in 2024, only 177 systems were installed across 18 valleys due to challenges related to high altitude, difficult terrain, and harsh weather. Similarly, while the overall targets for small-scale infrastructures, irrigation channels, and slope stabilization have been met (with repairs addressing 2022 flood damages), certain construction-based activities, such as additional EWS installations and the completion of some CBDRM Centres, remain in progress. To address these delays, the project has secured a third no-cost extension and is intensifying its troubleshooting and installation efforts.

Regarding land acquisition, the project has adopted a voluntary land donation approach rather than pursuing formal land acquisition. Most of the required voluntary land donation certificates for the EWS sites in both GB and KP have been obtained. However, ongoing coordination with communities and relevant government departments is still needed to finalize documentation for a few remaining sites. This careful process is designed to prevent disputes over land use; nonetheless, isolated disputes have emerged (see Annex 3), such as concerns over the exact area donated or disagreements regarding land use, which are being addressed through continuous stakeholder consultations and community engagement.

On the environmental front, the project has conducted extensive SES compliance missions across numerous project valleys in both regions. A total of 581 environmental and social assessment checklists were completed in GB and 374 in KP to ensure that interventions are implemented in appropriate, non-sensitive areas. For construction activities in challenging mountainous or rocky terrain, the project developed, approved, and disseminated comprehensive blasting safety protocols. One specific environmental issue involved an EWS sensor initially

placed near Kutwal Lake in Haramosh Valley; following discussions with the Environmental Protection Agency, the sensor was relocated to safeguard the lake's visual integrity while maintaining functionality.

Looking ahead to 2025, the project plans to build on these achievements with a focused set of SES and gender activities. Environmental compliance missions will be conducted in additional areas such as Astore (covering Rupal, Tarishing/Parishing Valley, Shimshal, and Ghundus) to verify both completed and ongoing construction activities. Under the social component, the project will intensify efforts to secure any remaining voluntary land donation certificates, develop targeted training modules on the GRM, and organize training sessions for provincial government stakeholders and community groups. These activities, which form a core part of the Project's Exit Strategy, are aimed at ensuring the sustainability of interventions and strengthening community ownership while maintaining robust gender integration throughout all project activities.

2) Provide any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding, compared to what was specified in the baseline assessment reflected in the ESS standards of the Board-Approved Funding Proposal. (max. 50,000 words)

For programmes/FIs with subprojects, please fill out the table in 5).

N/A

3) Provide a status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA. This can be captured in the table below.

Implementation of laws and regulations under the FAA			
Applicable laws and regulations/conditions and covenants	Name of Compliance Title & Description	Status of Compliance	Remarks/Notes
Covenant	<p>FAA Clause 9.02</p> <p>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</p>	<p>(d) Compliant - Project is in compliance with the clause. During the reporting period, a detail review of the environmental and social management plan was conducted to ensure effective implementation of the grievance redressal mechanism. Likewise, environmental and social compliance reports were developed after conducting compliance missions. For some construction activities involving blasting, the project developed safety protocols to ensure health and safety of workers and communities. Environmental and social assessment checklists were developed for activities implemented on the ground and certificates for land donation anywhere secured as per local government regulations.</p> <p>(h) Compliant - The project is compliant to the clause, and</p>	The guiding document for social and environmental compliance is consolidated. The Project's ESMP is in place. Regular compliance missions were also have also been undertaken.

	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>measures are in place as per ESMP. Subsequently, SESP related risks have already been made an integral part of the provincial LoAs (KP & GB). A total of 581 assessment checklists in GB and while 328 of assessment checklists in KP were developed in KP. Similarly, certificates for voluntary donated private land donation certificates for EWS interventions across 24 valleys involving private owned land were obtained. As a mitigation measure proposed in the project ESMP, some areas with hard strata require blasting, thus proper blasting protocols were developed and are being implemented as and when required. Furthermore, to not miss any inputs from the stakeholders in general and community in particular, project GRM has been updated accordingly and a dedicated GRM focal point has been mobilized.</p> <p>(c) Compliant - The project is in compliance with the clause. In 2024, the major construction works are in communal lands, while small-scale infrastructures are built within natural water streams, which are owned by the government. In exceptional cases where private land is utilized for project purpose, e.g. in the case of EWS base platform construction and/or CBDRM Centres, mutual agreement is obtained from local government authorities and community under applicable land acquisition rules and guidelines. Nevertheless, for some of the interventions particularly those constructed on communal/private owned land are yet to share their final agreement. The matter has been taken up with the</p>	
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		relevant government departments, who are of the view that they have community consent before moving to the construction. However, the relevant land donation certificates are yet to be furnished.	
Law/Regulation	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997(PEPA 97):	Compliant - The project is in compliance with PEPA 97 as applicable to all relevant 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 policy and GCF safeguarding protocols. 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. As of December 2024, a total of 909 number of environmental and social assessment checklists have been developed after conducting site visits by the engineers and ESM specialist. Likewise, Project Grievance Redress Mechanism, Safety protocols for Blasting operations Protocols and consolidated ESMP for the project are in place as per the project requirements.	The development of a consolidated ESMP, followed by obtaining NOC against the specified rules for EWS in GB region are in line with the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 197.
Law/Regulation	Land Acquisition Act 1894	This Act is applicable to all activities pertaining to land acquisition for infrastructure such as construction of CBDRM centres, EWS Base platform construction, safe havens, flood protection structures, irrigation channels, etc. Most land utilized for project interventions are government owned in the case of the irrigation channels. However, if there is a requirement for communal or private land, the Land Acquisition Act, along with the UNDP SES policy, will be considered by the project for land acquisition. It is pertinent to highlight that the lands are being obtained entirely on voluntary basis	Under the project, no land is acquired, instead the land has been voluntary donated by the communities.

		and no land acquisition has been carried out within the project.	
Law/Regulation	Forest Act 1927	Compliance - 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. No forest areas are cleared for the Project's interventions.	
Law/Regulation	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015	N/A - None of the project areas in KP currently fall within the designated protected areas. In case some of the identified sites fall within the designated protected areas, this act will apply and will be complied with accordingly with adoption of proper mitigation measures.	
Law/Regulation	Establishment of Data Acquisition Stations (Automatic Weather Stations, Environmental Monitoring Stations, Water Gauging Stations and Other) Rules, 2018 Gilgit Baltistan	More importantly, for interventions in GB, there are specific rules and regulation pertaining to the installation of the EWS. The regulations for installation of environmental monitoring stations or EWS related activities shall be carried out with formal environmental approval/NOC from the concerned Environmental Protection Agency. Subsequently, the Project filed applications to EPA and has secured received an NOC for all relevant activities respectively to proceed with the installation.	

4) Provide a brief report on the progress made in the ESS standards describing achievements, and specifying details outlined in the tables below. If relevant, updates related to indigenous peoples are to be included.

Implementation of ESS standards					
(i) Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	(ii) Outputs during the reporting period	(iii) Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	(iv) Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	Remarks/notes	
Capacity Building/Specialised Training session for the government agencies and other responsible parties.	To ensure better compliance on environmental and social compliance status standards during implementation of the project, it is very much important to capacitate all the key stakeholders regarding requirements set forth under the National/Provincial Environmental legislations, UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, GCF safeguard protocols, anticipated E&S Risks and its mitigation measures.	With these trainings, all the technical staff engaged under the project by government agencies were capacitated to conduct proper Social and Environmental Assessments as per the standard checklists developed. As a result, Environmental Risks such as reducing dust emissions, unnecessary vegetation clearance are likely to be identified to avoid exploitation of natural resources (water etc.). Similarly, with the assessment involuntary resettlements, force eviction, utilizing fertile land for construction, using land without formal written agreement, and determining indigenous people etc., are some of the risks which are addressed. More importantly, GRM procedure was presented to make discussed during the training event to have community aware and gather concerns, if any.	No pending environmental or social issues.	Specialised training sessions for the engineering staff of the implementing partners were rolled out in KP and GB.	
Application for the	Regulatory	As per the GB Environmental Protection Act		The NOC has been granted by EPA after	

No-Objection Certificates for all EWS Interventions in Gilgit Baltistan Region	Compliance ensured during project implementation	and subsequent rules and regulations regarding the installation of the Environmental Monitoring Station/Early Warning System, an NOC was to be obtained from EPA. In this regard, a set of applications were filed to obtain formal environmental approval/NOC for all the EWS schemes in the Gilgit-Baltistan region. The NOC has been formally issued for the GLOF-II EWS interventions, and regulatory requirements have been met accordingly.		providing all required documentations with the application.	
Revision of the Existing Grievance Redress Mechanism of the Project	An updated GRM facilitates all the stakeholders and community to have their voices heard and respected.	A dedicated telephone number and email address have been put in place as part of the updated GRM. The concerned focal person will conduct regular visits and address community concerns received through multiple platforms. Social risks pertaining to, but not limited to, involuntary resettlement, project design without community consultation, identification of new sites without community consent, etc., have been addressed. The GRM shall be widely circulated amongst the community members so that they remain well-informed on the grievance reporting mechanism.		The project's GRM is now updated with a dedicated focal person, contact number, email address and process of filing grievances.	

Environment and Social Compliance Missions.	Visiting project sites regularly, ensure better compliance status.	<p>Various compliance missions were undertaken during the reporting period. As a result, the following key risks were addressed:</p> <p>It was ensured that none of the interventions are undertaken in environmentally sensitive areas, such as national parks or community-controlled hunting areas. There are no threatened or endangered species. Secondly, vegetation clearance was avoided, construction debris was disposed appropriately, dust control measures were implemented during excavation, and blasting safety protocols were followed. In terms of social risks, community engagement sessions were carried out to ensure that community consent was integrated into the project activity design, and their suggestions were incorporated into the design and implementation subsequently.</p>		Almost every Project valley has been visited to ensure that all proposed mitigation measures are properly implemented.	
Environmental & Social Assessment Checklists	Proper Environmental & Social Assessment in the early planning phase of the project plays a key role in determining anticipated Social and Environmental Risks to be incorporated into design and provide cost effective mitigation	It was ensured that none of the interventions are undertaken within or close to environmentally sensitive areas, such as national parks, or areas where threatened or endangered flora and fauna exist. With the help of an assessment checklist, it was ensured that no indigenous communities are affected. Similarly, involuntary resettlement		No construction is allowed until proper assessments through standard checklists are executed.	

	measure accordingly.	was avoided with the help of an involuntary resettlement assessment checklist. All the schemes/interventions were phased out or dropped where involuntary resettlement was determined. In addition, only those interventions were selected for which barren/uncultivated land was utilized, and the land was voluntarily donated by the concerned owner. Written agreements were made between the concerned parties and were strictly ensured.			
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5) Please fill out the table for programmes/Fis with subprojects.

Sub-projects are not applicable for UNDP. Please enter N/A in PPMS.

6) Include a description of the actions undertaken during the reporting period towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements and progress toward implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan according to the approved funding proposal's Annex 7 - Summary of Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Provide a narrative update in the Remarks/Notes column including any significant progress or co-benefits that have arisen from the activity. Please also note if the activity is not on target/delayed and what mitigation measures have been put in place in that regard.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan					
(i) Activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) Dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) Sex-dis-aggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male = ; female =)	(iv) Information shared with stakeholders	(v) Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	(v) Remarks/Notes
Training on Environment and social Risks and requirements In KP	4th to 8th March 2024 in KP Region, at Barrick's by Shelton in Peshawar.	Male: 173 Female: 03	The main purpose of the training was to inform government officials, particularly the technical/Engineering staff about the UNDP-Social and Environmental Standards and existing environmental legislations. Furthermore, GRM	Since some of the staff were new to work under and internally financed project with infrastructure development component, therefore they have raised many concerns relating to GRM applicability and most importantly, Voluntary land	Blasting safety protocols have been developed and disseminated amongst the partners for implementation.
Training on Environment and social Risks and requirements in GB	29th April till 2nd May 2024 in Gilgit Serena.	Male: 237 Female: 9			

			procedure, Environmental & Social assessment, Voluntary Land donation requirements were some of the key components of the training.	donation procedure. During discussion, it was suggested to have blasting safety protocols as during excavation, in hard strata, blasting remains the only option.	
Trainings on understanding of GLOF risks and project interventions etc – in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Region	A total of 16 events were undertaken across the valleys on different dates and venues	Male: 726 Female: 105	Main theme of the events was to create awareness amongst the communities pertaining to climate change vulnerabilities in general and GLOFs. Furthermore, the trainings reiterated significance of the project interventions in terms of climate adaptation.	No issues were raised.	
Trainings on understanding of GLOF risks and project interventions etc – in Gilgit Baltistan Region	A total of 48 events were undertaken across the valleys on different dates and venues	Male: 678 Female: 641			
Mock Drills in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Region	16 Mock Drills were carried out in KP at multiple locations.	Male: 693 Female: 127	These mock drills were specifically organized to reach out to all the vulnerable communities across project valleys. The drills were undertaken by engaging Rescue 1122 (a dedicated department for emergency operations). The locals were capacitated, regarding emergency response during natural disasters, first aid, accessing safe havens, and rescuing highly vulnerable groups.	Mock drills were conducted in high-risk areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan to improve community preparedness for GLOF events. Key issues raised included gaps in EWS and unclear evacuation protocols, which were addressed through practical demonstrations and stakeholder coordination. These drills aim at enhancing community response and disaster preparedness.	
Mock Drills in Gilgit Baltistan Region	34 number of events were organized at multiple locations across project valleys	Male: 1135 Female: 892			
Awareness workshops and seminars for communities and stakeholders in KP on GLOF	05 events were organized in KP	Male: 417 Female: 70	Main purpose of these events was to create general awareness amongst the stakeholders under the project.	Participants raised concerns about limited local knowledge and access to resources on disaster risk reduction, which were addressed through information sharing, distribution of IEC material, and capacity-building plans. These seminars improved understanding of the communities on GLOFs and related risks.	
Awareness workshops and seminars for communities and stakeholders in GB on GLOF	14 events were organized in GB	Male: 346 Female: 48			

Sessions/Workshops conducted regarding advanced level green climate clubs for youth/women/community level awareness on climate change in targeted valleys of KP.	22 sessions were carried out in multiple locations in KP region.	Male: 834 Female: 211	During the sessions, Information shared included local climate risks, the importance of adaptive measures, and community-led solutions for strengthened climate resilience.	Issues raised included the need for localized solutions and greater support for climate action, which were addressed through interactive discussions and practical guidance on sustainable practices.	
Training of Community members on the financial aspect of the construction activities -KP	A total of 3 numbers of such sessions were organized at different locations.	Male: 30 Female:0	During the sessions, information shared included cost of materials, cost of labour, payment methods, and general project oversight.	Key issues raised included limited prior knowledge of financial management and clarity on payment processes, which were addressed through practical examples and simplified guidelines. These sessions enhanced participants' capacity to oversee construction-based projects effectively.	
Conducted trainings of Stakeholders in GB (front line responders) in GB	03 trainings organized.	Male: 101 Female: 23	The specialised training sessions were organized for the front-line responders which include government departments such as Rescue 1122 and Civil Defence Organizations.	Specialized training sessions were conducted for frontline responders, including Rescue 1122 and Civil Defence Organizations, to enhance their capacity to manage GLOFs, DRR, and climate-induced risks. These sessions focused on building skills in risk identification, response protocols, and mitigation strategies. The initiative aimed to equip government agencies with the tools necessary to address hazards effectively and strengthened institutional preparedness and encouraged collaboration for adaptive disaster management.	
Training on Climate Resilient Infrastructure Guidelines in GB	10 sessions were organized in GB for line departments primarily.	Male: 262 Female:61	The training on climate resilience and Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Guidelines in GB focused on integrating climate adaptation measures	The issues raised included limited awareness of hazard-resistant designs and access to resilient materials, which were addressed	

			into infrastructure design and construction. Participants were informed about hazard identification, resilient building materials, and sustainable construction practices. The sessions emphasized reducing vulnerabilities to climate-induced disasters.	through detailed discussions and practical demonstrations.	
Training sessions pertaining to on Kitchen Gardening to promote sustainable livelihood opportunities in vulnerable communities. In KP	A total of 14 numbers of such trainings were organized in project valleys across KP region.	Male: 45 Female: 281	Information shared included soil preparation, seed selection, crop rotation, and organic farming practices such as poultry farming, Yak farming, Angora Rabbit farming (in GB). The sessions aimed to improve food security and reduce dependency on external food sources in vulnerable communities. More importantly, a package of seeds was also distributed along with the tool kits. In KP region, the following were addressed - (honey-bee farming, tunnel farming, sewing machines, kitchen gardening, value addition and enterprise development etc.)	Issues raised included a lack of access to quality seeds and soil, which were addressed by providing practical solutions and locally available resources. These sessions enhanced participants' ability to cultivate their own food and improve food security.	
Training sessions pertaining to on Kitchen Gardening to promote sustainable livelihood opportunities in vulnerable communities. In GB region.	A total of 51 numbers of such trainings were organized in project valleys across GB region.	Male: 687 Female: 869			
Stakeholder Coordination workshops -KP	08 coordination workshops undertaken during the reporting period	Male: 266 Female: 32	In the stakeholder coordination workshop, information shared included project objectives, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, and collaboration strategies for effective implementation. Discussions focused on supporting community needs with project goals and ensuring smooth communication across various sectors. Key challenges and solu-	Concerns about communication gaps and coordination challenges were raised, which were then addressed by establishing clear channels and providing regular updates etc.	
Stakeholder Coordination workshops -GB	28 workshops carried out in the reporting period.	Male: 919 Female: 91			

			tions for project coordination were also addressed.		
Awareness amongst the education institutions (Schools) in Gilgit Baltistan pertaining to the Climate Change, Environmental Protection, GLOF and Climate induced risks.	A total of 102 awareness sessions were organized during the reporting period.	Male: 6269 Female: 4899	In the school awareness session, information shared included the impacts of climate change on local ecosystems, the importance of environmental protection, and understanding climate-induced risks like GLOF, landslides, floods and droughts etc. Students were informed on sustainable practices, such as waste reduction, energy conservation, and water management. The session aimed to inspire youth be more climate conscious and aware in their communities.	No issues were raised.	
Workshop on Gender Action Plan in GB Region	A total of 16 sessions were carried out with the respective line departments	Male: 219 Female: 246	During the workshops on the Gender Action Plan, information shared included the project's gender objectives, key actions for promoting gender equality, and roles of line departments in implementing these actions. Emphasis was placed on ensuring gender-sensitive approaches in project activities and monitoring progress. The sessions aimed to enhance capacity for integrating gender considerations into project planning and execution.	Issues raised included difficulties in incorporating gender-sensitive approaches and limited awareness among some staff, which were addressed through targeted capacity-building sessions and the provision of clear guidelines. The workshop enhanced the departments' commitment to promoting gender equality in project activities.	
Workshop on Gender Action Plan in KP Region	A total of 06 sessions were carried out with the respective line departments	Male: 102 Female: 35			

7) Please confirm that the project has a GRM in place and the project stakeholders including executing/implementing entities, affected communities and beneficiaries are aware of GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism.

The accredited entity confirms the statement above.

8) Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes

9) Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period.

In the upcoming reporting period, the following environmental and social safeguards activities are planned:

- Environmental compliance missions to Astore (Rupal, Tarishang/Parishang Valley, Shimshal and Ghundus) to check completed and ongoing construction activities.
- Coordinate with the respective PIUs/community directly to obtain remaining voluntary land donation certificates as per the standard format.
- Develop training module/material pertaining to the approved Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- Trainings for provincial government stakeholders for widespread dissemination of the GR-Mechanism and handing over of the completed interventions under the project.
- Organize and deliver trainings at the community level across the project valleys to acquaint them furthermore with the Project interventions and on the Project's GRM. These community sessions are an integral component of the Project's Exit Strategy to ensure sustainability and community ownership.

10) Provide any success stories, good practices or challenges, including those related to the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities.

During the reporting year, a blasting Safety Protocol was disseminated amongst the team and the Project's stakeholders for compliance. This safety protocol is particularly important as mechanical excavation at some Project construction sites is not possible due to hard terrains and accessibility, because of which the sites have to be prepared through alternate methods. These safety protocols have proven to be useful in the construction of pony-tracks in the valley of Barah due to its challenging topography, and have been put in place to mitigate any occupational health and safety risks.

As far as the land acquisition is concerned, the Project does not execute work where communal land is acquired, instead it opts for Voluntary Land Donations (VLD) by and through the communities' consent. All the voluntary land donations are done through standard format designed for the communal/privately owned land. In certain cases, the project engaged the respective revenue departments who are responsible for overseeing land related issues at the ground level. Furthermore, the interventions pertaining to the irrigation channels do not require land because existing structures are re-built/rehabilitated.

4.2 Progress on Key Risks and Changes regarding the Gender Action Plan

1. Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

During the reporting period, it was crucial to ensure inclusion of women and girls across the Project's interventions, ensuring their representation and active participation, and incorporating their concerns into activity implementation. More specifically, 288,174 beneficiaries (49% women and girls) benefited from the Project's interventions such as installation of Early Warning Systems, small-scale infrastructure, irrigation channels, slope stabilization, and various training/awareness sessions, including those on livelihood and financial resilience.

As per Annual Work Plan, the project ensured inclusion of women in all coordination and communication workshops to ensure that their needs were acknowledged and effectively addressed. In order to integrate the actions under the Project's Gender Action Plan, 22 sessions (6 in KP, 16 in GB) were conducted engaging women members of CBDRM Committees. Additionally, a gender-centric advocacy plan was developed to enhance messaging during the 16 Days of Activism, drawing connections between climate-induced disasters such as GLOFs and gender-based violence. To further explore the intersection of climate change and gender, the Project documented firsthand narratives highlighting the positive impact of inclusive climate programming. One such story emerged from Ghundus Valley (GB), where rehabilitated irrigation channels significantly reduced the workload for girls, allowing them to contribute more to household income and focus on education. With reliable access to water for vegetation, the project's interventions directly improved both livelihoods and educational attainment.

The Project also expanded climate change awareness initiatives in schools and colleges across GB and KP, complemented by the 'Baraf Bano' educational kits. A film festival was organized, showcasing stories of women and girls affected by floods and GLOFs in the Indus Delta. Additionally, a climate-centric hackathon was held, selecting nine women (out of 18 participants) from KP and GB for a three-day boot camp to incubate climate entrepreneurship in the region. Despite prevailing socio-cultural norms that often hinder women's participation in project valleys, particularly in KP, the Project strategically facilitated separate training sessions and mock drills for women and girls. This ensured their active engagement while respecting cultural sensitivities, thereby accelerating inclusive growth and resilience-building within the communities. To strengthen women's financial resilience and economic empowerment, 65 livelihood training sessions were conducted, equipping 1,150 women with skills and resources for honeybee farming, kitchen gardening, and tailoring. Furthermore, 33 women received

training on financial resilience through various insurance mechanisms, enhancing both their financial security and climate adaptation strategies. At the Project's CBDRM Centres and Safe Havens, separate rooms and lavatories for women and girls have been established for safe communal spaces, where women will not be challenged.

2. Please review your GAP and include all GAP activities in the table below with an update in the reporting period. In the event that no progress was made on an activity during the reporting period, please include the explanation in the remarks section of the activity.

Activity/ Action	Indicator	Rating of indi- cator	Basel ine	Target, includ- ing sex-dis- aggregated tar- gets	Budge t (includ- ing cur- rency)	Annual Pro- gress Up- date (Re- porting pe- riod)	Cumulative Progress Update	Timeline	Responsibility	Re- marks/ Notes
Review of gender specific needs and re- quire- ment s	Gender based TNA and organ- izational capac- ity assessment conducted	Green	0	Project level TNA and CA re- port produced	0	A Gender Needs As- sessment was con- ducted by the Gender Expert in 2023, the learnings and recom- mendations of which were incor- porated in the Pro- ject's ac- tions in 2024 i.e. separate Mock Drills for women and girls, livelihood trainings, etc. The Gender Needs As- sessment includes a Training Needs As- sessment and mod- ules to en- hance the capacity of the Pro- ject's stake- holders and of the Pro- ject itself on gender main- streaming and inclu- sion.	-A Gender Needs As- sessment Report has been devel- oped under the Project, tapping into the voices of women & girls from the Project valleys through meeting and Focus Group Discussions. The Report present an analysis of the Project's Gender Strategy and how inclu- sion can of women & girls can be amplified through its various in- terventions. -A Gender Gap Analysis of the Pro- ject's stake- holders and various line depart- ments has also been rolled out, with a gen- der gap as- sessment of the Climate Change Ad-	By end 1 st Q 2021	UNDP CO GLOF-II P&DD All partners	The Pro- gress against this in- dicator is on track and has been met.

							aptation Action Plans (Provincial & National).			
Enhanced institutional capacity for gender-based planning and development	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	Green	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	0	In 2024, representation and participation of women was made mandatory to cement inclusion through 36 stakeholders' coordination workshops. 123 women were included through discussions, and at sessions where representation of women remained scarce, dialogues were held with men on positive gender norms to enhance women inclusion.	01 Gender Expert (Consultant) hired by the Project to implement the Project's Gender Action Plan/gender mainstream the Project's interventions. At provincial level, relevant line departments have gender focal points. For GB, 01 Gender focal point has been designated to ensure the inclusion of women in all community engagement activities. For KP, 01 Chief of Social Protection & Gender Mainstreaming section at P&DD KP has been designated as the gender focal person. Gender sensitive guidelines have been prepared for the Project. 04 provincial and district gender sensitization sessions have been conducted.	By end 1 st Q 2021	UNDP CO GLOF-II P&DD All partners	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
Review of gender responsive policies	• Review drafts of existing or new CCA/GLOF policies to identify gender	Green	0	Review carried out for existing strategy and policy documents Gender	0	The review of gender responsive policies has	Review conducted and gaps documented by	On-going basis As needed	EPA Forest UNDP CO GLOF-II P&DD	The Progress against

	gaps and issues			gaps identified and documented		been completed in the previous years	gender consultant of the following policies: 1- KP Climate Change Policy and Action Plan 2022 2- GB Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2022		Legal expert Gender experts	this indicator is on track and has been met.
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• No. of alliances built with known pro-women legislators/policy makers, local elected officials	Green	0	Qualified and relevant gender experts are engaged formally or informally to contribute towards gender integrated plans	0	22 sessions (16 in GB, 6 in KP) were held with the community members (281 women) on the implementation of the Project's Gender Action Plan, focusing on the amplification of women voices, and to enhance inclusion in the Project's interventions. The sessions also aimed at cementing linkages between the community members, specifically women, with the Project's implementing partner/government stakeholders.	22 sessions held (16 in GB, 6 in KP) on the Project's Gender Action Plan with 281 women from the Project valleys to cement linkages with the government stakeholders and amplify women voices. 03 Focused group discussions with women and 03 with men and women were conducted. 01 workshop to cement linkages and enhance collaboration with women parliamentarians, gender experts, and civil society members for inclusive climate action	On-going basis	EPA Forest UNDP CO GLOF-II P&DD Legal expert Gender experts CSOs Academia//think-tanks	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

							was conducted in GB.			
Awareness campaign/targeted lobbying and advocacy	No. of targeted campaigns and advocacy carried out for addressing gaps in GLOF policies/strategies	Green	0	Awareness raising and lobbying carried out at national and subnational levels	0	<p>The Project continued the roll-out of its 'Baraf Bano' Campaign – a campaign aimed at spreading awareness of the impacts of Climate Change in the region through the female character, Baraf Bano. Under the Campaign, 100 awareness sessions were held in GB at various schools and colleges, engaging 4,899 women and girls, and 6,269 men and boys on the gendered implications of climate change. In KP, 211 women and girls, and 834 men and boys were engaged through Green Climate Clubs as part of the campaign.</p> <p>-118 women stakeholders and community members were engaged through 20 aware-</p>	<p>188 Awareness and Advocacy Sessions have been held to date, engaging 9837 women & girls. These awareness/advocacy sessions focused on enabling climate-action through the dissemination of information on climate change (and climate induced disasters such as GLOFs), and Disaster Risk Reduction. The sessions were supplemented with knowledge-based products developed under the Baraf Bano Campaign.</p>	On-going basis	EPA Forest GLOF-II P&DD Legal expert Gender experts	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

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						centric case-study was developed on the valley of Ghundus, documenting the impact of the Project's irrigation channels on girls' education.				
Installation of EWS	No. of women given complete orientation on EWS installed at community level	Green	0	100% women involved in orientations	0	Community-based trainings for women on EWS will be undertaken in 2025, once the EWS have been fully operationalized	689 women were trained on EWS and the Project's interventions in GB (555 women) and KP (134 women).	2025	UNDP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
Orientation and training of PMD and DDMA's	No. of gender sensitive training conducted for PMD and PDMA/DDMA's staff	Green	0	All relevant staff trained	0	All-staff trainings on gender have been rolled out in 2023, while refresher session on gender inclusion was delivered in KP & GB in 2024.	04 gender sensitive training sessions for relevant staff conducted with 26 women – 01 in KP (08 women), 01 in GB (13 women) and 01 in Islamabad (05 women) in 2023.	2025	UNDP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
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	Green	0	All community women oriented on EWS	0	Trainings of women groups/leaders will be executed in 2025 once the EWS are fully functional	689 women were trained on EWS and the Project's interventions in GB (555 women) and KP (134 women).	2025	UNDP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
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/leaders to be women No. of men 	Green	0	100% women involved in community level consultations. At least 50% women consulted/involved in decision making and written resolution obtained	0	22 sessions (16 in GB, 6 in KP) were held with 281 women on the implementation of the Project's Gender Action Plan with 281 (246 GB, 35 KP) women community members.	22 sessions (16 in GB, 6 in KP) held on the Project's Gender Action Plan with 281 (246 GB, 35 KP) women community members.	2024	All partners PMD GBRSP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

	and women in general body			from women		the amplification of women voices, and to enhance inclusion in the Project's interventions. The sessions also aimed at cementing linkages between the community members, specifically women, with the Project's implementing partner/government stakeholders.	03 community level FGDs with women from valleys were held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 in KP attended by 15 women. 02 in GB attended by 37 women. Overall, the representation on women in CBDRMCs in KP is 15% (30 out of 203), and in GB is 24% (93 out of 394).			
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 No. of visits, meetings or exchanges of community women with CSOs, local leaders and government officials 	Green	0	100% women members of CBOs/CBDRMCs trained and sensitized on project and given gender sensitisation training	0	9,990 women (1,179 KP, 8,811 GB) were part of various training activities including DRM, CBDRMC trainings, hackathon, kitchen gardening, Green Climate Clubs, and mock drill	<p>In KP - 15 out of 30 women members of CBDRMCs were consulted on the Project's interventions through FGDs.</p> <p>In GB - 37 out of 93 women members of CBDRMCs were consulted on the Project's interventions through FGDs.</p> <p>08 exchange visits were rolled out in the course of the Project, including 58 women. Out</p>	2024	GLOF-II PMD GBRSP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

							of these exchange visits, 01 visit was solely of (21) women.			
							23,746 women from KP & GB were part of various training activities including DRM, CBDRMC trainings, hackathon, kitchen gardening, Green Climate Clubs, and mock drill			
O&M of early warning systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of men and women trained in O&M committees No. of women members included in O&M committees 	Green	0	100% women involved in community level consultations At least 50% women consulted/involved in decision making and written resolution obtained from women	0	Consultations with women were held in 2023 to gauge their engagement in the O&M of EWS. Follow-up women-centric community sessions will be held in 2025.	Through the FGDs held with 52 women from KP and GB, it was highlighted that the women were consulted in the Project's interventions. Through the FGDs, women gave feedback as well on the impact of the Project's interventions on their lives.	2025	GLOF-II PMD GBRSP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
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 	Green	0	100% Women consulted on site and scheme selection. At least 30% women trained on O&M aspects	0	Women were consulted and were involved before the construction commenced for site selection, community dialogues prior to and during construction phase etc. as verified	Through the FGDs held with 52 women from KP and GB, it was highlighted that the women were consulted in the Project's interventions. Through the FGDs, women gave feedback as well	2021	PDMAs DDMA's GBRSP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

	women involved in O&M					by them in the FGDs.	on the impact of the Project's interventions on their lives. O&M training will be conducted after completion of the Project's construction activities.			
Slope stabilisation through bioengineering	No. of women given opportunity to be involved in plantation activities	Green	0	30% of total labour for plantation	0	Micro watershed management schemes in KP have ensured access to water to the fields, benefiting women farmers.	Women greatly benefit from micro-watershed management schemes introduced in KP under slope stabilization.	2024	Forest	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
Irrigation systems (construction, repair, rehabilitation n)	<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 	Green	0	<p>100% Women consulted 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>	0	<p>Women were consulted and were involved before the construction commenced for site selection, community dialogues prior to and during construction phase etc. as verified by them in the FGDs.</p> <p>Irrigation channels specifically have greatly benefitted women & girls as access to water for them has been ensured, cutting out distances for them to cover.</p>	<p>Owing to the prevalent socio-cultural gender norms particularly in the area of construction; women are generally not represented in the construction practices in the Project valleys. However, in the FGDs held in 2023, the participants were able to identify their needs relating to livelihood and income generation activities and suggested to enhance the scope of these activities.</p>	On-going as planned	GLOF P&DD OFWM staff Gender focal person	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.



	techniques • No. of implementation plans discussed with men and women groups and timetable of activities agreed in consultation with women									
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 • No. of referral services / linkages facilitated 	Green	0	At least 1 woman per valley trained in basic O&M X women focal persons linked with external resource persons for training	0	65 trainings (51 in GB, and 14 in KP) on Kitchen Gardening (including food processing and packaging) were rolled out with 1,150 women (869 GB, 281 KP)	137 trainings (115 in GB, and 22 in KP) on Kitchen Gardening (including food processing and packaging) were rolled out with 2,521 women (1,998 GB, 523 KP) O&M training will be conducted once all interventions (EWS) have been operationalized.	2020 2021 2022	GBRSP P&DD Private sector	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
Hazard Watch Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of male and female community members form HWGs and sensitized • No. of women involved in the hazard watch groups and other women involved in monitoring of HWGs 	Green	0	At least 1 woman member in HWGs established	0	N/A	In KP, 2.8% of women constitute to HWGs (28 women and 951 men). In GB, 25% of women constitute to HWGs (368 Women, 1,095 Men).	2020 2021 2022	GLOF-II GBRSP DDMAs	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
Community centres/safe havens/halls	No. of community centres/safe havens that cater to female-specific needs e.g. accessible location, separate women wash-rooms, availability of health and hygiene products, separate spaces	Green	0	Community centre is built with women involvement in site selection and design of gender friendly features	0	10 CBDRM Centres (01 in KP, 09 in GB) have been constructed with a separate room and lavatory for women & girls built in each structure.	23 CBDRM Centres (08 in KP, 15 in GB) have been constructed, with a separate room and lavatory for women & girls built in each structure.	2020 2021 2022	GLOF-II DDMAs	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

						31 Safe Havens have been established with a separate room & lavatory for women & girls.	43 Safe Havens have been established (32 in GB, 11 in KP), with a separate room & lavatory for women & girls.			
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 	Green	0	CBDRM funds provided to ensure women beneficiaries. Women focused products introduced	0	<p>A climate-centric Hackathon was held, engaging 400 female students (out of a total of 905) from the universities & colleges of GB and KP. The Hackathon aimed at incubating climate-centric entrepreneurship in the Project's target regions. Following the awareness sessions, 18 applicants (of which 09 were females) were selected for a three-day incubation.</p> <p>01 Manual was developed to improve the financial capacity of communities and financial institutions for disaster risk reduction, with a focus on the climate-vulnerabilities of women & girls.</p> <p>65 trainings (51 in GB,</p>	<p>400 female students were engaged through a climate-centric Hackathon to incubate climate-entrepreneurship in the region.</p> <p>01 Manual was developed to improve the financial capacity of communities and financial institutions for disaster risk reduction, with a focus on the climate-vulnerabilities of women & girls.</p> <p>137 trainings (115 in GB, and 22 in KP) on Kitchen Gardening (including food processing and packaging) were rolled out with 2,521 women (1,998 GB, 523 KP)</p>	By end 2021, and through 2022	GLOF-II GBRSP CBDRMCs	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

						and 14 in KP) on Kitchen Gardening (including food processing and packaging) were rolled out with 1,150 women (869 GB, 281 KP)				
Women focused micro-finance access	No. of women accessing micro-finance, insurance and other MF products	Green	0	At least 50% CBDRM funds allocated for women	0	04 trainings were rolled out of financial institutions and community members with 33 women on financial assistance for GLOF risk reduction.	The revolving fund activity was re-programmed and discontinued. 04 trainings were rolled out of financial institutions and community members with 33 women on financial assistance for GLOF risk	By end 2021, and through 2022	GLOF-II CBDRMCs Local MF service providers GBRSP	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
Deepen gender-based KM, research and development products	• 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-II2	Green	0	Links formed with gender experts (universities, CSOs) 2 KM products developed 1 study conducted on GLOF risk reduction	0	01 toolkit developed for students in KP & GB to incubate climate-entrepreneurship in the region. Leaflets on the Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism developed to be put at the Project's CBDRM Centres.	01 toolkit developed for students in KP & GB to incubate climate-entrepreneurship in the region. 01 Needs Assessment for gender inclusion in GLOF-II Project Leaflets on GLOF information/disaster management cycle, Grievance Redressal Mechanism and 01 Gender Mainstreaming & Project management Guide-	By end 2020, mid-way 2021 and during implementation	Gender focal person Communication specialist M&E specialists	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.

							lines devel- oped			
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 upscaling successful cases No. of gender disaggregated lessons and results documented in GLOF-II 	Green	0	3 case studies/ lessons learned	0	<p>01 Lessons Learnt booklet developed on the Project's interventions</p> <p>01 women-centric case study developed to gauge the impact of the Project's irrigation channels in the valley of Ghundus (GB)</p>	<p>03 women-centric case-studies have been developed in the course of the Project.</p> <p>01 Lessons Learnt booklet developed on the Project's interventions</p>	on-going and as per targets in AWP	GLOF-II Gender expert M&E team Communications team	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
Gender sensitive communication products developed and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared website, brochures and press releases for key stakeholders, national and sub-national 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 	Green	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>	0	<p>A gender sensitive GRM mechanism was finalized to be disseminated amongst the community members through CBDRM committees. A GLOF-II website has been developed as well, with gender-centric case studies (women stories) having been documented.</p> <p>The Project's social</p>	<p>Social media posts on women inclusion developed and posted, activity book(s) developed with a lead female character, and the representation of women highlighted through the Project's outreach products.</p>	On-going	GLOF-II Gender expert M&E team Communications team	The Progress against this indicator is on track

						media plat- forms have been con- tinually up- dated with gender- main- streamed posts/con- tent.				
Appoint gender expert	Appoint gender specialist (at- least half time) for planning, coordinating and organising all gender re- lated activities, particularly the following: ✓ Review exist- ing structure, policies and procedures at project level and identify gaps ✓ Ensure safe and conducive working condi- tions for fe- male employ- ees ✓ Design and implement gender sensi- tive tools and material for in- corporation across project cycle ✓ Update and monitor imple- mentation of GAP ✓ Carry out or- ganizational as- sessment of gender capaci- ties	Green	0	0	0	A gender ex- pert was hired in 2023 for gender main- streaming all of the Project's in- terventions.	A gender ex- pert was hired in 2023 by the Project un- dertaking the review of existing policies, procedures, community engagement sessions and a needs as- sessment to ensure that the inclu- sion of women & girls is sub- stantiated in all of the Project's ac- tions.	Within first quarter and later on intermitten t basis	GLOF-II	The Pro- gress against this in- dicator is on track
Recruit- ment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review staff- ing and ensure parity within the work force to enable gen- der balance • Gender sensi- tive human re- source policies for all project- based recruit- ment (e.g. qualified women staff at senior, mid and low levels are 	Green	0	0	0	30% staff at PMU, PIU- KP and PIU GB are women	Hiring of women has been priori- tised throughout the Project for various positions, with 30% of the staff un- der the Pro- ject being women.	By last quarter of 2020 and as needed	GLOF-II	The Pro- gress against this in- dicator is on track and has been met.

	short-listed, interviewed and selected)									
Gender specific training and capacity development	<p>Organise and implement the following:</p> <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 Basic training for all staff and core partners on gender sensitization/awareness raising Specific training on gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation organized for relevant staff 	Green	0	<p>Gender TNA</p> <p>Gender material development</p> <p>Module development</p>	0	<p>Trainings on the Project's Gender Action plan was executed in 2024 for the community members, while staff trainings on gender have been previously rolled out in 2023.</p>	<p>Review capacities of management and staff in planning and implementing gender inclusive projects was done while the gender strategy and action plan was revised in 2020. A second review was done as parts of Gender Needs Assessment 2023 by the Project's Gender Expert.</p> <p>Training modules for the roll out of Gender-centric trainings developed.</p> <p>Basic training on gender sensitization of all staff at PMU and PIUs was conducted.</p>	<p>Basic training implemented within 1st quarter of 2021 followed by training on a need basis</p>	GLOF-II Consultant Gender focal person	The Progress against this indicator is on track and has been met.
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 	Green	0	0	0	<p>In 2024, a total of 22,721 women benefitted from small-scale infrastructures, 28,878 women benefitted from irrigation channels, and 245,125 women benefitted from the installation of</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated database has been developed of all Project interventions.</p>	<p>At inception and throughout project implementation</p>	<p>Provincial coordinators/ M&E specialists P&DD focal person(s)</p>	The Progress against this indicator is on track.

	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 • Allocate human and financial resources for inclusion of gender issues in M&E activities					EWS. In 2024, a total of 9,990 women (1,313 in KP; 10,722 in GB) benefited from various trainings, mock drills awareness sessions/event s, and work-shops; constituting to 38% of women inclusion and participation.				
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Below to be confirmed by the AE for the reporting period

3) Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert in the event that a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme. Please provide clarification in the text box.	Yes	A Gender Expert was engaged by the Project in 2023, undertaking Focus Group Discussions, Gender Trainings, and a Needs Assessment, while the recommendations put forward by the expert were incorporated into the Project's activities for the year 2024. These include the mandatory inclusion of women in all Project actions, while in the case of Mock-Drills, holding separate ones for women & girls in consideration of the prevalent socio-cultural norms. For 2025, the aspect of representation and inclusion of women will be ensured under all trainings and stakeholder engagement sessions. The community sessions, specifically, which the Project shall be holding to cement community ownership shall ensure that the women and girls of the valley are being significantly represented.
4) Is the budget allocated for the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan. Please provide any clarification in the text box.	Yes	The Gender Action plan stems into the Project's activities, ensuring that each Project action is gender mainstreamed and mandates inclusion.
5) Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines etc. on track during the reporting period? Please provide clarifications in the text box.	Yes	All planned actions are on track, with most targets met as of reporting period.
6) Are there any deviations from planned activities, targets, indicators or timelines of the GAP? If Yes, please provide reasons for deviations and mitigation measures that are being implemented to get back on track.	No	There have been no deviations from the planned activities, targets, indicators or timelines
7) Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Section 5 of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has edits in track changes.	No	There have been no revisions to the approved GAP during the reporting period

8) Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	“ Yes	<i>The reported results are on track</i>
9) Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If Yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	“ Yes	<i>Due to the prevalent socio-cultural norms in the Project valleys, the representation of women & girls was often found to be limited, particularly in mock-drills. As a lesson learnt, separate sessions/mock-drills for women & girls were held in the reporting period.</i>
10) Were there any best practices or case studies on benefits/role undertaken to be agent of action by women and the most vulnerable people during the reporting period? Please provide any case studies in the text below or the project stories section of the APR.	“ Yes	<i>Women-centric stories and case-studies have been duly developed and can be accessed through the link below:</i> Stories

11) Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

In 2025, the Project's focus shall remain on the implementation of the Project's Exit Strategy, informed with inclusion of women through various trainings and community sessions such that sustainability of the Project can be fully ensured. While the actions for 2025 are centred on the maintenance and functionality of the EWS, community engagement sessions will mandate the representation of women so that knowledge of the Project's interventions and grievance redressal mechanism(s) can be smoothly transferred. Furthermore, the Project shall document stories, case-studies and narratives of women to mainstream their voices and gauge the impact of the Project's interventions.

The following gender elements will be included through the Project's activities in 2025:

- Community engagement sessions (with women) on the Project's interventions and the Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- O&M trainings for women following the actions on construction and EWS installation.
- Development of IEC material (case-studies, success stories, videos, etc.) focusing on women voices & agency
- Continuation of gender mainstreaming through the Project's Exit Strategy and Gender Action Plan

SECTION 5: Annexes and Attachments

Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.

If relevant for the project, please provide the mandatory ex-post emission reduction spreadsheet presenting the calculation steps for achieved annual and cumulative value in this reporting period.

Annex 2: Communication and visibility material

Please access the Comms resources through the link below:

[Communications](#) (link)

Annex 3: List of grievances received

*If any grievances were received during the reporting period, please prepare a file that includes the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, the resolution of the grievance, etc. Please include any Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH)-related grievances. **Identities of complainants, or factors that could identify a complainant should not be included in this document.***

*Please use the below table structure for the Annex 3 file and include the boilerplate text. **Please ensure the names of complainants are excluded for confidentiality.***

[boilerplate text]

As per the requirements of the UNDP Accountability Mechanism (see details in link 1 below), which are aligned with the GCF's IRM, information regarding the UNDP corporate mechanisms (Stakeholder Response Mechanism (see case registry in link 2 below) and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (see case registry in link 3 below)) and Project-level grievance redress mechanisms (see guidance in link 4 below) is made available to project stakeholders throughout project design and implementation including in Project Inception Workshops as outlined in the reports shared with the GCF. Information on the GCF IRM is 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 Section 4/Question 6 and Annex 3 PPMS.

For further information, please refer to the following web links:

Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism: <https://bit.ly/3Mc6Wqo>

Stakeholder Response Mechanism – Case Registry: <https://bit.ly/3Mldtzd>

Social and Environmental Compliance Unit - Case Registry: <https://bit.ly/3eqxB95>

UNDP GRM Guidance: <https://bit.ly/3STIIsK>

(i) Description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	(ii) Date of receipt (YYY-MM-DD)	(iii) Description of resolution	(iv) Status of addressing issues/complaints
Ghulkin Valley-Gilgit Baltistan: The community expressed serious concerns about the non-availability of water for both drinking and irrigation. Since the Hussaini Glacier has	Date: 4 th May 2024 The issue/grievance was reported directly to ESMP Officer during Community Engagement Session with CBDMRC Hussaini.	As soon as the issue/grievance was reported, it was taken up with the concerned Provincial Project Coordinator (PPC) GB for timely action. Drinking water pipes were arranged to provide water for domestic purposes.	The issue is resolved, as the community was provided with the required water supply pipes after conducting joint assessment of the area. Community of Hussaini now enjoys water from Ghulkin/Hussaini Glaciers and meet their domestic needs.

receded, the entire community is facing water shortage to meet their daily needs.			
Community of Ghizer Gilgit Baltistan: During the technical field mission, Mr. Deedar Shah informed the Project Engineer that his land was allowed for construction in his absence while he was not in town. He wanted a “job” as compensation.	05 th August 2024 Reported directly to the Project Engineer at Site.	The issue has been formally communicated to the concerned Project Coordinator in GB for the evaluation of the grievance and response to the aggrieved.	The issue is under review and is likely to be resolved soon.
Haji Baig’s grievance related to the ownership of the CBDPMC: Haji Baig informed that 2500 square feet of his land was initially committed for the centre, while it was later converted to 3,150 square feet. He wanted a “job” as compensation. He requested that his grievance should be forwarded for compensation of the donated land.	05 th August 2024 The Grievance was lodged in the CBDPMC of Darkut Ghizer Gilgit Baltistan and reported directly to the PMU-Based Project Engineer at Site.	The issue has been formally communicated to the PIU-GB concerned official for the evaluation of the grievance and response to the aggrieved.	A visit was carried out to understand the actual scenario/nature of grievance. During the community consultation session, it was observed that all kinds of documentary requirements such as proper Voluntary Land Donation Agreement have been made between the Parties (GBDMA and owner of the Land Haji Baig). The said VLD clearly indicates the required amount of land (3,150 square feet), and the document is properly signed back in 2022. The information was properly communicated to the owner before commencement of the civil work as well.
This Grievance is related to the Early Warning System of Darkut Valley of Gilgit Baltistan: The grievance was communicated/lodged verbally to the Project Engineer. The Engineer was of the view that Haji Baig does not know about the land donation for	05 th August 2024 Reported directly to the Project Engineer at Site.	The issue has been formally communicated to the concerned Project Coordinator in GB for the evaluation of the grievance and response to the aggrieved.	Work in progress.

the EWS intervention, and he does not want to cooperate further.			
-The construction of the CBDRMC at Khaplu has disrupted the waterline, directing the water to flow into an elderly woman's (Bilquees) home. Bilquees has requested for the installation of a water pipe so that the water can be directed away from her residence.	15/16/October 2024, the grievance was directly reported to the Communication & Reporting officer of the GLOF-II Project during her mission to Khaplu.	The issue has been formally communicated to the concerned Provincial Project Coordinator (GB) for timely resolution of the matter. He has acknowledged the grievance and has assured its timely resolution.	During a follow-up meeting with the concerned PPC-GB, he has informed the team that he is likely to visit the spot and will provide proper pipes to avoid the seepage/leakage problem.
Communal Disputes in Kandia: The grievance was lodged by the local Mula Khel community to the Provincial Coordinator (KP) through a resolution. They stated that in Kandia, there is a serious conflict between two major tribes, Mula Khel and Shadon Khel. The CBDRM Centre is being constructed in Shadon Khel, making it inaccessible to the Mula Khel community due to the ongoing conflict. Therefore, they have requested the establishment of an additional facility for their community under the project.	Date of receipt: January 2024 The grievance was received by the Project Coordinator KP.	After receiving the resolution from local elders, the Project team promptly initiated dialogues with the community members to hear their concerns. Various options for resolving the issue were discussed in the presence of representatives from relevant government departments. During the discussions, the concerned department recommended considering project interventions to be in the Mula Khel area, based on feasibility and community needs. As a result, the proposed safe haven was constructed in their designated area to address their concerns and ensure inclusivity.	Resolved.
Communal disputes in Kumrat: In case of Kumrat Valley (KP), the community raised concerns pertaining to shifting the Warning Post to another location.	The grievances were received in December 2024, to the Provincial Team of KP.	Recognizing the significance of the social concerns, the KP team organized multiple meetings and site visits to engage with the community and address their genuine grievances. Due to budgetary	In Progress.

Secondly, they had requested to fence the entire water shed scheme for cattle safeguarding. The community members were also of the view that pony tracks should be constructed to enhance accessibility into the forest area.		constraints, the construction of the pony track and the establishment of fencing for watershed schemes could not be undertaken. However, given the financial allocation for EWS schemes, the disputed warning post will be relocated to a more suitable location.	
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Annex 4: Procurement information (on a voluntary basis)

Please download the procurement information template available in Excel below.

[Procurement information template](#)

Please provide information on goods and services procured under GCF-funded projects/programmes. The information is being collected to increase transparency of activities undertaken with GCF resources. This exercise does not imply or require any change in the procurement processes already agreed with the GCF and is purely for information purposes. Please provide information on cumulative procurement activities undertaken in each project/programme funded by the GCF.

Annex 5: Any other documents (e.g. updated gender action plan)

Please submit other attachments (if any).

Please provide comments on the annexes attached above if any.

Guidance on Challenges Encountered on COVID-Related Impact

Type of Challenges Encountered	Details of the challenges encountered
Field Activities	<i>This could include activities halted due to restrictions on movement and assembly of people e.g. baseline studies, construction work, workshops, training, planting activities, limitations in ability to supervise activities, etc.</i>
Supply Chain	<i>These are disruptions along the supply chain that are likely to be result from COVID-19 containment measures including lockdowns and travel restrictions resulting in delays in receiving inputs or equipment e.g. for agricultural activities, construction, etc., in addition to logistical disruptions from accessing markets.</i>

Liquidity and Solvency	<i>This could relate to impacts on revenue of user-payment (fee-for-service) projects, due to reduced demand; payments of penalties for non-adherence to timelines and compensation for higher costs and losses on contractual obligations, e.g. construction projects with specific timelines and deliverables; financial distress resulting from reduced income vis-à-vis running costs impacting companies' ability to meet financial obligations and the tightening of post-crisis fiscal space and its potential impact on private sector risk-appetite and market liquidity, etc.</i>
Project Costs	<i>This could include additional costs related to security, safety and office rentals going up as institutions put in place measures to protect their staff; retain offices and staff for longer than anticipated or set up remote working arrangements; increases in costs of materials due to limited supply vis-à-vis demand due to pandemic.</i>
Financing and Concessionality	<i>This includes increased demand for countercyclical financing; changes in pricing and types of instrument and financial support sought e.g. from financial intermediaries, demand for additional subsidies/concessionality as affordability/viability becomes negatively impacted by the COVID-19 crisis, challenges in securing co-financing as potential funders face financial constraints or financing becomes redirected to COVID related initiatives.</i>
Others	<i>This could include other factors not covered in the other options e.g. staff attrition, expected meeting conditions to funding due to impact of COVID-19 crisis-related restrictions, etc.</i>