

# General Template of the Annual Performance Report (APR)

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

*Accredited Entity Name: UNDP*

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:  
(From 01-01-2020 to 31-12-2020)*

## Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
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SUBMITTED BY	
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<i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity: Yes</i>	<i>Date of submission to NDA: 26 February 2021</i>

**SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION**

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

<b>1. Funded Activity Title:</b>	<i>Scaling-up Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan</i>
<b>2. Funding Proposal Number:</b>	<i>(FP018)</i>
<b>3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:</b>	10/14/2016 <i>B.14</i>
<b>4. Accredited Entity:</b>	<i>UNDP</i>
<b>5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:</b>	<i>Mr. Karma Lodey Rapten Email: karma.rapten@undp.org</i>
<b>6. Executing Entity(ies):</b>	<i>Ministry of Climate Change</i>
<b>7. Implementation Period:</b>	<i>From: 7/12/2017 To: 7/12/2022</i>
<b>8. Current year of Implementation:</b>	<i>Year 4</i>
<b>9. Date of Submission of the Report:</b>	<i>2/27/2021</i>
<b>10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:</b>	<i>From: 1/1/2020 To: 12/31/2020</i>
<b>11. Total Project Budget<sup>1</sup>:</b>	<i>USD 37,460,000.00</i>
<b>12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:</b>	<i>USD 36,960,000.00</i>
<b>13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:</b>	<i>USD 10,504,366.00</i>

<sup>1</sup> Total project budget including co-financing as reflected in the relevant Funded Activity Agreement.

## SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### 2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS (*less than one (1) page*<sup>2</sup>).

Starting from October 2018 - March 2020, the project was on hold due to issues related to implementation arrangements. A detail account of this stalemate was reported in the previous APRs, as well as through other channels. In March 2020, an agreement was finally reached with the government of Pakistan to maintain the initial implementation arrangements (national implementation modality with UNDP support services) but under the condition that the project will seek prior approval of National Project Director for implementation of activities at federal and provincial levels and keep Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and departments informed through quarterly reporting and regular coordination. To this affect, an addendum to the previous letter of agreement was signed on 24 April 2020. The 2020 AWP was reviewed by the Technical Working Group (TWG) and approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) during its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting on 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb 2020 and subsequently signed by MOCC and UNDP on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2020.

In 2020, the project faced significant challenges in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in imposition of containment measures, including restrictions on inter and intra provincial movements. The project encountered significant delays in procurement due to disruptions along the supply chain and receiving inputs for project activities. In addition, monsoon floods and landslides in the provinces also impacted implementation, as responsible parties and government agencies were unable to access project sites to implement planned interventions. Despite all these challenges, the project made a modest progress in 2020. Several baseline studies (which remained incomplete in 2019 and previous year) were undertaken at the national and provincial level, and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was revised. These include (a) Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessments; (b) GIS mapping of hazard communities, identification of potential hazard locations (GLOF lakes); (c) Ground-truthing baseline surveys against GIS mapping of high-risk vulnerable areas and selection of project sites/interventions; (d) Knowledge Aptitude and Practices studies; (e) Stakeholders Needs and Capacity Assessments; (f) Pre-Implementation Documentary of climate change and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) (<https://glof2.pk/media/>); (g) Gender Strategy and Action Plan; (h) Environmental and Social Management Plan; (i) Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism; (j) Bio-engineering feasibility studies; (k) development and launch of project website ([www.glof2.pk](http://www.glof2.pk)); and (l) Glacier inventory of Pakistan. The project conducted 46 community level sensitization workshops and meetings and 18 coordination workshops with the Government in KP and GB while fully adhering to the COVID-19 SOPs. A Climate Change Cell was established in MOCC and work on the establishment of a digital library is ongoing. Community Based Disaster Risk Management Cells (CBRMCs) was established in 12 valleys, as well as community-based Hazard Watch Groups (HWG) were setup and registered with Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). The initial design, layout, site selection, Bill of Quantity (BoQ) for construction/repair and rehabilitation of 90 small scale infrastructures, 75 irrigation channels and 100 ha slope stabilization through bio-engineering structures have been completed and endorsed by provincial governments and the project engineer. 13 contracts have been issued to initiate work on irrigation system repair and rehabilitation,

The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), in consultation with the project team and other stakeholders completed the design of EWS equipment and layout for 20 vulnerable valleys, as well as feasibility assessments of Early Warning System (EWS) equipment installation and post installation activities. Procurement of EWS equipment has commenced and will be completed/delivered in the first half of 2021. Based on the quotes received from vendors during procurement process, the project expects some resource gap in procurement of EWS equipment – which is mainly due to cost escalation and inflation.

During the reporting period, the Interim Evaluation of the project was conducted, and the final report was submitted to GCF Secretariat in Oct 2020. The management response for the Interim Evaluation was prepared and submitted in Jan 2021. The Baseline Assessment Report was also completed during the reporting period and it has recommended changes in baselines, indicators and targets in the project logical framework. The report has been submitted to GCF Secretariat for review and feedback. Subject to further discussions and review between the

<sup>2</sup> Please remove text below to fit report to one page. Additional reports can be provided as other attachment to the APR.

Government, UNDP and GCF on the Baseline Assessment Report and Interim Evaluation, the project expects appropriate adjustments in the budget and implementation timelines.

The PMU is now fully functional, with key project personnel at both national and provincial levels on board, except for one Admin and Finance Assistant (AFA), who left the project recently.

During the reporting period, the project delivered USD 6.6 million (47%) against USD 13.9 million approved budget per AWP 2020 whereas the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche was also requested from GCF after 70% of the first tranche was utilized. A total co-financing of US\$ USD 2,516 was also materialized from the government of Gilgit-Baltistan.

In 2021, the project will complete remaining field assessments and studies and initiate field implementation, including repair and rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructures, irrigation channels and slope stabilization through bio-engineering structures. The project will also complete the procurement of EWS comprising of 50 AWS, 408 River discharge gauges/lake monitoring sensors and EWS communication and data transmission equipment and initiate installation of same along with associated trainings.

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

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

The project impact context remains unchanged, and impact potential of project interventions remains increasingly relevant. The issues of climate change, and GLOFs, remain high on the agenda of national and provincial Governments.

As per approved Funding Proposal, the project aims to contribute to Fund level impact of increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people affected by climate related disasters and variability through the replication of demonstrated adaptation measures, empowering beneficiaries to address climate-induced disasters including risks from GLOFs. Project interventions have been tailored to address climate change impacts and GLOF risks by preventing loss of lives and community infrastructure based on a holistic approach in all glaciated districts in Gilgit-Baltistan (10) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (5), thus contributing to a climate resilient sustainable development in the long-term. The 5 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been administratively re-structured by the government into 8 districts with the geographic area remaining the same. Henceforth, the report(s) will mention the number of districts as 18 (10 in Gilgit-Baltistan and 8 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

The project is estimated to benefit 348,171 women and girls and 348,171 men and boys, giving a total of 696,342 direct beneficiaries and approximately 29,233,000 indirect beneficiaries, through expanded EWS, protective infrastructure, and community-based disaster risk management. Project results will be distributed to a wider audience via different communication channels and the project will enhance awareness on climate change for many more people beyond the direct beneficiaries. Overall, the project benefits about 15% of the total population of Pakistan - estimated at 197 million in 2017 (World Bank).

To keep track of project beneficiaries, the project maintains a log of interventions (including construction, infrastructure and community-based activities) to estimate the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries. With regard to dissemination of project results and lessons learned, a Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy has been developed, through which outreach will be conducted and assessed. Regular project monitoring and evaluation activities (spot checks, monitoring visits, third-party inspections), as well as mid-term and terminal evaluations will assess and document the extent to which specific project stakeholders are benefiting from the project. The revisions made to project costs and targets (as reflected in the project Inception Report) have no impact on the benefit streams to project stakeholders.

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

The project encompasses a holistic model of climate-resilient development to enable 18 districts of Pakistan to manage the risks from GLOFs and other impacts of climate change, incorporating top-down regulatory support, bottom-up community preparedness, and long-term planning for sustainable and climate-resilient use of natural livelihood assets. The 15 project districts cover 99% of the glaciated area of Pakistan and targets all those communities which are currently most vulnerable to GLOF events. It is estimated that the benefits to be achieved from avoided loss of life and property and livelihoods developments will continue to increase over 25 years, with an overall net internal rate of return (IRR) for the project of 24.6% suggesting that the activities will catalyse impacts well beyond the scope of the 5-year project.

The interlinkage in the activities resulted in a meaningful paradigm shift that enabled the long-term resilience of the region. A comprehensive environmental and social management plan has been put in place based on baseline assessment studies and stakeholders' consultation. The updated environmental and social management plan promotes ecosystem-based adaptation measures, mainstreaming climate change risks and solutions at institutional level within sub-national line departments and environmental protection agencies. In addition, it will facilitate communities to pursue alternative livelihoods which are less demanding of natural resources and more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change, catalysing a shift in land, water, and natural resource use practices.

In line with the communications strategy - which was finalized during the reporting period - key messages were disseminated both within and outside of GB and KP through several existing information-sharing networks and forums. At the national and sub national level, the project website captured and disseminated lessons learned through regular update and information sharing of project activities. At the local level, the project strengthened the established CBDRMCs and provincial coordinating entities with Departments of Planning and Development to coordinate climate change response across key sectors by undergoing Knowledge, Aptitude and Practices (KAP) studies in the remaining 12 target valleys. Preliminary work was also done in 2020 to undertake Disaster Risk Management trainings for all key officials of district disaster management authorities; with trainings now scheduled to start in end Feb 2021. The project involved community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, community members, community leaders and Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) to identify lessons learned from the project and share knowledge among stakeholders to form the basis for replicating successful experiences at the local level at all stages of project implementation. In addition, the updating of glacial inventory and documentation of indigenous knowledge and best practices would provide key data for similar interventions in the future. A demonstration activity on glacier grafting (based on local knowledge/practice) was carried out in GB on and the same for KP has been carried forward to 2021.

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

The fundamental benefit of the project is based on the principle of saving human lives and property. The project aims to ensure this through installation of EWS and construction of protective infrastructures against potential threats of GLOFs in glaciated areas of Northern Pakistan. This will provide employment opportunities to the local labor force helping to improve the socio-economic situation of these far-flung areas. Secondly, the project will promote slope stabilization through ecosystem-based interventions such as large-scale plantations. The project will also produce significant co-benefits in terms of income and business generation, community capacity-building, improved quality of human life, sustainable and climate-resilient land use, reversal of environmental degradation, and women's empowerment.

Through the project, sub-national institutional capacities are being strengthened to ensure sustainability of project. To strengthen the capacity of government line departments, emergency preparedness and response cell (DERC) equipment and supplies were procured and handed over to GB and KP Disaster Management Authorities. Moreover, with the objective to build the capacity of provincial stakeholders and the academia doing research on glacial lake outburst floods, the project continued support on replication of 'Adopt a Tree' campaign in KP and GB. To keep the stakeholders involved and updated on project interventions, exposure visits were conducted for high ranking and mid-level officials to enhance ownership of the project. The project documentary was launched and broadcasted on national and local media outlets for maximum outreach of the project along with public service messages (<https://glof2.pk/media/>). Several stakeholder coordination workshops were conducted and sensitization and

awareness raising sessions imparted for the registered CBDRMCs. This not only creates awareness amongst the stakeholders but ensures the wellbeing on the target communities by keeping them more informed and prepared.

In addition to the above, a detailed assessment on improving the initial Gender Strategy and Action Plan was carried out to address gender inequalities and needs to achieve gender initiatives during implementation – as a result is which, the aim is to ensure at least 30% women’s participation. Various studies and baseline assessments carried out – which includes ground truthing assessments, KAP studies, HVRAs, and Environmental and Social Management Plan that not only assesses environmental potential of the area but also provides recommendations on how to minimize impact through project activities on targeted land and its resources.

Both outputs of the project are aligned with and contribute to achieving the country’s sustainable development agenda by strengthening sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways, along with upscaling community based EWS and long-term measures to increase communities’ adaptive capacity. In this regard more than 8 local government departments in 24 valleys were involved in supporting trainings and workshops provided to CBOs and CBDRMCs at the district and federal levels.

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

Pakistan’s National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) recognizes climate change as one of the key threats to the national development process. The policy also identifies various thematic areas and prescribes both adaptation and mitigation measures. The NCCP puts more focus on adaptation, in light of Pakistan’s high vulnerability to extreme weather events and other adverse impacts of climate change. The government has further emphasized on mainstreaming climate change into various sectors and has drawn up ambitious agenda on climate change. During the reporting period, the project supported the “Adopt a Tree” campaign launched in 2019 to contribute towards Vision 2025 of the Government of Pakistan. The project ensured that only indigenous tree species suitable to the local environment were planted.

The provision of rescue and relief equipment for District Emergency Response Cells at the provincial level strengthened the capacities of the local governments. Likewise, stakeholder’s exposure visits to the target areas (including 2 for the special assistant to PM on Climate Change) helped strengthen ownership of the government and also helped increase the trust of local communities on their government counterparts. Media outreach through journalist’s capacity building and training sessions (2 for KP and 1 for GB) and synergies developed with local and national print and electronic media has greatly helped advocate the climate action agenda of Pakistan’s government. The capacity building sessions and stakeholders’ workshops also aimed to enhance the strengths of the government departments imparting awareness on early, effective and efficient response and preparedness. Ensuring active participation of senior government officials in the celebration of International Mountain Day and International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction also helped spread positive image of the government and their interest in combating climate change. Extensive outreach activities were carried out though full-fledged media campaign, included broadcasting of the project documentary and public service messages by key government officials (320 times on leading news channels and 1,500 times through local digital screens) – which was well-received by communities and stakeholders.

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

As the project aims to scale up activities implemented under previous interventions, consultations were carried out with diverse stakeholders including government ministries and departments, NGOs, Civil Society, private sector and development partners to incorporate their inputs and feedback into the development of the project. All key partners were consulted individually as well as collectively to gain and in-depth understanding of the needs and solicit ideas on how the needs could be addressed through the project. The provincial government of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) committed to provide co-financing of USD 0.5 million for the project out of which USD 2,516 has been materialized in 2020.

Climate change issue was and remains among top priorities for both the national and provincial governments. However, the project has suffered due to frequent staff attrition within the Implementing Partner organization, as

well as in other government agencies. Nonetheless, UNDP has been systematic in its efforts in bringing new officials on board and up to speed through regular briefing and progress reporting. UNDP is also actively engaging the Economic Affairs Division (government coordinating entity) in resolving bottlenecks and challenges during implementation.

All activities in AWP 2020 were approved after close consultations with officials of MoCC and PSC – that includes key government departments at federal and provincial levels. To further build synergies, a Technical Working Group was established to act as a technical body to provide expert/subject-area advice and inputs to the project, and to review, assess and endorse plans and activities before consideration of the Project Steering Committee. In addition, the TWG also provides technical review of activities in the AWP's endorsed by provincial Project Steering Committees of KP and GB before being submitted for final endorsement/approval by the Project Steering Committee.

To expedite implementation of AWP 2020 (and to make up for delays in the first quarter), all activities in the AWP 2020 have been endorsed by MoCC without the requirement of approvals for individual activities. The project team facilitated and made arrangements for regular meeting between UNDP and the National Project Director to keep the IP involved and informed of project progress. Regular updates are also shared with concerned officials to provide updates on field activities as well as on future plans. Alongside, all executing agencies are involved from the start of each activity and proper roles and responsibilities are assigned for effective execution.

Since most activities are implemented at the provincial level, line departments are kept in the loop in all correspondences. Key decisions are made only after proper planning and onboarding of stakeholders. LoAs are signed with the provincial governments giving them full ownership of the project with oversight provided by project staff for any technical and financial hurdles posing delays in delivery. At the provincial level, the political and operational support to the project continues to be outstanding.

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

During the reporting period, the project made a significant breakthrough and was able to put an end to the impasse, which affected progress for almost two years. After several rounds of back-and-forth communication and discussions with the government, the project managed to resume implementation of activities initiated after the inception meeting – which remained incomplete due to the stalemate. Following this agreement with the government to move ahead with implementation, the project experienced significant delays due to COVID-19 and the imposition of restrictions. Despite this, most of the baseline/preparatory activities have been either complete or are in advance stages of implementation.

The project mobilized all relevant stakeholders at federal and provincial level and transferred resources for the agreed set of activities to the provincial government departments. The provincial government line departments including Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) and On-farm Water Management Departments completed initial assessments to identify potential sites to construct/repair/rehabilitate small-scale infrastructure and irrigation channels. At the federal level, the project maintained good relationship with MoCC, UNDP, PMD and other relevant stakeholders and expedited activities as proposed in the 2020 AWP. The design and specification of the overly complex Early Warning System (EWS) was finalized and agreed upon jointly by the technical teams of PMD, and UNDP. Further to the amendment/modification of specifications by an international climate expert, details were shared with PMD for endorsement, which has been forwarded to the committee established for validation and approval of the specifications. The decision is still pending as of end Jan 2021. The procurement was made in several lots because the budget currently available with the project is not adequate to cover the entire procurement action. Based on preliminary analysis of the above procurement process, it is likely the allocated budget under EWS component may not be adequate to cover the full cost of EWS equipment – due mainly to cost escalation and inflation. In this regard, the project is conducting a detail analysis of the above procurement action. In the meantime, the project is waiting for the 2<sup>nd</sup> disbursement, the official request for which was submitted in Dec 2020.

To mobilize local communities in the target valleys, community-based organizations and community centers were established by the project. These organizations were registered through coordination with Social and Welfare

Departments of GB and KP. The outreach and awareness activities carried out under the project have also amplified the effectiveness of the project mandate. The project's emphasis on messaging through visual communication on local channels and digital media have greatly enhanced visibility and effectiveness of the project.

Despite apparent challenges due to COVID-19 and initial delays in Q1, the project delivered USD 6.6 million (47%) against planned budget of USD 13.9 million. The government co-financing of US\$ USD 2,516 was materialized from the government of Gilgit-Baltistan – corresponding to PKR 405,025.68 (@PKR 160.98/1 US\$). At the time of submission of funding proposal, the Government of Pakistan had committed to a co-financing amount of PKR 50,000,000 which translates to US\$ 478,102.88 (@PKR 104.58/1US\$). It is to be noted that – while the government contribution in PRK remain the same (PKR 50,000,000), due to exchange rate fluctuation, the amount in US\$ may vary from what is indicated in the funding proposal.



2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS			
Project Output	Project Activity	Status <sup>3</sup>	Implementation progress (%)
<b>Output 1 Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways</b>	<b>Project Activity 1.1 Provincial line and planning departments have technical capacities to mainstream CC into development plans</b>	Activity Started - progress delayed	68.5%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action 1.1.1 - Knowledge, Aptitude and Practices (KAP) Studies have been completed at the district level (completed for KP and partially complete for GB). The progress was affected due to delays in endorsement of valleys). Quantitative and qualitative data was collected from vulnerable households through focus group discussions with women and men as well as key informant interviews with stakeholders at national, sub-national and district levels.</li> <li>- Action 1.1.2 - Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (HVRA) was completed for 12 valleys. The stakeholder needs and capacity assessment was also carried out and data collected to identify key stakeholders at national, sub-national, district and community levels assessing their needs and capacities with respect to developing and implementing climate change and GLOF risk reduction strategies. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was updated based on which a project level Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) was developed. The services of a dedicated ESMP expert were hired to complete data collection at all levels. (See section 4.1 below for more detail on safeguards.)</li> <li>- Action 1.1.4 - The following Individual consultants/subject specialists were recruited to expedite on-the-ground technical activities - 1 National Technical Advisor, 1</li> </ul>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>In 2021, the project will complete activities which could not be initiated or were partially completed in 2020, including identification and preparation of Integration provincial Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans (Action 1.1.3), forestry surveys (Action 1.1.7), assessment of potential socio-economic impact of GLOFs (Action 1.1.5) and the KAP study (Action 1.1.1) for valley level intervention. Individual experts (National Technical Expert, Safeguard Specialist, Digitization Expert, Development Expert, Legal Expert, DRR Specialists and Glaciologist) will be retained for the year 2021. Individual Experts (Provincial Technical Experts on Climate Change Adaptation, DRR Specialists, Civil Engineers and Bio-Engineering Consultants) will be brought onboard to facilitate implementation.</p> <p>Action 1.1.9, study on local knowledge and best practices for KP will also be completed in 2021 along with GIS mapping of</p>	

<sup>3</sup>Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

	<p>Safeguard Specialist, 2 Glaciologists, 1 Legal Expert, 1 Development Expert, and 2 DRR Specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action 1.1.5 - The assessment of socio-economic impact of GLOFs has been initiated in GB but not yet in KP as the valleys in KP were finalized and approved only in Dec 2020.</li> <li>- Action 1.1.6 - The work on glacier Inventory is ongoing</li> <li>- Action 1.1.8 - GIS mapping has been completed for the initially selected 12 valleys of GB (07 valleys) and KP (05 valleys) and for the remaining 12 valleys, the work is in progress. Documentation and demonstration of indigenous best practices has been initiated in GB but not yet in KP as it is being documented by Karakoram International University and the same shall be replicated in KP.</li> </ul>	<p>hazard communities (Action 1.1.8) for the remaining 12 valleys.</p> <p>Action 1.1.6 update of glacial inventory will also be carried forward in 2021, as the recruitment process for the study was completed in 2020 by PMD.</p>	
<p><i>Project Activity 1.2 Sub-national institutions coordinate effectively to implement CCA action plan and CCA initiatives</i></p>		<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>30%</p>
<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action 1.2.1 - Design and layout have been initiated for the functional review of climate change cells at national and provincial levels. An expert was engaged to design the integrated layout and framework for climate change cells.</li> <li>- Action 1.2.2 - 8 stakeholder and two 2 media exposure visits to GLOF potential sites and vulnerable communities were conducted – participants included government officials, community and media representatives; 2 teams comprising of government officials from KP visited sites in GB and vice versa to understand the processes involved and align them with project mandate.</li> <li>- Action 1.2.3 - The GLOF-II project pre-implementation documentary, titled as “Saving Paradise” highlighting the need of resilience building of communities and capacity building of relevant stakeholders was launched.</li> <li>- Action 1.2.4 - The project website was launched. The project website provides public access to project related information, updates and contacts for grievance redressal.</li> <li>- Action 1.2.5 – Communication materials (t-shirts, caps, diaries, calendars, jackets, pens, tote bags, notebooks, mugs, badges, lapel pins, wall stickers, banners,</li> </ul>		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>CCA action plan for GB has been initiated and is in progress whereas the same process for KP will be tendered in first quarter of 2021. To maintain ownership and linkages with the provincial stakeholders, stakeholders' exposure visits to GLOF implementation sites and vulnerable communities involving national and sub-national officials, NGOs, media, donors will be conducted in 2021. Media awareness campaign (Action 1.2.6) (Press-conferences, media-tours, project expos, seminars, TV/radio/online outreach, etc.) were initiated in 2020 and will continue in 2021 to further spread awareness regarding GLOF awareness and preparedness. Procurement of visibility and outreach material and production of articles/materials along with short video clips (Action 1.2.3) to record community level interventions, GLOF events and project infrastructural</p>	

	<p>backdrops, standees, sign boards, and flash drives, folders, key chains, etc.) bearing logos of GCF, MOCC and UNDP were produced for use in the field/offices to ensure visibility and outreach of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action 1.2.6 - To further enhance outreach and awareness, the documentary and 3 other public service messages (videos) were broadcast on all leading media channels (320 times on national television and over 1,500 times at provincial level).</li> <li>- Action 1.2.7 – 48 field monitoring visits (14 in GB and 34 in KP) were completed during 2020 which included visits conducted by the National Project Director (NPD) and project staff to monitor and supervise field level activities.</li> <li>- Action 1.2.12 - All 10 vehicles were procured and delivered at port in 2020, however clearance from customs is awaited and is expected to be cleared by the start of 2021.</li> </ul>	<p>activities will also continue; whereas the project website will be regularly updated and kept functional for dissemination of information for public and stakeholders.</p> <p>The project will also complete custom clearance procedures and registration of vehicles in 2021 (Action 1.2.12).</p>	
<p><i>Output 2 Community-based EWS and long-term measures are scaled up to increase communities' adaptive capacities</i></p>	<p><b><i>Project Activity 2.1 Expanded weather surveillance and discharge measuring networks</i></b></p>	<p><i>Activity Started - progress delayed</i></p>	<p><b>10.5%</b></p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action 2.1.1 - Ground-truthing baseline surveys of high-risk vulnerable areas were completed for all additional valleys in 8 districts of KP, (54 valleys) and 10 districts of GB, (71 valleys). The survey teams comprised of technical specialists from Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD); Planning and Development Departments; Agriculture &amp; Water Managements; Forest, Environment and Wildlife Departments; and Disaster Management Authorities of KP and GB provinces. The team conducted assessment of potential valleys through Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) techniques along with physical verification of glacial lakes locations. The ground-truthing assessments guided the selection of specific project valleys (24) and sites for interventions in both KP and GB. The list of selected valleys in KP and GB was endorsed by the Provincial as well as the National PSCs.</li> <li>- Action 2.1.2 - feasibility studies for installation of EWS/AWS equipment for 24 valleys completed.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Procurement and installation of the remaining lots of Early Warning System equipment for 24 valleys (comprising 50 AWS and 408 River Discharge Gauges/Lake Monitoring Sensors along with labor, transportation and O&amp;M cost) will be completed in 2021 (Action 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5).</p> <p>Training of District Disaster Management Authorities (Action 2.1.6), communities and other relevant stakeholders on roles and responsibilities, and implementation of EW strategies at district and local level will be conducted in 2021.</p> <p>Under Action 2.1.7 - post equipment installation and technical supervision will be carried out once all the relevant equipment is procured and installed.</p>	

	<p>-Action 2.1.3 – design, layout and specifications for EWS equipment, i.e. Automatic Weather Stations were completed.</p> <p>-2.1.4 - design, layout and specifications River Discharge Gauges/Lake Monitoring Sensors completed</p> <p>-2.1.5 – design, layout and specification for data communication and transmission equipment completed.</p> <p>-2.1.6 - Initial work on hiring of a firm for trainings for district disaster management authorities was completed in 2020, however due to delays in procurement process and to carry out adequate planning to ensure maximum participation, the actual trainings will be executed in the first quarter of 2021.</p> <p>The specifications of all this equipment was reviewed and endorsed by an International EWS expert. The procurement process for EWS equipment valued at USD 1.3 million was initiated for 24 valleys whereas the procurement of the remaining lots is in progress and will spill over to 2021.</p>		
<p><b>Project Activity 2.2 Early warnings are effective in protecting communities from climate-induced risks</b></p>		<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>37%</p>
<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>-Action 2.2.1 and Action 2.2.2 - Equipment, resource material and fixtures for the establishment of digital library and knowledge repository could not be completed due to instructions of PSC to merge 2 different assignments i.e. digital library and knowledge repository (Action 2.2.3) and national climate change portal (Action 2.2.6). These will be completed in 2021.</p> <p>-Action 2.2.4 - 5 CBDRMCs (Community Based Disasters Risk Management Committees) have been established and registered with the Social Welfare Department in KP (1 in Dir Upper, 2 in Swat and 2 in Chitral lower). 7 CBDRMCs have</p>		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The activity on Establishment of integrated GIS based management (Digital Platform) at National and Provincial Level, which was part of AWP2020 was not completed. After several rounds of discussions with MoCC, it was concluded that all such platforms are closely linked and therefore it is appropriate to engage a single firm to develop 1 elaborate forum for proper connectivity. The activity will be carried out in 2021 as GLOF/CC digital library and knowledge repository and establishment of integrated GIS based Management Information System at national and provincial level.</p>	

	<p>been established and registered with the Social Welfare Department in GB (2 in Ghizer, 2 in Ghanche, 1 each in Astore, Hunza and Kharmang). The aim of the CBDRM process is to strengthen the capacities of the committees to cope with disasters by reducing their vulnerabilities and further enhancing existing resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Action 2.2.5- To strengthen community awareness of GLOF risks and project interventions, 79 community mobilization trainings and workshops were held (KP 30 and GB 49). A total of 6,384 community members were engaged in training and sensitization activities (1,800 in KP and 4,584 in GB).</li> <li>-Action 2.2.7 - 45 stakeholder workshops and consultation meetings were held to sensitize stakeholders (35 in KP and 10 in GB) regarding the project objectives and to align project activities with ongoing government interventions. Community mobilizers have so far conducted trainings to members of CBDRMCs in Arkari, Madaklasht, Matiltan, Gabral, Kumrat valleys in KP, and Ghulkin, Badswat, Darkut, Tarashing, Barah, Khaplu, Ghundus in GB.</li> <li>-Action 2.2.8 - Following issuance of national COVID-19 guidelines and SOPs, reciprocal visits by community members for targeted valleys could not be conducted in 2020.</li> <li>-Action 2.2.9 - In order to encourage community engagement and support government ownership to protect target locations against climate induced disasters, the project supported activities under advocacy and awareness workshops which included celebrating the achievement of SDG 13 by the Government of Pakistan. A seminar was held in Islamabad where the Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Climate Change and UNDP RR a.i. shared their views on bilateral efforts towards achieving the goal to national, sub-national and international media. The project organized awareness events on International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction hosting various activities in Gilgit (GB) and Chitral (KP) including mock drills by Rescue 1122, seminars, plantation drives and handed over emergency response equipment to the District Emergency Response Cell (DERC) which is functional under Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Management Authority (KPDMA). The project also organized celebration of International Mountain Day involving local communities in Malam Jabba (Swat, KP) and Skardu (GB) highlighting the importance of early warning in protecting communities from climate-induced risks. The project also launched the GLOF-II pre-implementation documentary during the same event. Moreover, a full-fledged electronic, print and social media campaign was carried out during 2020 which</li> </ul>	<p>Against Action 2.2.9, the TED talk planned in 2020 will be conducted in the first quarter of 2021.</p> <p>Reciprocal visits for community members (Action 2.2.8) to target valleys will be conducted in 2021 subject to COVID 19 circumstances.</p>
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	<p>included printing of International Mountain Day messages in 12 leading newspapers, and broadcasting of the documentary and public service messages 320 times on national TV channels and 1500 times at provincial level on TV channels.</p> <p>The project also provided induction session and trained 100 interns under the “Nature/Climate Internship Programme” to support/strengthen various government departments. To encourage dialogue and enhance visibility of the project through international forum, a concept note was prepared to participate in a TED talk. However, this did not materialize due to availability of potential speaker. This activity is now planned in 2021.</p> <p>- Action 2.2.10 to 2.2.12 - procurement of generators, furniture for DERC and IT equipment worth approximately USD 0.8 million to strengthen the capacities of line departments and climate change cells at MoCC, has been completed.</p>		
	<p><i>Project Activity 2.3 Vulnerable communities have adequate long-term measures in place to address GLOF-related risks</i></p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>- Action 2.3.1 - small-scale infrastructural activities could not be initiated due to COVID related restrictions and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>- Action 2.3.2 - slope stabilization activities through bio-engineering structures could not be initiated due to COVID related restrictions and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>- Action 2.3.3 - repair and rehabilitation of irrigation systems could not take place in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>However, feasibility studies (site selection, design, Bill of Quantities) for Action 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 in 8 districts of KP and 10 districts of GB have been finalized. Similarly, feasibility studies for the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation systems have been carried out in KP and GB. The tendering process for the above has been completed in</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Construction, repair and rehabilitation of 150 small infrastructure (80 in GB and 70 in KP), 150 irrigation systems (80 in GB and 70 in KP) and 48 safe havens (02 sites per 24 Valleys) in the vulnerable communities will be completed in 2021 along with slope stabilization activities through bio-engineering structures covering 350 Ha (350 ha i.e. 150 ha in KP and 200 ha in GB) (Action 2.3.1 to 2.3.3).</p> <p>Tailor-made international Study Tours (Action 2.3.5) for KP and GB (communities), decision makers in provinces and for decision makers at federal level, and technical experts will be</p>	<p><i>Activity Started - progress delayed</i></p> <p><b>36.5%</b></p>

	<p>KP and contracts have been issued for 13 irrigation channels by the agriculture department of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The project helped strengthen the District Emergency Response Cells (DERC) through procurement and provision of emergency and response equipment valued at USD 700,000 to the Disaster Management Authorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan (GBDMA and KPDMA).</p> <p>- Action 2.3.4 - Hazard Watch Groups (HWGs) have been established and registered under CBDRMC and Civil Defense/PDMA for each vulnerable valley. Volunteers have also been identified and registered for targeted valleys in KP and GB. Furthermore, the procurement for emergency and response equipment for the HWGs is currently under process.</p> <p>- Action 2.3.5 - The project made full-scale preparations for a series of international study tours for communities, technical specialists and decision makers, but the visits could not take place in 2020 due to COVID-19 and therefore, it is planned for 2021 depending on COVID situation.</p>	<p>carried out subject to the circumstances for International travel pertaining to COVID-19.</p>	
<p><i>Project Activity 2.4 Improved financial capacities to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks</i></p>		<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>4%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>- Action 2.4.1 - Guidelines for the CBDRMC Revolving Funds were developed aiming at helping targeted communities to respond to climate change induced disasters, particularly GLOFs.</p> <p>- Action 2.4.3) A total of USD 600,000 was set to be distributed amongst 12 CBDRMCs in 2020 for their long-term sustainable operations. However, the project was informed that the activity cannot be implemented as this is a case of on-granting and therefore not allowed under UNDP's accreditation status with GCF.</p> <p>Construction work for CBDRMC Rehabilitation Centre is in progress for 5 valleys of KP.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Construction/renovation and strengthening of 12 Rehabilitation Centers for the established CBDRMCs of 12 identified valleys to better respond to GLOFs and CC-induced risks/Disasters will be completed in 2021 (Action 2.4.2).</p> <p>The project will submit the case of community-based revolving fund to GCF Secretariat and seek views to readjust this activity in 2021.</p>	

2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS <sup>4</sup>					
2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK					
Fund-level impact indicators <sup>5</sup> (Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value <sup>6</sup>	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes <sup>7</sup> , if any)
<b><u>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: 1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention.</u></b>	There are 33 potentially dangerous lakes in KP and GB. 960 destructive outburst floods are in KP and GB areas in last two decade	0	N/A	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 to reduce the impact of GLOF events. (696,342 people: 348,171 men, 348,171 women)	Design and layout of EWS/AWS for 24 valleys was done, specifications have been finalized for the equipment's, Invitation to Bid (ITB)/ Long term agreement (LTA) for procurement have been floated for quotations.
<b>A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Indicator 2.4: Area (ha) of agricultural land made more resilient to climate change through changed agricultural practices (e.g. planning times, new and resilient native varieties, efficient irrigation systems adopted)</b>	0	0	<u>800 ha</u>	2700 ha	The activity under this indicator can only be implemented during limited time period from mid-December to mid-March due to weather conditions. Groundwork i.e. site selection, design and layout, have been completed, actual implementation will start in 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Per the approved methodology in and the Logic Framework in the Funding Proposal, please provide an update on the relevant indicators.

<sup>5</sup> As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

<sup>6</sup> As of 31 December of the relevant year.

<sup>7</sup> Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.



<b>2.4.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK<sup>8</sup></b>					
<b>Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Current value<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Target (mid-term)</b>	<b>Target (final)</b>	<b>Remarks (including changes<sup>10</sup>, if any)</b>
<b>Indicator 1 (Outcome level) (Mitigation/Adaptation)</b>					
<b>A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</b>					
<b>7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened</b>	GLOF early warning system in KP and GB covering two districts  Vulnerable households are not able to receive and react to GLOF early warning messages in the KP and GB.  No physical structures in place to mitigate the effect of GLOF events	1	-	By the end of the project, 100% of households in KP and GB target communities are able to receive and respond to early warnings and take the appropriate actions following the warning (348,171 men, 348,171 women).	The local community can only be reached and benefitted once EWS/AWS are procured and installed with proper communication and data transmission lines in place which will be carried out in 2021
<b>1. Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways.</b>					
<b>1.1. Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development.</b>	National, provincial and local disaster management institutions and development planners are unable to design, finance and analyze GLOF risk reduction measures on the basis of reliable, comprehensive information.	0	By the end of Year 3, 100% of the national and 90% of district and community authorities in the KP and GB regions are able to prioritize and plan measures to minimize potential losses from GLOFs.	By the end of the project, at least four policies have been adopted by Government to address or incorporate GLOF risk reduction	The project strengthened provincial line departments through experts and technical assistance in GIS mapping, conducting HVRA and ground-truthing. Climate change cells have been established at national and sub-national level; MoCC and Planning and Development Departments), however they already exist at provincial Environmental

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

<sup>9</sup>As of 31 December of the relevant calendar year.

<sup>10</sup> Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

					Protection Agencies, Forest departments of KP and GB for climate responsive planning and development.
<b>1.2. Number of policies introduced to address GLOF risks or adjusted to incorporate GLOF risks</b>	Only 2 comprehensive disaster management guidelines exist for the KP and GB regions	2	By the end of Year 3, 100% of the national and 90% of district and community authorities in the KP and GB regions are able to prioritize and plan measures to minimize potential losses from GLOFs.	By the end of the project, at least four policies have been adopted by Government to address or incorporate GLOF risk reduction.	Guidelines and SOPs have been drafted for establishing CBDRMCs Revolving Funds, that will ultimately feed into the developmental plans at provincial and national level to incorporate GLOF risks. However, the establishment of the revolving fund on hold as it is determined as an on-granting activity.
<b>2. Community-based EWS and long-term measures are up-scaled to increase communities' adaptive capacity.</b>					
<b>2.1. Number of vulnerable households in KP and GB covered by a GLOF early warning system.</b>	Vulnerable households are not able to receive and react to GLOF early warning messages.	0	By end of year 3 the project, 12 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 end of year 3 the project, 100% (24 valleys) 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)	Installations of EWS is expected in 2021, as procurement process has taken longer than expected.
<b>2.2. Number of Community based organizations trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS.</b>	2 GLOF early warning system for KP and GB in place.	2	By the end of Year 3 of the project, at least 09 CBOs are trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS and ensure its continued functionality	By the end of the project, at least 24 CBOs are trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS and ensure its continued functionality	Formal training to CBOs on EWS O&M will be provided once EWS is installed and functional. However, 5 CBDRMCs were established in KP and 7 in GB along with a series of community meetings, awareness raising campaigns, coordination workshops to sensitize communities and key stakeholders about the impact of GLOFs were conducted

<p><b>2.3. No. of physical assets constructed to withstand the effects of GLOF events.</b></p>	<p>No physical structures in place to withstand the effect of GLOF events.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>By the end of Year 3 of the project, at least 100 targeted engineering structures have been established to withstand the effects of GLOF events on livelihood assets</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least 250 targeted engineering structures have been established to withstand the effects of GLOF events on livelihood assets.</p>	<p>Continuing the work on this from 2019, the groundwork (site selection, design and layout, BoQs) for physical assets has been completed and contracts have been issued against 13 irrigation channels in KP.</p>
<p><b>2.4. No. of small-scale community driven initiatives for GLOF preparedness financed through CBDRM funds</b></p>	<p>No financial capacity of local communities to prepare for GLOF events</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>By the end of Year 3 of the project, at least 12 small-scale community driven initiatives financed through CBDRM fund</p>	<p>By the end of the project at least 01 community driven initiative in each of the 24 target valleys is financed through CBDRM funds</p>	<p>Guidelines for functioning of community based revolving funds have been developed. No disbursements have been made as the activity is on hold.</p>

## 2.5. REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (include actual and expected changes)

Describe changes to the project during the reporting period. In particular, the report should cover elements such as change of beneficial ownership structure, management changes of the Accredited Entity, policies and other elements relevant for the project, and any other material change that could influence the overall outcome of the project.

Overall, the project framework remains as approved by GCF, with changes documented in the previous APRs. The following actual and possible change is given below.

Frontloading of the budget for Early Warning System (Action 2.1.3 to 2.1.5), Vehicles (Action 1.2.12) and District Emergency Response Cell (DERC) equipment (Action 2.2.11 and Action 2.2.12) - Considering availability of funds in the multi-year budget for procurement of emergency preparedness and response equipment and supplies, and based on strong demand from the provincial Governments, MoCC proposed to front-load activities and procure all equipment in one go, ensuring to keeping the total amount within the GCF approved budget. Under 5-year plan, approximately USD 0.8 million was set for strengthening of district emergency response cells (alternative energy resources, furniture and IT equipment, etc.). However, all the DERCs were established within the allocated amount in 2020.

The same was done against the procurement of EWS equipment. However, even after doing this, it is likely the project may face budget shortages for this procurement action - due to inflation and cost escalation.

Expected Changes in Project Logical Framework - The baseline assessment report, which was submitted to the Secretariat in Oct 2020 has proposed changes in some of the project indicators, baselines and targets, based on current context and ground situation. The project is awaiting further guidance on this from the Secretariat.

Expected changes in project implementation timelines - As documented in APR 2018 and 2019, due to the halt of project activities between Oct 2018 - Mar 2020, there has been major impact on project implementation. While consensus to resume activities was reached in April 2020, the project continued to face operational challenges due to COVID-19 and monsoon flooding and landslides, further delaying initiation and delivery of key activities. In view of these delays, and as recommended in the Interim Evaluation, the project intends to request a no-cost extension in 2021, following the approval of which, implementation timelines may have to be re-scheduled.

## 2.6 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Describe implementation challenges faced during the last reporting period, including measures adopted and lessons learned. If any issues have arisen in the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project, please provide a description of those items and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

<b>Challenge encountered</b>	<b>Type<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Measures adopted</b>	<b>Impact on the project implementation<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Lessons learned and Other Remarks</b>
Delays in project implementation due to extreme weather conditions, COVID-19 along with delays in initial phase due to issues related to implementation arrangements.	Implementation	MOCC and UNDP agreed to resume implementation of the project based on initially agreed arrangements (with 2 conditions - project to seek prior approval of National Project Director in implementing activities at federal and provincial levels and to keep MoCC and departments informed through quarterly reporting and regular coordination). An addendum to the previous letter of agreement was signed on 24 April 2020. A key milestones document was prepared to monitor progress in 2020 – which is being updated on a regular basis.  Subsequently, in consultation with all stakeholders, the project has also planned to accelerate implementation during 2021.	High	Timely transfer of the funds to the Executing entities/RPs will lower the risks of delays.  Proper planning and scheduling of field activities is a pre-requisite given the extreme weather conditions and remote locations of project sites.  Maintaining a cordial relationship with the IP and Responsible Parties; close coordinating and keeping stakeholders updated on project progress ensures smooth implementation of project activities.
Requirement by the Executing Entity to get explicit 'on-file' approval of each activity in the approved AWP (including hiring, procurement, events, etc.), before those are initiated.	Implementation	To enhance ownership of the Implementing Partner, the project team complied with this requirement and is submitting all relevant documentation for prior approval. The Project provided support of a coordination and reporting consultant to MoCC to apprise IP/NPD on the progress, challenges and way forward.	Moderate	Keeping the IP (MOCC) up to date with progress on implementation is important. It is pertinent for the project to continue to maintain good working relationship with MoCC and ensure government's ownership which will result in expedited delivery of activities.
The funds allocated for some activities is not adequate, as costs of goods and services have risen many folds. In addition, the COVID situation has exacerbated the situation. For instance, Early Warning System equipment was set at USD 4.5 million. As per bids received, it is likely the project will experience significant shortfall for the procurement of EWS equipment. The budget allocated for EWS equipment in the funding proposal (in 2016) is not sufficient. The same is expected for a few other activities related to provision of small-scale infrastructure and irrigation systems.	Procurement	The project is conducting a detail analysis of the EWS procurement component budget, as well as a comprehensive analysis of the project budget in consultation with MOCC to propose adjustment/adaptive management and intends to initiate discussion with GCF shortly.	High	The cost estimates during design stage should have factored in inflation and related cost escalation.
Disruption in implementation schedule due to initial delays and impacts of COVID 19	Implementation	Despite COVID 19 impacts, the project has accelerated implementation under difficult circumstances.	High	
Inability to implement the activity on Community Based Revolving Fund, despite it being approved in the Funding Proposal and UNDP ProDoc	Other	The project is making arrangements to discuss the issue with GCF for further guidance.	Moderate	It is important to confirm eligibility of activities at project design.

<sup>11</sup> Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

<sup>12</sup> Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

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

### 4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS

(max 1 page)

Please provide information on the project or programme on the following: (1) key risks and impacts as identified; (ii) compliance with applicable laws and regulations including FAA conditions and covenants; and (3) progress in the implementation of environmental and social management plans and programs including monitoring activities undertaken during the implementation of the funded activity.

(1) The information includes description on 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.

No new social or environmental risks were identified in the reporting period.

(2) The information should include 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:

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

Applicable laws and regulations/conditions and covenants	Status of compliance
<p><b>FAA Clause 9.02</b> In addition to Clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:</p> <p>(d) Produce periodical documentation on lessons learned on multiple aspects of the implementation (social, environmental, technical, science, etc.), so that programme replication is carried out adequately</p> <p>(h) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times with the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Plan, and comply with the Accredited Entity's Social and Environmental Screening</p> <p>(i) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall obtain all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity and shall promptly furnish to the GCF, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity; and</p>	<p>FAA Clause 9.02</p> <p>(d) Periodical documentation on lessons learned will continue to be produced during the implementation of the project. In 2020, the project produced monthly progress reports to the Executing Entity and this included documentation of lessons learned, challenges and good practices.</p> <p>(h) Adequate measures, as per ESMP are in place. Site specific plans have been developed and implemented by implementing partners through contractors. Provisions made in plans for control over spread of Covid-19. Training on implementation and monitoring of management plans provided to project staff and implementing partners. Regular monitoring conducted for collecting site specific information for assessment of compliance to ESMP measures.</p> <p>(i) The land in which the project activities will be carried out is government owned. In cases where privately-owned land is used by the project, letters of consent will be collected and maintained with the PMU.</p>
<p>Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997(PEPA 97):</p>	<p>PEPA 97 will be applied to all activities. Environmental Impact Assessments, Initial Environmental Examination, and Environmental Reviews are mandatory for all infrastructure related activities. An ESMP for the project has been developed following the procedures set forth in</p>

	Environmental Regulations of Pakistan coupled with the guidelines set forth by UNDP SES. The regulatory requirements for Environmental Impact Assessments, Land Acquisition, Forest Act 1927 and Provincial Wildlife and Biodiversity Acts were duly considered while finalizing the ESMP. During 2020, physical works were carried out on a few sites. Site specific environmental management plans were developed and implemented in accordance with ESMP provisions thereby ensuring the implementation of Pakistan's Environmental Regulations.
Land Acquisition Act 1894	This Act will be applicable to all activities pertaining to land acquisition for infrastructure such as construction of safe havens and flood protection structures, irrigation channels, etc, which will be implemented in 2021.
Forest Act 1927	This Act will be applicable in case of clearing of land through removal of vegetation/trees specified under this act and mitigation measures will be adopted accordingly once activities begin implementation in 2021.
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015	In case some of the identified sites fall within designated protected areas, this act will apply and complied with accordingly with adoption of proper mitigation measures. The exact locations of project interventions will be identified in 2021.

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

*Implementation of management plans and programmes*

(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
Updating and streamlining of Environmental and Social Management Plan, based on an environmental and social impact assessment.	Through consultation with stakeholders, ESMP consultant has finalized mitigation measures and developed final ESMP for implementation. Approval from GCF pending.	All relevant risks have been considered in the updated ESMP.	n/a
Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans for 13 subprojects on rehabilitation of damaged water course developed and implemented accordingly.	Environmental monitoring carried out for 13 subprojects.	Key issues addressed during implementation of plans included land slide controls measures, solid waste management, reuse of excavated materials and safety of workers (with a focus on Covid-19 prevention) based on the guidelines provided in the ESMP provisions.	n/a

Additionally, include a description of the actions undertaken towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements, and a list on the grievances received in the reporting period that will include at least the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance.

Information below in this sub-section should be provided for all projects regardless of the E&S risk category for the project

*Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan*

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) information shared with stakeholders	(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period
Approval of Communication and Engagement Strategy and Action Plan (which was developed and finalized in 2019)	27 Nov 2020, Marriot Hotel Islamabad	Communication and Engagement Strategy and Action Plan	<p>Involvement of local governments in planning activities and approval of workplans</p> <p>More community involvement in the implementation of activities.</p> <p>These activities contributed towards laying the groundwork to enhance the expected sustainable development potential of the project.</p>
Training of stakeholders and provincial level officials on Environmental and Social Management Plan, safeguard compliance, GRM procedures and monitoring and reporting	27 Nov 2020 Marriot Hotel Islamabad	Information regarding GLOFs and disasters; activities implemented under the project; Environmental and issues related to project and associated impacts, proposed collaboration arrangements between partners and ways to address concerns of local communities, including through grievance redressal mechanism, FIPC process, etc. Knowledge imparted on monitoring and reporting protocols for proper oversight and assessing performance of the institutions against project deliverables.	The training identified legal requirements for implementing ESMP provisions to ensure conservation of existing environment, as well as ensuring safety of workers and communities
Community consultation during environmental and social monitoring carried out for activities under implementation.	Oct 2020	Environmental and social safeguards related issues and associated impacts, grievance redressal mechanism, FIPC process, etc.	Enhanced awareness of communities on environmental and social impacts and GMR procedures

*Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism*

(i) description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	(ii) status of addressing issues/complaints
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the project was finalized during 2020.	No issues/complaints formally received during the reporting period.

## 4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

*Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved as a result of completion of an activity. Further it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s).*

*The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include a reporting on any changes or deviations.*

*Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced.*

*Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative report of the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.*

A preliminary baseline draft Gender Action Plan was developed and submitted with the Funding Proposal to GCF. On-ground consultation and discussions were held at the Federal as well as Provincial level to encourage community level engagement focused on gender inclusion; focus was laid on district level community involvement and women's participation. For this purpose, under AWP 2020, a Gender Mainstreaming Specialist was engaged to review, update and scrutinize the Gender Strategy and formulate a Gender Action Plan for GLOF II project. This included need assessment of gender inclusion with special focus to identify the needs of women in the northern areas of Pakistan (GB and KP). The purpose of the Gender Action Plan is to assess response to the impact of climate change and capacity building of women for effective response and recovery mechanism keeping in mind the cultural norms of the specified areas.

The scaled interventions proposed under the project from two districts to eighteen districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan will not only reduce vulnerability of communities' land and water resources by implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices that contribute to food security but will also consider women's needs and promote gender equality, benefiting over 348,171 women. The aim is to target at least 30-50% women in all areas under the project implementation activities.

The gender study employed existing UNDP and GCF gender guidelines in terms of the main methodology followed for the assignment. This consisted of a participatory process which entailed a gender analysis that considered the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks and access to/control over resources of women and men and identification of appropriate measures to address them. In line with the requirements in the ToRs, the focus was laid on capturing the local context; the issues around gendered division of labour and time use; power and decision making and knowledge and capacities of the intended beneficiaries under GLOF-II. A mix-methods approach was followed which comprised of (i) document review of existing secondary data including project related documents to identify key issues; (ii) field-work for validation; group discussions with GLOF-II staff, implementing partners and male and female beneficiaries in GB and KP. The outcome is a comprehensive Gender Strategy and Action Plan along with a Gender Training Needs Assessment Report

Concluding the key findings of the study and consistent with findings from secondary data, women do not possess fair and equitable rights and access to resources and opportunities for education, information and decision-making. Women are perceived as playing a major role in agriculture (planting, growing, harvesting, sorting/separating), vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing and management, water and fuel wood collection, cooking, child rearing and a host of other productive and reproductive tasks. Women also feel vulnerable to climate change induced risks and feel that they are not prepared to react and respond to such emergencies. Consultations revealed the specific risks that women face, and the types of livelihood activities they would like to pursue to enhance their socio-economic well-being. Almost all women and men expressed their desire to have trainings, gender sensitisation and capacity building sessions, even willing to sit together for meetings and training events in certain areas of GB whereas in other more conservative areas (e.g. Diamer region) this is still not possible. GLOF-II project's partnership with the Gilgit Baltistan Rural Support Program (GBRSP) in GB and Civil Defence Directorate in KP offers an effective and inclusive approach for the project to extend outreach to community men and women in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner. Specifically, with GLOF-II project, these organisations are engaged for social mobilization, training and organizing stakeholder workshops. At a basic level, it is concluded that GLOF-II includes multiple cross-sectoral interventions to be implemented through various outreach mechanism for men and women through a combination of approaches which can promote inclusion and lead to greater women empowerment. There are instances e.g. installation and construction activities where the opportunities for women participation are limited but it is proposed that the Project continue to explore and implement affirmative actions and innovations for women focused initiatives that will enable greater participation and benefits.

At the project management level, there is an explicit intent to try and ensure gender balanced recruitment in engaging project



team. At the field level, there are plans to engage an increasing number of women as facilitators, community mobilisers, resource persons, local group leaders, change agents for dissemination of key messages and committee members. Women will be encouraged to participate in DRM committees and village hazard watch groups and trainings provided on climate change, GLOF events, DRR and slope stabilization programme etc. Gender considerations will be mainstreamed into all training and knowledge sharing activities. There will be on-going assessment to determine when and where women can be engaged to take on leadership and mentoring roles. At a minimum, all community level events/training sessions will target women as active participants while adhering to local cultural norms and sensitivities. Early warning system communication design will apply gender-responsive considerations to the dissemination of disaster warnings and post-GLOF support. Local government entities in charge of managing post-GLOF support will be trained so that financial support can flow to activities that meet the needs of women. Likewise, operations and management plans for EWS are subject to managerial handover to local governments in collaboration with communities. Women's voices will inform the management at the local level of EWS and the maintenance committees will provide an additional avenue for women to assume leadership roles. Women participation in all outreach and awareness raising activities will be ensured for effective gender mainstreaming. The grievance redress mechanism will be made available to both men and women. The Project will promote a shared understanding of the results chain for developing and tracking indicators of delivery. The M&E system will not only include implementation monitoring (inputs, activities and outputs) but also results at the outcome and impact levels, disaggregated by gender.

The main limitations or challenges faced were the paucity of gender disaggregated district and valley level data (pre- and post-Project) and the fact that on-ground implementation had not yet started in most of the locations which made it difficult to organize in-depth discussions with the implementers or focus-group discussions with sizeable numbers of intended beneficiaries who were aware of the interventions and processes to be followed under GLOF-II. There was a lockdown imposed due to COVID-19 in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which affected the overall pace of work for the Project and due to which delivery targets were also reduced. The field work for this study took place at a time of relatively low incidence but with necessary precautions.

The updated gender strategy and action plan was completed in Nov 2020. The project will continue to monitor the implementation of the action plan in the coming year and report challenges and lessons learnt, as well quantitative data on progress on actions identified in the next reporting.

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

<b>Activities/activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets, including sex-disaggregated targets</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Report on annual progress</b>
Installation of EWS and protective infrastructure	At least 20% of waged labour on project related activities are women	0%	30%	2020	Project Manager	Tbc	Except project staff and consultants, no waged labour was involved in 2020.
Installation of EWS and protective infrastructure	At least 30% of beneficiaries of trainings to be women	0%	30%	2020	Project Manager	tbc	Stakeholders' exposure visits were organized to GLOF implementation sites and vulnerable communities involving national and sub-national officials, NGOs, media, donors. At least 30-50% women are taken as mission members for the

							exposure visits and as part of the community engagement activities
Improved institutional capacity to reduce GLOF risks	At least 20% of consultation committees related to project activities to be comprised of women	0%	20%	2020	Project Manager	Tbc	National and provincial steering committees, community meetings had a requirement of at least 23.5% representation of women
Improved institutional capacity to reduce GLOF risks	At least 30% of trainers of capacity building events to be women	0%	30%	2020	Project Manager	Tbc	2 female journalists were taken to GLOF vulnerable sites to assess the GLOF conditions, and conducted sessions with communities
Effective project management	At least 20% of project management unit staff will be women	5 out of 26 core staff is female (19%)	20%	2020	Project Manager	Tbc	4 female consultants have been taken on board for various studies. 26 female interns in provinces and at federal level were also hired for youth inclusion.

#### 4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

*Provide a list of activities in the ESMP to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning ESS and gender activities for the next annual reporting period.*

In 2021, the project will initiate some of its key activities (including physical activities such as construction) in target communities in KP and GB, which will require activation of the updated ESMP and the site-specific ESMPs. These activities include construction of flood protection infrastructure, and installation of water efficient irrigation systems in GLOF prone areas, which require erosion, drainage and sediment control measures, flora and fauna management measures, waste management measures (for any waste during construction process). The activities of the project in 2021 will also ensure compliance with archaeological, indigenous and cultural heritage management requirements of the ESMP.

In view of above and to ensure implementation of ESMP, following activities have been planned for 2021:

- a) Develop and implement a training plan for communities on GRM
- b) Implement a training plan for implementing partners on environmental and social issues for effective implementation of ESMP
- c) Development of additional site-specific ESMPs for sub projects in accordance with ESMP implementation mechanism
- d) Conduct regular monitoring of sub projects as per ESMP requirement
- e) Hold stakeholder meetings to review progress on ESMP implementation (Biannual at Islamabad)
- f) Monitor and maintain the Grievance Redress mechanism and manage grievances through established procedures. Address/report complaints, as needed, for consideration of appropriate authorities.
- g) Review and update project risk log on a quarterly basis

#### 4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

*Provide a list of activities in the gender action plan to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products including processes that will be involved to implement the activities effectively. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning gender activities for the next annual reporting period.*

*Report on actions taken on any of the recommendations made by the secretariat (if applicable) to improve the level of integration of gender issues in the project.*

Identified under GAP Strategic Framework, the following actions would be taken by the project for gender integration in 2021:

- Gender orientation workshops conducted for staff and partners
- Gender elements embedded in institutional structures and committees
- Review, develop and adapt mechanisms and EWS systems to reduce bias and stereotyping and make it more gender-inclusive
- Engage Women more proactively in community consultations and planning for structures and mechanism for GLOF response
- Sensitisation of officials and communities on need for gender integration in DRR/CCA and GLOF risk reduction conducted
- Gender focused knowledge management products developed and disseminated
- Gender-focused communication strategy and guidelines developed
- Communities sensitized on gender issues and GRM and how to access and use the GRM
- Inclusion of gender issues in research studies e.g. socio-economic surveys, indigenous knowledge and KAP studies
- Collection and reporting on gender disaggregated data

With international best practice standards and those espoused by UNDP, the Project will promote a shared understanding of the results chain as the main conceptual foundation for developing and tracking indicators of delivery and change. The usefulness of an effective gender-based M&E system will not only include implementation monitoring (inputs, activities and outputs) but also results at the outcome and impact levels, disaggregated by gender.

The monitoring schedule concerning gender activities for the next reporting period will be quarterly at the end of each quarter under the Monitoring and Evaluation aspect of the project. The impact potential will also be addressed in the update reports to be shared quarterly with the implementing partner. The project will focus on both qualitative as well as quantitative reporting.

## SECTION 5: ANNEXES

**Annex 1.** [Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity.](#)

**Annex 2.** Accredited Entity compliance reports (self-assessment reports<sup>13</sup>, report on actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable<sup>14</sup>).

## SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS

**Attachment 1.** Unaudited/Audited financial statements (as required by FAA).

*(If available. If not submitted, indicate date of submission.)*

**Attachment 2.** Interim/Final evaluation report (as required by FAA).

*(Submitted on 12 Oct 2020.)*

**Other Attachments (if any).** Such as additional budget-related information, loan repayment schedules to GCF (interest/principal), equity investment schedules, other related reports relevant to the Funded Activity, statements of capital account, valuation reports, credit guarantee agreements, investor reports, and others, as specified in the relevant legal agreements (e.g. Funded Activity Agreement, Shareholders Agreement)

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<sup>13</sup> In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a self-assessment of its compliance, in accordance with Clause 13.01 of the Accreditation Master Agreement, with the Fiduciary Principles and Standards, ESS and Gender Policy.

<sup>14</sup> Only applicable to International Accredited Entities. In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out pursuant to Clause 18.02 of the Accreditation Master Agreement.