



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.3/14
December 10, 2010

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Third Meeting
Cancun, December 13, 2010

PROPOSAL FOR PAKISTAN

I. Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board, state in paragraph 41 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the approval by the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would finally require Board's approval.

2. The Templates Approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, Annex 3) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:

1. Country Eligibility,
2. Project Eligibility,
3. Resource Availability, and
4. Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. Based on the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Adaptation Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.

5. According to the paragraph 41 of the operational policies and guidelines, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat not less than seven weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

6. The following project document titled "Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan" was submitted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund. This is the second submission of this proposal. It was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the 12th Adaptation Fund Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project concept, assigned to it the diary number AFB/MIE/DRR/2010/1, and filled in a review sheet.

7. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Adaptation Fund Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with the UNDP, and offered it the

opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the Project and Programme Committee of the Adaptation Fund.

8. The secretariat is submitting to the Project and Programme Review Committee the summary of the project, prepared by the secretariat, in Annex 1. The secretariat is also submitting to the Committee the technical review sheet and the responses provided by the UNDP, as confidential documents.

Project Summary

Pakistan - Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan
Implementing Entity: *UNDP*

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 360,000
Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 3,600,000
Implementing Fee: USD 306,000
Financing Requested: USD 3,906,000
Co-financing by Government of Pakistan: USD 3,500,000
Co-financing by UNDP: USD 500,000

Project Background and Context:

The Himalayan Karakorum Hindukush (HKH) mountain ranges in northern Pakistan possess the largest glaciers in the world outside the Polar Regions. This region plays an important role in global atmospheric circulation, biodiversity, water resources, and the hydrological cycle. It is the source of large river systems. People living in the HKH region of northern Pakistan are annually affected by a number of climate-related hazards. These include floods, avalanches and landslides and result in extensive human and material losses. Climate change is projected to further exacerbate some of these natural hazards and lead to significant impacts on the regions' development. The proposed project will reduce risks and vulnerabilities from GLOFs and snow-melt flash floods in Northern Pakistan. The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- To develop the human and technical capacity of public institutions to understand and address immediate GLOF risks for vulnerable communities in Northern Pakistan
- To enable vulnerable local communities in northern areas of Pakistan to better understand and respond to GLOF risks and thereby adapt to growing climate change pressures

Component 1: Policy recommendations & institutional strengthening to prevent climate change induced GLOF events in northern Pakistan (USD 100,000)

This project component responds to the need for systematic integration of GLOF risk management into the processes, policies and plans of institutions that have a stake in avoiding human and material losses from GLOF events in vulnerable areas of northern Pakistan. Project inputs will be utilized to develop the capabilities of local level institutions (Agriculture, Livestock and Forest departments of Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral) and federal level institutions (Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan, Ministry of Environment and National Disaster Management Authority) to understand the nature and extent of GLOF risks in Pakistan, and their effects on human and economic development in all sectors. Targeted, evidence-based policy recommendations on GLOF prevention and risk management will be prepared and disseminated for adoption at national and provincial levels, which will enable the integration of GLOF risk awareness in all potentially affected sectors. Contingency plans & incentive schemes to address GLOF risks at the policy level will be developed, based on collaboration between affected stakeholders. The basic approach of the project to catalyze policy change will be based on the preparation of written policy recommendations, which are based on evidence from the project and approval from a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee. These policy recommendations will be submitted to cabinet, with PSC members serving as advocates in their respective line ministries.

Component 2: Strengthening Knowledge and Information about GLOF risks in northern Pakistan (USD 250,000)

This project component addresses the need for more accurate and comprehensive knowledge of glacier lakes and their associated flooding risks in northern Pakistan. Such knowledge is essential for better risk mapping, early warning and disaster prevention planning. Based on a targeted mapping exercise of flooding hazards downstream of potentially hazardous glacier lakes, a locally anchored knowledge base & analytical framework for long-term tracking & management of GLOF risks will be developed. Systematic networking and exchanges with global & regional research institutions and resource centers, as well as with other GLOF risk management projects in the region (e.g. the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) GLOF risk

reduction project in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys of Bhutan) will contribute to a widening the knowledge base about GLOF risks in Pakistan, eventually leading to a critical mass of knowledge required for specific and targeted risk reduction investments. Existing indigenous knowledge, cultural beliefs and coping mechanisms to address flooding risks in Northern Pakistan will be documented and factored into the risk reduction and preparedness activities employed by this project.

Component 3: Demonstration of community-based GLOF risk management in vulnerable mountain valleys of northern Pakistan (2,790,000)

Adaptation Fund resources will be used to demonstrate GLOF risk management at the village and district levels, with the aim to provide an evidence base for replication and up-scaling. Based on the systematic capturing of hazard information and vulnerabilities in Component 2, awareness raising activities will be undertaken to educate disaster-prone communities about the nature of GLOF risks, the particular behavior of GLOF events, evacuation routes and appropriate early warning and risk reduction measures. These awareness activities will be connected with the production and dissemination of communication products, such as posters, leaflets and videos illustrating the topic. Institutional arrangements to devise, operate, test, and maintain a community-based GLOF risk monitoring & early warning system will be established in at least 2 high-risk target communities, providing an evidence base on the strengths and weaknesses of different types of high- and low-tech early warning systems. Based on such analyses, a prototype GLOF Early Warning system will be devised for replication in other vulnerable areas. In addition to the demonstration of an Early Warning system, the project will demonstrate targeted GLOF risk mitigation measures for at least 2 communities which are located in high-risk sites.

Component 4: Documentation, analysis and continued application of lessons learnt (100,000)

Component 4 of the proposed project will introduce targeted activities to enable the analysis, replication and upscaling of the project approach in other communities who are vulnerable to GLOF risks. This will entail a campaign to present the findings from the project to different public entities and development partners, as well as other district entities with similar degrees of vulnerability. This campaign will integrate all vulnerable districts (based on the vulnerability maps generated under Outputs 1.2. and 2.2.) and aim at the replication of the project approach in at least 3 other vulnerable areas. Exchange programmes to the target sites will be facilitated to promote learning and transfer of experience (especially with regards to the design of coupled EWS that covers as many vulnerable mountain valleys as possible).