Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

Enhancing Climate Adaptive Resilience and Economic Recovery (ECARE)

B0424 - Pakistan - Islamabad

REPORTING PERIOD 2025- 2028

Narrative

REPORT DATE: 02-06-2026

Fahim Ahmed

Signed by:
D2183D8ACAA1437...

Bushra Gul

Signed by:
Bushra Gul
41D2E87A6E93430...

Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

1. Executive Summary

2. Background

3. Key Results Achieved

- **Level of Reporting:**

  Output level results

  Project Outputs:

  Enhanced communication and community engagement strategy for Early Warning Systems, ensuring widespread access to tailored decision intelligence

  Contributing Outcomes:

  Outcome 3 By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin, particularly the most vulnerable, including women, girls, boys, persons with special needs and senior citizens, will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access and utilization, economic development, livelihoods, climate-resilient settlements, and prosperity.

  Contributing Outputs:

  PAK_OUTPUT_3.1 In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage and conserve natural resources

  Progress Note:

  Following activities are planned under this outcome: Activity 1.2.1: Develop a detailed communication and engagement plan including training sessions, target audiences, messaging frameworks, and delivery channels of EWS messages and information Activity 1.2.3: Design and produce communication materials such as pamphlets, posters, and digital content (Radio, SMS, social media, TV) tailored to different demographic groups, literacy levels, and local languages

- **Level of Reporting:**

Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

Output level results

Project Outputs:

Improve national and sub-national institution's capacities through knowledge exchange and capacity building programme for effective coordination and cross-learning

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 3 By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin, particularly the most vulnerable, including women, girls, boys, persons with special needs and senior citizens, will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access and utilization, economic development, livelihoods, climate-resilient settlements, and prosperity.

Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_3.1 In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage and conserve natural resources

Progress Note:

During the reporting period, the project progressed on institutional engagement and groundwork for field-level implementation. A key milestone was the drafting of the Letter of Agreement (LoA) with the GBRSP expected to be signed 2nd week of January 2026, which will serve as a key implementing partner for community-facing activities. The LoA outlines GBRSP's role in leading social mobilization, facilitating local coordination, conducting awareness campaigns, and organizing community mock drills across targeted districts in Gilgit-Baltistan. It also covers the execution of civil works associated with the installation of EWS/AWS infrastructure. This step represents a critical move toward strengthening last-mile preparedness, local ownership, and sustainability of TIAEWS interventions, ensuring that technical solutions are deeply embedded in community engagement and resilience-building processes. TIAEWS strengthened institutional collaboration with Pakistan Metrological Department, Planning & development Department GB, GB Disaster management Authority, Environment Protection Agency, district administrations, academia, and local stakeholders. These partnerships are crucial for technical backstopping, coordination, and ensuring long-term sustainability of early warning interventions. During the reporting period, a major milestone was achieved with the finalization and formal approval of the Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2026. This planning process was undertaken through a collaborative and inclusive approach, incorporating valuable inputs from programme, procurement, finance, and human resources teams to ensure alignment with project objectives. The approved AWP sets a clear operational roadmap for 2026, encompassing infrastructure rollout, technical studies, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement. Subsequently, the Project Review Board meeting convened on 30 December 2025 to endorse the AWP, reaffirming strategic direction, ownership, and oversight. The meeting also highlighted priorities for timely execution,

Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

sustainability, and cross-institutional coordination in Gilgit-Baltistan, setting the stage for accelerated implementation in the up-coming year. The Delegation of Authority (DoA) for the TIAEWS project was formally approved, enabling smooth implementation of project activities involving civil works. The approved DoA, in line with UNDP's operational policies and procedures, delegates authority to the Resident Representative for contract management and decision-making within defined thresholds. This milestone ensures compliance with financial, procurement, and programmatic safeguards while allowing timely execution of infrastructure-related interventions across Gilgit-Baltistan under the TIAEWS project

- **Level of Reporting:**

  Output level results

  Project Outputs:

  Streamlined data and information management system for Early Warning Systems (EWS), enabling timely and effective decision-making by government and key stakeholders

  Contributing Outcomes:

  Outcome 3 By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin, particularly the most vulnerable, including women, girls, boys, persons with special needs and senior citizens, will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access and utilization, economic development, livelihoods, climate-resilient settlements, and prosperity.

  Contributing Outputs:

  PAK_OUTPUT_3.1 In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage and conserve natural resources

  Progress Note:

  Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a detailed feasibility study for the installation of EWS/AWS equipment and devices in 14 districts of Gilgit-Baltistan. a) During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved under the Tailored Intelligence for Actionable Early Warning Systems (TIAEWS) project through the feasibility study's consultative and analytical phases. A stepwise, participatory approach was adopted combining desk reviews, stakeholder consultations, district-level meetings, and technical analyses to identify, prioritize, and validate 440 high-risk valleys across Gilgit-Baltistan for the proposed installation of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), Hydrometric Stations (HMS), and multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) b) As part of the feasibility phase two major multi-stakeholder consultation workshops were jointly organized by the P&DD GB and UNDP in Skardu (19 August) and Gilgit (21 August 2025). The workshops served as a foundational step in validating priority valleys and hotspot locations for multi-hazard

Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

Early Warning System (EWS) installations across Gilgit-Baltistan. It brought together key partners including the P&DD, PMD, GBDMA, Revenue Department, district administrations, and academic institutions. These sessions refined prioritization matrices, and generated a district-endorsed site dataset, ensuring government ownership and technical relevance Activity 1.1.2: Establish protocols for data sharing and collaboration among relevant government agencies and stakeholders and develop Dashboard for the information gathered from EWS. Following the workshops, district-level follow-up consultations were conducted to verify field data, update hazard and exposure information, and finalize candidate sites. This process informed a preliminary deployment plan proposing 234 monitoring components (57 AWS, 74 HMS, 92 EWS, and 11 institutional AWS) strategically distributed across hazard-prone valleys, filling critical monitoring gaps while complementing existing GLOF I/II infrastructure To ensure precision and sustainability, a ground-truthing survey plan and team composition were finalized, with field missions scheduled for October 2025. These surveys will validate coordinates, assess GSM connectivity, evaluate O&M feasibility, and confirm community readiness. This will include systematic verification of hazard exposure, ac-cessibility, land ownership and environmental considerations to ensure the appropriateness of the sites for EWS instal-lation. The results will inform the refined deployment plan to be endorsed at a final validation workshop, paving the way for installation planning and implementation. Activity 1.1.3: Procurement and installation of hydrometer stations, automatic weather stations (AWS), and warning posts in high-risk areas of Gilgit-Baltistan The project made significant steps toward the procurement and contracting of early warning equipment. Following the submission of the final procurement recommendation to the RACP team, follow-up queries and clarification requests were addressed in a timely and compliant manner. As a result, the procurement process received formal approval. Subsequently, a Purchase Order (PO) amounting to USD 1.7 million was issued to Buraq Integrated Solutions on 30 December 2025. This marks a major step forward in the project lifecycle and formally initiates the transition from preparatory work to the installation phase, which is scheduled to commence in early 2026.

-
  -
  -
  -

Use arrow keys to expand and collapse.

4. Key Challenges Encountered

- **Level of Reporting:**

  Output level results

Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

Project Outputs:

Streamlined data and information management system for Early Warning Systems (EWS), enabling timely and effective decision-making by government and key stakeholders

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 3 By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin, particularly the most vulnerable, including women, girls, boys, persons with special needs and senior citizens, will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access and utilization, economic development, livelihoods, climate-resilient settlements, and prosperity.

Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_3.1 In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage and conserve natural resources

Progress Note:

Implementation Challenges: Connectivity Gaps – GSM/GPRS limits; satellite SIM costs unsustainable Short Operational Window – 8-month cycle in extreme weather Stakeholder Complexity – aligning diverse actors on delivery & endorsement Challenging Terrain – distances, stretched mountain valleys Vendor Management – turnkey solutions to avoid fragmented contracts Community Engagement – limited time to secure lasting ownership

-
-
-
-

Use arrow keys to expand and collapse.

5. Project Risks and Issues

• Connectivity Gaps (GSM/GPRS Limitations; High Satellite SIM Costs) Mitigation: A hybrid communication model was adopted. Pilot LoRaWAN systems were initiated with GSM/GPRS as the preferred transmission mode, using satellite connectivity only in locations where no other option existed to manage operational costs. • Short Operational Window Due to Harsh Weather (8-Month Cycle) Mitigation: Critical activities were front-loaded and prioritized during accessible months (March–November). A 12-month no-cost extension is being pursued with the donor to ensure quality delivery and full outcome achieve-ment. • Stakeholder Complexity and Institutional Alignment Mitigation: Multi-level coordination mechanisms were established, including regular technical consultations with PMD, P&DD GB, and federal stakeholders to secure alignment, trust, and collective ownership of the project de-sign and implementation roadmap. • Challenging

Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

Mountainous Terrain and Remote Locations Mitigation: Feasibility planning and site verification incorporated terrain-specific logistics planning with support from local partners and PMD, allowing better routing, access strategies, and efficient deployment. • Vendor Management and Risk of Fragmented Contracts Mitigation: A turnkey procurement approach was adopted, bundling supply, transport, installation, and commissioning of EWS/AWS/hydromet systems into one package to ensure accountability, efficiency, and performance-based delivery. • Limited Time for Deep Community Engagement Mitigation: The project partnered with trusted local NGO named GBRSP to facilitate community-level awareness, acceptance, and ownership leveraging their ground presence for effective and sustained outreach.

6. Lessons Learned

- No items to display.

Use arrow keys to expand and collapse.

7. Conclusions and Way Forward

Planned key activities of the next quarter Activity 1.1.1: Finalize and operationalize 3rd party monitoring agency and ground truthing for EWS/AWS/hydromet installations across targeted districts of Gilgit-Baltistan. Activity 1.1.2: Develop and agree on protocols for inter-agency data sharing and progress on dashboard development for real-time information visualization. Activity 1.1.3: Commence phased procurement and logistical planning for EWS/AWS/hydromet systems, including land acquisition, construction, equipment transport, installation, data integration, and sustainability measures. Activity 1.2.1: Finalize the community communication and engagement plan, including key messaging, delivery channels, and training components. Activity 1.2.3: Begin designing context-specific communication materials in multiple formats (print, radio, social media) tailored to local languages, literacy levels, and vulnerable groups.

8. Other Reporting Requirements

- **Reporting Requirements**

  Gender Related Progress 2025

  1. Indicate/define gender-transformative activities and allocated dedicated budgets to track gender spending under the project Outcome 1 (TIAEWS) is classified as GEN2, with gender equality treated as a significant and intentional objective. The outcome goes beyond

Docusign Envelope ID: 7A012CBD-D34B-8D60-8089-71D939CF6E63

gender-neutral early warning infrastructure by directly addressing structural exclusion in access to risk information, particularly for women and girls, persons with disabilities, linguistic/ethnic minorities, and remote hazard-prone communities in Gilgit-Baltistan. Gender and inclusion are embedded in last-mile communication systems, participatory preparedness mechanisms, and inclusive governance of Early Warning Systems (EWS), rather than treating women as passive recipients. Outcome 1 demonstrates gender-transformative features by shifting women's roles from recipients of warnings to active actors and leaders in preparedness and response. Women are engaged as community facilitators, information relays, and members of EWS committees, supported through mock drills and women-led communication hubs. Risk communication is co-designed with women, delivered in local languages, and adapted to literacy levels and cultural norms, ensuring warnings are actionable and inclusive. The outcome also applies an intersectional approach, explicitly integrating the needs of women, persons with disabilities, and linguistic minorities through safe and accessible drills and materials. Dedicated gender-responsive investments are concentrated under Output 1.2 (Enhanced Communication and Community Engagement). These include gender-responsive communication strategies, training of women facilitators, establishment of women-led last-mile dissemination hubs, targeted distribution of EWS communication devices to women, and development of gender-inclusive IEC materials across radio, SMS, print, and digital platforms. These are direct gender investments, not standalone mainstreaming measures. In terms of reach, Outcome 1 is expected to directly engage approximately 2,800 individuals through trainings, drills, and committees, including ~1,200 women and girls (43%), ~1,300 men and boys (46%), and ~300 persons with disabilities (11%). Indirectly, through EWS alerts and community dissemination, the outcome is expected to reach ~110,000-135,000 people, including ~45,000-55,000 women and girls, ~50,000-60,000 men and boys, and ~15,000-20,000 persons with disabilities and linguistic/ethnic minorities. 2. Identify partnership opportunities with local universities, research institutes, and women's organizations to co-develop learning content and ensure provincial realities are embedded in future programming. The project has established and strengthen partnerships with leading universities in Gilgit-Baltistan, notably Karakoram International University (KIU) and the University of Baltistan, to support GIS mapping, field validation, data analysis, and technical inputs during workshops and surveys of feasibility study. These collaborations will continue throughout implementation, enabling close coordination in project delivery, enhancing the quality and credibility of results, and creating structured opportunities for student and faculty engagement.

-
  -
  -
  -

Use arrow keys to expand and collapse.