

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 01-01-2019 to 31-12-2019)*

Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
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Please submit the APR to opm@gcfund.org

SUBMITTED BY	
<i>Mr. Benjamin Larroquette Regional Technical Advisor</i>	<i>28 Feb 2020 Date</i>
<i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (Yes)</i>	<i>28 February 2020 Date of submission to NDA</i>

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

1. Funded Activity Title:	<i>Scaling-up Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan</i>
2. Funding Proposal Number:	<i>(FP018)</i>
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	10/14/2016 <i>B.14</i>
4. Accredited Entity:	<i>UNDP</i>
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	<i>Mr. Benjamin Larroquette Email: benjamin.larroquette@undp.org</i>
6. Executing Entity(ies):	<i>Ministry of Climate Change</i>
7. Implementation Period:	<i>From: 7/12/2017 To: 7/12/2022</i>
8. Current year of Implementation:	<i>Year 3</i>
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	<i>2/28/2020</i>
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	<i>From: 1/1/2019 To: 12/31/2019</i>
11. Total Project Budget¹:	<i>USD 37,460,000.00</i>
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	<i>USD 36,960,000.00</i>
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	<i>USD 10,504,366.00</i>

¹ 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) page²)*.

The project was approved by the GCF Board at its 14th Meeting on 12-14 October 2016. The FAA for the project was signed by GCF on 19 May 2017 and became effective on 12 July 2017. The Project Document was signed between UNDP and the Ministry of Climate Change (on behalf of the Government of Pakistan) on 24 August 2017 and on ground project implementation initiated in July 2018, following receipt of the first disbursement in April 2018 and conducting the Inception Workshop in July 2018. However, activities of the project were put on hold in October 2018 for a period of 5 months, owing to a review of implementation arrangements initiated by the Executing Agency (the Ministry of Climate Change).

In 2019, following multiple multilateral and bilateral consultations, the agreement to resume project activities was reached and Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2019 approved by the Project Steering Committee on 22 March 2019 with minor changes to the existing implementation arrangements. The changes included an explicit provision for participation of relevant federal and provincial Government representatives in procurement panels and reduction of estimated Direct Project Costs (DPCs), for UNDP's support to execution, due to planned implementation of certain activities directly by provinces. Approval of the AWP 2019 was followed by an explanatory note issued by the Executing Agency, detailing working arrangements requiring approval 'on-file' from MoCC for each activity in the AWP (including hiring, procurement, events, etc.) before those are initiated. This new and additional requirement by the MoCC has resulted in duplication of approvals and processes to UNDP procurement policies. Given this requirement, procurement of goods and services could not be approved in a timely manner and was largely delayed.

In 2019, the project fully established its office presence at national and provincial levels with a Project Management Unit in Islamabad, provincial offices in Peshawar and Gilgit, along with Field Offices in Chitral and Skardu. Most of the key staff at national, provincial and field level have been recruited, with a few gaps (Administration and Finance Officer, Procurement Assistant, Driver at PMU, Monitoring and Evaluation Assistants, Drivers at provincial and field levels). In September 2019, the National Project Manager resigned from his position, and the position could not be filled due to ongoing discussions between UNDP and Executing Entity regarding implementation arrangements. The project could not complete procurement of project vehicles (10) due to non-issuance of a "no-objection certificate" by the Government.

Despite challenges in the operating environment, UNDP focused on implementation of key activities from the AWP 2019, specifically the baseline assessments, which have been past due. In response to review of the 2018 Annual Performance Report of the project, UNDP had indicated that it would complete the baseline assessments by 30 October 2019. Baseline assessments collectively refer to several assessments mandated under the workplan of the project, which would establish the baseline situation, and confirm the indicators and targets to be achieved under the results framework of the project. 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) documenting the baseline through project Pre-Implementation Documentary on Impacts of climate change and GLOFs in target areas; (g) Gender Strategy and Action Plan; (h) Update of the Environmental and Social Management Plan; (i) Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism; (j) Bio-engineering feasibility studies; (k) Forestry survey; (l) Glacier inventory and others. At the provincial level, certain assessments (HVRAs, GIS mapping, ground-truthing) were to be carried out directly by provincial Governments hence UNDP transferred a total of USD 250,000 to Governments of KP and GB for implementation of activities envisaged under AWP 2019.

Ground-truthing feasibility assessments have been carried out through multi-disciplinary teams of experts representing line departments at federal and provincial levels. As per project documentation, initially 33 valleys were identified by Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD) with significant GLOF risks. Multidisciplinary teams comprising

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

of technical specialists from PMD, provincial Planning and Development Departments, Agriculture & Water Management, Forest, Disaster Management Departments of KP and GB along with the project team carried out assessments of the potential valleys for project interventions. Provincial teams also carried out Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessments in 5 Districts of KP and 10 Districts of GB to document potential threats, history of recurring floods, feasibility of infrastructure, water management, and slope stabilization activities. Additionally, experts carried out GIS mapping to further aid in assessing the vulnerability of potential valleys.

Multi-year budget approved by GCF and project document signed by the Ministry of Climate Change (August 2017) envisages USD 1,111,000 for the procurement of emergency preparedness and response equipment for provincial and district emergency authorities, including USD 400,000 allocated under AWP-2019, Activity 2.3.3 to be procured and delivered in 2019 in five districts of KP and 10 districts of GB. Given strong need, as indicated through initial capacity and needs assessments of provincial Governments of KP and GB, emergency preparedness and response equipment worth USD 1,111,000 was procured and handed over to KP and GB Disaster Management Authorities. This has been among the key achievements of the project in 2019.

In 2019, the project was able to conduct large-scale sensitization, consensus building, mobilization and awareness raising of stakeholders, communities and the general public about GLOF and climate change risks. Fifteen community meetings and twelve coordination workshops with Government officials were conducted in KP and GB. In one of such meetings, Advisor to Prime Minister on Climate Change, chaired the provincial level coordination meeting in Gilgit Baltistan during his visit in August 2019, emphasized the importance of the project and launched Glacier Cleaning Campaign, Tree Plantation drives under the Adopt a Tree Campaign, visited potential and vulnerable valleys in District Hunza in Gilgit Baltistan. In October 2019, an innovative, Glacier Grafting activity was carried at Kuwardo village in Skardu, which was based on indigenous knowledge, sets to graft a new glacier in the hopes of improving water supply to several villages in the area in the years to come. Another successful undertaking is reciprocal visits by stakeholders from KP and GB, and a media exposure visits to GLOF potential sites and vulnerable communities, including some of the high-profile glaciated areas (Shisper, Hussaini Gojal, Ghulkin, Passu and Batura, Bindo Gol, Golaingol and Arkari valleys). During one of such visits, participants were able to observe first-hand the rapid surging of the Shisper glacier which was threatening lives and infrastructure downstream. Government authorities in GB requested support of the GLOF-II project in installing telemetric equipment (Automatic Weather Station), already procured by the Government. The project supported a joint mission of experts from PMD and GBDMA to assess the situation, after which recommendations were produced and an Automatic Weather Station was successfully installed.

Despite some promising implementation progress, in September 2019, Executing Entity called for another review of implementation arrangements, expressing its intention to revoke the Letter of Agreement for provision of support services by UNDP and take full charge for implementation of the project. Through numerous meetings and official communication, UNDP expressed its readiness to support the Executing Entity, and shared a roadmap for transition with the MoCC in November 2019. In December, the Secretary MoCC was transferred to another department and project has been working to complete activities in progress and bring the new Secretary on board regarding activities of the project. Transition to National Implementation with no support from UNDP remains to be agreed between UNDP and the Executing Entity but given frequent turnover of senior officials at the Executing Entity, is yet to be decided. Project activities are still stalled with very little progress, and UNDP has prepared a brief that was shared with GCF to inform them of the situation formally and requesting coordination support to unlock the current situation.

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 GLOF. 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 project is estimated to benefit 348,171 women and girls and 348,171 men and boys, giving a total of 696,342 people on average directly (5 districts in KP and 10 in GB) and approximately 29,233,000 indirect beneficiaries, through expanded EWS, protective infrastructure, and community-based disaster risk management but the 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 than the direct beneficiaries alone. The project therefore benefits about 15% of the total population of Pakistan, estimated at 197 million in 2017 (World Bank).

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

The project encompasses a holistic model of climate-resilient development to enable 15 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 results in a meaningful paradigm shift that enables the long-term resilience of the region. The initial environmental and social management plan (developed at the time of project formulation) is currently being further refined based on baseline assessments and stakeholders' consultations. The revised and updated environmental and social management plan is expected to tie the ecosystem-based adaptation measure with the mainstreaming of climate change risks and solutions at an institutional level within sub-national agriculture departments and environmental protection agencies as well as facilitating communities to pursue alternative livelihoods which are less demanding of natural resources and more resistant to climate change, catalysing a shift in land, water, and natural resource use practices.

Through a comprehensive inhouse communications strategy that has been finalized, key messages are being 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 will capture and disseminate lessons learned through the development of a separate web site (under preparation) (Action 1.1.4). At the local level, the project will establish and strengthen provincial coordinating entities with Departments of Planning and Development to coordinate climate change response across key sectors (Activity 1.2) by undergoing Knowledge, Aptitude and Knowledge (KAP) studies in target districts and valleys. It is eminent for the project to involve 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 and will be the basis for replicating successful experiences at the local level.

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

The fundamental benefit of the project is to save human lives and property through the installation of EWS and construction of protective structures. Secondly, the project will promote slope stabilization through ecosystem-based interventions. Nevertheless, 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. Under Action 2.3.3: To strengthen the capacity of government line departments, emergency preparedness and response 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 the glacial lake outburst floods, the project conducted experience sharing workshop in December 2019. It provided an opportunity to the team members of ground-truthing multidisciplinary teams from KP and GB to share their field experiences and findings. Representatives of federal and provincial Governments, university students and representatives from media attended the workshop.

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

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), approved by the Cabinet in 2012 remains central to the MoCC, and focuses on adaptation, in light of Pakistan’s high vulnerability to extreme weather events and other adverse impacts of climate change. In March 2017 new landmark legislation concerning climate change was passed – the Climate Change Act 2017, announcing establishment of a high-level Climate Change Council chaired by the Prime-Minister, a new institution, the Climate Change Authority, and a Climate Change Fund. The new institutional arrangements under this new legislation are quite significant but are yet to be operationalized fully. In July 2018, following general elections a new Government came into power, which has put forward an ambitious agenda on climate change. In 2019, the Government has upscaled its massive afforestation campaign across the country, the 10 Billion Tree Tsunami. Bio-engineering and slope stabilization activities of the project are being closely aligned to those relevant targets of the Government.

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

The project has been designed and developed with full ownership of the Government of Pakistan (GoP) through a series of consultations, at community, district and national levels. 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 obtain input 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. As an expression of commitment and ownership, the regional government of GB also committed to provide co-financing for the project.

Despite these extended consultations and joint design, after the government changed in July 2018, several hurdles and complications occurred especially on the agreed UNDP support to the project. Representatives of the MOCC changed several times in a short period and project staff were dismissed leading to a halting of project activities.

Despite ongoing operational challenges, and evolving process of consultations with Government stakeholders on implementation modalities, UNDP has expressed its full support and cooperation to the Government. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting held on 03 February 2020, with all key project stakeholders has reviewed the project operational frameworks and work plan for 2020 and parties agreed to finalize consultations shortly in the best interest of the project.

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

During the reporting year, considering various operational challenges, the project was nonetheless able to deliver a set of actions, including assessments and ground truthing of project potential valleys in KP and GB. The project should

be able to finalize specific project valleys and project sites during early 2020. The project was able to mobilize stakeholders at the provincial level, by disbursing initial resources for an agreed set of activities, such as HVRA, GIS mapping and ground truthing. Government line departments PDMA, EPA, On-farm water management completed initial assessments to identify potential sites to construct/ repair / rehabilitate small-scale infrastructure and irrigation channels, which will be completed in 2020. However, given overall context of operational challenges, the project co-finance pledged by the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan could not be programmed and utilized.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS			
Project Output	Project Activity	Status ³	Implementation progress (%)
<p><i>Output 1 Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways</i></p>	<p><i>Project Activity 1.1 Provincial line and planning departments have technical capacities to mainstream CC into development plans</i></p>		<p>15%</p>
	<p>Under a tag of baseline studies, a consultant has been engaged to conduct Knowledge, Aptitude and Practices (KAP) Studies. Consultant has begun documenting and collecting data of the existing knowledge, attitude and practices around the issues of GLOFs/climate change in target districts. The consultant has initiated data collection from vulnerable households (quantitative data), focus group discussions with women and men and key informant interviews with key stakeholders at national, sub-national and district level.</p> <p>Another consultancy has been initiated to conduct stakeholder needs and capacity assessment at national and sub-national level. The consultant has commenced data collection to identify key stakeholders at national, sub-national, district and community levels, to assess their needs and capacities with respect to developing and implementation of climate change and GLOF risk reduction strategies.</p> <p>Moreover, another consultant has been hired to review and update the Social and Environmental Management Plan and establish a project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The ESMP expert has completed data collection at national level and data collection at sub-national level is under way.</p> <p>Furthermore, hiring process of consultants for other studies is in progress (see plans for 2020 under this activity), due to delays in approval, absence of panel members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020, the project will complete activities which could not be initiated or partially completed in 2019, including identification and preparation of Integration provincial Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans, glacier inventory and forestry surveys. Individual experts (glaciologist, bio-engineering feasibility studies, agriculture, legal specialist, etc.) will be brought on board to guide gathering and finalizing of baseline assessments by mid-2020. 	

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

	for evaluation and unfavorable weather conditions these studies will be completed in 2020.		
	<i>Project Activity 1.2 Sub-national institutions coordinate effectively to implement CCA action plan and CCA initiatives</i>	<i>Activity Started - progress delayed</i>	15%
	<p>To build initial consensus and common understanding of project goals, 15 meetings and workshops with communities and 12 with government officials were organized in KP and GB. A total of 25 awareness raising sessions on GLOF risks and community mobilization meetings carried out in KP and GB involving more than 7,043 participants including male, female, children, old age and persons with disabilities. In both provinces, the project team organized coordination workshops with division and district authorities to sensitize stakeholders regarding the project objectives and align with ongoing Government interventions. Three capacity building sessions for stakeholders (joint planning, team building and reporting) were conducted in KP and Islamabad with around 100 participants from GB and KP. Five (5) stakeholder and one (1) media exposure visits to GLOF potential sites and vulnerable communities were conducted – participants included Government officials, community and media representatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional review of climate change cells at national and provincial levels, design and layout • Stakeholders' exposure visits to GLOF implementation sites and vulnerable communities involving national and sub-national officials, NGOs, media, donors • Develop GLOF-II project pre-implementation documentary • Design and printing of visibility and outreach material (brochures, leaflets, newsletters, banners, posters, signboards, stickers, caps, t-shirts, etc.) • Media awareness campaign (Press-conferences, media-tours, project expos, seminars, TV/radio/online outreach, etc.) • Procurement of print space and production of articles/materials, design and roll-out of the national and sub-national project website 	
<i>Output 2 Community-based EWS and long-term measures are scaled up to increase communities' adaptive capacities</i>	<i>Project Activity 2.1 Expanded weather surveillance and discharge measuring networks</i>	<i>Activity Started - progress delayed</i>	25%
	<p>As per project documentation, 33 valleys were identified by PMD for GLOF risk potential. Multidisciplinary teams comprising of technical specialists from Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), Planning and Development Departments, Agriculture & Water Management, Forest and Disaster Management Authorities of KP and GB conducted assessment of potential valleys between July-October 2019. Out of them 22 valleys (7 in KP, and 15 valleys in GB) were notified as potentially</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies for installation of EWS/AWS equipment and devices in KP and GB • Procurement and installation of 25 Automatic Weather Stations (inclusive of equipment, labor, O&M) 	

	<p>hazardous. Further, Government of GB and KP requested UNDP to assess additional 74 valleys in GB and 56 valleys in KP owing to the risk factors involved and consistent requests from the local community over significant vulnerability. UNDP formally requested PMD to assess additional valleys, and the task has been partially completed and postponed due to harsh weather conditions beyond November 2019. Ground truthing exercise was also conducted in 5 Districts of KP and 10 Districts of GB to document potential threats, history of recurring floods, feasibility of infrastructure, water management, and slope stabilization activities. Additionally, experts carried out GIS mapping to further aid in assessing the vulnerability of the proposed valleys.</p> <p>The above assessments will guide selection of specific project valleys (24) and sites for project interventions in both KP and GB, which will be presented to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for approval and initiation of other infrastructure activities (installation of telemetric equipment, slope stabilization, construction of small-scale infrastructure, etc.) in 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and installation of 204 River Discharge Gauges/Lake Monitoring Sensors (inclusive of equipment, labor, O&M) • 	
<p><i>Project Activity 2.2 Early warnings are effective in protecting communities from climate-induced risks</i></p>		<p><i>Activity Started - progress delayed</i></p>	<p>10%</p>
	<p>Under this activity, the project primarily organized community mobilization, sensitization and coordination workshops. The project entered into scientific collaboration with research institutions such as Karakoram International University, University of Baltistan, University of Peshawar and University of Chitral. University students were also engaged in ecosystem restoration, glacial cleaning and grafting, tree plantation, and other community-based events. Under this activity awareness raising, educational and promotional material was procured and distributed.</p> <p>Hiring of the following consultants in underway (to be completed in 2020): Action 2.2.1: Consultancy for establishment (2 experts) and initial running (5 experts – 6 months) of GLOF/CC digital library and knowledge repository at national, provincial and district level offices (specific locations to be determined), connected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and initial running of GLOF/CC digital library and knowledge repository at national, provincial and district level offices (specific locations to be determined), connected to national GIS system and database) and relevant departments (PMD, KPDMA, GBDMA KPEPA and GBPEPA) • National climate change/GLOF website/portal developed and connected to PMD, Agriculture, NDMA/PDMA and other relevant departments (Consultancy/Experts-Firm) • Stakeholders' communication and coordination workshops organized at national, provincial level to share project success stories, challenges and way 	

	<p>to national GIS system and database) and relevant departments (PMD, KPDMA, GBDMA KPEPA and GBEPA)</p> <p>Action 2.2.3: Broadcasts of GLOF project documentaries, expert programmes on national/international and private TV networks</p> <p>Action 2.2.5: National climate change/GLOF website/portal developed and connected to PMD, Agriculture, NDMA/PDMA and other relevant departments (Consultancy/Experts-Firm)</p>	<p>forward (15 workshops -one each at national, provincial and district level)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of climate change cells and national and provincial levels (procurement of furniture and equipment) • Reciprocal visits by community members to targeted valleys (Delegations from 15 target districts visit other districts for learning from each other) 		
	<p><i>Project Activity 2.3 Vulnerable communities have adequate long-term measures in place to address GLOF-related risks</i></p>		<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>20%</p>
	<p>Under this activity, (Action 2.3.3 Strengthening of District Emergency Response Cells), the project procured emergency preparedness and response equipment and supplies (15 Districts of KP and GB) worth USD 1.1 million and handed over to the Provincial Governments.</p> <p>In addition, under Action 2.3.4, the project made full-scale preparations for a series of international study tours for technical specialists and decision makers. The visits could not take place in 2019 and will be planned next year. The objective of the study tours will be to facilitate exchange of knowledge and introducing best practices in GLOF risk reduction for senior and mid-ranking officials from relevant federal and provincial departments. More specifically, issues concerning installation, operation and maintenance of Early Warning Systems (EWS) for natural disasters (weather systems, discharge measuring equipment, etc.) and policy aspects and instruments for reducing climate change related risks will be explored.</p> <p>Infrastructure activities (small scale infrastructure to reduce the risk of GLOFs, repair and rehabilitation of irrigation systems, etc.) could not be initiated this year, due to non-finalization of specific project valleys and sites for interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial construction of small infrastructure to reduce medium- and long-term risks of floods (gabion walls, check dams, spillways) (GB and KP) • Repair and rehabilitation of irrigation systems, and installation of drip irrigation/sprinkler irrigation systems • Tailor-made international Study Tours for KP and GB (communities), decision makers in provinces and for decision makers at federal level, and technical experts 		
	<p><i>Project Activity 2.4 Improved financial capacities to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks</i></p>		<p>Activity Started - progress</p>	<p>10%</p>

		<i>delayed</i>	
	<p>Under action: 2.4.1. Hiring of a consultant for developing guidelines for CBDRM revolving funds is in progress. Consultant has been tasked with designing a manual for the CBDRM Fund that will guide in project selection, disbursement of resources, fiscal administration and monitoring of fund utilization. During the initial phase, the consultants will act as the technical arm of the fund for effective fund administration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidelines for functioning of community level revolving funds for improved financial capacity to adapt to GLOFs and CC-induced risks • Initial capitalization of community based revolving funds • Initial set of GLOF preparedness activities financed through CBDRM funds 	

2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS⁴

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

<i>Fund-level impact indicators⁵ (Adaptation)</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value⁶</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes⁷, if any)</i>
<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>	<i>There are 33 potentially dangerous lakes in KP and GB. 960 destructive outburst floods are in KP and GB areas in last two decade</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>N/A)</i>	<i>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)</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>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)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>800 ha</i>	<i>2700 ha</i>	

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

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

⁶ As of 31 December of the relevant year.

⁷ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

2.4.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK⁸					
Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value⁹	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes¹⁰, if any)
Indicator 1 (Outcome level) (Mitigation/Adaptation)					
<i>A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</i>					
7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened	<p>GLOF early warning system in KP and GB covering two districts</p> <p>Vulnerable households are not able to receive and react to GLOF early warning messages in the KP and GB.</p> <p>No physical structures in place to mitigate the effect of GLOF events</p>	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).	<p>2 districts in GB and KP are currently receiving GLOF early warning, established under GLOF-I project.</p> <p>One additional early warning system has been set-up in 2019 by the Government, with support from the project at Shisper Glacier. The project supported mobilization of experts, joint mission of experts and installation of AWS and devices. This activity will benefit over 2,000 people located downstream in Hassanabad village through timely advisories regarding potential GLOFs emanating from the Shisper Glacier.</p>
1. Strengthened sub-national institutional capacities to plan and implement climate change resilient development pathways.					
1.1. Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development.	<p>National, provincial and local disaster management institutions and development planners are unable to design, finance and analyze GLOF risk reduction measures on</p>	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 HVRAs and ground-truthing.

⁸As 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 of the relevant calendar year.

¹⁰ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

	<i>the basis of reliable, comprehensive information.</i>				
1.2. Number of policies introduced to address GLOF risks or adjusted to incorporate GLOF risks	<i>Only 2 comprehensive disaster management guidelines exist for the KP and GB regions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>By the end of the project, at least four policies have been adopted by Government to address or incorporate GLOF risk reduction.</i>	<i>To sensitize and increase awareness of policy makers at national and sub-national level, reciprocal exposure visits were organized, including to areas vulnerable to GLOF risks.</i>
2. Community-based EWS and long-term measures are up-scaled to increase communities' adaptive capacity.					
2.1. Number of vulnerable households in KP and GB covered by a GLOF early warning system.	<i>Vulnerable households are not able to receive and react to GLOF early warning messages.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>By end of year 3 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 wome</i>	<i>By end of year 3 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)</i>	<i>2 districts in GB and KP are currently receiving GLOF early warning, established under GLOF-I project. One additional early warning system has been set-up in 2019 by the Government, with support from the project at Shisper Glacier. The project supported mobilization of experts, joint mission of experts and installation of AWS and devices. This activity will benefit over 2,000 people located downstream in Hassanabad village through timely advisories regarding potential GLOFs emanating from the Shisper Glacier.</i>
2.2. Number of Community based organizations trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS.	<i>2 GLOF early warning system for KP and GB in place.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>By the end of Year 3 of the project, at least 9 CBOs are trained in the operation and maintenance of the EWS and ensure its continued functionality</i>	<i>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</i>	<i>No formal trainings imparted to CBOs, due to non-finalization of project target valleys/sites. However, a series of community meetings, awareness raising campaigns, coordination workshops to sensitize communities and</i>

					<i>key stakeholders about the impact of GLOFs were conducted.</i>
2.3. No. of physical assets constructed to withstand the effects of GLOF events.	<i>No physical structures in place to withstand the effect of GLOF events.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>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</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>A multidisciplinary team comprising of technical specialists from federal and provincial line departments conducted assessment of potential project valleys with high risk of GLOFs. 22 valleys (7 in KP, and 15 valleys in GB) notified potentially hazardous. Final list of valleys will be presented to the PSC for endorsement in 2020. Construction of small-scale infrastructure is subjected to endorsement of valleys and specific project sites by the Project Steering Committee.</i>
2.4. No. of small-scale community driven initiatives for GLOF preparedness financed through CBDRM funds	<i>No financial capacity of local communities to prepare for GLOF events</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>By the end of Year 3 of the project, at least 12 small-scale community driven initiatives financed through CBDRM fund</i>	<i>By the end of the project at least 01 community driven initiative in each of the 24 target valleys is financed through CBDRM funds</i>	<i>Terms of Reference for the consultancy has been finalized. The consultant will be responsible for development of guidelines for functioning of community based revolving funds. No disbursements have been made under this activity due to non-finalization of project valleys and sites.</i>

2.5 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.

Challenge encountered	Type¹¹	Measures adopted	Impact on the project implementation¹²	Lessons learned and Other Remarks
<i>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.</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>To increase ownership of the Executing Entity, UNDP complied with this requirement and submitted all relevant documentation for approval of the Executing Entity, however delays in approval of project files was a key obstacle and resulted in many subsequent delays in implementation of activities. UNDP initiated biweekly and monthly reports to stakeholders highlighting progress, challenges and delays in a bid to bring issues to light and seek support the National Project Director in their resolution.</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Alternative implementation arrangements, such as Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)(or extensive support to NIM) to be considered for time-sensitive projects</i>
<i>Frequent turnover of senior officials of the Executing Entity (Secretary, who is the National Project Director of the project was changed 7 times in the past two years)</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>The project team has a standard induction package for all new officials from the Government. A detailed presentation is delivered at the outset with a series of follow-up meetings when required.</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>As this is largely outside projects ability to influence, have a ready induction package for all new officials and continue to dialogue and consult to on-board new officials.</i>
<i>UNDP has been continuously receiving requests for information from the Executing Entity regarding the Implementation arrangements, and revisit the arrangements as agreed between UNDP and MoCC at the outset of the project.</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>In light of country ownership, UNDP has unequivocally expressed its readiness to revise the implementation arrangements if necessary, keeping in view the pace of implementation and best interest of the project. Roadmap for transition of implementation arrangement has been shared with the Executing Entity, but remains to be implemented</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Unlike other elements of project design, implementation arrangements are not easily changed mid-way into project implementation, as they involve contracts, obligations, etc. Hence, once agreed institutionally they should remain in force until a meaningful milestone in the project (such as mid-term evaluation) is reached to systematically assess the rationale and implications for possible changes.</i>

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

¹² Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

2.7 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 emergency equipment and supplies

The project multi-year budget approved by GCF and project document signed by the Ministry of Climate Change (August 2017) envisages USD 1,111,000 for the procurement of emergency preparedness and response equipment for provincial and district emergency authorities, including USD 400,000 allocated under AWP-2019, Action point 2.3.3 to be procured and delivered in 2019 in five districts of KP and 10 districts of GB. The total estimated valued of the list of equipment identified by experts and agreed by the Governments of KP and GB was significantly higher than the available budget in AWP 2019. Considering that funds in the amount of USD 1,111,000 are available in the multi-year budget of GLOF-II project for procurement of emergency preparedness and response equipment and supplies, and strong demands from the provincial Governments, a decision was made to front-load activities and procure all of the emergency preparedness and response equipment in one go in 2019, keeping total amounts within GCF approved budget.

Potential adjustments in implementation arrangements

Despite some promising implementation progress, the Executing Entity (Ministry of Climate Change) called for a review of implementation arrangements in September 2019. The project is currently implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM), under which UNDP is providing support services at the request of the Ministry of Climate Change, which is a provision under NIM guidelines. Letter of Agreement between UNDP and MoCC to this effect was signed in May 2018. The MoCC expressed its intentions to revoke the Letter of Agreement for provision of support services by UNDP and take full charge for implementation of the project. Through numerous meetings and official communication, UNDP expressed its readiness to support the MoCC, and shared a roadmap for transition with the MoCC in November 2019. In December, the Secretary MoCC was transferred to another department and project has been working to complete activities in progress and bring the new Secretary on board regarding activities of the project and earlier discussions on implementation arrangements. While project modality would remain as National Implementation Modality (NIM), transition to implementation without UNDP support services remains to be agreed between UNDP and the MoCC but given frequent turnover of senior officials at the MoCC, are yet to be formally decided.

Possible changes to project implementation timelines

As documented in APR 2018, halting of project activities between October 2018-March 2019 has had a major impact on project implementation. While consensus to resume activities was reached in March 2019, the project continued to face operational challenges with delayed approval of key documentation by the MoCC, further delaying initiation and delivery of key activities. Baseline assessments have been largely initiated - with this good progress in 2019, the project is on a good track in terms of selection of target valleys, identification of specific project sites, which should allow for interventions to be carried out in 2020. If project is unable to fast-track implementation in 2020, formal extension on key project implementation milestones may be requested. The project will undergo an Interim Evaluation which will guide any further recommendation on this issue.

SECTION 3: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

			GCF Financing Only	
			CUMULATIVE THROUGH TO THE END OF THIS RE- PORTING PERIOD	FOR THE CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD
			USD	USD
3.1.1	Opening Fund balance			
		Opening balance ¹		10,339,204.60
3.1.2	Funded Activity Inflows			
a		Funded Activity Proceeds from GCF to AE:		
i.		Grant Instrument	10,504,366.00	-
ii.		Loan Instrument		
iii.		Equity Instrument		
iv.		Guarantee Instrument		
b		Reflowed funds to the AE		
c	Investment & Other Income			
Total Inflows			10,504,366.00	-
3.1.3	Funded Activity Outflows			
a	Amount used for the Funded Ac- tivity	Grant expenditure	1,484,974.19	1,319,812.79
b		Loan disbursed or used ²		
c		Equity paid		
d		Guarantees exercised		
Sub-total Funded Activity Outflows			1,484,974.19	1,319,812.79
a	Reflowed Funds	Reflowed funds paid to GCF		
Sub-total Reflowed Funds			-	-
Total Outflows			1,484,974.19	1,319,812.79
3.1.4	Closing Balance			9,019,391.81
				9,019,391.81

1/ Opening balance should correspond to the closing balance of the prior reporting period

2/ Loan disbursed or used by the AE out of GCF Proceeds

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.

With new Government in power since July 2018, the political and regulatory landscape towards issues of environment remain highly favourable. The Government has put forward ambitious environmental plans and policies, which have no detrimental impact on project activities.

The project was screened following UNDP’s Social and Environmental Screening Procedure during project development stage. The screening was undertaken to ensure the project complies with UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards. The overall social and environmental risk category for this project is Moderate. An initial Environment and Social Management Plan was also developed for the project. The ESMP identifies potential risks to the environment and social matters from the project and outlines strategies for managing those risks and minimizing undesirable environmental and social impacts. In 2019, the project primarily carried out preparatory work for on-ground activities, hence the risks did not materialize, and no mitigation measures were required. Preparatory works included only desk work, hence did not pose any risks. No new social or environmental risks were identified.

In 2019, UNDP recruited a consultant to revisit, update and accommodate any site-specific requirements from baseline assessments. The consultant has initiated work through interviews, data collection and site visits and ESMP will be updated accordingly.

(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>FAA Clause 6.01 This Agreement shall enter into effect on the date upon which the Fund dispatches to the Accredited Entity a notice of its acceptance of the evidence specified below (“Effective Date”): (a) A duly authorized and executed copy of this Agreement by the Accredited Entity; (b) A certificate issued by the Accredited Entity’s most senior legal officer, in a form and substance satisfactory to the Fund, certifying that this Agreement entered into by the Accredited Entity has been duly authorized or ratified by all necessary corporate actions, duly executed and delivered on behalf of the Accredited Entity, and is legally binding and enforceable upon the Accredited Entity in accordance with its terms; and (c) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence confirming that the co-financing funds for the Project from the Government of Pakistan and the provincial government of Gilgit-Baltistan province were committed and made available</p>	<p>FAA clause 6.01 has been fulfilled as of 12 June 2017.</p>

<p>for the Project in the amount specified in the Funding Proposal; and (d) An indicative disbursement schedule by the Accredited Entity indicating month and year for the disbursement of the GCF Proceeds by the Fund to the GCF Account for the implementation of the Funded Activity.</p>	
<p>FAA Clause 8.01 The obligation of the Fund to disburse GCF Proceeds in connection with the Funded Activity under this Agreement shall be subject to the following conditions having been fulfilled to the satisfaction, in form and substance, of the Fund:</p> <p>(a) General conditions for all disbursements: (i) Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission of evidence by the Accredited Entity to the Fund that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed have been spent for Eligible Expenditures; (ii) Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of APRs and financial information in accordance with the AMA; (iii) Delivery of a Request for Disbursement, in accordance with the template attached hereto (Schedule 6) by the Accredited Entity, signed by the person or persons authorized to do so, within thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date on which the disbursement is requested to be made, which date of disbursement shall not be later than the Closing Date; and (iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of the person or persons authorized to sign each Request for Disbursement and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person.</p> <p>(b) Conditions precedent to first disbursement: (i) Effectiveness of this Agreement; (ii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an executed copy of the Subsidiary Agreement, in the form of a Project Document, between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity; (iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an evidence confirming the completion of the detailed evaluation of the financial management capacity of the Executing Entity and, if selected, the potential Responsible Parties under the UNDP's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer Framework to Implementing Partners as satisfactory to implement the Project; and (iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a report presenting a technical assessment on the possible risk of natural disasters affecting the Project area.</p> <p>(c) Conditions precedent to third disbursement: (i) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of formal commitment letters from the relevant Government institutions and the Pakistan Meteorological Department to include within their annual budgets the operations and maintenance costs of the assets and/or equipment purchased by the GCF Proceeds in a manner consistent with the cost estimates provided by the Accredited Entity.</p>	<p>FAA clause 8.01(a)(iii-iv) and (b) for first disbursement has been submitted and fulfilled as of 15 March 2018.</p> <p>FAA clause 8.01 (a) for second disbursement will be submitted at the respective disbursement request period. As of the APR submission date, UNDP expects to be submitting this request before December, 2020.</p> <p>FAA clause 8.01 (a) and (c) for third disbursement will be submitted at the respective disbursement request period.</p>
<p>FAA Clause 9.02 In addition to Clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:</p>	<p>FAA Clause 9.02</p>

<p>(a) Ensure that the appropriate legal agreement/ arrangement is in place in a timeframe that is not later than six (6) months after the Effective Date in a manner compliant with this Agreement and the AMA prior to the Responsible Party's(ies)' involvement in the implementation of the Project, in the event the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity chose to engage Responsible Party(ies);</p> <p>(b) Maintain and, if necessary, expand the Project Management Unit team from the first pilot, so as to take advantage of their knowledge and speed up the initial stages of implementation;</p> <p>(c) Ensure constant contact with community-based GLOF risk management projects by deploying experienced site managers and support staff on the ground for long periods of time;</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>(e) Ensure that the GCF Proceeds shall not be used for financing activities related to disaster response and relief;</p> <p>(f) Developing a clearer implementation plan for drinking water provision immediately after GLOF events;</p> <p>(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;</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>(j) Ensure that the Executing Entity arranges an insurance of the equipment so that maintenance costs beyond the Project lifetime could be arranged, making Early Warning System sustainable.</p>	<p>(a) Appropriate legal agreement/arrangement have been set in place with provincial Governments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan, identified as Responsible Parties in the Annual Work Plan 2019.</p> <p>(b) Recruitment of project staff has been initiated based on applicable UNDP recruitment rules and regulations and based on the request from the Government for support services to NIM. Staff from the pilot phase of the project were encouraged to apply; some were selected and are now a part of the new PMU.</p> <p>(c) UNDP will continue to ensure constant contact with community-based GLOF risk management projects during the implementation of the project as indicated in the clause.</p> <p>(d) Periodical documentation on lessons learned will continue to be produced during the implementation of the project. In 2019, the project produced monthly progress reports to the Executing Entity to document lessons learned, challenges and good practices.</p> <p>(e) UNDP will continue to ensure that GCF Proceeds are not used for financing activities related to disaster response.</p> <p>(f) A clear implementation plan for drinking water provision will be developed immediately after GLOF events.</p> <p>(g) Please see financial reporting details in the APR.</p> <p>(h) Adequate measures, as per ESMP will be put in place, when on-ground implementation of activities commences. ESMP is currently being updated.</p> <p>(i) The land in which the project will be carried out is government owned. In the case that the private-owned land is used by the project, letters of consent will be collected.</p> <p>(j) The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), which will be the custodian of the EWS equipment, has confirmed its commitment to make O&M funds available through regular budgets of the department for sustainability of the equipment beyond the project lifetime. In 2019, PMD through its own resources financed procurement of an AWS, installed with support from the project.</p>
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<p>FAA Clause 9.03 Pursuant to Clause 23.04 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall inform the Fund, in the final APR, which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.</p>	<p>FAA Clause 9.03 is noted and will be fulfilled during the final APR period.</p>
<p>Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997(PEPA 97): PEPA 97 will be apply Environmental Impact Assessments, Initial Environmental Examination, and Environmental Reviews are mandatory for all infrastructure related activities.</p>	<p>During 2019, preparatory work and assessments for site selection have been carried out, with practical on-ground activities expected in 2020.</p>
<p>Land Acquisition Act 1894 This Act will be applicable on all activities pertaining to land acquisition for infrastructure such as construction of safe havens and flood protection structures, irrigation channels, etc.</p>	<p>ESMP is being updated currently and will be activated once site selection is completed, therefore compliance with applicable laws will be reported at that time.</p>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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 accordingly with adoption of proper mitigation measures.</p>	

(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
<p>Environmental and Social Management Expert is hired for updating and streamlining of Environmental and Social Safeguards policies and procedures for GLOF-II project and mainstreaming those into project activities.</p>	<p>ESMP expert has developed questionnaire and interviewed key stakeholders a (Pakistan Metrological Department, Ministry of Climate Change, Environmental Protection Agency, National Disaster Management Authority, Forest Department, Planning and Development Department, District Administrations, NGOs and communities) at national, sub-national and district level.</p>	<p>No practical activities initiated on ground, hence management plans not applied</p>	<p>n/a</p>

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

<i>Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan</i>			
(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
<p>Communication and Engagement Strategy and Action Plan developed and finalized</p> <p>Multiple stakeholder's communication and coordination workshops held at federal, provincial and district level; a total number of over 70 events conducted in this regard with reach out to over 10,000 people in total including government officials and local communities</p>	List attached*	<p>Information regarding GLOFs and disasters in context to the vulnerability of the 15 districts;</p> <p>the activities being implemented under the GLOF II Project;</p> <p>collaboration developed between partners and comprehensive ways discussed to address the concerns of the locals;</p>	<p>Involvement of local governments in planning activities and approval of workplans;</p> <p>More community involvement in the implementation activities.</p>
<i>Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism</i>			
(i) description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	(ii) status of addressing issues/complaints		
<p>ESMP consultant recruited by the project in 2019 is currently working on activating the grievance redress mechanism for the project.</p> <p>No issues/complaints formally received during the reporting period</p>	n/a		

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. Under the on-ground consultation and discussions were held at the Federal as well as Provincial level to encourage community level engagement especially focused on gender inclusion; focus was laid on District level community involvement and women participation. For this purpose, in the AWP 2019, extensive TORs were developed for involving a Gender Mainstreaming Consultant to review, update and scrutinize Gender Strategy and formulate Gender Action Plan for GLOF II. The involvement of a technically sound gender expert with relevant background, experience and valid expertise was foreseen in identification and needs assessment of gender inclusion in climate change relevant projects with special focus to identify the needs of women in the northern areas of Pakistan (GB and KP), assess their responses to the impacts 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 fifteen 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.

As a result of the challenges mentioned earlier, the hiring of the consultant is still under process however to compensate for the delays, a lot of focus was laid on the awareness raising and outreach component under the communication strategy and engagement plan. In the last 3 quarters after the signing of the AWP 2019, approximately 70 events have been conducted in KP and GB, as per the following activities, stakeholders' exposure visits to GLOF implementation sites and vulnerable communities involving national and sub-national officials, NGOs, media, donors; media awareness campaign to aware journalists and media personnel about the impacts of GLOFs and project interventions; stakeholders' communication and coordination workshops organised at national, provincial level to share project success stories, challenges and way forward and awareness workshops delivered at targeted national and sub-national schools, communities. As a result of the efforts put in by the provincial teams, over 4,000 women participated in the said events with a great involvement at school and university level especially in GB. In KP due to cultural norms a challenge was seen involving women and men alike to be part of such activities. To overcome this, planning is underway to get more local women involved in the project who would be able to build more synergies amongst the local tribal cultures and make the information more accessible to the local households.

The project hasn't encountered transgender groups throughout activities (which are prevalent in the country), however it has been made a mandatory part of the TORs to be inclusive of all such sensitive groups of the society to make the project implementation more gender inclusive.

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

Activities/actions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets, including sex-disaggregated targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget	Report on annual progress
Installation of EWS and	At least 20% of waged la-	0%	30%	2019	Project Manager	Tbc	Except project staff and consultants, no waged labour

protective infrastructure	bour on project related activities are women						was involved in 2019.
Installation of EWS and protective infrastructure	At least 30% of beneficiaries of trainings to be women	0%	30%	2019	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%	2019	Project Manager	Tbc	National and provincial steering committees, community meetings had a requirement of at least 20% representation of women
Improved institutional capacity to reduce GLOF risks	At least 30% of trainers of capacity building events to be women	0%	30%	2019	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	2 out of 11 is female (18%)	20%	2019	Project Manager	Tbc	Additionally, 2 female interns were part of the project in 2019 for 3 months

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.

Environmental and Social Management Expert is hired to develop Environmental and Social Safeguards policies and procedures for GLOF-II project and mainstreaming those into project activities.

ESMP expert has developed customized questionnaire for each key stakeholder and interviewed following key stakeholders; Pakistan Metrological Department, Ministry of Climate Change, Environmental Protection Agency, National Disaster Management Authority, Forest Department, Planning and Development Department, District Administration, NGOs and communities) at national, sub-national and district level.

Keeping in view the UNDP and GCF Social and Environmental Standards and all legal requirements under the Pakistan Environmental Act the consultant will:

- Review and update the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):
- Establish a project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in line with corporate guidance documentation
- Review and update project Risk Log
- Collection and review of all secondary information and documentation;
- Conduct field visits to the project sites, hold consultations with all relevant stakeholders and conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessments of the project interventions

In 2020, the project is planning to initiate some of its key activities in target communities in KP and GB, which will require activation of the updated ESMP. 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 2020 should also ensure compliance with archaeological, indigenous and cultural heritage management requirements of the ESMP.

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.

The Gender Mainstreaming Consultant will work in close collaboration with the National Project Manager, GLOF II, to provide strategic inputs for gender integration in programming as well as to enhance institutional effectiveness for gender mainstreaming in all activities specified in the Project document. The Gender Mainstreaming Consultant will analyze and lead formulation, management and evaluation of programme activities, and provide technical insights with focus on gender mainstreaming for improved sustainability of the project. He/She will ensure coordination with the programme and operations team of GLOF II, for successful implementation of the project in areas of gender equality under the light of GCF, GoP and UNDP gender guidelines.

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan to be submitted will specifically identify and analyze, in detail, the most critical issues relevant to the project and whether the needs and priorities of an equal number of women/girls/men/boys/third gender are being assessed. The preliminary baseline Gender Analysis and Action Plan was prepared with limited on-ground consultation and is based on available published and grey literature and experience of GLOF-I project. However, a full-scale institutional gender analysis will be undertaken with extensive stakeholder consultation to assess the components in relation to gender, age and other pertinent matters, prior to and during the implementation of the project. The Gender Mainstreaming Consultant will also focus on mainstreaming gender into the project planning and implementation and review the existing gender strategy and action plan.

The planned activities for the consultant include fulfilling the following tasks but not limited to:

- Providing technical inputs for mainstreaming gender in the GLOF II project.
- Review, improve, strengthen and operationalize the strategic direction for gender mainstreaming efforts reflected in the Gender Strategy and Action Plan.
- Contribute significantly in achieving the gender priorities set out in GCF guidelines for gender mainstreaming.
- Develop professional and effective working relationship with the Ministry of Climate Change vis-à-vis GoP commitments on Gender Equality and other agencies working on it especially in the targeted areas of GLOF II.
- Provide technical advice and expertise on the inclusion of gender perspective and analysis to adjoining sectors on how to include a gender perspective into the project activities, including reporting.
- Work closely with Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Communication Officer to put in place systems for collecting and disseminating timely, accurate, detailed, reliable and up-to-date information on gender specific activities in different areas of GLOF II.
- Include and oversee the correct use of gender related tools, guidelines, and resources in GLOF II.
- Support capacity-building by conducting a training for project staff working in different districts for gender mainstreaming as specified in the GLOF II Prodoc as well as in the Gender Strategy and Action Plan.
- Develop gender sensitive training material and manuals.
- Coordinate with relevant partners; explore possibilities of conducting research and analysis on gender issues in the affected areas of GLOF II.
- Document and share best practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming for improved sustainability of the project.
- Facilitate the involvement of women and women's organizations and networks to significantly improve women awareness on GLOF related catastrophes and efficient responses and resource recovery.

The overall expected Outputs and Deliverables will include:

- a) Develop a detailed Gender Strategy and Action Plan which includes proposed support, monitoring plan and assessment criteria and highlights measures to ensure gender balance.
- b) Formulate a training need assessment report at district level to identify the concrete requirements for gender balance (significant female participation) and collect sex-disaggregated baseline data that could be used to monitor potential gender impacts.
- c) Develop gender sensitive training material and manuals to be disseminated as and when required.
- d) Carry out initial sensitization session(s) for all project staff, for effective gender mainstreaming to ensure sustainability of the gender component for the entire duration of the project.

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 to collect as much sex-disaggregated data as possible.

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

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

Annex 2. Accredited Entity compliance reports (self-assessment reports¹³, report on actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable¹⁴).

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).

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

[Attachment 3.](#) 2019 List of events for GLOF II project to support the Stakeholder Engagement Plan under Section 4

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)

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.