
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines (SAP010)

Accredited Entity: Land Bank of the Philippines (Landbank)

Date of Report submission: 14 July 2026

Version number V1.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)														
Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.														
A.1. Date of report submission		14 July 2026												
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public											
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 22.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 10.0	Grants	Mill. USD 10.0	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 12.0	InKind	Mill. USD 12.0	Total Financing	Mill. USD 22.0
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Grants	Mill. USD 10.0													
Co-Financing	Mill. USD 12.0													
InKind	Mill. USD 12.0													
Total Financing	Mill. USD 22.0													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA													
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category C											
A.8. Executing Entity Information														
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)										
Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration	Philippines (the)	Government Agency	Lead Executing Entity	Dr. Nathaniel Servando - ntservando@pagasa.dost.gov.ph DOST- PAGASA - information@pagasa.dost.gov.ph										
Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau	Philippines (the)	Government Agency	Executing Entity	Dr. Karlo Queano, MGB Central Office - central@mgb.gov.ph										
Department of Interior and Local Government	Philippines (the)	Government Agency	Executing Entity	Robin Lim - dilgcodix@gmail.com										
Department of National Defense - Office of Civil Defense	Philippines (the)	Government Agency	Executing Entity	Bernardo Rafaelito "Raffy" Alejandro IV - ndrmoc@ocd.gov.ph										
United Nations - World Food Programme Philippines	Philippines (the)	UN Agency	Executing Entity	Regis Chapman - wfp.philippines@wfp.org										

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Local Government of Palo	Philippines (the)	Local Government Unit	Executing Entity	Garreth Edward Novillo - Project Officer - gecnovillo.gcf.lgupalo@gmail.com
Local Government of Tuguegarao	Philippines (the)	Local Government Unit	Executing Entity	Maria Soledad Sapp
Local Government of Legazpi City	Philippines (the)	Local Government Unit	Executing Entity	Michael Noveno - Project Officer - manoveno.gcf.legazpi@gmail.com
Local Government of New Bataan	Philippines (the)	Local Government Unit	Executing Entity	Pablito Ansuban - Project Officer - ibfnewbataan@gmail.com

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (DOST-PAGASA)	Philippines (the)	Dr. Nathaniel Servando - ntsservando@pagasa.dost.gov.ph DOST-PAGASA - information@pagasa.dost.gov.ph	Country	Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (DOST-PAGASA)

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP *(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)*

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Philippines (the)	15 April 2021	In 2021, the Philippines submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Through the NDC, the Philippines commits to a projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%, for 2020 to 2030, of which	The project likewise aligns with the strategies and priorities identified for "Forecasting, early warning and disaster risk communication" and "Knowledge and Capacity Development" in the National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2028) and National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (2010-2022) (see page 23, paragraph 61). The Philippines' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions Communicated to	100%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
		2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional.	the UNFCCC on October 2015 "strives to ensure that climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are mainstreamed and integrated into the country's plans and programs at all levels. The path towards a low emission development will require climate resilience and improved adaptive capacity." The project will produce outputs that will support the integration of climate risk management and adaptation in development policies and plans as well as enhance existing national and local resilience plans (i.e. DRRM plans, CCA plans) by the institutionalization of MH-IBF-EWS at national and local levels.	

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
5 April 2026	

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

In 2025, the MHIBFEWS Project made significant progress toward establishing an operational, science-based, and people-centered Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and Early Warning System (EWS) in the Philippines. Building on preparatory activities completed in 2024, the project advanced to delivering operational technical outputs, strengthening policy frameworks, and initiating localized implementation. Despite budget constraints, implementation remained on track through effective interagency coordination and prioritization of critical activities.

Key technical achievements included the operationalization of probabilistic weather forecasting using ensemble Numerical Weather Prediction, completion of severe wind hazard maps across all pilot sites, storm surge mapping in Palo, Leyte, and continued flood, landslide, and debris flow modeling. Full barangay-level exposure data collection was completed to support risk assessments, while vulnerability and fragility curve development progressed. Procurement of the Risk Tool service provider enabled continued system development, and DOST-PAGASA began issuing internal IBF advisories to guide local government decision-making, marking the transition from preparatory work to operational forecasting.

Institutionalization efforts also advanced with the completion of the draft National Policy Framework, targeted for finalization by the third quarter of 2026. Enhancements to Operations L!STO integrating IBF and Anticipatory Action (AA) were initiated, supported by the enactment of Republic Act No. 12287, which strengthened the legal basis for anticipatory action. Technical Working Groups were established in all pilot LGUs to facilitate local implementation.

Operationalization activities included the development of National and localized Impact Tables and Response Tables (MPC) to support Early Action Protocols, alongside preparations for the Knowledge and Decision Support System (KDSS).

As of December 2025, fund utilization reached 54.01%, totaling USD 3.63 million in disbursements across project outputs.

Output 1: 74%
Output 2: 10%
Output 3: 96%
Output 4: 60%
PMC: 73%

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

In 2025, the MHIBFEWS Project made substantial progress toward achieving its Logical Framework indicators, with a clear transition from foundational development to operational readiness. The reporting period focused on consolidating the technical, institutional, and policy components required to enable full implementation of Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and Early Warning Systems (EWS), with operational rollout targeted in 2026.

Progress Toward Operationalization of MHIBFEWS

Significant milestones were achieved under Outputs 1 and 2, establishing the core technical and system architecture required for IBF. Science-based hazard information was substantially strengthened through the completion of probabilistic severe wind hazard maps across all four project sites and storm surge hazard mapping for Palo, Leyte. Flood and landslide hazard modeling continued to advance, supported by updated historical datasets, improved modeling methodologies, and ongoing validation activities.

A major achievement was the completion of 100% barangay-level exposure data across all project sites, enabling the integration of hazard, exposure, and vulnerability information. Development of vulnerability and fragility curves has also progressed through field surveys, simulations, and validation efforts, while the procurement and initial development of the multi-hazard Risk Tool marked a key step toward integrated risk assessment.

At the national level, probabilistic weather forecasting systems for rainfall and severe wind continue to improve through ensemble modeling and bias correction. Localized flood and storm surge forecasting models are also progressing, with standardized workflows established and preliminary simulations conducted for priority river basins. These developments mark a clear shift from hazard-based outputs to impact-based intelligence that can inform decisions.

Bridging Science to Decision-Making

Under Output 2, the project has translated technical outputs into usable decision-making tools and information. National Impact Tables and National Response Tables (Minimum Preparedness Checklist) have been finalized and validated, linking forecast thresholds to sector-specific actions. Localized versions have been co-developed in all pilot areas, ensuring alignment with local risk profiles and capacities.

These tools serve as the foundation for Early Action Protocols (EAPs), which will enable pre-emptive measures once forecasts reach defined thresholds. Initial IBF operational procedures have been drafted, with simulations planned using historical events. The Knowledge and Decision Support System is also under development and will integrate risk data into a single platform for real-time decision-making. Taken together, Outputs 1 and 2 are now largely in place and positioned for public-facing operationalization beginning in 2026.

Strengthening Capacities and Institutional Systems

Progress under Outputs 3 and 4 focused on building the enabling environment required to sustain and scale MHIBFEWS implementation.

Capacity-building initiatives reached thousands of stakeholders across national and local levels, strengthening technical competencies in hazard modeling, forecasting, and risk assessment, as well as promoting gender-responsive and inclusive approaches. Training programs, including those on landslide modeling, hydrology, and GEDSI integration, enhanced the readiness of implementing agencies and local governments to operationalize IBF and anticipatory action.

Institutional strengthening also advanced significantly. Multi-stakeholder Technical Working Groups were formally established in all pilot local government units, providing structured coordination mechanisms for implementing MHIBFEWS at the local level. At the national level, progress was made toward integrating MHIBFEWS into existing coordination platforms and disaster risk management processes.

The Project has also played a direct role in shaping national policy. Evidence, tools, and operational experience generated through MHIBFEWS informed the enactment of Republic Act No. 12287, which establishes the legal basis for anticipatory action by enabling pre-disaster declarations and financing. In parallel, the draft National Policy Framework for MHIBFEWS and enhancements to key operational guidelines—such as the Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA)

process and Operations LISTO manuals—are under development to institutionalize impact-based approaches across government systems.

These developments indicate a shift from project-driven activities toward nationally owned and institutionalized systems.

Progress on Beneficiaries and Use of Climate Information

While public dissemination of IBF advisories is scheduled for 2026, initial use of IBF products is already supporting local decision-making. The project is on track to deliver its intended reach of over 368,000 direct beneficiaries in the four pilot sites and millions of indirect beneficiaries at the provincial and national levels. Full realization of these targets is expected once IBF advisories are publicly issued and systematically integrated into local decision-making processes beginning in 2026.

Similarly, indicators related to the use of climate information, adaptive capacity, and early warning reach are expected to show measurable results upon full operationalization of MHIBFEWS, including the rollout of the KDSS and formal adoption of Early Action Protocols.

Key Insights and Forward Outlook

Implementation experience confirms that impact is driven not only by technical accuracy but by integration into policy, systems, and local capacities. The project's integrated approach which combines all these elements has proven effective in addressing this challenge.

As of 2025, the MHIBFEWS Project has successfully established the technical and institutional foundations required for operational MHIBFEWS. Outputs under Components 1 and 2 are largely ready for public rollout, while Components 3 and 4 continue to be refined to ensure sustainability, scalability, and full institutionalization.

With operationalization planned for 2026, the project is well-positioned to deliver measurable outcomes in terms of reduced disaster losses, improved preparedness, and strengthened climate resilience across vulnerable communities in the Philippines.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	233,960	374,335	1,213	0	1,213

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	116,363	186,180	681	0	681
Female	0	117,597	188,155	532	0	532

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Philippines (the)	0	233,959	374,335	1,213	0	1,213

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	233,959	37,433	1,213	0	1,213

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	25,425,000	40,680,000	0	0	0
Female	0	25,425,000	40,680,000	0	0	0



(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened (IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by country.

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Philippines (the)	0	235,194	376,310	1,949	0	1,949

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
A5.1 Final guidelines on mainstreaming MHIBFEWS in local resilience planning and national SOPs of collaborating members of the NDRRMC that is gender-sensitive	Percentage	0	50	100	0	50	50
A5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and aligned with national gender mainstreaming strategy	No. of Strategic Frameworks	0	2	3	2	4	6
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	3	4	1	0	1
A5.2 Task forces/ local committees established and led by the LGUs, one in each of the Project Sites	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	4	4	4	0	4
NDRRMC Policy Framework for MHIBFEWS	No. of Policy Instruments	0	1	1	0	0	0
Number of government agency members of NDRRMC using the 6-hour probabilistic forecast for heavy rainfall, strong winds, storm surge, flood and landslide generated for the next 5 days of heavy rainfall in decision-making and prioritization	No. of Stakeholders	0	3	6	0	0	0
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive Sectors	No. of Persons	0	233,960	374,336	0	0	0
A7.1 Four (4) LGU have access and uses MH-IBF-EWS knowledge and decision support system	No. of Stakeholders	0	4	4	0	0	0
A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	No. of Persons	0	233,960	374,335	0	0	0
A7.2 Number of males and females reached by climate related early warning systems	No. of Persons	0	233,960	374,335	1,949	0	1,949

and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened							
A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	Percentage	0	50	80	0	0	0
A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	Percentage	0	25	40	0	0	0
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	0	1	0	0	0
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	4	4	4	0	4
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Institutions	0	3	6	0	0	0
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Institutions	0	50	80	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1 Assess, install and upgrade observation networks in the Project Sites	100	284,390.66	133,822.92	212
Activity 1.2 Establish threshold values that will cause flooding, storm surge and landslide in the Project Sites	100	238,671.75	62,500	381
Activity 1.3 Generate probabilistic hazard maps for severe wind, storm surge, flood and landslide in the Project Site	27	224,832.44	806,197.38	27
Activity 1.4 Generate national probabilistic weather forecasts for heavy rainfall and severe wind using numerical weather predictions (NWP) at the national level	77	136,260.12	175,000	77
Activity 1.5 Generate localized flood, landslide, storm surge model forecasts for Project sites	22	288,736.01	1,294,344.82	22

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.6 Build exposure database at the barangay level in Project Sites	63	234,069.25	370,006.25	63
Activity 1.7 Update/develop vulnerability and fragility curves for structures/buildings for severe wind, storm surge, flood and landslide	54	303,030.27	552,395.84	54
Activity 1.8 Develop a tool /methodology to undertake risk analysis incorporating hazard, exposure and vulnerability and assess socio-economic and gender vulnerability to identify potential impacts from extreme weather events in the project sites	57	271,318.99	474,449.44	57
Activity 2.1 Develop the impact-based forecasting and early warning system for each hazards	45	170,096.19	376,926.04	45
Activity 2.2 Develop/update early warning protocols from hazard to impact-based using collaborative approaches for the project sites	0	0	25,000	0
Activity 2.3 Develop and adopt national policy framework on MHIBFEWS to guide the implementation of national government, local government units and all stakeholders nationwide	13	16,477.22	125,375	13
Activity 2.4 Testing and validation of impact and response tables of the project sites	9	17,929.53	182,208.33	9
Activity 2.5 Develop a knowledge and decision support system to support the implementation of a people-centered MHIBFEWS	0	15,638.12	2,157,583.33	0
Activity 2.6 Conduct simulations to test the MHIBFEWS and calibrate the knowledge and decision support system on a regular basis	0	440.71	274,862.1	0
Activity 3.1 Conduct gap assessment on MHIBFEWS for key national and local end-users	75	112,195.45	148,749.99	75
Activity 3.2 Build gender-sensitive institutional and technical capacities to implement MHIBFEWS.	29	116,408.58	401,250	29
Activity 3.3 Develop localized and people-centered impact and response tables for each hazard for the four project sites	49	209,181.8	424,791.67	49

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 3.4 Develop Early Action Protocols (EAPs) applicable to project sites including shock-responsive social protection	43	173,271.04	401,708.33	43
Activity 3.5 Formulate a communications plan, develop knowledge products and information, education and communication (IEC) materials on MHIBFEWS including FbA and conduct advocacy and outreach starting in project sites	3	5,868.77	181,435.42	3
Activity 3.6 Expanding the use of MHIBFEWS nationwide using scenarios	1	4,241.89	329,022.92	1
Activity 4.1 Enhance existing manuals and guidebooks integrating MHIBFEWS and FbA in national and local resilience planning processes	28	83,037.18	293,041.67	28
Activity 4.2 Strengthen national inter-agency operational coordination mechanisms at the national level to implement MHIBFEWS	8	9,784.2	112,850	8
Activity 4.3 Develop multi-stakeholder partnerships at the national and local levels with all stakeholders for FbA and social protection	18	36,546.56	195,833.33	18
Project Management Cost (PMC)	27	135,120.01	499,687.23	27

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			

The DAE and the project implementation have complied with all the relevant legal agreements.

**C.4. Funded Activity Implementation
Arrangements in the Following Year**

Yes ☒ No ☐

The MHIBFEWS Project is expected to request for a prospective 2-year (24 months) extension of Closing and Completion Date with no additional cost.

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing
Risk Origin	Project Related
Risk Area	Integrity
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)
Description	In a large-scale, multi-agency climate and disaster resilience project such as the MHIBFEWS Project, risks related to money laundering (ML) and terrorism financing (TF) may arise due to the complexity of fund flows, multiple implementing partners, procurement activities, and engagement with external stakeholders. While the project's objectives are legitimate and development-oriented, vulnerabilities may still exist if controls are weak or insufficiently monitored. Potential risks includes the following: 1. Complex Fund Disbursement Structure 2. Procurement 3. Cash Based and Decentralized Transactions 4. Inter-agency Coordination Challenges
Consequences	Potential Consequences of the identified risk include the following: 1. Misuse or Diversion of Project Funds 2. Failure to Achieve Project Objectives 3. Reputational Damage 4. Suspension or Withdrawal of Funding 5. Legal and Regulatory Sanctions 6. Operational Delays and Increased Costs 7. Weakening of Public Trust 8. Exposure to Fraud and Corruption 9. Impact on Future Climate Finance Access

Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The implementation of project activities may face risks related to prohibited practices such as bribery, graft, corruption, and money laundering. However, Land Bank of the Philippines, Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), and participating LGUs operate under Philippine laws and regulations that promote transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct. These include Republic Act 3019 (Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act), RA 6713 (Code of Conduct for Public Officials), RA 9485 (Anti-Red Tape Act), and Civil Service Commission rules on dishonesty and administrative cases. Private sector partners, contractors, and suppliers are required to maintain accounts with LANDBANK and comply with its Money Laundering Prevention Program (MLPP). In addition, LANDBANK has institutionalized internal anti-corruption and integrity measures through policies on employee conduct, conflict of interest, whistleblowing, ethics reporting, disciplinary procedures, and a strict No Gift Policy to strengthen safeguards against fraud and prohibited practices.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Risks related to UN sanctions prohibitions and other sanctioning authorities, including the World Bank Debarred List, may arise in the MHIBFEWS Project due to its complex procurement structure and engagement with multiple third-party service providers. The project involves hiring consultants, contractors, suppliers, and partner organizations for technical services, ICT systems, and capacity-building activities. Without robust due diligence and screening systems, there is a risk of inadvertently engaging individuals or entities that are sanctioned or debarred. This risk may extend to subcontractors within supply chains and international transactions for goods and services, where exposure to restricted entities may be less visible. Implementation pressures may further increase the likelihood of gaps in compliance screening. Engagement with sanctioned entities may result in funding suspension, contract termination, reputational damage, and non-compliance with donor requirements.		
Consequences	Non-compliance with UN sanctions prohibitions or engagement with entities on the World Bank Debarred List can have serious consequences for the MHIBFEWS Project. These include suspension or cancellation of contracts, disruption of procurement, and delays in delivering key outputs such as forecasting systems and training programs. Financially, funds may be frozen, deemed ineligible, or required to be refunded if linked to sanctioned or debarred entities. Reputational damage may also affect implementing agencies such as Land Bank of the Philippines and partner institutions, reducing stakeholder and donor confidence. It may further trigger audits, investigations, and stricter compliance reviews from funding institutions. In severe cases, persistent non-compliance can lead to termination of agreements, disqualification from future funding, and legal or administrative sanctions against responsible parties, ultimately affecting project sustainability and access to international climate finance.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project applies a strong fiduciary and compliance framework to mitigate risks of sanctions violations (including UN sanctions and the World Bank Debarred List). All contractors, consultants, suppliers, and partner organizations undergo strict due diligence and KYC procedures prior to engagement, including screening against sanctions and debarment lists with continuous monitoring throughout implementation. Financial transactions are processed through Accredited Entity under its Money Laundering Prevention Program, ensuring traceable and regulated fund flows. Procurement follows transparent and competitive processes with proper documentation, segregation of duties, and multi-level approvals to prevent fraud and misuse of funds.		

	The project also enforces compliance with applicable Philippine anti-corruption and civil service laws, supported by internal controls, ethics policies, audit mechanisms, and regular oversight. Continuous monitoring, reporting, and independent audits strengthen accountability to collectively ensure compliance with international standards, reduce exposure to financial crime risks, and safeguard project funds and implementation integrity.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Fraud, Bribery & Corruption, Collusion and any other prohibited practices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The MHIBFEWS Project is exposed to risks of fraud, bribery, corruption, collusion, and other prohibited practices due to its large-scale, multi-entity implementation and complex procurement structure. Fraud risks may include falsification of documents, inflated costs, ghost deliveries, and misreporting of outputs or accomplishments. Bribery and corruption may occur during procurement, contract approvals, or certification processes, where undue influence could affect decision-making. Collusion risks may arise among bidders in competitive procurement, leading to price manipulation, reduced competition, and inflated project costs. Other prohibited practices, such as conflicts of interest, misuse of funds, and preferential treatment of related entities, may also occur if disclosure and accountability mechanisms are weak. The involvement of multiple Executing Entities, LGUs, and contractors increases the risk of coordination gaps and inconsistent controls.		
Consequences	Fraud, bribery, corruption, collusion, and other prohibited practices can seriously undermine the project. At the implementation level, these may result in inflated costs, substandard outputs, ghost deliveries, misreporting, and delays in delivering key components such as early warning systems, forecasting tools, and capacity-building activities, weakening overall project effectiveness. Financially, such practices can lead to ineligible expenditures, suspension or recovery of funds, contract termination, and stricter financial controls from funding institutions. Governance and reputational impacts may include credibility loss and stakeholder trust for implementing agencies such as Accredited Entity and partner institutions. At the compliance level, violations may trigger audits, investigations, and administrative, civil, or criminal sanctions, as well as blacklisting of individuals or entities involved. In severe cases, these risks may jeopardize access to future climate finance and development funding, affecting project sustainability and undermining national efforts to strengthen disaster and climate resilience systems and long-term development outcomes.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	o mitigate these risks, strong governance, transparent procurement systems, segregation of duties, independent audits, clear reporting mechanisms, and strict enforcement of ethical and anti-corruption standards are required throughout project implementation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Conflict of interest can adversely affect the implementation of the MHIBFEWS Project by compromising objectivity, transparency, and accountability in decision-making. Given the project's multi-agency structure and engagement with consultants, contractors, and		

	suppliers, conflicts may influence procurement decisions, resulting in the selection of less qualified service providers, higher costs, and lower-quality outputs. It may also lead to the misallocation of project resources and opportunities based on personal interests rather than project priorities. Such practices can reduce the effectiveness of forecasting systems, capacity-building activities, and early warning interventions. Additionally, actual or perceived conflicts of interest may undermine stakeholder trust, damage the credibility of implementing agencies, and trigger audits, investigations, or compliance issues. In severe cases, allegations of conflict of interest can cause implementation delays, disrupt project activities, and negatively affect the project's ability to achieve its objectives and maintain the confidence of funding partners and stakeholders.		
Consequences	If unmanaged, conflicts of interest can lead to inefficient use of project funds, compromised project outcomes, reputational damage to implementing agencies, and reduced confidence from funding partners. In severe cases, they may result in administrative or legal sanctions, funding restrictions, and difficulties in securing future climate finance and development assistance.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate these risks, the project should enforce conflict-of-interest disclosure requirements, maintain transparent procurement processes, segregate duties, require recusal from decision-making where conflicts exist, conduct regular audits, and ensure compliance with government ethics and anti-corruption policies. These measures help safeguard the integrity, transparency, and effectiveness of project implementation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Philippines (the)	Grants	USD	6,726,946.25	6,726,946.25	1,156,765.13	3,087,546.74	0%	100%
Total		USD	6,726,946.25	6,726,946.25	1,156,765.13	3,087,546.74	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration	In-kind	USD	12,017,268.13	11,431,907.25	195,120.3	11,819,918.02	0%	100%
Total		USD	12,017,268.13	11,431,907.25	195,120.3	11,819,918.02	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: SAP010-grant-financial-progress-detail-2025.xlsx

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F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

None.

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Outputs during the reporting period	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
During the reporting period, the MHIBFEWS Project implemented several stakeholder engagement activities to strengthen participation and integration of environmental, social, and gender considerations in project implementation. A series of workshops on the development of localized Impact Tables (IT), Response Tables (RT), Anticipatory Actions (AA), and Early Action Protocols (EAPs) were conducted across the four project LGUs. These activities engaged representatives from local government offices, barangay DRRM councils, national government agencies, farmers'	

groups, women's groups, persons with disabilities (PWDs), private sector representatives, and other community stakeholders. Consultations and workshops ensured that local vulnerabilities, capacities, and sector-specific needs were incorporated into localized multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems.

The project also conducted GEDSI Rollout Trainings through Social and Behavior Change (SBC) approaches to strengthen the capacity of LGUs, national agencies, and community stakeholders in integrating Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) principles into disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action mechanisms. The trainings included participatory workshops, flash flood simulations, vulnerability assessments, SBC barrier mapping, and development of GEDSI Integration Action Plans and inclusive communication strategies. These activities emphasized meaningful participation of women, PWDs, indigenous peoples, elderly individuals, LGBTQIA+ persons, and other marginalized groups to ensure that early warning systems and anticipatory actions are accessible, inclusive, and responsive to varying community needs.

Dates and venues of engagement activities

Workshops on the development of localized IT, RT, AA, and EAPs were conducted in the four MHIBFEWS LGU project sites: Legazpi City (24–28 February 2025), Palo, Leyte (3–7 March 2025), New Bataan, Davao de Oro (10–14 March 2025), and Tuguegarao City (24–28 March 2025).

GEDSI Rollout Trainings through SBC were conducted in Palo, Leyte (21–24 October 2025), Legazpi City (4–7 November 2025), and New Bataan, Davao de Oro (11–14 November 2025). Activities were held in coordination with LGUs, national government agencies, barangay representatives, and community stakeholders.

Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)

1. Workshop to Develop a Localized and People-Centered Impact and Response Tables and AA/EAPs in Legazpi City, Albay (MALE = 24; FEMALE = 26; TOTAL= 50)
2. Workshop to Develop a Localized and People-Centered Impact and Response Tables and AA/EAPs in Palo, Leyte (MALE = 36; FEMALE = 15; TOTAL= 51)
3. Workshop to Develop a Localized and People-Centered Impact and Response Tables and AA/EAPs in New Bataan, Davao de Oro (MALE = 30; FEMALE = 20; TOTAL= 50)
4. Workshop to Develop a Localized and People-Centered Impact and Response Tables and AA/EAPs in Tuguegarao City (MALE = 44; FEMALE = 47; TOTAL=91)
5. GEDSI Training of Trainers Rollout in Palo, Leyte (MALE = 10; FEMALE = 10; TOTAL=20)
6. GEDSI Training of Trainers Rollout in Legazpi City (MALE = 29; FEMALE = 37; TOTAL=66)
7. GEDSI Training of Trainers Rollout in Legazpi City (MALE = 11; FEMALE = 16; TOTAL=27)

Male = 184

Female = 171

Total Participants = 355

Information shared with stakeholders

During the reporting period, stakeholders were oriented on the objectives, components, and implementation strategies of the MHIBFEWS Project, particularly on the development of localized and people-centered Impact Tables (IT), Response Tables (RT), Anticipatory Actions (AA), and Early Action Protocols (EAPs). Information shared included PAGASA forecast products and advisories, impact-based forecasting methodologies, anticipatory action frameworks, early warning dissemination mechanisms, and local disaster preparedness and response protocols.

Stakeholders were also engaged in discussions on integrating Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) principles into local DRRM and early warning systems through Social and Behavior Change (SBC) approaches. Topics included intersectional vulnerability, inclusive communication strategies, accessible evacuation and response systems, GEDSI-responsive planning and policy development, and the application of behavioral approaches to improve community preparedness and participation. Participants were likewise introduced to tools such as GEDSI Integration Action Plans, barrier mapping, and inclusive SBCC message development to support institutionalization of inclusive and people-centered anticipatory action systems.

Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period

The stakeholder engagement activities resulted in the development of localized and people-centered Impact Tables (IT), Response Tables (RT), and Early Action Protocols (EAPs) for the four LGU project sites. These outputs incorporated

local hazard contexts, sector-specific vulnerabilities, and community inputs to improve the relevance and applicability of IBF and AA mechanisms at the local level. The activities also produced initial GEDSI Integration Action Plans and inclusive Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategies to support the integration of Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) considerations into MHIBFEWS implementation. Participants identified practical measures to improve accessibility and inclusivity of early warning dissemination, evacuation planning, and community engagement processes. Several issues and concerns were raised during consultations and workshops. These included limited access to early warning information in remote communities, insufficient consideration of persons with disabilities, elderly individuals, and marginalized groups in evacuation planning, language and communication barriers, limited availability of sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD), and funding constraints for localized anticipatory action initiatives. Stakeholders also highlighted challenges in ensuring accessible evacuation centers, strengthening coordination between national agencies and LGUs, and improving participation of vulnerable sectors in DRRM decision-making. These issues are planned to be addressed through the outputs and succeeding activities of the MHIBFEWS Project, particularly through the strengthening of people-centered early warning dissemination mechanisms, integration of GEDSI-responsive approaches in local DRRM planning, capacity-building activities, and development of localized anticipatory action and early action protocols for partner LGUs.
Remarks/Notes
N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities During the recent Supervisory Mission in New Bataan, the newly elected Municipal Mayor expressed her full support for the MHIBFEWS Project. She affirmed that the indigenous communities and tribes within the municipality will continue to be actively involved in the planning and implementation of project activities under her administration. The Mayor also informed the Accredited Entity of her intention to execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the indigenous peoples of New Bataan to formalize the commitment, roles, and responsibilities of both the local government and indigenous communities in supporting project implementation.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>	
Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project	
☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.	
☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>No reported grievances as of this reporting period.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
During the 2025 reporting period, the MHIBFEWS Project continued integrating gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) principles across technical, institutional, and community-based project components. Progress focused on strengthening gender-responsive capacities, improving participation of women and vulnerable groups in impact-based forecasting (IBF) processes, and ensuring that localized early warning and anticipatory action mechanisms are people-centered and inclusive. Key accomplishments included the development of a GEDSI learning module by the World Food Programme (WFP), conduct of Training of Trainers for EEs and LGUs, and rollout of gender-sensitive capacity-building activities in Palo, Legazpi, and New Bataan. Localized impact and response tables were co-developed through participatory workshops with representation from women, vulnerable sectors, and local stakeholders. The project also continued integrating sex-disaggregated exposure and vulnerability considerations into risk assessments, hazard impact analysis, and operational planning. The project remains on track in institutionalizing gender-responsive and inclusive MHIBFEWS approaches, although some activities experienced scheduling adjustments due to delayed fund access and dependency on the completion of technical systems. Lessons learned indicate that sustained local engagement, participatory planning, and integration of GEDSI into technical workflows are essential for operationalizing equitable anticipatory action and risk-informed decision-making.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>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 because 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 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 reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.6 Update exposure databases, including sex and age disaggregated data, capacitate LGUs, maintain and regularly update databases	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2024
Responsibility	
DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB and Pilot LGUs	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 1.8	
Develop a tool /methodology to undertake risk analysis incorporating hazard, exposure and vulnerability and assess socio-economic and gender vulnerability to identify potential impacts from extreme weather events in the project sites	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2026
Responsibility	
DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.2 Develop/update early warning Impact-based early warning Year 2 Q1 to protocols from hazard to impact- protocols and SOPs for each hazard Year 3 Q4 based using collaborative Documentation of protocols (e.g. approaches for the project sites manual) *Protocols shall include responsive actions to address special needs of women, elderly, the sick and other at-risk groups	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2027
Responsibility	
DOST-PAGASA, DILG, DND-OCD and DENR MGB	
Remarks/Notes	

The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.

GAP Activity

Activity 2.4

Testing and validation of impact and response tables of the project sites.

*Testing and validation shall be participatory across sectors: women, men, elderly, children, IP groups, communities in hazard-prone areas, etc.

Indicator

N/A

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

Please refer to the summary.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Please refer to the summary.

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 March 2027

Responsibility

DOST-PAGASA, DENR-MGB, DILG and DND-OCD

Remarks/Notes

The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.

GAP Activity

Activity 3.2

Build gender-sensitive institutional and technical capacities to implement MH-IBF-EWS.

*Capacity building activities to be conducted for staff of partner agencies and LGU of project sites under the guidance of a gender expert/ consultant.

Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2026
Responsibility	
DILG, DND-OCD, DENR-MGB	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.3 Develop localized and people- centered impact and response tables for each hazard for the four project sites with active participation of stakeholders *Participatory workshops shall ensure various sectors are represented: women, men, elderly, children, IP groups, communities in hazard-prone areas, etc.	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 October 2025
Responsibility	
DOST-PAGASA, DILG, DND-OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP and Pilot LGUs	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.4 Develop Early Action Protocols (EAPs) applicable to project sites including shock-responsive social protection with active participation of stakeholders. *Participatory workshops shall ensure various sectors are represented: women, men, elderly, children, IP groups, communities in hazard-prone areas, etc.	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2026

Responsibility	
DILG, DND-OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.5 Formulate a communications plan, develop knowledge products and information, education and communication (IEC) materials on MH-IBF-EWS including FbA and conduct advocacy and outreach starting in project sites *Knowledge products and IEC materials shall be in easy-to-understand, gender-neutral language/s understood and accessible to the end-users.	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2027
Responsibility	
DILG, DND-OCD, DENR-MGB and WFP	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.1 Enhance existing manuals and guidebooks on integrating MH-IBF-EWS and FbA in national and local resilience planning processes	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2027
Responsibility	
DOST-PAGASA, DILG, DND-OCD, DENR-MGB and WFP	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.2 Strengthen national inter-agency operational coordination mechanisms at the national level to implement MH-IBF-EWS	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2027
Responsibility	
DOST-PAGASA, DILG, DND-OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.3 Develop multi-stakeholder partnerships at the national and local levels with all stakeholders for FbA and social protection	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Please refer to the summary.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2027
Responsibility	
DOST-PAGASA, DILG, DND-OCD, DENR-MGB, WFP	
Remarks/Notes	
The specific indicators and rating of indicators, targets, budget, are not specified in the original GAP. For annual and cumulative progress, please refer to the summary stated above.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
Although a dedicated Gender Expert has not yet been formally hired, the Project received gender-responsive implementation support from WFP during the reporting period. As a co-executing entity, WFP provided GEDSI expertise to integrate gender, disability, and social inclusion considerations into MHIBFEWS activities. This support included developing the GEDSI learning module, conducting Training of Trainers sessions, and implementing gender-sensitive capacity-building activities. The Project also worked with agency gender focal persons and technical staff to mainstream gender considerations in stakeholder engagement, localized impact and response table development, and institutional capacity-building efforts.	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
The allocated budget for GAP-related activities continued to be utilized in accordance with the Funding Activity Agreement and the GCF Gender Policy. Budget utilization supported GEDSI capacity-building activities, stakeholder consultations, participatory workshops, development of learning materials, and integration of inclusive approaches into MHIBFEWS implementation. Despite delays in accessing Year 2 funds during the first half of 2025, the project prioritized critical gender-related activities through available resources and savings from Year 1 allocations. Following fund access in July 2025, implementation of deferred activities accelerated, including the conduct of GEDSI training rollouts and development of localized people-centered planning outputs. Gender-related expenditures were integrated into broader project implementation activities to support institutional mainstreaming rather than stand-alone interventions.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Overall, implementation of the GAP remains substantially on track. Major planned activities for 2025 were initiated or completed, particularly those related to institutional capacity-building, participatory planning, and integration of GEDSI principles into MHIBFEWS operational frameworks. However, implementation timelines for several GAP-related activities were affected by the delayed access to Year 2 funds during the first half of 2025. As a result, some scheduled activities were deferred or rescheduled within the reporting period. To mitigate implementation delays and ensure continuity of priority GAP activities, several interventions were supported through counterpart efforts and direct assistance from MHIBFEWS partners, particularly the WFP and participating LGUs. This enabled critical GEDSI-related training, consultations, and stakeholder engagement activities to proceed despite funding constraints. Some activities requiring finalized operational systems, simulations, and Knowledge and Decision Support System (KDSS) integration were likewise deferred to 2026 due to dependencies on technical outputs and operational readiness. Nonetheless, catch-up implementation strategies and corresponding budgetary provisions have already been incorporated into the approved 2026 Work and Financial Plan (WFP). These measures are currently being implemented to ensure that deferred GAP activities, targets, and deliverables remain achievable within the revised implementation timeline.	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒

No formal revisions to the approved Gender Action Plan were undertaken during the reporting period. However, implementation schedules for several activities were adjusted to align with revised timelines for technical deliverables, operational testing activities, and fund availability. The overall objectives, indicators, and strategic direction of the GAP remain unchanged and continue to guide project implementation.	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
The project remains on track toward contributing to the achievement of sex-disaggregated beneficiary targets identified in the funding proposal. Participatory workshops, stakeholder consultations, technical trainings, and capacity-building activities conducted during 2025 included representation from women, local community leaders, vulnerable sectors, and technical personnel from participating institutions. The project continued integrating gender-responsive approaches into localized impact and response tables, early action planning, and community engagement processes to ensure that women and vulnerable populations benefit equitably from MHIBFEWS implementation. While public-facing operational IBF advisories are expected to commence in 2026, the foundational systems, institutional arrangements, and inclusive planning mechanisms established during 2025 position the project to deliver equitable benefits across target populations during operational rollout.	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐
The project experienced several implementation challenges affecting the scheduling and pace of some gender-related activities during the reporting period. Key challenges included: - Delayed access to Year 2 funds, which affected scheduling of capacity-building and rollout activities during the first half of 2025; - Dependence of some GAP activities on the completion of technical outputs, operational protocols, and KDSS development; - Varying levels of institutional capacity and familiarity with GEDSI integration across partner agencies and LGUs; - Competing operational priorities among local government stakeholders during periods of severe weather events and disaster response operations. Lessons learned indicate that gender mainstreaming is more effective when integrated directly into technical, operational, and institutional processes rather than implemented as separate activities. Participatory and locally contextualized approaches also improved stakeholder ownership and strengthened engagement of women and vulnerable sectors. To address these challenges, the project will continue: - Conducting phased and sustained capacity-building activities; - Integrating GEDSI considerations into technical workflows and operational manuals; - Strengthening coordination with LGU gender focal persons and local stakeholders; - Expanding technical guidance and monitoring mechanisms during operationalization in 2026.	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
The project identified several emerging best practices related to inclusive and participatory implementation of MHIBFEWS. A notable practice was the co-development of localized impact and response tables through participatory workshops involving LGU representatives, women stakeholders, vulnerable groups, technical agencies, and community representatives. This approach enabled local knowledge, lived experiences, and sector-specific vulnerabilities to be integrated into early warning and anticipatory action planning. The project also documented experiences from the Post-Event Evaluation and Documentation Mission in Batanes, which highlighted the role of local and indigenous knowledge systems, community participation, and localized preparedness practices in strengthening anticipatory action and disaster resilience. Capacity-building activities integrating GEDSI principles further demonstrated the value of embedding inclusion considerations into technical forecasting, preparedness planning, and institutional coordination mechanisms. These practices will inform future operationalization and nationwide scaling of MHIBFEWS.	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
For the next reporting period, the Project will continue advancing gender-responsive, disability-inclusive, and people-centered MHIBFEWS implementation through the completion of GEDSI rollout activities, integration of GEDSI principles into EAPs, operational manuals, forecasting workflows, and monitoring systems, and the conduct of simulations and validation exercises that consider the needs of women, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other vulnerable groups. Capacity-building, stakeholder engagement, and evidence-based decision-making will be strengthened through continuous training, documentation of lessons learned, and the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated and vulnerability-sensitive data. The Project will also onboard a dedicated Gender Expert and establish formal collaboration mechanisms with the Philippine Commission on Women to support policy alignment and institutional mainstreaming of gender-responsive approaches. Key deliverables include GEDSI training reports, updated localized impact and response tables, draft and finalized EAPs, inclusive KDSS outputs, simulation and validation reports, gender-responsive	

operational guidelines and knowledge products, partnership mechanisms, Gender Expert outputs, and GAP monitoring reports. Progress will be monitored quarterly through coordination meetings, implementation reviews, technical workshops, field monitoring, and stakeholder reporting processes.

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)	
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.	
No annexes provided.	
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material	
No annexes provided.	
Annex 3: List of grievances received	
No annexes provided.	
Annex 4: Procurement information	
No annexes provided.	
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year	
File Name: 2026 Project Implementation Timetable.pdf	
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan	
No annexes provided.	
Additional Annexes (if applicable)	
No annexes provided.	

