
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Integrated climate risk management for strengthened resilience to climate change in Buner and Shangla Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan (SAP039)
Accredited Entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Date of Report submission:	13 July 2026
Version number	V2.0



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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		13 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 8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.868</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 9.8</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 8.8	Grants	Mill. USD 8.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 1.1	Grants	Mill. USD 0.200	InKind	Mill. USD 0.868	Total Financing	Mill. USD 9.8
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 8.8														
	Grants	Mill. USD 8.8														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 1.1														
	Grants	Mill. USD 0.200														
	InKind	Mill. USD 0.868														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 9.8														
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)												
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	Pakistan	Government	Co-lead Executing Agency	me.haq@pndkp.gov.pk												
WFP	Pakistan	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Lead Executing Agency	chiara.pili@wfp.org												

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
WFP	Pakistan	coco.ushiyama@wfp.org	UN	N/A
Planning and Development Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Pakistan	Chief International Development Section me.haq@pndkp.gov.pk	Government	N/A

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
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)
Pakistan	23 September 2025	NDC Objective: Reduce emissions, shift to clean energy, strengthen adaptation, and secure climate finance.	The project directly advances Pakistan's national climate commitments, by: 1) Enhancing institutional capacities and providing international climate finance core expectations in NDC.	0%
Pakistan	15 August 2023	NAP Objective: Build long-term resilience, integrate adaptation across sectors, protect vulnerable groups, and mobilize finance.	The project directly advances Pakistan's NAP commitments, by: 1) Contributing to it's objective via climate adaptation, community-based resilience and climate-smart agriculture. 2) Supporting NAP priorities by strengthening vulnerable communities, improving local planning processes, restoring natural ecosystems, and addressing key climate-sensitive sectors.	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
26 March 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

The project completed its first year of implementation, marking the inception and early implementation phase focused on establishing key frameworks, operational readiness, and institutional arrangements.

Key progress include: establishment of the PMU for effective coordination, development of operational manual to guide implementation, notification of governance structures (PSC, Provincial TWG, District Coordination Group) and preliminary selection of target sites prone to flash floods. The institutional capacity and gap assessment for EWS has been completed and finalized specifications for EWS in coordination with PMD for decision support system. Under gender mainstreaming initiatives, the project conducted local gender analysis and developed guidelines for gender responsive and inclusive DRR. The TORs for engagement of technical firms for flash flood modelling and EWS finalized.

The project initiated establishment of CBOs following a comprehensive community engagement model. WFP organised a lessons learned workshop at national level with relevant organizations and national and provincial government entities to identify key lessons learned from previous and on-going GCF funded projects and other climate change initiatives to inform the project implementation and navigate through technical challenges.

The procurement process for engaging technical firms for the development of communications strategy, and EOI for knowledge management was initiated. developed communication and visibility materials. The project engaged academia for research studies on climate patterns in the region that will inform preparedness for future climate risks.

Progress against core indicators remains largely preparatory, with baseline assessments completed and social capital in place. Direct impacts are expected to be measured in the following year, early outcomes include improved community awareness on climate resilience, government involvement at national and provincial level and sensitization on gender inclusion at all tiers.

Challenges such as identification of technical firms and coordination requirements were addressed through adaptive management and proactive actions taken to involve relevant expertise that have similar knowledge.

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)

Outcome 1: Improved capacity for flood early-warning systems (EWS) and anticipatory action (AA)

(100 words)

For this outcome, baseline exercise was conducted using the UNDRR MHEWS tool, the Anticipatory Action Checklist using WFP's AAP methodology. Early Warning System scores remain low, with an overall EWS Index of 20% and an AA (Anticipatory Action) system score of 1.12, indicating a foundational stage with weak or absent policy, financing, forecasting, coordination, and operational capacities. National and international specialists were appointed; capacity assessments initiated, and gender trainings delivered. Recruitment and partnerships were finalized, establishing the basis for future EWS and AA system development.

Output 1.1: Early warning system strengthened including installation of AWS, dissemination of early warning and associated technical assistance to Govt Staff (100 words)

The Climate Services Score (CSS) baseline showed that only 10.4 percent of surveyed households accessed climate or weather information in the past 12 months. Among those receiving information, 16.9 percent had low access, 33.8 percent medium, and 49.4 percent high. National and international consultants initiated technical capacity assessments, preliminary site reviews for hydrometeorological equipment, and institutional mapping of PMD, FFC, RMCP, PDMA, and the Irrigation Department to identify forecasting and data-integration gaps. These assessments will conclude in Q4 of Year 1 with a comprehensive technical report. In parallel, WFP initiated Procurement of hydrometeorological equipment, using existing Long-Term Agreements (LTAs).

Activity 1.1.1: Hydromet monitoring, forecasting, and early-warning capability strengthened (80 words)

National and international consultants initiated technical and capacity needs assessments which includes hydrometeorological infrastructure needs in Buner and Shangla, including preliminary site assessments for AWS, rain gauges, and discharge stations in line with WMO standards is underway. Institutional mapping and workflow analysis with the Irrigation department, PDMA, PMD, FFC, and RMCP has been initiated to identify gaps in forecasting, data integration, and dissemination. These assessments will inform site finalization, equipment procurement, IBF development, and full operationalization of the enhanced EWS.

Activity 1.1.2: Early-warning system strengthened (80 words)

The procurement process for hydrometeorological equipment has commenced with technical support from WFP's regional and global offices. A site-selection exercise was completed using defined eligibility criteria, and technical specifications for EWS equipment and instrumentation were finalized. TORs for high-resolution flood-risk modelling under three emissions scenarios were also completed. WFP is leveraging existing LTAs for timely installation and exploring reactivation of its collaboration with UK-MET to support PMD's flood modelling, strengthening forecasting and early-warning capacities.

Output 1.2: Anticipatory Actions triggers and protocols developed and institutionalized by respective Gov't departments (100 words)

The Government of KP will launch its first DRR Policy expected in April 2026, emphasizing shock-responsive and adaptive social protection. WFP is supporting PDMA in developing inclusive DRM guidelines, incorporating AA. WFP also convened a provincial consultation on AAPs to ensure KP-specific priorities are reflected in the national AA strategy. WFP engaged BEST-Pak and CESVI to develop flash flood anticipatory action protocols. Both partners have initiated risk assessments, remote GIS/remote-sensing identification of vulnerable households, and assessment of DDMC (District Disaster Management Centers) rehabilitation. These efforts collectively strengthen provincial readiness and provide practical foundations for institutionalizing AA in Buner and Shangla.

Activity 1.2.1: Anticipatory action system developed at provincial level

CESVI and BEST-Pak have initiated detailed hazard mapping and exposure analysis, supported by GIS and remote-sensing techniques, to identify flood-risk zones and priority areas and have begun the registration of vulnerable households using standardized vulnerability criteria developed by WFP to ensure accurate targeting in future AA activations. This work will directly inform the formulation of district-specific triggers, thresholds, and anticipatory actions.

Outcome 2: Increased climate resilience through local adaptation plans and diversified livelihoods (100 words)

Activities are being implemented through Muslim Hands (NGO) in the field, that includes community mobilization, formation of Village Development Committees and women's groups, and capacity-building. These preparatory steps ensure communities are fully organized and ready to develop Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans and adopt diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options in Year 2 as planned.

Output 2: Local adaptation plans co-developed and prioritized community adaptation actions implemented (100 words)

WFP initiated establishment of Village Committees for the development of Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans in the targeted Village councils; Household vulnerability criteria and site-selection criteria for LCCAPs were developed to identify high-risk households and climate-affected locations.

Activity 2.1: Local adaptation plans co-developed for beneficiary village councils (80 words)

The establishment and capacity development of village committee structures are ongoing. Thereafter, registration of each committee will commence with the Department of Social Welfare, which is expected to continue until the end of Year 2. Local climate change adaptation plans will be developed in Year 2 of the project as planned. These activities will provide foundation for developing adaptation plans and diversified livelihoods.

Outcome 3: Improved knowledge management and learning (100 words)

On request from the government, WFP conducted a Lesson Learnt workshop to strengthen implementation by learning from other GCF and climate adaptation initiatives under implementation in KP, the report is attached. A Gender Assessment was undertaken to develop inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) guidelines. Terms of Reference (TORs) for hiring a service provider to design a communication strategy and for a partner to develop a Knowledge Management framework and training programme was developed. Procurement of knowledge management and communication partners is in progress.

Output 3: Knowledge and lessons learned captured and disseminated to facilitate replication and upscaling (100 words)

Under Output 3, the project will strengthen systems to capture and disseminate knowledge for replication and upscaling. A Lessons Learnt workshop was conducted, alongside a qualitative Gender Assessment. Inclusive DRR guidelines and SBCC guidelines for awareness raising were developed. TORs were prepared for a consulting firm to design a communication strategy and for a service provider to develop a Knowledge Management framework and training programme. Communication and visibility materials were produced in line with GCF branding and confidentiality requirements.

Activity 3.1: Knowledge and lessons learned captured (80 words)

The project developed Qualitative Gender Analysis, Comprehensive Guidelines on Gender Inclusive DRR, Workshop on Informing Climate Resilience in Shangla & Buner with Lessons Learned from Past Investments. CNA for EWS, Baseline and Risk Assessments for AA are in progress. Service provider selection is in progress to support the comprehensive Knowledge Management Framework and conduct six specialized training for project stakeholders. The knowledge management strategy will be rolled out in Y2.

Activity 3.2: Knowledge and lessons learned disseminated (80 words)

The procurement process has been initiated through an RFP to onboard a specialized vendor for the project's communication strategy, development of products, printing, and dissemination of communication material. The technical and financial evaluation of the bid is currently in progress with an anticipated timeline of February 2026 for the award of the contract.

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.*



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

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 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	487,020	1,476,443	0	0	0

(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	245,107	705,334	0	0	0
Female	0	241,913	771,329	0	0	0

(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 Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Pakistan	0	487,020	1,476,443	0	0	0

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), 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	1,176	3,920	0	0	0
Female	0	504	1,680	0	0	0

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Pakistan	0	1,680	5,600	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 (female/male) with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, 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	22,169	73,898	0	0	0
Female	0	21,852	72,839	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
Pakistan	0	44,021	146,737	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1.1 Hydromet monitoring, forecasting, and early-warning capability strengthened monitoring, forecasting, and early-warning capability strengthened	20	43,441	678,192	6
Activity 1.1.2 Early-warning system strengthened	10	0	210,000	0
Activity 1.2.1 Anticipatory action system developed at provincial level	10	642,508	670,188	95
Activity 2.1 Local adaptation plans co-developed for beneficiary districts as well as union councils (now called VCs)	5	237,450	337,260	70
3.1: Knowledge and lessons learned captured	5	92,614	351,497	26
3.2: Knowledge and lessons learned disseminated	0	1,653	112,840	1

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 ☐

N/A

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A

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		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Risk of money laundering could result in misuse of project assets or GCF funds if project actors fail to comply with applicable anti-money laundering (AML) and counter terrorism financing laws and regulations. Root causes include potential weaknesses in partner compliance systems, complex financial flows, and varying national regulatory enforcement, and exposure to high-risk operating environments. However, WFP maintains strong internal financial controls, established operational procedures, equipment management systems, and robust oversight mechanisms aligned with donor requirements. A functioning feedback mechanism enables reporting of allegations or irregularities. Existing supervision and compliance systems are considered adequate to mitigate and manage residual risks related to prohibited practices.		
Consequences	1) Misuse or diversion of project funds or assets, potentially undermining project delivery, financial integrity and achievement of intended outcomes.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Risk will be mitigated through robust diligence and screening of implementing partners, including financial capacity and compliance assessments. - Regular audits, oversight, and compliance reviews with donor requirements. - Clear procurement and asset management procedures to ensure intended use of resources.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low

Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Corruption or fraud		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Risk of corruption, fraud or misuse of funds may lead to theft, misappropriation or improper use of GCF funds. Possible root causes include weak partner controls and limited oversight capacity. WFP mitigates this through strict due diligence, screening of implementing entities, strong financial and procurement controls, and adherence to standard operating procedures to ensure assets are used for intended purposes. Existing oversight and compliance systems reduce residual risk and safeguard accountability.		
Consequences	1) Low quality civil work or reduction in scope of the rehabilitation works. 2) Low quality EWS installed. 3) Incorrect payment to the project beneficiaries without proper record.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	- The risk will be mitigated through comprehensive due diligence and screening of implementing partners and vendors prior to engagement. - Strong procurement, financial and contract management controls including competitive bidding. - Technical supervision and quality assurance checks for civil works and EWS installation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Elections and Political instability		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project faced potential risks following national elections held in February 2024. Although democratic processes were followed, different political parties emerged victorious across four provinces, resulting in the formation of a coalition at the federal level. This transition created risks of administrative reshuffling, possible protests, and shifts in policy priorities. Changes in bureaucracy slowed review and approval processes, and there was a risk of changes to the authorized signatories of the FAA. In addition, uncertainty regarding the new governments continued compliance with IMF mandated reforms contributed to institutional and fiscal uncertainty. These factors increased the risk of delays and the timely implementation of the project.		
Consequences	Disruptions to operational continuity as the political tension between federal and provincial governments can result in delays in decision making.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Risk will be mitigated through continuous engagement with federal and provincial government departments. Adherence to the MoU terms, regular and ad hoc steering committee meetings, Project Technical Working Group Meetings and District Coordination Group Meetings to ensure formal and regular communication with government departments co-leading the implementation of the project with WFP.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Forex		

Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Volatile exchange rate between the Pakistani Rupee (PKR) and the US Dollar (USD) poses a financial risk to the project. Fluctuations may lead to budget distortions, including under or overspending when project funds are denominated in USD but expenditures occur in PKR. The risk is compounded by sustained inflationary pressure and broader macroeconomic instability, which increases uncertainty in cost projections and financial planning. Although the current outlook suggests relative short-term stability of the PKR, underlying structural economic vulnerabilities and exposure to external shocks remain root causes of potential future volatility.		
Consequences	1) budget shortfalls or surpluses due to exchange rate fluctuations affecting planned activities and requiring reallocation or revisions of the budget. 2) reduced financial planning accuracy, potentially increasing operational costs and delaying implementation timelines.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Risk will be mitigated through periodic budget reviews and reforecasting. Close coordination with finance teams for currency risk monitoring.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	District Accessibility		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Uncertainty in acquiring travel NOCs (no objection certificates) presents an operational risk to timely project implementation and monitoring in target districts. Although WFP personnel follow the required 4-6 week approval process, final authorization remains subject to administrative discretion and changing security or political conditions. Root causes include centralized clearance systems, bureaucratic procedures, evolving local security dynamics, and reliance on multiple government approvals. Delays or unexpected refusals could disrupt field missions, and engagement with communities. While no access constraints are currently reported and valid NOCs are available for WFP staff and partners, these structural factors continue to pose a potential risk to sustained operational continuity.		
Consequences	1) Delays in field monitoring and implementation due to postponed or denied travel approvals, limiting supervision, technical support and real time engagement with communities. 2) Disruptions to operational continuity and partner coordination, potentially affecting timelines, reporting and overall project performance.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	• Risk will be mitigated through early submission of NOCs (4-6 weeks) where possible. • Maintaining valid, multi mission NOCs where possible. • Partner based supervision. • Strong coordination with local authorities and community organizations.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Terrorist Activity		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		

Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Potential spillover of militant activity from neighboring Afghanistan and the presence of the Taliban affiliated groups pose a security threat to the project. Root causes include cross border insurgent dynamics, weak border control, and longstanding political grievances that fuel separatist activity. The security situation remains fragile. Any escalation in violence could disrupt implementation, restrict access and delay field operations. The risk remains latent, driven by external geopolitical tensions and internal security challenges beyond the project control.		
Consequences	1) Delay in field activities. 2) No/low field monitoring by WFP staff. 3) Damage to equipment or infrastructure as a result of terrorist activity.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Risk will be mitigated by adhering to UNDSS protocols including security risk assessments, security clearances, and regular context monitoring. - Close coordination with local authorities and security actors to monitor evolving threats. - Flexible implementation modalities, including partner led supervision and adjusted mission schedules. - Asset protection measures and insurance where applicable.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Extreme climate events		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Extreme weather events, particularly flash floods, pose a significant risk to project implementation. Severe flash floods in 2025 affected both targeted districts, highlighting high exposure to climate shocks, changing rainfall patterns, inadequate drainage infrastructure, environmental degradation, and broader climate change impacts. Such events restrict access to project sites and beneficiaries, delaying activities. Although implementation continues, the growing frequency and intensity of climate-induced hazards represents a structural and recurring risk to timely delivery, engagement and impact.		
Consequences	1) Damage to the AWS or gauges as a result of heavy snowfall, flash flood or intense rain fall.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- The risk will be mitigated through climate resilient designs for AWS and gauges (elevated platforms reinforced foundations and protective casings). - Strategic site selection using hazard mapping and flood risk assessments. - Preventative maintenance and rapid repair protocols to minimize downtime. - Insurance and contingency budgeting for replacement of damaged equipment. - Phased and flexible work planning aligned with seasonal risk calendars.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Procurement delays		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Procurement and supply chain pose a risk to timely implementation of the project. Delays in finalizing or activating global long-term agreements (LTAs), limited availability		

	of specialized equipment, and bottlenecks in transportation and installation may slow project rollout. Root causes include complex international procurement procedures, dependence on global suppliers, market volatility, import restrictions, logistical constraints and labor shortages. These factors can affect the timely delivery of critical inputs and materials required for infrastructure, equipment installation and agricultural activities. While mitigation measures are in place, continued supply chain fragility and administrative delays may affect implementation timelines and overall project efficiency.		
Consequences	1) Delay in clearance of equipment. 2) Lack of interest of vendors to bid for the tenders.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- The risk will be mitigated through early procurement planning and market assessment to identify potential suppliers and risks in advance. - Leveraging existing LTAs to shorten processing times. - Supplier outreach and competitive tenders to increase vendor participation and reduce low bid response risk. - Close coordination with customs authorities and logistics partners to expedite clearances and delivery. - Include extra/buffer timelines within workplans.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Targeting inclusion/ exclusion errors		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Potential inclusion and exclusion errors in beneficiary targeting pose a programmatic risk given the projects coverage across multiple locations and intervention types. Variations in local vulnerability profiles, data limitations and population mobility, and the complexity of applying uniform criteria across diverse contexts may lead to unintended omissions of eligible households or inclusion of less vulnerable groups. Root causes include dynamic socio-economic conditions, or outdated data. However, WFP applies a well-established targeting methodology and has completed geographic targeting using a robust methodology and defined vulnerability criteria for beneficiary selection. While safeguards are in place, continuous monitoring is required to minimize residual targeting errors and ensure assistance reaches the most vulnerable.		
Consequences	1) Reduced effectiveness of the intervention. 2) Incorrect data leading to miscalculation of results. 3) Inclusion of less vulnerable households as project beneficiaries		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- The risk will be mitigated through application of WFPs established targeting vulnerability criteria, including transparent geographic and household level selection processes. - Use of updated baseline data, community validation, and participatory approaches to identify and refine beneficiary lists. - Regular monitoring, post distribution verification, and spot checks to detect and correct errors. - Grievance and feedback mechanisms enabling and empowering the communities to report concerns or appeals.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		

Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
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 11	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
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
Pakistan	Grants	USD	8,777,141	2,457,257	220,364	220,364	0%	100%
Total		USD	8,777,141	2,457,257	220,364	220,364	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
WFP	Grants	USD	200,000	5,314	5,314	5,314	0%	0%
WFP	In-kind	USD	368,200	0	0	0	0%	0%
KP Government	In-kind	USD	500,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total		USD	1,068,200	5,314	5,314	5,314	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: APR grant-financial-progress-detail - SAP039 Pakistan.xlsx

File Name: APR grant-financial-progress-detail - SAP039 Pakistan v1.xlsx

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 ☒

There have been no changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as with the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA.

The Guidance Note on gender-responsive and inclusive DRR developed under the Gender Action Plan remains fully aligned with Pakistan's applicable laws and national frameworks. During implementation, the provincial landscape shifted with the drafting of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2025) and its five-year action plan, initiated by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). WFP has aligned its approach with these developments to ensure coherence with evolving provincial priorities.

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

WFP and partners conducted Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) for activities (1.1.1. (preliminary screening completed with site specific screening to be carried out), 1.1.2, 1.2.1) Using the WFP's screening tool and stakeholder consultations in accordance with the ESAP. All ESRS risk categories were Category C (low risk). Key stakeholders consulted, including district administration, relevant government departments, community elders, and representatives from minority groups. For the next reporting period environmental and social risk screening to ensure low risk will be maintained as well as planned stakeholder engagements will continue.	
Outputs during the reporting period	
1.1.1 and 1.1.2: Site selection of hydrometeorological equipment: A preliminary Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) was undertaken, the outcome was risk category C which did not require environmental and social instruments to manage risks. All partners doing the site selection followed risk avoidance measures: avoiding sensitive ecosystems, protected areas, and culturally or socially significant sites, minimizing land disturbance and environmental impact. They also ensured meaningful consultation with local communities and stakeholders, with respect for land rights, safety, access, and inclusion of vulnerable groups. 1.2.1: Risk assessment and hazard mapping: ESRS completed with an E&S risk category C. Stakeholder engagement conducted. WFP and partners ensured that risk assessments and hazard mapping use reliable climate data and identify exposure of ecosystems, infrastructure, and vulnerable communities, including potential cumulative and downstream impacts. Stakeholder engagement ensured inclusive participation of local stakeholders in mapping and decision making, integrating local knowledge and ensuring results inform safe, equitable siting and design of climate-resilient assets. 2.1: Local adaptation plans co-developed for beneficiary union council: ESRS completed with an E&S risk category C. Stakeholder engagement ensured that processes are inclusive, culturally appropriate, and accessible to all groups especially women, youth, and vulnerable populations while respecting local norms and rights. This also ensured transparent communication, informed consent, and effective Community Feedback Mechanism to build trust, prevent conflict, and mitigate social risks. 3.1: Knowledge and Lesson Learnt Captured and 3.2: Knowledge and lessons learned disseminated under component 3 are knowledge management activities are outcomes of component 1 and component 2.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
Environmental issue: In Shangla, limited space for rehabilitating the DDMU building led the district administration to propose constructing a new office. However, the WFP engineering team conducted a technical assessment and persuaded the administration to adopt a prefabricated facility as an alternative, ensuring the project remains within CAT C. Gender issues: Communities in Ajmir and Batara (Shangla) and Kozshamnai (Buner) are culturally conservative and initially less receptive to civil society engagement. Women's participation in community sessions was restricted. To navigate these norms, the team organized separate male and female village committee meetings to establish CBOs. Project staff respected local sensitivities and engaged closely with male community member to build community trust. Social and safety issues: The mountainous terrain increases isolation, especially for women. In Kozshamnai, a single access road makes travel particularly risky. Although highly vulnerable, such villages require tailored engagement approaches, additional resources, and risk-mitigation measures to ensure safe and inclusive project implementation.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
No pending issues reported that require 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	
All stakeholders were engaged in project activities in line with the approved Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Including community consultations, coordination meetings with district provincial and federal authorities, academia, women groups and human rights organisation such as Gender and Child Cell of PDMA, Social Welfare Department, and the Commission on the Status of Women for project implementation and decision-making processes. Receiving feedback from participants WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) is being established to receive complaints and feedback, enabling project-affected individuals and communities to raise concerns and resolve issues through dialogue facilitation or independent investigations. Feedback from participants was gathered through governance structures such as PSC, PTWG and other meetings with P&D. Project monitoring (feedback from participants) A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, aligned with the agreed project Logical Framework, has been developed. Provision of improved early warning information to stakeholders WFP engaged with Pakistan Met department, Provincial and National Disaster Management Authority as key stakeholders for capacity and gap assessments. Workshops for communications and knowledge management strategies WFP drafted TORs to onboard a communication firm for strategy development and activities. The scope includes creating a communication strategy, workplan, and implementing visibility efforts like case studies, videography, and social media posts. WFP will involve stakeholders such as media, transgender groups, and women-led organizations in strategy development. Bi-annual meetings of the PSC The project held one Steering Committee, one PTWG, and two District Working Group meetings. WPF discussed progress, workplan, operations manual, and lessons from the 2025 floods. PMU meetings, and TWG meetings PMU held weekly review meetings with WFP and monthly sessions with partners, P&D, and district administration to discuss progress, challenges, and approve decisions such as village councils, community memberships, and planning. Community-based participatory planning Key activities supported the development, validation of community-based planning (e.g., CBPP/LCCAP) and enabled ongoing beneficiary dialogue.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Qualitative Gender Analysis (11 August – 10 September): 37 Key Informant Interviews with government, UN agencies, NGOs, women led organizations, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs). 14 Focus Group Discussions (Buner and Shangla, 8–12 September and 20 September): 210 participants (87 females, 123 males). Partner orientation (Peshawar, 9 December and 17th December): 75 participants (55 males, 20 females). District-level reviews (Buner, 23rd December; Shangla, 24 December 2025), PTWG meeting (14th July) 2025, SC (27th August). 14 KIIs and FGDs conducted in Peshawar, Buner, and Shangla (August / September) Partner orientations (9th December 2025), with Muslim Hands, CESVI, Best Pak.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
During the reporting period, WFP strengthened the stakeholder engagement through a combination of targeted consultations and partner orientations. A total of 37 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with provincial and district government officials, UN agencies, INGOs/NGOs, women led organizations, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), ensuring diverse perspectives were captured and integrated into the gender analysis. The full list of participants is available in the gender analysis report. Complementing this, 14 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with 210 participants (87 females and 123 males), structured by gender, age, and vulnerability, including female headed households, widows, women with disabilities, youth, and minority communities, thereby validating KII findings and enriching the evidence base and live experiences.	

In addition, orientation sessions were conducted with Muslim Hands, CESVI, Best Pak on gender and inclusion priorities, reviewing findings and clarifying how these would inform their respective project components. Collectively, these actions deepened stakeholder ownership, strengthened accountability, and ensured that gender considerations will be embedded across all aspects of project implementation.

Information shared with stakeholders

- WFP engaged with stakeholders to share the findings from the qualitative gender analysis highlighting barriers to early warning access, ICT (Information and Communication Technology), and climate resilience.
- Evidence was shared on gendered vulnerabilities, including women's limited phone ownership, literacy gaps, and the mobility challenges faced by persons with disabilities.
- Evidence was shared by quoting examples for local outreach strategies to women and excluded groups used by WROs (Women Registered Organisation), OPDs as well as social / women right activists. This broadened the vision for building local synergies to outreach women while designing EWS.
- To guide a partner's reflection, key questions were included on factors that are most relevant to the components of the project and how to collectively address them? What support is needed from the GCF team to create an enabling environment?
- The project commitments were reiterated to integrate gender, disability, and social inclusion across environmental and climate resilience programming, reinforcing shared accountability and alignment with national and provincial frameworks.

Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the project delivered several key outputs, including the consolidation of the gender analysis validated through KILs and FGDs, draft gender responsive and inclusive DRR practical guidance note. And the draft SBCC strategy.

These engagements strengthened stakeholders' buy-in across government, NGOs, and community groups, and partner orientations that produced agreed priorities for gender mainstreaming under Components 1 and 2. The process also generated useful knowledge and capacity needs of the govt officials and helped in setting up the key contents for the gender and DRM training package.

Stakeholders emphasized the need for continuous dialogue and follow-up discussions to sustain momentum and ensure practical implementation. This was addressed through a commitment to ongoing engagement via regular partner meetings, integration of stakeholder feedback into the project activities under the Gender Action Plan (GAP), identifying potential nominees for the gender trainings and the active inclusion of organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and WROs/WLOs women led organizations in planning processes, thereby reinforcing accountability and ensuring inclusive participation.

Remarks/Notes

- Engagement activities during the reporting period demonstrated strong participation across gender and vulnerability groups, ensuring that marginalized voices were meaningfully represented.
- Partner orientations revealed clear readiness among cooperating partners to integrate gender and inclusion into their programming, while also highlighting the need for continued technical support from the GCF team in areas such as capacity building, resource allocation, and operational guidance to translate commitments into practice.
- Overall, the reporting period effectively bridged national and provincial policy frameworks with community realities, laying a solid foundation for inclusive, gender responsive, and environmentally sustainable GCF project implementation.

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

Capacity Strengthening: ESS training is planned for Executing Entities and cooperating partners on ESS, GCF requirements, and ESSF. At the end of the training, all partners will be able to screen for potential environmental and social risks using the WFP's screening tool, and implement all risk mitigation measures as per ESAP. Component 1: During this reporting period a preliminary screening using the WFP tool was carried out. Site specific screenings will be carried out before the Installation of hydrometeorological equipment to ensure compliance with the project's Category C classification, ensuring minimal/negligible environmental and social impact. The project will support small scale repairs and essential IT upgrades in District Disaster Management Centers to strengthen operational capacity, coordination, and early warning dissemination. Site selection and prioritization will be guided by a technical feasibility assessment to ensure environmentally appropriate locations. Component 2: All community-level interventions and development of small-scale infrastructure (following Cat C classification) will be screened using the WFP Screening Tool. The screening will be conducted by cooperating partners, EEs, and the PMU, and will take place after the finalization of Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan (LCCAP) priorities. Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) will be conducted to develop four LCCAPs, and two Local Adaptation Plans of Action with diversified groups. During the CBPP WFP and partners will ensure active CFM channels and capture any potential environmental and social risks from the groups in line with the stakeholder engagement plan of the project. Implementation of ESAP mitigation measures: Environmental and social mitigation measures will be integrated during asset design and construction. These include implementing a Materials and Waste Disposal Management Plan with defined proper drainage and safe handling of excavated materials, minimizing dust, noise, and temporary flow diversions, preventing stagnant water, and confirming secure land tenure prior to implementation.

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

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

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

During PY1 the team mainly focused on preparatory activities, including aligning the existing Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) with GCF requirements, and developing the content and community level dissemination materials that will be soon shared with Cooperating Partners. The GRM will be fully functional and operational by the start of implementation of project activities in the field, at the beginning of Y-2. All project stakeholders, including cooperating partners and beneficiaries will be sensitized on the GRM including how to lay a complaint.

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

Commitments for PY I in the Gender Action Plan were successfully achieved. A dedicated national gender specialist was successfully recruited, ensuring continuous technical oversight and integration of gender-responsive approaches across project activities and stakeholders.

Field-based qualitative research was conducted in target districts to assess the impacts of climate shocks on women, men, and marginalized groups, as well as institutional capacities for gender equality. The findings informed the development of a gender-responsive and inclusive DRM guidance as well as a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy. The findings will further inform project activities in the coming project years.

Planned capacity-building activities, including training sessions for government officials on gender-responsive DRM, will be rolled out in Year II, aligned with the government's updated DRM policy timeline. During Year I, preparatory work was undertaken, including the development of a gender-responsive and inclusive DRM guidance note, a key resource for the upcoming trainings.

Awareness-raising sessions on equitable and barrier-free access to early warning systems and ICT, including digital literacy, are planned for implementation in Years II and III. During Year I, foundational work was completed through the development of a SBCC strategy, which will guide and support effective community engagement in the future.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

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.

GAP Activity

1. Ensure dedicated gender technical support for project implementation within the PMU and among key stakeholders.

Indicator

Dedicated technical gender specialist (preferably female) in place to mainstream gender and inclusion aspects throughout the project.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

A dedicated international gender specialist (female) was engaged on a temporary duty assignment (TDY) for a total of 115 days to provide technical support and ensure integration of gender and inclusion across project activities. On 22 December, responsibilities were formally handed over to a newly hired national gender specialist, ensuring continuity of expertise and sustained support for mainstreaming gender and social inclusion within the GCF project. To ensure dedicated gender technical support for effective project implementation, both national and international gender consultants were engaged to guide the PMU and key stakeholders initiating Year 1 GAP activities. The international consultant led the comprehensive Gender Analysis (annexed), establishing the baseline status of gender dynamics in the project areas, and identifying priority actions for the project period. She remained instrumental in initiating consultations with government and non-government stakeholders, ensuring that gender perspectives were integrated from the outset in all technical discussions and coordination forums. Her engagement helped shape the project's early direction on gender equality and social inclusion. In alignment with the draft KP DRR Policy, gender-responsive DRR Guidelines were developed to strengthen institutional and operational practices. Additionally, Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) guidelines were designed to support targeted, inclusive communication efforts under Year 1. Together, these inputs have provided the PMU with the necessary technical foundation, tools, and evidence to effectively mainstream gender and inclusion across all components of the project.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

N/A	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 April 2025
Responsibility	
Head of the Peshawar Provincial Office, and the Project Coordinator. The Head of the Provincial Office in KP played a strategic role in swiftly identifying the most suitable internal resource through competitive process to serve as the project's gender consultant. Leveraging internal talent ensured both efficiency and cost-effectiveness, allowing the project to secure high-quality technical support.. The recruitment process was expedited through a Temporary Duty (TDY) which significantly reduced administrative timelines compared to external hiring. This decision enabled the project to initiate gender activities early, maintain momentum, and ensure strong continuity of technical support during the initial phase of implementation.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is marked green as the International Gender Specialist was the first consultant recruited to support the project and successfully delivered all required deliverables within the agreed timelines. Her technical leadership enabled the timely initiation of key GAP activities, including the gender analysis and development of foundational guidance materials. To ensure continuity and sustained support for implementation, a structured handover process was completed with the newly onboarded national gender officer, ensuring that knowledge, tools, and processes were fully transferred for seamless follow-up.	
GAP Activity	
1.2 Conduct in-depth, field-based qualitative research on the impacts of climate shocks/stresses on marginalized groups and the status of gender equality within relevant institutions.	
Indicator	
In-depth gender analysis conducted, and report made available to stakeholders. On going technical support for the implementation of recommendations	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The qualitative research on the impacts of climate shocks and stresses on marginalized groups, as well as the status of gender equality within relevant institutions, was successfully conducted and the final report completed. The analysis provided evidence-based recommendations to inform programme design, implementation, and monitoring, with particular emphasis on the active mitigation of protection concerns and gender-based violence (GBV) risks. These findings now serve as a foundation for integrating gender-responsive and inclusive approaches across all GCF project components. During the reporting period, WFP engaged stakeholders extensively on the findings of the gender analysis, which highlighted key barriers to equitable access to early warning systems, ICT, and climate resilience initiatives. The indicator remains on track, with the in-depth gender analysis completed, validated through a stakeholder workshop, and the full report shared for review. Printing and publication are underway, and a summarized version has also been produced to support wider dissemination.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
N/A	
Budget	35,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 April 2026
Responsibility	
PMU hired an international gender specialist led the design and overall coordination of the gender analysis, ensuring methodological rigor and alignment with project objectives. She worked closely with the project team to plan field activities, engage stakeholders, and integrate findings into project processes. The M&E team supported data collection by conducting KIIs and FGDs in Buner and Shangla, ensuring representation across gender, age, and vulnerability groups. Together, these teams ensured that the analysis was comprehensive, evidence-based, and reflective of community and institutional perspectives.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is marked green as the comprehensive gender analysis was completed, validated with stakeholders, shared for review, and supported by ongoing technical assistance, with the printing and summarized version underway and evidence on gendered vulnerabilities actively informing cooperating partners discussions and commitments across Components 1 and 2.	
GAP Activity	
1.3 Conduct gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk management (DRM) training for relevant stakeholders	
Indicator	
Number of training sessions conducted on gender transformative and inclusive DRM, and natural resource management,	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	4
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The Guidance Note on gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) was developed during the reporting period. Training sessions are planned for the first quarter of 2026. It explains the rationale for inclusive DRR, situating it within global, national, and provincial frameworks, and emphasizes practical application. The Note is relevant for all DRR actors and can be used independently or for capacity building. It provides concrete steps for establishing gender-responsive EWS, inclusive Anticipatory Action (AA), and GBV risk mitigation measures. It details integrating social vulnerability into AA triggers and thresholds, with examples of gender-sensitive triggers. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) approaches, including minimum indicators and gender-responsive monitoring tools, are outlined. Operational resources like field tips and a toolbox (templates for scorecards, accessibility audits, seasonal calendars, hazard mapping, vulnerability matrices, etc.) support implementation at provincial, district, and community levels. The Note aligns with Pakistan's commitments under the Sendai Framework, the National DRR Strategy (2025–2030), and the draft KP DRR Policy (2025).	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
N/A	
Budget	215,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 July 2026
Responsibility	
Gender Specialist (lead) with support from PMU & hired national consultants.	
Remarks/Notes	
The activity is on track. Under sub-activity 1.3.1 (Develop the training material. Target: 3 training materials developed on gender-responsive DRM and natural resource management) a draft Guidance Note on gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) was developed. Other sub-activities will be implemented in PY2 and 3. 1.3.2 Consolidate the training materials and share with key stakeholders in Buner and Shangla Districts. This sub-activity is expected in PY2. 1.3.3 WFP and partner employees involved throughout the programme cycle are suitably trained on basics of GBV and SEA, and how to support survivors through safe referrals. Target: at least 15% of technical officers trained who are women. Target to be met in PY3.	
GAP Activity	
2.2 Conduct awareness raising sessions on equal and barrier free access to EWS and ICT, including digital literacy, to communities, engaging both women and men and other marginalized groups, in Shangla and Buner.	
Indicator	
Number of awareness-raising and SBCC workshops provided to women and men beneficiaries.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	8
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The Draft social behavior changes communication (SBCC) Strategy for Buner and Shangla was developed to bridge the “last mile” of disaster communication by ensuring that early warning systems and ICT reach those most at risk. The strategy highlights barriers such as low phone ownership, literacy gaps, mobility restrictions, and exclusion from male dominated information spaces like hujras. Grounded in local realities and evidence, it emphasizes that technical systems alone are insufficient; warnings must be translated into trusted, accessible, and culturally appropriate messages that communities can act upon in time. To achieve this, the strategy proposes a layered SBCC approach combining awareness raising, community mobilization, and behavior change communication. Activities include mobile forum theatre, household dialogues led by female health workers, peer discussions in schools, and targeted FGDs with women, persons with disabilities, and community leaders. Trusted local actors, teachers, elders, religious leaders, OPDs, and women’s groups, are	

leveraged to carry information into spaces formal systems cannot reach. In doing so, the strategy strengthens household knowledge, legitimizes women's access to ICT, and embeds inclusive communication within district level governance, ensuring that early warnings become actionable tools for resilience and safety of the local communities in Buner and Shangla.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
N/A	
Budget	316,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
PMU/Gender Specialist/Capacity Strengthening Specialist	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity 2.2 is scheduled for Year II; however, in Year I, an SBCC strategy was developed using primary data collected through gender analysis. This strategy will serve as a foundation to inform the design and implementation of awareness sessions planned for Years II and III.	

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 ☐
<i>A dedicated international gender specialist (female) was engaged on a temporary duty assignment (TDY) for a total of 115 days to provide technical support for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. On 22 December, responsibilities were formally handed over to a newly hired national gender specialist, ensuring continuity of expertise and sustained support for mainstreaming gender and social inclusion within the project.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>The implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) under the Funding Activity Agreement (FAA) is progressing in line with the approved commitments and the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Updated Gender Policy. The project began its gender-related activities with a comprehensive qualitative gender analysis conducted in Shangla and Buner. This analysis serves as the basis for evidence-driven programming. Its findings are now informing the design and sequencing of activities outlined in the GAP, ensuring interventions remain context-specific, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of women, men, girls, boys and PWDs in vulnerable communities. As part of GAP implementation, the project collaborated with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) to draft a Gender-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Guidelines. This deliverable represents a significant step toward mainstreaming gender responsiveness in provincial DRM frameworks. The draft guidelines have been completed and are currently under review by KPDMA and WFP teams. The final Gender Analysis report and Gender Responsive and Inclusive DRM will serve as knowledge products contributing to long-term capacity strengthening and gender-responsive policymaking in KP. On financial implementation, the GAP budget is being utilized as planned. Expenditures have primarily supported the recruitment of international and national gender staff who worked closely with PMU to conduct a gender analysis and development of the DRR guidelines, alongside providing technical supporting to mainstream gender across all three project components. All spending remains consistent; please see details in the budget spending sheet.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

<i>All planned activities, targets, and indicators for the first year have been implemented as scheduled. Preparations for second year activities have already commenced, including the development of the SBCC strategy, ensuring continuity and timely progress toward upcoming milestones.</i>	
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 ☒
<i>There are no revisions to the approved Gender Action Plan during the reporting period. The plan remains unchanged, and the updated version reflects this with no edits required in track changes.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>The reported results are on track to contribute to meeting the gender disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries. The baseline assessment survey was revised to ensure the collection of gender and age disaggregated data, and the same approach was applied to the village prioritization exercise, thereby strengthening the evidence base for gender responsive and inclusive monitoring and reporting.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>The project experienced implementation challenges that affected gender-related activities during the reporting period. Data collection was constrained by factors beyond the control of the research team, as official approvals for field missions (NOCs) were suspended until 5 September, delaying access to the field. In addition, the flash flood in Buner diverted officials' attention to emergency response, further compressing timelines, and risking overburdening targeted counterparts. This necessitated short, highly focused engagements to ensure delivery. To mitigate these risks, contingency measures were adopted: community consultations were delegated to trained VAM/M&E staff and cooperating partners in the field; the scope of KIIs was expanded to include 37 interviews with a diverse group of actors; and, in some cases, facilitation centers(Basic Health Units) supported by WFP under Benazir Nashonumah Project (BNP) were used to conduct consultations in each of the two districts. These adaptations ensured continuity of gender related data collection and reinforced the importance of flexible planning, partner collaboration, and diversified consultation methods for sustaining inclusive engagement under challenging circumstances.</i>	
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 ☒
N/A	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>The following actions are planned: 1.1. Continue to ensure dedicated gender technical support for project implementation (PMU and key stakeholders). 1.3. Conduct 2 gender-responsive and inclusive DRM trainings for relevant stakeholders, including development of training materials and sharing with key stakeholders in Buner and Shangla Districts. 2.1. Establish or work with pre-existing local women's associations and link them with local DRM and psychosocial services. 2.2. Conduct awareness raising sessions on equal and barrier free access to EWS and ICT, including digital literacy, to communities, engaging both women and men and other marginalized groups. 2.3. Develop gender-responsive Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans (LCCAPs) in each beneficiary Union Council: engaging women and men in the</i>	

planning and design of the LCCAPs, ensure equal and meaningful participation of marginalized groups especially women in consultations on the type of agricultural practices and vocational training for community members to align these with their needs and priorities. 2.5. Engage women and men from identified marginalized groups in the planning, design and implementation of accessible infrastructure services: developing micro-scale climate resilient and gender-sensitive and barrier-free water and flood protection infrastructure. 3.1 Support the development of a gender-responsive communication strategy on the project activities with P&DD KP.

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

File Name: GCF Standee-01-01.jpg

File Name: GCF Standee-01.jpg

File Name: GCF Standee-02.jpg

File Name: GCF Standee-03.jpg

File Name: Banner Resize.pdf

File Name: folder.pdf

File Name: GCF Standee.pdf

File Name: media wall resized.pdf

File Name: totebag.pdf

Annex 3: List of grievances received

No annexes provided.

Annex 4: Procurement information

File Name: GCF PK Procurement template for APR 26.xlsx

Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year

File Name: Methodology for Measuring Project Progress Against Key Deliverables_M&E_24 Feb.docx

File Name: Workplan- year 2 (1).xlsx

Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan

File Name: Draft Final Report - 24092025 - Old Version.docx

File Name: Draft Guidance Note Gender-Responsive and Inclusive DRR 06122025 -draft.docx

File Name: Draft SBCC Strategy - 14122025.docx

File Name: GCF KP LL Report-Revised_4 lessons_28 Jan.docx

Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.