

# Simplified Approval Process

## Annex 2a: Logical framework



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# LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the <b>GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework</b> to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.				
<b>1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)</b>				
This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.				
Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section D.2 (paradigm shift potential).				

Assessment Dimension	Current state (baseline)		Potential target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute (description)
	Description	Rating		
<b>Scale</b>	Geographical coverage of the beneficiary districts by country's the meteorological and hydrometeorological grids is sparse and below WMO's recommended <sup>1</sup> spatial coverage.	<u>Low</u>	The beneficiary districts are adequately covered by weather stations, rain gauges, and discharge measuring stations as per WMO recommendations <sup>1</sup> .	The project will improve the availability of observed hydrometeorological and flood early-warning information, disseminating this information through enhanced vertical and horizontal coordination to design and implement anticipatory action that will minimize the impacts of flooding in the beneficiary districts. Equipment and infrastructure for a strengthened flood early-warning system will be provided by the project.
<b>Replicability</b>	EWS and flood protection are mandated functions of the federal and provincial public sector, so there is replication potential within Pakistan. Since	<u>Medium</u>	The project is scaled up geographically and temporally through the roll-out of similar interventions across districts/union councils beyond the project	The project will prioritise replicability through: i) careful documentation/capture of project implementation, lessons learned, and good practice; ii) an end-to-end communication strategy that will ensure maximum visibility and

<sup>1</sup> World Meteorological Organisation. 2020. *Guide to Hydrological Practice Volume I Hydrology – From Measurement to Hydrological Information*. [Online]. Available: [https://library.wmo.int/doc\\_num.php?explnum\\_id=10473](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10473) (pg.42).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (baseline)		Potential target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute (description)
	Description	Rating		
	<p>the project will deliver solutions that can be applied in similar regional, national, or subnational contexts, replication potential in other countries or regions with comparable challenges is also high.</p> <p>Similarly, the climate-resilient livelihoods practices and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) activities under Component 2 have been successfully implemented by WFP in several regions and are highly replicable.</p>		geographic boundary into at least one other District and through government, based on the knowledge management and learning process from the project.	<p>awareness-raising potential and provide a platform for curation and dissemination of the project evidence-base for replication and upscaling.</p> <p>Activities related to the development of Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans (LCCAPs) and technical support for climate-resilient livelihood activities and flood protection have been designed based on: i) a CBPP approach which has a demonstrable track record of successful implementation in Pakistan by WFP; and ii) capacity development of public sector stakeholders through training-of-trainers who can undertake similar interventions in other subnational areas of Pakistan.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>The introduction of new technology and project solutions in national contexts like Pakistan can fail in the long-term because of factors such as: i) insufficient training and capacity development; ii) a lack of long-term maintenance; iii) insufficient knowledge management and learning (KML); iv) inadequate behaviour change; and v). failure to sustain an enabling environment for the long-term sustainability of project interventions.</p>	<u>Low</u>	Project interventions are implemented with due regard to sustainable capacity-development, KML, behaviour change, and the creation of an enabling environment. This also includes the trainings conducted to ensure proper maintenance of the assets handed to project counterparts (government/communities, depending on activity)	<p>The project has capacity development activities under all three components, which will be undertaken using the 'training of trainers' approach to ensure maximum knowledge transfer during and after the project. Similarly, knowledge management and learning (KML) activities are included under each component to ensure that technical learnings and good practice are retained for use beyond the project lifespan.</p>

## 2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2.2). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section 3 ("Project/programme specific indicators").

GCF Result Area	IRMF Core Indicators (1-4) <sup>2</sup>	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions/notes
				Mid-term	Final <sup>3</sup>	
<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	National census (2023) Community & Stakeholder consultations Reports from Field Assessments	<b>Direct</b> 0 total 0 men 0 women  <b>Indirect</b> 0 total 0 men 0 women	<b>Direct</b> 44,021 total 22,169 men 21,852 women  <b>Indirect</b> 487,020 total 245,107 men 241,913 women	<b>Direct</b> 146,737 total 73,898 men 72,839 women  <b>Indirect</b> 1,476,443 total 705,334 men 771,329 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumption: 30% of the beneficiaries will be reached at mid-term</li> <li>Note: direct beneficiaries comprise the total population of the four priority union councils, indirect beneficiaries include the total population of Buner and Shangla districts and this is not additive<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
	<u>Supplementary 2.4: Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems</u>	Data and reporting from Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the Regional Pakistan Meteorological Department (R-PMD), and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)	<b>Direct</b> 0 total 0 men 0 women  <b>Indirect</b> 0 total 0 men 0 women	<b>Direct</b> 44,021 total 22,169 men 21,852 women	<b>Direct</b> 146,737 total 73,898 men 72,839 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct beneficiaries considered in the counting methodology refer to the number of people receiving new/improved EW information through channels with a list of recipients (SMS, email, radio listening groups...). This number will be multiplied by the average number of people per household.</li> <li>Indirect beneficiaries reflect the coverage of wide broadcasting systems disseminating new/improved EW information (radio, TV, newspaper)</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

<sup>3</sup> The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

<sup>4</sup> Pending the official results of Census 2023, population for subnational areas (district and union council) has been calculated by applying the prevailing population growth rate to the 2017 household survey baseline.

GCF Result Area	IRMF Core Indicators (1-4) <sup>2</sup>	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions/notes
				Mid-term	Final <sup>3</sup>	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Overlaps in the counting of recipients in the different channels to be considered and ensure do not exceed population of the area.</li> <li>– Baseline is zero as only messages from new/improved EWS will be considered.</li> </ul>
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u>	National census (2023) Community & Stakeholder consultations Reports from Field Assessments	<b>Direct</b> 0 total 0 men 0 women	<b>Direct</b> 1,680 total 1176 men 504 women	<b>Direct</b> 5,600 total 3920 men 1,680 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assumption: 30% of the beneficiaries will be reached at mid-term</li> <li>– Note: direct beneficiaries comprise the community members participating in the livelihoods activities<sup>5</sup></li> <li>– Direct beneficiaries from climate resilient livelihood options refer to the number of people benefitting from the implementation of prioritized adaptation actions</li> <li>– Baseline is 0 because actions have not yet been implemented.</li> <li>– The improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options include climate-resilient agricultural practices, and alternative livelihood activities<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>

## 2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

<sup>5</sup> Pending the official results of Census 2023, population for subnational areas (district and union council) has been calculated by applying the prevailing population growth rate to the 2017 household survey baseline.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to Section B.2.1 of the Funding Proposal for full details of climate-resilient livelihood activities.

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

IRMF Core Indicators (5-8) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
<u>Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation</u>	There is limited scope for innovation within the climate information services sector in Pakistan due to the prohibitive costs of new technology and expanded coverage. Current forecasting for the beneficiary districts are geared towards 'what the weather will be' rather than 'what the weather will do'.	<u>low</u>	Improved meteorological and hydrometeorological coverage, along with high-resolution observed and projected flood risk data to inform anticipatory action.	Project funds under Component 1 will be used to strengthen the value chain and dissemination of climate information services and early-warning systems (EWS) in KP and the beneficiary districts of Buner and Shangla.	<u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u>
<u>Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</u>	The beneficiary districts are isolated, and to-date have not been the recipient of resilience-building interventions that can generate knowledge for decision-making for climate-resilient development pathways and promotes behaviour change.	<u>low</u>	Implementation of a knowledge management and learning (KML) approach through: i) strengthened capacity and upskilling for knowledge-sharing and evidence-base development; ii) the development of multi-purpose knowledge products (including gender-focused products) that can contribute to future climate change	The project will employ methodologies and practices with demonstrable success and track records in Pakistan, based on prior and ongoing WFP projects. The WFP Pakistan Country Office also has access to a wide range of good practice and lessons learned from similar interventions in other national and regional contexts through	<u>National level (one country)</u>

<sup>7</sup> The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

IRMF Core Indicators (5-8) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
			interventions/projects, climate change policy, awareness-raising, and research outcomes; and iii) an end-to-end project communication strategy to promote consistent messaging and high visibility of good practices and lessons learned throughout the project implementation process.	support from its Regional Bureau in Bangkok.	

### 3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

*This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (1-2). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2.2, and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the “**Project/programme co-benefit indicators**” section in table below. Add rows as needed.*


*Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 3 (budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense ).*

Project results (outcomes/outputs)	Project specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
<b>Outcome 1: Improved capacity for flood early- warning systems (EWS) and anticipatory action (AA)</b>	Index of EWS	Assessment conducted with hydromet agency on flood EWS in the beneficiary districts	Index scores low	Index scores medium showing and improvement on detection monitoring and analysis	Index scores medium-high due to improvements on detection monitoring and analysis, dissemination and contingency planning.	– Based on ‘ <i>Multi-hazard early- warning system custom indicators and methodologies for computation</i> <sup>8</sup> , an equally weighted index will measure the improvements of EWS for floods in the areas of intervention of the intervention.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). 2022. Multi-hazard early-warning system custom indicators and methodologies for computation. [Online]. Available: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/multi-hazard-early-warning-system-custom-indicators-methodologies-computation?quickUrl=true>




Project results (outcomes/outputs)	Project specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Output 1.1 – Early warning system strengthened including installation of AWS, dissemination of early warning and associated technical assistance to Govt Staff	High-resolution observed and projected flood risk data is available for the beneficiary districts and flood risk is considered in local planning and decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment conducted with hydromet agency on flood EWS interventions</li> <li>– Observed and projected flood risk modelling outputs</li> <li>– Flood risk included in Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans (LCCAPs)</li> </ul>	<p>Index scores low</p> <p>No flood risk data for the beneficiary districts</p>	Observed and projected flood risk data is generated for the beneficiary districts	Flood risk data is part of the LCCAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Note: flood risk data will be generated in Year 1 and will be incorporated into the LCCAPs in Year 2</li> <li>– Assumption: high-risk areas identified by the flood modelling are included in the planning process</li> </ul>
	Climate services score (CSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Household survey conducted on a representative sample in the areas of intervention.</li> </ul>	0	40%	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The indicator has a defined methodology used by WFP to monitor the quality and use of climatic information disseminated. The indicator will be tailored to focus on flood information.</li> <li>– Assumption: beneficiaries' receiving/accessing tailored, timely, easily understandable and actionable advisories</li> <li>– Baseline is considered 0 as no flood related information is currently provided in the</li> </ul>

Project results (outcomes/outputs)	Project specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
						<p>district's objective of this intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By mid-term an improvement is expected where at least information is provided and is timely.</li> <li>By end-line the information provided is also adequately tailored and used.</li> </ul>
Output 1.2 – Anticipation Actions triggers and protocols developed and institutionalized by respective Government departments	Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Anticipatory Action	AA records and evidence documents	0	50%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The indicator has a defined methodology used by WFP to monitor the achievements towards a fully functional AA system.</li> <li>Baseline is 0 as no AA system is in place at the beginning of the intervention.</li> <li>By mid-term it is expected that AA system has a Feasibility assessment, defined forecast and triggers and SOPs.</li> <li>To reach 100% it is expected that financial instruments are identified to implement AA in case of shock.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2: Increased climate resilience through local adaptation plans and diversified livelihoods</b>	Climate resilience capacity score of households in communities were LCCAPs implement priority actions	Household survey conducted on a representative sample in the areas of intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be defined at inception</li> <li>%HH with medium and high climate resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBD</li> <li>%HH with medium and high Climate resilience capacity score</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBD</li> <li>%HH with medium and high Climate resilience capacity score</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The indicator has a defined methodology used by WFP to monitor household perception of their climate resilience.</li> </ul> 

Project results (outcomes/outputs)	Project specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
			capacity score			– Assumption: beneficiary communities buy-in to the adaptation planning and climate-resilient livelihoods processes
Output 2. Local adaptation plans co-developed and prioritized community adaptation actions implemented	LCCAPs for the beneficiary UCs are developed	Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans (LCCAPs)	0 LCCAPs exist	2 LCCAPs developed	4 LCCAPs developed	– Assumption: communities buy-in to the adaptation planning process
	Priority adaptation actions for the beneficiary UCs are implemented	Activities from the adaptation menu implemented	0% Adaptation actions of LCCAPs implemented	10% adaptation action of LCCAPs implemented	– 50% adaptation actions of LCCAPs implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Note: all capacity development activities will be undertaken using an interactive ‘train the trainers’ approach to maximize knowledge transfer</li> <li>– Assumption: communities buy-in to the climate-resilient livelihoods process and implement the priority adaptation activities</li> <li>– LCCAPs are produced during the first half of the programme to ensure their implementation and therefore baseline is 0.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3: Improved knowledge management and learning (KML)</b>	Project activities documented, collated, and distributed	Project knowledge products and communication strategy	0 products exist	2 knowledge products developed	4 knowledge products developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assumption: project activities are carefully documented and captured throughout the implementation period</li> <li>– Assumption: project stakeholders buy-in and contribute to the KML process</li> </ul>
Output 3. Knowledge and lessons learned captured and	Project activities and processes documented and	Project knowledge products	0 products produced	2 knowledge products developed	4 knowledge products developed	– Assumption: project activities are carefully documented and

Project results (outcomes/outputs)	Project specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
disseminated to facilitate replication and upscaling	collated					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>captured throughout the implementation period</li> <li>Assumption: project stakeholders buy-in and contribute to the KML process</li> </ul>
	Number of people accessing knowledge products	Project communication strategy with distribution metrics	0 people receive knowledge products	1500 people receive knowledge products	2000 people receive knowledge products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumption: the communication strategy is worked on consistently throughout the implementation period</li> <li>Assumption: project stakeholders buy-in and contribute to the KML process</li> <li>The number of people accessing KM products will be based on the communication strategy and defined per each KM product.</li> </ul>
<b>Project co-benefit indicators</b>						
Co-benefit 1. Improved gender equality within the national and subnational CIS sector in Pakistan	Number of women trained in the national and subnational climate information services (CIS) sector	Capacity needs assessment and training registers (Activity 1.1)	0	5 women trained	8 women trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient numbers of women are already employed in the CIS sector</li> <li>There is buy-in and support from government for improved gender equality in the CIS sector</li> </ul>
Co-benefit 2. Enhanced nutritional health	Livelihood Coping	Household survey conducted on a representative sample in the areas	TBD	At least 20% of households not reverting to negative coping	At least 40% of households not reverting to negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The indicator has a defined methodology used by WFP to monitor household food consumption based on the need</li> </ul>

Project results (outcomes/outputs)	Project specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
	Strategy Index <sup>9</sup>	where LCCAPs are implemented.		strategies	coping strategies	<p>to recur to coping strategies to ensure household survival.</p>  <p>LCSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved values of this index is the result of adapted livelihoods that are promoted through the implementation of LCCAPs.</li> </ul>

#### 4. Project activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be also reflected in the project/programme Timetable (Annex 5). Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section 5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
Output 1.1 – Early warning system strengthened including installation of AWS, dissemination of early warning and associated	1.1.1 Hydromet monitoring, forecasting, and early-warning capability strengthened	This activity will: i) establish the technical capacity baseline at the PMD, FFC, and RMCP and identify gaps in technical expertise related to flood forecasting, and early-warnings; ii) improve the accuracy of quantitative rainfall forecasts of the provincial and federal Met Services and FFC by validating forecasts with observed data; iii) improve in-house technical capacity to generate and improve the accuracy of short-range flood forecasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Technical capacity needs assessment</li> <li>– Capacity assessment report</li> <li>– In-house capacity strengthening workshops (x2)</li> <li>– Training exercises (x4)</li> <li>– Gender-responsive training and training material</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> World Food Programme. 2021. *Livelihood Coping Strategies – Essential Needs*. [Online]. Available: <https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/essential-needs/livelihood-coping-strategies-essential-needs>

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
technical assistance to Govt Staff		<p>of Met Services and PDMA KP; and iv) Build technical capacity on and improve short-range flood-forecasting. Sub-activities include:</p> <p>1.1.1.1: Capacity needs assessment of national and subnational Met departments</p> <p>1.1.1.2: Technical need assessment for national and sub-national met department</p> <p>1.1.1.3: Technical and capacity needs assessment for the District Administration for Met Services.</p> <p>1.1.1.4: Analysis of quantitative rainfall forecast</p> <p>1.1.1.5: Validation of the rainfall forecast data with the observation data generated by the hydromet stations</p> <p>1.1.1.6: Publish the results of analysis and validation exercise.</p> <p>1.1.1.7: Assessment of in-house technical capacity to generate and improve the accuracy of the short-range flood forecast</p> <p>1.1.1.8: Improve the capacity to generate the accurate short-range flood forecast through provision of equipment pending assessment of technical capacity</p> <p>1.1.1.9: Improve the capacity to generate the accurate short-range flood forecast through training exercise</p> <p>1.1.1.10: Gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk management (DRM) training</p>	
	Activity 1.1.2 Early-warning system strengthened	<p>This activity will strengthen the EWS at the district level and comprises: i) procurement and installation of adequate hydrometeorological instrumentation to facilitate the development of a flood early warning system; and ii) development of a high-resolution flood inundation map through a risk modelling approach that includes observed flood frequency as well as projected flood risk. Sub-activities include:</p> <p>1.1.2.1: Undertake a detailed analysis to optimize the location of the equipment</p> <p>1.1.2.2: Develop design specifications for EWS instrumentation</p> <p>1.1.2.3: Procure and install hydrometeorological instrumentation consisting of rain gauges, automatic weather stations, and discharge measuring instrumentation</p> <p>1.1.2.4: Installation of the EWS equipment in the locations identified under 1.1.1.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– EWS instrumentation specifications</li> <li>– EWS procurement and installation</li> <li>– Training/workshop for improved rainfall forecasting conducted</li> <li>– Results of forecasts published</li> <li>– Annual evaluation report of forecasting accuracy (severe weather events) published</li> <li>– Annual evaluation of flood-forecasting accuracy published</li> <li>– High-resolution flood inundation maps (observed and projected scenarios) developed</li> </ul>

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
		Activity 1.1.2.5 Undertake detailed observed and projected flood risk modelling at the union district level 1.1.2.6: Develop high-resolution flood inundation maps 1.1.2.7: Undertake flood risk modelling to determine the extent of flood risk in the beneficiary districts 1.1.2.8: Publish flood modelling results for incorporation into LCCAPs under Activity 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– One stakeholder workshop organized to share the flood inundation maps and receive feedback</li> <li>– Finalized flood inundation maps distributed to relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>
Output 1.2 – Anticipatory Actions triggers and protocols developed and institutionalized by respective Gov't departments	Activity 1.2.1 Anticipatory action system developed at provincial level	This activity promotes the integration of climate-sensitive anticipatory action in the beneficiary communities through: i) training for government stakeholders on impact-based forecasting protocols and triggers for AA and; ii) strengthening governance and physical structures of District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs); iii) development of standardized AA operating procedures for the dissemination and communication of flood early warning information/advisories; and iv) development of an anticipatory action beneficiary database. Sub-activities include: 1.2.1.1: Consultations and desk reviews to determine the historical time-series of flood events 1.2.1.2: Consultations and desk review to determine the impact on health, livelihoods, and infrastructure in the beneficiary districts 1.2.1.3: Validation of the results and data collected through consultations 1.2.1.4: Publication of the results of the activities among stakeholders at national and sub-national level 1.2.1.5: Mock-drills conducted at the district level for awareness and preparedness 1.2.1.6: Identification of most vulnerable groups 1.2.1.7: Development of SOPs for early warning information dissemination 1.2.1.8: Capacity needs assessment of the sub-national and local stakeholders to identify gaps and challenges to interpret IBF 1.2.1.9: IBF products developed to guide sub-national and local stakeholders to interpret IBF 1.2.1.10: Strengthen the capacity of subnational and local stakeholders to interpret IBF products 1.2.1.11: Development of AA triggers and protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community consultations and desk review</li> <li>– Flood impact database</li> <li>– Validation workshop</li> <li>– ToR and guidelines for training and workshops</li> <li>– Dataset of most vulnerable households</li> <li>– Flood EWS SOPs</li> <li>– Workshops on guidelines and SOPs (x2)</li> <li>– Capacity development needs report</li> <li>– Gender-disaggregated baseline assessment of AA and DRM capacity</li> <li>– AA triggers and protocols</li> <li>– AA beneficiary database</li> <li>– Database assessment</li> <li>– AA protocol and trigger workshop</li> <li>– IBF training workshop</li> <li>– Simulation exercise</li> <li>– Training-of-trainers workshops (x2)</li> <li>– Needs assessment for repairs to 2 DDMCs</li> <li>– Small-scale repairs to 2 DDMCs</li> <li>– IT equipment for 2 DDMCs (2 laptops, 4 monitors, 4 mice &amp; keyboard sets)</li> </ul>

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
		<p>1.2.1.12: Training on developed activities and triggers to foster institutionalization</p> <p>1.2.1.13: Targeting/Identification and database collection of disproportionately vulnerable groups</p> <p>1.2.1.14: Assessment and exploration of potential connections with existing government databases active in the Districts and UCs</p> <p>1.2.1.15: Training on IBF development and information dissemination for government stakeholders</p> <p>1.2.1.16: Testing of protocols and triggers in a pilot/simulation exercise</p> <p>1.2.1.17: Training of trainers for AA</p> <p>1.2.1.18: Needs assessment for small-scale repairs to DDMCs</p> <p>1.2.1.19: Implementation of small-scale repairs to DDMCs</p> <p>1.2.1.20: Provision of IT equipment for DDMCs</p> <p>1.2.1.21: Qualitative research/gender analysis on the impacts of climate shocks/stresses on marginalized groups.</p> <p>1.2.1.22: Awareness-raising on equal access to EWS and ICT, including digital literacy, to communities, both women and men</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Gender analysis report</li> <li>– EWS and ICT awareness raising training and training material</li> </ul>
Output 2. Local adaptation plans co-developed and prioritized community adaptation actions implemented	Activity 2.1 Local adaptation plans co-developed for beneficiary union councils	<p>Stakeholders will participate in capacity development on local climate change risks and identify priority resilience building and adaptation measures that respond to local climate risks. These will be developed into Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans (LCCAPs), where vulnerable households will be prioritised to receive technical assistance for climate-resilient livelihood practices, as well as climate-resilient flood protection infrastructure. The livelihood practices for each cluster/village/sub-village will be determined by matching local needs with the appropriate activities from the menu of adaptation interventions as outlined in the relevant LCCAP. The activity will also strengthen and formalize existing community governance structures through capacity development and registration of village committees as community-based organizations. Sub-activities include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Training workshops</li> <li>– Vocational training material</li> <li>– List of adaptation interventions</li> <li>– Four LCCAPs</li> <li>– List of prioritized households</li> <li>– Assets/livelihood activities</li> <li>– Bill of quantities (BoQs) and infrastructure designs</li> <li>– Infrastructure assessment report</li> <li>– 20-30 small-scale infrastructure installations (dependent on needs assessment)</li> <li>– Operation and maintenance plans</li> </ul>



Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
		<p>2.1.1: Training for capacity building for district and community level organizations to improve awareness of climate change risks and tools</p> <p>2.1.2: Training of provincial government to build capacity of climate change risks and tools</p> <p>2.1.3 Undertake community-based participatory planning (CBPP) to identify best-suited adaptation measures and develop Local LCCAPs for each beneficiary union council</p> <p>2.1.4: community workshops to develop LCCAPs</p> <p>2.1.5: Validation of LCCAPs with CSOs</p> <p>2.1.6: Training of trainers for future upscaling and sustainability of the programme</p> <p>2.1.7: Prioritization of beneficiary households for receiving technical assistance</p> <p>2.1.8: Selection and definition of livelihoods activities by and for each community</p> <p>2.1.9: Implementation of asset creation and livelihood activities</p> <p>2.1.10: Vocational training for women</p> <p>2.1.11: Selection of sites and definition of appropriate small-scale climate resilient flood protection infrastructure</p> <p>2.2.12: Implementation of infrastructure projects with community</p> <p>2.2.13: Development of operation and maintenance (O&amp;M) plans</p> <p>2.2.14: Handover to government entities, e.g., provincial directorate of on-farm water management</p> <p>2.2.15: Establishment and Capacity development of village committee structures</p> <p>2.2.16: Registration of community groups with the Department of Social Welfare</p> <p>2.2.17: Support to women's organizations and vocational training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Four community governance workshops</li> </ul>
Output 3: Knowledge and lessons learned captured and disseminated to facilitate replication and upscaling	3.1: Knowledge and lessons learned captured	<p>Project stakeholders will be trained to participate in evidence generation and contribute to knowledge management under this activity. This includes methods for knowledge transfer and protocols to capture expertise and insight from the implementation of each project component, as well as the development of knowledge products to inform national and subnational climate policy. Sub-activities include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Training workshops (x2)</li> <li>– Knowledge products (including gender-specific)</li> <li>– T-shirts, stationery, pamphlets, and calendars</li> <li>– Attendance at international DRR conference for 5 persons</li> </ul>

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
		3.1.1: Training for evidence generation and knowledge management for project stakeholders 3.1.2: Training of trainers for capacity building 3.1.3: Development of knowledge management products 3.1.4: Organization of and participation in joint WFP-WWF workshops for knowledge exchange 3.1.5: Development of knowledge products for internal and external use, training of stakeholders and reporting focal persons on how to use them 3.1.6: Awareness-raising and project promotional materials 3.1.7: Capacity development of public sector officials on international DRR best practice	
	3.2: Knowledge and lessons learned disseminated	An end-to-end project communication strategy will be developed and implemented under this activity. Sub-activities include:  3.2.1: Workshop for development of strategy 3.2.2: development of communications products, such as calendar of events, templates, reporting calendars, case studies, etc. 3.2.3: Implementation of communication strategy and dissemination of knowledge products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Calendar of events</li> <li>– Communication and gender strategy workshop</li> <li>– Communication strategy (including gender-responsive elements)</li> </ul>

## 5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)

*Besides the arrangements (e.g. annual performance reports) laid out in Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA), please give a summary of the project/programme specific arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation including a description of the monitoring and reporting system that will be used to assess the climate results of the proposed project/programme. Please also summarize the types of interim and final evaluations. Describe Accredited Entity (AE) project reporting relationships, including to the National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point and between AE and Executing Entity (EE) as relevant, identifying reporting obligations from the EE to the AE.*

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be carried out in accordance with WFP procedures, under WFP supervision, and in coordination with the Ministry of Climate Change. WFP will assume financial oversight of the project and provide information on a regular basis in conformance with GCF operational regulations. WFP has dedicated M&E officers and systems in place to collect and work on the M&E data. Regular output data will come through partners under the supervision of WFP, and specific outcome surveys will be conducted regularly to keep track of project performance. To facilitate coordination on outcome monitoring and evaluation, project management team meetings will take place at least twice per year to align data collection.

WFP will compile the relevant information, including inputs from participative monitoring (questionnaires, surveys and group discussions) in annual performance reports (APRs) to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat at the end of each calendar year, for a total of four APRs. The first APR will be submitted at the end of the year that funds are disbursed, with the last report submitted within six months after the end of project implementation. APRs will include:

- A narrative report on implementation progress based on the logical framework presented above, including gender-disaggregated indicators and ESS updates (aligned to the GCF RMF and PMF for adaptation). a financial management report specifying dates and amounts disbursed for each project activity.
- In addition to this, WFP will also submit an independent mid-term evaluation report nine months after the end of the second year of project implementation and an independent final evaluation no later than nine months after the completion of the project.
- These reports will assess progress towards the project's outcomes and impacts defined in the logical framework as well as the overall project performance against the GCF investment criteria. Final evaluations will include information on challenges and lessons learnt.
- In accordance with the GCF evaluation policy and legal agreement, the AEs' independent evaluation unit will be either producing or quality-assuring interim and final evaluations at AE level. Such evaluations will be conducted in line with the WFP evaluation policy and procedure
- A detailed logical framework, M&E budget, monitoring plan and evaluation plan will be included in the project verified at inception stage Monitoring, reporting and evaluation