

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	6/30/2023 - 7/1/2024
Project Title	Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán -Sur, El Salvador
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000183
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN Development Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	El Salvador
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Ahuachapán Sur: Municipalities San Francisco Menéndez, Municipio de Jujutla; Municipio de Guaymango; Municipio de San Pedro Puxtla; Municipio de Tacuba. Department of Ahuachapán, El Salvador. Department of Ahuachapán has the following coordinates: 14 02 56" LN North ; 13 52 43" LN South; 89 45 22" LWGo East y 89 58 18" LWG e East.
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Montserrat Xilotl

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	10/11/2019
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	6/5/2020
Start of Project/Programme	6/16/2021
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	1/16/2024
Original Completion Date	6/16/2026
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

Yes

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	Other
Condition or Requirement	Prior to signing the project agreement, UNDP should resubmit a revised proposal with an amendment of the disbursement schedule to display whole numbers. The agreement should include a commitment from UNDP that by the submission of the inception report, UNDP will submit an assessment of potential complementarities with the project "Upscaling

	climate resilience in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador” (RECLIMA) with any necessary updates, to the secretariat for review. (Decision B.34/6)
Current Status	Condition met and cleared by the AFB Sec
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Inception Report - submitted November 5, 2021 MTR report - submitted January 16, 2024

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-climate-resilience-of-rural-communities-and-ecosystems-in-ahuachapan-sur-el-salvador/>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Humberto Edgardo Burgos Huevo	humberto.burgos@ambiente.gob.sv	8/9/2024
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Executing Agency	Miguel Alberto Gallardo Meléndez	mgallardo@ambiente.gob.sv	8/9/2024

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$6,693,478.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$2,411,610.51
Project disbursement rate (%)	78.21
Project execution rate (%)	30.84
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1. Landscape planning through community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management	\$61,906.46
Output 1.2. Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services	\$78,398.02
Output 1.3. Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems	\$1,059,116.05

Output 1.4. Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans	\$46,791.86
Output 2.1. Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to enhance rural livelihoods	\$16,798.60
Output 2.2. Adapted livelihood s introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region	\$16,774.84
Output 3.1. Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EBA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán	\$83,639.07
Output 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	\$167,751.53
Output 4.1. Establishment technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation	\$33,608.75
Output 4.2. Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning	\$10,500.00
Output 4.3. Enhanced capacities in local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	\$20,339.92
IE fee (\$)	\$47,841.52
Execution cost (\$)	\$106,673.03

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1. Landscape planning through community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management	\$28,111.00	6/30/2025
Output 1.2. Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services	\$53,632.87	6/30/2025
Output 1.3 Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems	\$1,307,557.36	6/30/2025
Output 1.4. Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans	\$23,346.81	6/30/2025
Output 2.1. Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to enhance rural livelihoods	\$397,950.00	6/30/2025
Output 2.2. Adapted livelihood s introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region	\$142,300.00	6/30/2025
Output 3.1. Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EBA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán	\$295,450.00	6/30/2025
Output 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	\$388,454.91	6/30/2025
Output 4.1. Establishment technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation	\$234,187.00	6/30/2025
Output 4.2. Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning	\$15,000.00	6/30/2025
Output 4.3. Enhanced capacities in local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	\$127,249.00	6/30/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$57,597.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$146,883.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting

period, do not report on actual co-financing)	
Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks		
List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them		
Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
There is uncertainty regarding the local political will to incorporate adaptation measures into planning instruments.	Moderate	The discussion at the new local government structure level has continued regarding the need to incorporate the issue of climate change into local ordinances and, more specifically, adaptation measures have been a topic incorporated into the COAL, as a structure that brings together the local confluence of interests. The relevance of climate change has been key to strengthening local planning instruments. Internalization among different stakeholders in the establishment of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which will enhance coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations working locally on climate-related issues. This will lead to the capacity-building activities and knowledge generation and management aimed at municipal governments, which are integrated into the Stakeholder Participation Plan.
Institutional and policy changes related to change of government delay project implementation	Moderate	The administrative reorganization of the new mayoralties began around May 1, 2024. In this sense the project's capacity to approach the new mayor's office, as well as to the different constituent districts, has been key to continue positioning the project and its work. With the consolidation of the administrative reorganization within the new the now municipality of Ahuachapán Sur (comprising of the separate four districts) activities have been carried out to introduce the municipal government to the project's actions and to strengthen commitments toward its implementation.
Security issues in the region stop the activities of the Project.	Low	The country has experienced low levels of insecurity due to national measures and policies and hence the risk situation has been considerably reduced (low). The measures reported in the past PPR (correct signaling of PMU and project experts, socialization, careful planning), along with government policies and strategies regarding security, have reduced the security risk in the project's implementation. In this regard, restoration activities and other project-related actions have been carried out uninterrupted during the reported period.
Limited engagement of the local actors in the	Low	Extension support and the awareness of local actions developed by farmers (beneficiaries) in the restoration of their plots constitutes the

implementation of the project activities which leads to a lack of appropriation of the adaptation measures affecting project sustainability in the long term.		most important mitigation measure at the local level to be able to implement the adaptation measures developed in the territory, which in this period have been monitored and have reflected the level of appropriation and follow-up. The efforts in the consolidation and involvement of local authorities in the establishment of a plan for adaptation to climate change has been the basis for being able to achieve the commitment to its establishment. It is important to highlight that the community restoration plans served as a foundation for the proper identification and involvement of various sectors, thereby ensuring local ownership of restoration activities.
Extreme weather events affect the results of the Project	Moderate	Continued cultivation practices during the established rainy season, informing farmers about meteorological data regarding drought and rescheduling the sowing of basic grains and trees; and Training farmers in water harvesting techniques and rainwater reservoirs have served to mitigate this risk. Also it is important to note that the transition from vulnerable monoculture-based agricultural systems to diversified agricultural systems has reduced the impact that extreme climatic events could have had on the environment and on rural livelihoods that are better to diversify their own source of income. This transition itself is defined as a strategy in its own right, providing climate resilience conditions for the communities involved.
The use of land and access to natural resources affect the project due to the conflict of interest of the users.	Moderate	Consultation and collaborative action among local associations and stakeholders have been encouraged to ensure collective ownership and the social sustainability of planning and overall project outcomes. This has also helped deepen the understanding of current, historical, and potential future adaptation challenges, promoting good governance and creating an enabling environment for the programmatic implementation of restoration efforts. In addition, mitigation measures to prevent potential land-use conflicts have included signed agreements between landowners and FIAES; in this regard, the granting of land use has been agreed upon. The landowners observe and are witnessing improvements in their lands as a result of the actions and outcomes of the established agreements.
Delays in executing project funding at the local level	Moderate	The project has adopted an acceleration strategy that is being implemented and monitored as a measure to avoid delays in execution (both technical and financial). FIAES, in Component 1, for its part has worked to ensure that calls for proposals include reasonable deadlines and appropriate implementation arrangements. In the case of the programmatic and budgetary actions of Components 2, 3, and 4, the definition of procurement management guidelines by UNDP has ensured, in line with the acceleration plan, greater speed in contracting goods and services. That being said, the project will likely require a 12 month extension as was suggested within the MTR of the project. A formal request will be sent to the AF.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
The reduction from 262 to 44 municipalities	Moderate	The new municipal arrangement begun in May

in El Salvador, approved at the end of June 2023, could affect the work and incidence in local governments because they are in an institutional transition		2024; the project as such has resumed dialogue with the new municipal governments to generate work synergies. The actions carried out have been based on bringing the project's activities closer to the municipality of Ahuachapán Sur. The municipality has been introduced to the fact that it will play a fundamental role in specific actions, such as the climate change adaptation plan.
Product of a rise in prices, the cost to restore landscape hectares has increased, which has affected the call and threatens to reduce the possibilities of efficiently achieving the expected result: 3,865 hectares of landscape restoration in San Francisco Menéndez. Finding enough local organizations that are available and qualified to work with a group of farms in the communities is becoming a limitation to be able to distribute donations in amounts that do not exceed \$60,000, since the operating costs to establish the units of restoration per hectare exceed US\$150,000 due to rising prices.	Moderate	The use of a tender process vs a grant based process for the restoration process has demonstrated to be effective in allowing institutions with experience in the area to submit project proposals and be selected when they meet the established criteria including cost efficiency and optimization. It is important to note that in both cases community involvement has been ensured.
Hiring staff for the project takes longer than expected and delays the execution associated with the monitoring of components 2 and 4 of the project. The transition of the centralized services offered by UNDP, the GSSU, has affected.	Low	The project required the repositing the positions of the majority of the PMU, this in response to an agreement to transition the PMU contracts to those that will be managed by MARN. During the reporting period the project successfully hired the Executing Unit, (through an open process) effectively resolving the risk. MARN utilized its national regulations to hire the remaining technical staff. National regulations ensured for an open and competitive process. Current Risk Level: The issue is considered resolved, and the project now maintains a low-risk level due to the successful hiring of the Executing Unit and other mitigating measures.
Current mapping of the project has identified a self-designated indigenous population in the municipality of Tacuba in the Upper Basin of "Cara Sucia - San Pedro de Belén" that should be included within the framework of the project to ensure that they are not excluded from the benefits of the project.	Moderate	The project identified the importance of including the area of Tacuba in the project at the Inception Workshop, where IP were present. The project has been able to develop a plan and indigenous peoples of Tacuba that is being updated as part of its continuous monitoring and implementation process. The first steps have been taken in updating the previously developed indigenous peoples' plan to allow for introduction of a multidimensional analysis in addressing and incorporating this group into the project's benefits.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

Difficulty in meeting the 3,864 Hectares of Forest Landscape indicator due to incompatibility with the scope of work and Grant delivery modality: Measure Employed: UNDP and FIAES decided to change from the

grant delivery modality to contracting for services, applying procurement policies with precise technical specifications. This change was necessary because the grant delivery modality and the application of the UNDP Low Value Grant policy did not allow achieving the desired scope due to the budgetary ceilings imposed on organizations. This measure effectively reduced risk by allowing the selection of specialized organizations through a bidding process, ensuring quality and timely completion of restoration activities. This change also better fit the scope of the project and local realities than the previous grant modality. It is important to note that this transition looked to ensure that community engagement was maintained. Summary: All risks identified during the current reporting period were addressed with appropriate mitigation measures. These measures not only reduced risks, but also ensured the smooth progress of the project towards its objectives. This has included working with CENTA, the newly formed Municipality of Ahuachapan Sur, UNDP and FIAES. That being said the project has not been able to fully address project delays particularly as these relate to Output 2, 3 and 4. However, the acceleration strategy allows for a smooth process to be able deliver on these key outputs in accordance with the project's Theory of Change. The project will hence request an extension to allow it to fully reach its transformation potential.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? No

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

2.Access and equity

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact	Yes

assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Marginalized groups of women, the elderly and youth could be excluded from participating.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	A series of meetings were held at the local level with stakeholders from different municipalities, involving women, youth, and agricultural, livestock, and water boards and fishermen community associations to produce a list of stakeholders.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	65 community restoration plans established: signed and monitored
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Calls for proposals and evaluation commission to ensure that the allocation is fair and without discrimination.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Restoration actions, based on the implementation of community restoration plans, have continued to ensure equity in access to restoration processes. These 65 plans have been the foundation for ensuring equity in community participation. Specific provisions in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities ensure that women and other relevant groups, such as the elderly and youth, receive an equitable share of the benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A

3. Marginalized and vulnerable Groups

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Restoration activities may restrict access to resources affecting the livelihoods of marginalized individuals or groups
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Consultations were held with organized women's groups from the municipalities of Ahuachapán Sur to socialize the Project and their participation in the implementation of the gender action plan. Analysis and continuation of work with stakeholders per project's stakeholder plan, including with Indigenous Peoples. Project actions look to ensure that restoration work through community restoration plans involves youth, women and vulnerable communities including small holder farmers.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of groups: productive, associations, youth, women, that participate in workshops and training

	(lists).
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Field surveys and report, as well as workshops.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The calls for proposals launched by FIAES have been the tools used to ensure the participation of marginalized groups in the development of community restoration plans and to ensure that restoration activities are carried out in an inclusive manner. In this way, the livelihoods of these groups have been strengthened.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	N/A
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Women may have unequal access to resources or opportunities and benefits of the Project.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented	Include young women in decision-making processes and in the different activities of the Project

during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	At least 1,152 female households are interested in adopting income diversification models.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities • Monitoring of the implementation of the project Gender Action Plan • Use of disaggregated and measurable indicators related to women's and representation • Feedback/evaluation of capacity building workshops • Mid-term review • Annual project performance reports
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The participation of women in leadership positions in local bodies related to decision-making has been achieved. A woman participates within the COAL board of directors as guarantor of the actions that are developed for them.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require	Yes

management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Indigenous peoples are excluded from the activities and benefits of the Project.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	An Indigenous Integration Plan (PIIC) will be included in the Project activities. Socialization and coordination meetings have been held with the council of indigenous peoples of Tacuba.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Members of the indigenous community accept and participate in restoration activities, seed banks, diversify agriculture, improve livelihoods and generate income.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Members of the indigenous community accept and participate in restoration activities, seed banks, diversify agriculture, improve livelihoods and generate income.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project has continued to monitor and look to update the project's IP. This is currently being updated through a needs and vulnerability analysis to ensure the inclusion of indigenous population within the project's benefits.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Restoration activities may not result in maintenance of ecosystem functionality that may affect critical habitats.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Restoration areas for conservation and production purposes will be defined in the community restoration plans.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	3,864 hectares of landscape will be under restoration.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities Mid-term review; Supervision missions Annual project performance reports (PPRs)
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The adoption of productive practices resilient to climate change have incorporated soil and water management in compatibility with the ecosystem. The use of alternative agriculture, with a reduction in the use of synthetic chemical inputs has reduced the risk of nutrients damaging critical habitats as well as eutrophication. In addition the project has looked to promote a agro biodiverse productive strategy that looks to shift from monoculture into diversified productive systems that are compatible with the ecosystem. These practices not only protect the natural habitat in the short term but will generate improvements in surface and underground water flows and soil fertility in the medium and long term.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There is a risk in the use of exotic species in restoration activities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	Local knowledge of climate-resilient crops and native species will give access to native seeds and they will be stored in seed banks. Informative meetings have been held with community leaders convened by

safeguard measures by activity.	CENTA.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Development of Seed Banks and 3 market studies and production value chains to diversify livelihoods
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities Mid-term review; Supervision missions Annual project performance reports
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The establishment of agroforestry systems will allow biodiversity to continue to improve; this considering that there will be new ecosystem services derived from the improvement in plant cover, water and soil improvement with these systems. The improvement in the availability, use and exploitation of local seed materials will allow the reduction of external inputs of chemical synthesis, reducing their environmental impact on sensitive biological groups, such as insects. Similarly, the adherence to the guidelines for the use of local species, suitable for the area, as dictated by MARN, has been an important safeguard measure to prevent the introduction of exotic species into the established agroecosystems. The project's approach for diversified production has also supported in ensuring biodiverse approaches.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	During the implementation of agroforestry systems, pesticides that affect the environment could be used.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	All the components of the Project include activities to improve capacities and disseminate knowledge aimed at community leaders, farmers, and municipal governments.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Restoration techniques and land use according to the guidelines of the MARN Restoration Program.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Identification and systematization of productive technological packages that consider climate-resilient crops and species.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The use of alternative agriculture, with a reduction in the use of synthetic chemical inputs, will reduce the risk of nutrients entering the aquifers and soil. This will reduce the risk of eutrophication in the receiving sources of these waters, as well as the loss of biodiversity.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact	

identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15. Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	

Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
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Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	Yes
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	[Note: The incorrect management of the expectations of support to be received from the project could generate discomfort in the participating indigenous groups.] Once the unanticipated risk was identified, the project management and governance coordinator proceeded to convene the main leadership of the pre-Maya indigenous peoples with whom the project worked in 2023. The socialization of the activities and actions of technical strengthening and not the delivery of equipment and materials to these groups was discussed. This made it possible to situate the project as a strategy for strengthening the local capacities of the participating groups, rather than as a material delivery project in itself.

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	UNDP has supported through training the project team on UNDP SESP Policies via webinars and general backstopping. Project missions have looked to enhance this capacity while also looking to ensure that coordination and capacities for safeguard monitoring are established with other projects executed by MARN.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	The project has looked to ensure that all project processes follow the project's ESMF including ensuring that these principles are reflected within the tendering process for restoration that will be launched by the FIAES.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in	Yes
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place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	Yes
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	No

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
65 community restoration plans (diagnosis) prepared in 10 cantons of the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, department of Ahuachapan.	Yes	1. Social insecurity 2. Limited capacity for project management and execution by local organizations in Ahuachapán Sur.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Adherence to social norms and ensuring a participative process.	Number of community restoration plans prepared for sustainable landscape management.
In Progress, the establishment of 155 hectares of riparian forest begins with 57 hectares in 46 restoration units (properties) and have been established in the following cantons: a) El Corozo Canton, in the hamlets: Santa Elena,	Yes	1) Social insecurity 2) Limited participation of beneficiaries because it is considered that the projects have limited contributions in the labor field, 3) People do not participate due to lack of information about the projects, 4) Lack of	Yes	Yes	Yes	SAS 2: Work and working conditions for this safeguard has been taken into account in each project and in each restoration unit: that each organization and its staff, whether temporary or permanent assigned to the project, comply with national	Number of critical transition areas of the forest landscape under sustainable productive management to improve climate resilience, number of people who identify themselves as part of native groups benefited from restoration

<p>Irayol; b) The San Benito Canton in the hamlets El Cortijo, El Coco, El Refugio; c) Canton Agua Fría in the Agua Fría hamlets. This process corresponds to call 70 Phase 1 of FIAES. In Progreso there is also the establishment of 98 hectares of restoration in the middle zone in the cantons: d) El Jocotillo Canton in El Martillo and El Pital farmhouses; e) Sacramento Canton in El Talpetate 1 and 2, La Máquina, El Golondrino farmhouses , La Puebla and Chagalapa, this process is call 70 Phase 2. Establishing progressively in San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán. Note: The conservation</p>		<p>participation and empowerment of women in the restoration process; 5) Unfavorable climatic conditions to establish vegetative material, 6) Excessive use of chemical substances and pollutants in production processes.</p>				<p>labor relationship laws, The hiring of personnel in the projects is based on the principle of equal opportunities and fair treatment as well as non-discrimination for this reason young people and women are included in the accounting teams, technicians and beneficiaries of the component, child labor is not allowed in any activity and forced labor as well as facilitation of equipment to care for the physical integrity of the personnel and beneficiaries in the activities, project information is shared and consulted with relevant groups in the territory, and the complaints</p>	<p>process activities. Number of resilient practices (agroforestry, silvopastoral, REM) introduced by participants in their production systems.</p>
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<p>units are the restoration hectares that are being established based on the diagnosis of the 65 plans. As of the reporting date, the CP03/2024 competition has been completed, for the contracting of organizations to begin the restoration of 2,349 ha. in various municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán. Agroforestry systems with basic grains, silvopastoral systems and improvement of ecosystem services in mangroves will be established.</p>						<p>mechanism is made known. Transparency in the provision of information is guaranteed through the proper publication of the competition rules on different social networks and institutional web pages for the productive areas and landscapes to be restored and reforested in the different territories to be intervened. The reduction of the use of chemicals in agricultural restoration activities is guaranteed through the strengthening and training of families and farmers with theoretical and application skills and also the establishment of infrastructure for the</p>	
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						production of fertilizers and organic substances.	
<p>In Progress there is also the establishment of 98 hectares of restoration in the middle zone in the cantons: d) El Jocotillo Canton in the El Martillo and El Pital farmhouses; e) Sacramento Canton in the El Talpetate 1 and 2, La Máquina, El Golondrino farmhouses , La Puebla and Chagalapa, this process is call 70 Phase 2. Establishing progressively in San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán. Note: The conservation units are the restoration hectares that are being established based on the diagnosis of the 65 plans.</p>	Yes	<p>1) Social insecurity, unfavorable climatic conditions to establish vegetative material 2) Beneficiaries who did not want to participate for fear that vegetative material would be taken that would modify the ecosystems, lack of incorporation of people who recognize themselves as part of indigenous peoples.</p>	No	Yes	Yes	<p>SAS 3: Efficiency in the use of Resources and Pollution Prevention for this safeguard has been taken into account in each project and in each restoration unit: sustainable agricultural and livestock management practices, emission reduction and gas flaring are being developed with in order to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) - such as: Cleaning and incorporation of stubble, elimination of burning practices in all restoration units, Do not use pesticides, fungicides or chemical herbicides, giving as an alternative</p>	<p>Number of critical transition areas of the forest landscape under sustainable productive management to improve climate resilience, number of people who identify themselves as part of native groups benefited from restoration process activities</p>

						<p>training, preparation and delivery of agroecological inputs in each canton. Additional practices have been generated with the introduction of efficient use of irrigation water; this with artisanal drip systems. Likewise, additional measures have been introduced for the protection of water and soil: establishment of drainage ditches, barriers, rainwater harvesting systems, as well as training in water management, water use and climate adaptation have been introduced and deepened.</p>	
<p>Restoration processes of 1044 hectares of agroforestry systems + basic grains are under</p>	Yes	<p>1) Social insecurity, unfavorable climatic conditions to establish vegetative material 2)</p>	No	Yes	Yes	<p>SAS 3: Efficiency in the use of Resources and Pollution Prevention for this</p>	<p>Number of critical transition areas of the forest landscape under sustainable</p>

development, 282 hectares in 227 restoration units in 1) Canton El Corozo in hamlets El Irayol, Tamasha, Santa Elena, El Corozo and Los Encuentros. 2) Canton San Benito: hamlets San Benito, San Miguelito and San Alonso, 3) Canton Agua Fría in hamlets Agua Fría; 762 hectares are also in progress in the cantons of Agua Fría and Sacramento in hamlets of Talpetate, La Máquina, El Golondrino, La Puebla and Chagalapa belonging to the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, department of Ahuachapán.		beneficiaries who did not want to participate for fear that vegetative material would be taken that would modify the ecosystems, lack of incorporation of people who recognize themselves as part of indigenous peoples.				safeguard has been taken into account in each project and in each restoration unit: sustainable agricultural and livestock management practices, emission reduction and gas flaring are being developed with in order to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) - such as: Cleaning and incorporation of stubble, elimination of burning practices in all restoration units, Do not use pesticides, fungicides or chemical herbicides, giving as an alternative training, preparation and delivery of agroecological inputs in each canton. Additional practices have been generated with the	productive management to improve climate resilience, number of people who identify themselves as part of native groups benefited from restoration process activities.
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						introduction of efficient use of irrigation water; this with artisanal drip systems. Likewise, additional measures have been introduced for the protection of water and soil: establishment of drainage ditches, barriers, rainwater harvesting systems, as well as training in water management, water use and climate adaptation have been introduced and strengthened.	
Restoration processes are underway for 67 hectares of coffee agroforestry systems in 45 restoration units in the upper zone of Agua Fría canton: hamlet Agua Fría. San Benito Canton: hamlets San	Yes	1) Social insecurity. 2) Unfavorable climatic conditions to establish vegetative material, 3) Beneficiaries who did not want to participate for fear that vegetative material would be taken that would modify the	Yes	Yes	Yes	SAS 6: Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources for this has been taken into account in each project and in each restoration unit: do not introduce species that develop an	Number of critical transition areas of the forest landscape under sustainable productive management to improve climate resilience, number of people who identify themselves as part of native groups

Miguelito, El Refugio and San Alfonso belonging to the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, department of Ahuachapán.		ecosystems, lack of incorporation of people who recognize themselves as part of indigenous peoples.				invasive behavior, or that modify the relationships of the ecosystem, reforestation with native species is carried out in all productive units. SAS 7: Indigenous Peoples for this safeguard has been taken into account in each project and in each restoration unit despite the fact that there are no settlements but people who identify themselves as part of indigenous peoples: attention to people actively in restoration work and the promotion with all the beneficiaries of the use of traditional knowledge (delivery of native bean and corn seeds and establishment of the milpa system as part of the basic grains	benefited from restoration process activities.
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						agroforestry system).	
<p>Fulfillment of 5 agreements to establish hectares of community restoration and establish 5 nurseries in the communities for the reproduction of plants, and also 5 centers for the production of agroecological inputs. Training has been carried out in strategic planning for the use of water and the comprehensive management of water resources, including ancestral and culturally appropriate adaptation measures for climate resilience and adaptation. The beneficiaries are participating in the Local Advisory Committee (COAL) and RAMSAR Committee</p>	Yes	<p>1) Unfavorable weather conditions 2) Social insecurity</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>The participation of women in the preparation of inputs and in the nurseries. The capacities of the beneficiaries and the community are being strengthened in new techniques.</p>	<p>Number of agreements for improved regulation of water flow in the intervention areas measured through community governance mechanisms</p>

and also in the agricultural board of San Francisco Menendez Municipality directed by CENTA.							
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Women access to project benefits, increasing resilience (positive action): Reduce the vulnerability of communities and the natural ecosystems in	Objective	Number of households in San Francisco Menéndez that are vulnerable to weather-related events (disaggregated by those headed by women).	6,396 vulnerable rural households (1,152 headed by women)	a) At the end of the project, 6,396 households (100% of households of which approximately 1,152 are headed by women) in San Francisco	Satisfactory

San Francisco Menendez at the risk of drought, erosion soil and appearance sudden of rainfall associated with the change and the climatic variability.				Menéndez benefited from the project, thereby reducing vulnerability and increasing the resilience of communities and natural ecosystems to climate variability and change	
Positive action for women: Number of local livelihood diversification models and generation of systematized and consolidated income for the use of the producers	Objective	"Number of local livelihood diversification models and generation of systematized and consolidated income for the use of the producers (16 women's cooperatives)"	"0 - lack of diversification in agriculture, means subsistence"	At least 6 technological packages and 3 market studies have generated models of local diversification that have been transmitted to at least 80 cooperatives of small producers, of which 16 are women's cooperatives.	Satisfactory
Positive action for women: Livelihood diversification and income generation models are applied at the local level that foster local resilience to climate change	Output	Number of alternative crops/practices (Output 2.1)	0	At least 6 climate resilient products/practices have been identified and packaged and introduced as results of the interventions of the technological packages project. Of these, 1 favors women	Satisfactory
Positive action for women: Livelihood diversification and income generation models are applied at the local level that foster local resilience to climate change	Output	Number of high-value market chains identified for diversified livelihood strategies (Output 2.2)	0	Three market studies (produced by systematizing information on diversified livelihoods, identifying entry points to new markets, increasing the diversification of livelihoods in the areas of	Satisfactory

				intervention. Of these, 1 market study is developed to address women producers, organizations and associations	
Positive action for women: Improved ability to generate relevant climate information for address the impact of climate change on natural resources in Ahuachapán-Sur	Output	Improved capacity of the Environmental Observatory as measured by the generation of locally relevant improved climate products Geographic area with access to improved climate information services (Effect 2)	0	4 new climate products developed by the Observatory Environment directed to Ahuachapán-Sur. 1 knowledge product directed at women.	Satisfactory
Gender mainstreaming: Local institutions and governance mechanisms with greater capacity to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change	Output	Planning tools developed to address climate vulnerabilities in Ahuachapán-Sur (Effect 4, Output 4.1)	0	A climate vulnerability assessment of the four municipalities of Ahuachapán-Sur. The vulnerability assessment considers how climate change impacts women. A local climate adaptation plan for the four municipalities of Ahuachapán-Sur	Satisfactory
Gender mainstreaming: Local institutions and governance mechanisms with greater capacity to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change	Output	Increased capacity to capture climate finance from various sources and to identify adaptation investments (Output 4.3)	0	At least five local organizations with greater capacity to attract climate finance and identify adaptation projects. A local organization will focus on women.	Poor
Positive action for women: Improved ability	Output	Collection of hydrometeorological information	0	At least 40% of the rural population (51%	Satisfactory

to generate relevant climate information for address the impact of climate change on natural resources in Ahuachapán-Sur		generated (Output 3.2)		of which are women) of the four municipalities in the south of Ahuachapán use the information climate that is provided to the region	
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Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	Implementation Arrangements to Comply with the Gender Policy (GP): UNDP El Salvador continues to provide technical support to the project for the implementation of the gender approach. During the reporting period, support has also been provided to respond to new institutional guidelines being addressed by the Ministry of Environment (MARN), following instructions from the Office of the Presidency. These guidelines recommend avoiding the explicit use of the term “gender,” while maintaining the commitment to reducing inequalities and empowering women. In this context, UNDP supported MARN in the design of a dictionary of equivalencies to align the project’s communication and implementation with the updated institutional language, without compromising its core principles.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	During the past and present reporting period (up to March 2024), the project obtained the cooperation and advice of the MARN gender unit and UNDP to prepare the gender plan and its strategy. Meetings and workshops were held to define this plan, consulting with women’s organizations from each municipality’s women’s unit, as well as those organized by local NGOs in savings cooperatives and home garden production systems. It is important to mention however, following a directive issued by the Presidency in March 2024 to discontinue the gender ideology in government projects, significant changes were required. To align with this new policy, a "dictionary of equivalences" was developed, which adjusted the terminology used in project documents.

	This approach does not eliminate the principles of women's empowerment or the reduction of inequalities but instead replaces the term "gender" with "men and women."
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	Yes

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Partially
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome used
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Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts	Outcome 5	By the end of the project implementation cycle, 3,864 ha of forest landscape will be under restoration 100% of productive area being managed through community restoration plans will have agro-silvopastoral practices implemented.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change	Outcome 6	"By the end of the project, 83 cooperatives (of which 16 favor women) will benefit from enhanced capacities generated by the extension support provided as a result of the project 1 local seed bank will be established in San Francisco Menendez to provide access to locally appropriate r seeds resilient to drought and flooding"	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to address the impact of climate change on natural resources in South Ahuachapán	Outcome 3	"5 new climate products developed by the Observatorio Ambiental targeted to South Ahuachapán. 1 knowledge product targeted to women. 98,016 people (disaggregated by gender) within the four municipalities of South Ahuachapán have access to climate information services"	Delayed	Marginally Unsatisfactory
Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	Outcome 7	Incorporation of climate adaptation measures into at least 1 municipal planning instrument in 4 municipalities located in South Ahuachapán	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Ryna Avila	ryna.avila@undp.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Positive Progress: Landscape Restoration in the Component 1 by FIAES: The principal achievement of the project has been the extensive landscape restoration work carried out by FIAES. Over the reporting period, significant progress was made in restoring 57 hectares of riparian forest, 67 hectares of agroforestry for coffee, 282 hectares of agroforestry for basic grains, and 60 hectares of silvopastoral systems in Year 2. By the end of Year 3, 1516 hectares were allocated for restoration. This effort has been crucial in enhancing ecosystem resilience and achieving the project's goals. Conceptual Maturity in Climate Product Development: A notable success has been the conceptual maturity demonstrated by MARN and its team in defining and conceptualizing climate products. This process has been closely linked with capacity building and knowledge dissemination among all beneficiaries. The collaboration with UNDP's Accelerator Labs and the reflective process on technical specifications have been instrumental in this achievement. Reorganization and Strengthening of the Executing Unit: A significant challenge addressed during the reporting period was the restructuring of the Executing Unit. The unit is now complete and has improved the integration of the project's components. This restructuring has enhanced the unit's ability to manage the project effectively and ensure better coordination and implementation of activities. Adapting to Achieve the Restoration Target: Reaching the target of restoring 3864 hectares of forest landscape has been challenging. However, FIAES's experience and collaboration with MARN provided an effective solution. The transition from grant delivery to service contracts allowed for the engagement of capable organizations to provide technical assistance directly to farm beneficiaries. This approach has improved their livelihoods, built climate resilience, and fostered sustainable practices. Governance and Local Government Transition: The project has faced the challenge of initiating work with the new local government. This has required renewed political lobbying and adaptation. However, substantial technical groundwork has been laid to facilitate quick solutions in developing and appropriating local plans. The efforts to engage and strengthen local governance mechanisms have been ongoing and are crucial for the project's success. Seed Bank Achievements: Significant progress was made in training for community leaders interested in establishing seed banks began, benefiting with 33 seed banks planned. By the end of Year 3, 37 producer groups were identified for seed bank establishment, supported by CENTA extension agencies. This initiative has enhanced the self-sufficiency of local producers, improved their resilience to climate change, and strengthened the technical capacity of both producers and CENTA staff.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts	Outcome 5	"By the end of the project implementation cycle, 3,864 ha of forest landscape will be under restoration 100% of productive area being managed through community restoration plans will have agro-silvopastoral practices implemented."	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change	Outcome 6	"By the end of the project, 83 cooperatives (of which 16 favor women) will benefit from enhanced capacities generated by the extension support provided as a result of the project 1 local seed bank will be established in San Francisco Menendez to provide access to locally appropriate r seeds resilient to drought and flooding"	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to address the impact of climate change on natural resources in South Ahuachapán	Outcome 3	5 new climate products developed by the Observatorio Ambiental targeted to South Ahuachapán. 1 knowledge product targeted to women. 98,016 people (disaggregated by gender) within the four municipalities of South Ahuachapán have access to climate information services	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	Outcome 7	Incorporation of climate adaptation measures into at least 1 municipal planning instrument in 4 municipalities located in South Ahuachapán	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Humberto Burgos	humberto.burgos@ambiente.gob.sv	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Component 1 of the project: A total of 1,516 hectares are being subject to restoration; community plans, in which time and economic resources were invested, have been key in the implementation of restoration actions. These initiatives promote both: climate resilience and diversification of livelihoods of the participating population; these aspects are key to achieving the project objectives. Remarkable at this point is the adaptation that has taken place in FIAES due to the change from the donation figure to the company contract, a process that changed the terms under which funds will be granted to participating companies. Component 2 of the project: The achievement of the signing of the CENTA/MARN agreement opens the way to the consolidation of relevant products, capacities and skills both at the level of local producers and of technical personnel who accompany these efforts. Remarkable at this point is the consolidation and homologation of the concept of seed banks at three levels: producers, MARN and CENTA personnel

involved in them. Component 3 of the project: The definition of strategic aspects of the project for the generation and dissemination of climate information that contributes to the construction of climate resilience has been key in this period. These actions will allow the participating population to have access to relevant information for decision-making. Likewise, the generation of hydrological knowledge and the subsequent dissemination for decision-making will be vital for the region. Component 4 of the project: Important advances have been generated in terms of local governance for the inclusion of vulnerable groups: women, youth and indigenous population. Local coordination demonstrates the assertiveness of the actions carried out. The project has initiated dialogue actions with the new local authorities, this based on the new administrative arrangement turned towards the local level. Component 5 of the project: The consolidation of the team of the Project Executing Unit has been achieved and, with it, important advances in terms of aspects contained in the administrative response, audit, definition of budget adjustment have been achieved. These aspects, together with the coordination between components, have been essential to be able to think of a strategy to achieve objectives in a comprehensive manner.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts	Outcome 5	By the end of the project implementation cycle, 3,865 hectares of forest landscape will be under restoration 100% of productive area being managed through community restoration plans will have agro- silvopastoral practices implemented.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change	Outcome 6	By the end of the project, 83 cooperatives (of which 16 favor women) will benefit from enhanced capacities generated by the extension support provided as a result of the project 1 local seed bank will be established in San Francisco Menendez to provide access to locally appropriate seeds resilient to drought and flooding	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to address the impact of climate change on natural resources in South Ahuachapán	Outcome 3	5 new climate products developed by the Observatorio Ambiental targeted to South Ahuachapán. 1 knowledge product targeted to women. 98,016 people (disaggregated by gender) within the four municipalities of South Ahuachapán have access to climate information services	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	Outcome 7	Incorporation of climate adaptation measures into at least 1 municipal planning instrument in 4 municipalities located in South Ahuachapán	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Miguel Alberto Gallardo	mgallardo@ambiente.gob.sv

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Restoration actions: The general trend achieved is positive, restoration actions are being implemented and show significant progress. The projections are aimed at their fulfillment and, with them, improvement in livelihoods, improvement of ecosystem services and construction of resilience to climate change. Regarding the fulfillment of measures related to the administrative response: the consolidation of the Project Management Unit team has been achieved, the signing of the agreement with CENTA, as well as the establishment of the project technical committee have been completed. As a result, the project technical committee has been appointed.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project has undergone an extreme transformation since the MTR and the past reporting period. The MTR led the Project Team, EE and MIE to develop an acceleration strategy in response to MTR recommendations, this included hiring of a new PMU as well as designating operative focal points from both the MARN and UNDP as well as enhancing the coordination work with FIAES. A key issue that was managed was shifting the project's micro grants into concessions for the restoration work in as a means to reach scale without losing the community value of the restoration work. This strategy has resulted in a stronger delivery of the project as a well as a much more focused strategy on the delivering the project's theory of change. The results have been a stronger positioning of the project on the ground and real benefits in terms of income and reduced losses from agriculture being seen as a result of the project's actions. This includes agroforestry strategies that have successfully shifted from monoculture crops to diversified systems but also the investment in water management actions such as small scale drip irrigation systems and the creation of water reservoirs. The use of climate information to guide planting has also demonstrated to be a best practice in reducing losses in the restoration process and in enhancing community wellbeing. It is expected that the project will be able to deliver on time on its restoration targets. The project has also been able to demonstrate progress along its Component 2 particularly in establishing partnerships with CENTA. This is a key point of action as it will favor the project's sustainability. Work in establishing seed banks is extremely promising due to the value add it provides to communities but also has the potential for shaping a public policy particularly as it becomes difficult for the government to continue issuing seed packages to all communities. Less progress has been seen in developing the market studies, however this is something that will be prioritized for next year, particularly taking into account the work developed from Output 1 and the value chains that have begun to be identified. In the case of component 3, engagement of the National Observatory had been limited. However, with the support of the Ministry of Environment and the hiring of key experts to the Observatory team engagement has been improved. Relevantly a new designated focal point has been designated. This has led to the completion of ToRs for 5 key studies that will be undertaken and that will build upon the current hydrological analysis. It is expected that these studies will serve not only the project target area but will allow the Observatory to take on a much more relevant role in environmental reporting, particularly as it relates to water modeling in the face of various climate scenarios and on the impact of forest cover in mitigating these. There is an expectation that if the studies are hired in the upcoming year then this component will be able to deliver on its 5 climate products. There is an opportunity to link this work with the coming National Adaption Plan and new NDCs that are currently being prepared by the government. Finally, in regards to component 4 the project has demonstrated its relevance to local governance. In addition the hydrological studies developed under component 3 will support the development

of the local adaptation plans. In addition FIAES has been asked to systematize the work it has done to be able to support for landscape mapping. Outreach with the new local governments has allowed for adaptation to be considered. This has been reinforced by a renewed relevance from national government as the project has delivered tangible results. There is a strong recognition on the value of the project and there is strong local buy in. Nonetheless the project needs in the upcoming years to enhance linkages to financial institutions and look to ensure anchoring strategies for long term sustainability.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Number of households in San Francisco Menendez that are vulnerable to climate-related events (disaggregated by those headed by women)	6,396 rural households (1152 women headed)	By year 3 and the implementation of the restoration units 1,265 households have been benefitted with the direct participation of 5,223 men and 4,487 women. With the closing of the Public Competition CP 03-2024, the award of 2,208 hectares of restoration has been completed. A total of 1,450 additional families (rural households) will benefit, which have been identified in the community restoration plans.	By the end of the project, 6,396 households (100% of rural households of which approximately 1152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Menendez benefitted from the project therefore, reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of communities and natural ecosystems to climate variability and change
Objectives	Number of local livelihood diversification and income generation models systematized and consolidated for use by producers	0	Livelihood diversification strategies have begun. In coordination with CENTA staff, and the Regional Supervisor and agency heads from Cara Sucia, El Peñón and Tacuba, a proposal for livelihood diversification has	At least 6 technological packages and 3 market studies have generated local diversification models that have been transmitted to at least 80 small holder cooperatives, of which 16 are women cooperatives.

			been prepared to develop a selection and prioritization process for 6 climate-resilient products/practices transferred in the area of influence of the Ahuachapán Sur project.	
Objectives	Development of climate information products that enhances adaptive capacities of communities	1 early alert at national level	MARN-DOA has hired technical support personnel and specialized hydrology personnel, is waiting for the meteorology and hydrology team to enter, and is coordinating with the UNDP acceleration laboratory the preparation of climate products, in addition to informing producers and water administrators on the impact and projection of El Niño on the water resource. The development of climate information products has been a significant learning experience for MARN. Defining the technical specifications to delineate the scope allowed for a reflective process on how to generate these products. MARN has experience in producing climate information and using its official channels to distribute this information, as well as providing	5 products based on improved capacity to measure and produce locally specific hydro meteorological alert products

			specialized advice in specific cases. It is expected that the project will mature this year, resulting in concrete products that effectively reach the target audiences.	
Objectives	Access to adaptation planning instruments for municipalities	0	<p>"Access to adaptation planning instruments has been crucial for strengthening municipalities' capacity to manage climate change. The implementation of these instruments enables local governments to develop specific strategies to address climate challenges, enhance community resilience, and promote sustainable development. Through training workshops and technical assistance, understanding and use of these instruments have been facilitated, ensuring that municipal authorities have the necessary tools to effectively plan and implement adaptation actions. There is a draft of San Francisco Menéndez adaptation plan to be validated. Some initiatives developed during the reporting period are related to generating proposals that improve the living conditions of the indigenous population identified in the project's area of influence. This</p>	1 local adaptation plan developed and streamlined into municipal planning instruments.

			information will be valuable for the next period when the local municipal adaptation plan will be defined."	
Outcomes	(Outcome 1) Hectares of land under restoration, helping reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change	23,635 ha	In Year 3, 1,516 ha have been allocated for restoration processes in the municipality of San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán. In the public competition 03/2024, projects totaling 2208 ha for restoration have also been awarded. Together this will total nearly 3724 ha.	By the end of the project implementation cycle, 3,864 ha of forest landscape will be under restoration.
Outputs	(Output 1.1) Community restoration plans established for sustainable landscape management of 3,864 Ha of forest landscape	0	65 community restoration plans have been drawn up in ten San Francisco Menéndez cantons. These 65 community restoration plans have provided the necessary inputs for the calls for proposals both in execution and granted for restoration in the district of San Francisco Menéndez. Cantons intervened: Agua Fría, San Benito, El Corozo, La Hachadura, El Jocotillo, El Sacramento, La Ceiba, Cara Sucia, Garita Palmera and El Zapote. These plans have allowed the inclusion of sustainable soil management techniques and increases in vegetation cover, thus contributing to	65 community restoration plans established with management agreements documented for sustainable landscape management.

			the climate resilience of the landscape.	
Outputs	(Output 1.2) Restoration of critical ecosystems within forest landscapes to improve ecosystem services for landscape climate resilience	0	The restoration of 1155 hectares of riparian forest to improve ecosystem services for landscape resilience has begun in the cantons of El Corozo, San Benito, Agua Fria, El Jocotillo, Sacramento and La Ceiba in the Municipality of San Francisco Menéndez from Ahuachapan Sur. The call for proposals 03/2024 while published did not identify a suitable organization for the work. The project with the support of FIAES is identifying alternatives for the restoration of the 130ha of riparian and 141 ha of mangrove forest that was to be developed through the call.	Restoration of 284.52 ha of riparian forests and restoration of 141 ha of mangrove forest.
Outputs	(Output 1.3) Critical forest landscape transition areas under sustainable productive management for enhanced climate resilience	0	1044 ha of agroforestry with basic grains and 250 ha of silvopastoral systems are being established. A total of 67 ha of agroforestry systems for coffee and cocoa have been established. 900 ha for agroforestry systems with basic grains have been further contracted in the 03/2024 award.	2,708 ha of agroforestry for basic grains established, and 664 ha of silvopastoral systems established and 67 ha of agroforestry systems for coffee and cacao established
Outputs	(Output 1.4) Enhanced water flow regulation in the intervention areas as measured through	0	In the development of each restoration plan capacity building at a community level is	All community restoration plans will have improved water management and monitoring practices.

	community governance mechanisms		<p>done to create awareness re water management through an introductory course and a guide that is provided and was developed for the proeject on how to monitor their own ""water foot print"". These actions are carried out in terms of the restoration work itself including the use of monitoring metrics. Water monitoring metrics have been included and is monitoring is beginning and will be continued to be monitored throughout the restoration. The project as it progressess will look to enhance these capacities within the framework or water boards. Important actions carried out in this regard include: the installation of 42 rainwater reservoirs, as well as technical assistance for the maintenance of 35 infiltration pits. Technical strengthening has been one of the goals for this period, with 4 training days on water use and comprehensive management of water resources. Likewise, 9 nurseries for the production of forest species have been installed.</p>	
Outcomes	(Outcome 2) Number of	0	A total of 37 groups have been	By the end of the project, 83

	productive groups (cooperatives and associations those favoring women producers) in San Francisco Menendez that benefit from the introduction of diversified agriculture, livelihood strategies and options		strengthened in their technical capacities through their involvement in training processes. 73 people were involved in topics related to germplasm banks and seed bank management.	cooperatives (of which 16 favor women) will benefit from enhanced capacities generated by the extension support provided as a result of the project
Outputs	(Output 2.1) Establishment of a local seed bank for access to locally appropriate seeds resilient to drought and flooding	0	Seed storage houses or seed banks are in 19 cantons and in 20 hamlets of Ahuachapán Sur. In the municipalities of Guaymango-Jujutla; San Francisco Menendez and Tacuba. 33 seed banks with CENTA and 17 with Tacuba's indigenous peoples are houses for basic grain seed shelters and their breeding plots. Training plan is being developed with a responsible board of directors and creole seed reproduction plots. Associated with the banks, they will improve the creole seed and with the support make the improvements in their community. It should be noted that the banks are adapted to local conditions and communal approaches, these seed banks are known as seed ""houses"" rather than scientific seed banks as such. The reporting period closes with the preparation of	1 local seed bank will be established in San Francisco Menendez to provide access to locally appropriate seeds resilient to drought and flooding

			conditions for the purchase of materials, equipment and implements for the seed banks; with its completion, the conditions would be in place for the acquisition and subsequent supply to the identified producer groups. These efforts of geographic dispersion will allow small producers to have access to local seeds, without the need to travel long distances to guarantee their food security."	
Outputs	(Output 2.2) Number of alternative crops/practices introduced as result of project interventions	0	0 practices have been packaged into technical packages. In coordination with Institutions and Organizations members of the Agricultural Development Boards of San Francisco Menéndez and Tacuba, a technological menu and agricultural products have been identified, from these a selection of the promising ones will be made, they will be documented for their transfer during the second year. In year two, market studies will begin on products that are resilient to the climate or other products that generate income and diversify livelihoods.	At least 6 climate resilient products/practices have been identified and packaged into technological packages. From these 1 favors women.
Outputs	(Output 2.3) Number of high value market chains identified for	0	0 market studies have been developed.	3 market studies (are produced systemizing

	diversified livelihoods strategies		<p>Diagnoses, studies previously carried out by CONAMYPE in the area and updated information on producers have been reviewed to select products with potential for carrying out value chains in the market, as livelihood strategies, where the following stand out: in the upper part, citrus and tomato, in the lower part, coconut, cocoa and banana.</p> <p>Diagnostic review with CONAMYPE of products with marketing processes and that is why there are citrus fruits, tomatoes, oranges, and on the low side it is cocoa, bananas, coconut. Evaluating livestock on a smaller scale.</p> <p>Complementary actions, carried out in coordination with technical staff from CONAMYPE, CENTA Cara Sucia and producers from San Francisco Menéndez, have been carried out within the framework of the project: these include the development of the competitiveness of micro and small businesses, for the generation of industry through the strengthening of value chains. This initial work lays the foundations for the generation of market</p>	<p>information on diversified livelihood are produced identifying entry points into new markets, increasing livelihood diversification in the intervention areas. From these, 1 market study is developed to target women producers, organizations and associations.</p>
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			studies through the coordination of component 2. The project has begun discussions with experts on how to enhance this work.	
Outcomes	(Outcome 3) Enhanced capacity of Observatorio Ambiental measured by the generation of improved climate products relevant at the local level	0	0 Climate products have been developed. Coordination with the UNDP acceleration laboratory is progressing to define the ToR for the shaping of the 5 climate products for Ahuachapan Sur. The final version of the technical specifications developed with the Directorate of the Observatory for the contracting of this consultancy is available. It is a procurement process that will be carried out by UNDP, but technically led by the MARN PMU. These products will support the Observatorio in enhance its own capacities to develop climate products. It is important to none that the Observatorio has been benefited through project resources to develop these various analysis as well as in having access to hydrological experts and equipment.	5 new climate products developed by the Observatorio Ambiental targeted to Ahuachapán Sur. 1 knowledge product targeted to women.
Outputs	(Output 3.1) Geographical area with access to improved climate information services	0	Progress has been made in the second semester of year with the collection of information from the wells in San	98,016 people (disaggregated by gender) within the four municipalities of South Ahuachapán have

			<p>Francisco Menendez through the Community Directives on water for human consumption. The project has also been able to hire the technicians who will provide technical support and the hydrology specialist. The station equipment has been purchased and is being mobilized to El Salvador. Finally, the consultancy for "Readaptation of Climate Monitoring Stations" has been completed.</p> <p>Likewise, progress has been made in the donation process of the meteorological stations acquired through the UNDP process. This will enhance DOA's capacity to monitor, systematize and disseminate meteorological information in the area of interest, which would be aimed at generating adaptation and resilience to climate change for small producers involved in the area of influence of the project.</p>	access to climate information services
Outputs	<p>(Output 3.2) Capacity to identify and monitor the impact of restoration actions in Ahuachapán Sur as effective EBA actions</p>	0	<p>To date, hydrological modelling has been carried out for different return periods (50, 100 and 200 years), as well as hydraulic modelling to generate flood maps,</p>	<p>1 Completed conceptual model of the ESA-01 aquifer, including hydric balances and aquifer recharge capacity 1 Hydrological flow assessment of the Rio Paz Establishment of</p>

			<p>river flow velocity, shear stress and flow potential. To date, 75% progress has been made (6 of 8 sub-basins that make up the study area). Subsequently, a meeting is planned with key stakeholders to present the analyses and jointly seek solutions for adaptation to climate change that causes extreme events.</p>	<p>indicators to monitor the impact of restoration interventions as EBA (impact on aquifer and flow assessment)</p>
Outputs	<p>(Output 3.3) Uptake of generated hydro meteorological information</p>	0	<p>Workshops have been held to explain to producers and managers of community water about the development of the climate in the months of greatest impact of the El Niño phenomena. 15 registered well owners have participated in groundwater flow measurement processes in the district of San Francisco Menéndez. Likewise, soil sampling data from different geological points in the study area are available. This provides the primary inputs for a conceptual model of the aquifer to be established at a later stage. Quarterly climate projections dissemination workshops were held with producers and community water managers in Ahuachapán Sur.</p>	<p>At least 40% of the rural population (of which 51% is women) in the municipalities in Ahuachapán Sur make use of the climate information being provided to the region.</p>

Outcomes	(Outcome 4) The incorporation of adaptation measures as identified by the local adaptation plan into municipal planning instruments.	0	<p>"0 measures have been included. Progress has been made with the proposal of the adaptation plan by municipality to the environmental units in coordination with the MARN territorial unit. A municipal ordinance on the rights of the pre-Mayan indigenous communities in the district of Tacuba has been approved. A draft adaptation plan for SFM and its Articulation with Tacuba, Jujutla has been developed with the environmental units. Planning with the Territorial Development Unit of MARN. Coordination with IUCN + GIRP +Climate change diploma for the technical team of the territory (CTA). With the entry into force, around March 2024, of the Special Law for Municipal Restructuring in El Salvador, a reorientation has had to be made in the ToR. This reorientation has led to the formulation of a plan for the now municipality of Ahuachapán Sur, which includes the districts of Jujutla, Guaymango, San Francisco Menéndez and San Pedro Puxtla. In addition, due to the presence and interest of</p>	Incorporation of climate adaptation measures into at least 1 municipal planning instrument in 4 municipalities located in Ahuachapán Sur
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			indigenous participation, the district of Tacuba will be included. The draft adaptation plan of San Francisco Menéndez has served as a starting point towards this developed turn."	
Outputs	(Output 4.1) Number of municipalities with capacity to assess technical information and promote measures to manage climate change at a territorial level	0	The municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Tacuba, Guaymango and Jujutla have participated in conferences on Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change; Monitoring, Vulnerability and Climate Threats/DOA; and San Francisco Menéndez has a draft Municipal Plan for Climate Change Adaptation; the Heads of the municipal environmental units, Heads of La Mujer units and coordinators of Civil Protection Commissions have participated in this process. The Project's Stakeholders and the strategy for the formation of the TAC have been updated, and progress has been made in the discussion for the formation of this committee and the restoration round table (MRdR) of the GIRP project.	4 municipalities benefiting from a TAC to assess and disseminate information (clearing house) for managing climate change at a territorial level
Outputs	(Output 4.2) Planning tools	0	Vulnerability assesment has yet to	1 climate vulnerability

	developed to address climate vulnerabilities of Ahuachapán Sur		be developed. ToRs for the hiring of the specialists to support these studies is underway. Consultations have been carried out with the DOA on the vulnerability of the people and their access to climate information, rescuing the network of climate observers led by UNES and Save The Children. Fire (forest fires) has also been included as a climate impact due to drought and exposure of vegetation to extreme temperatures.	assessment of the four municipalities in Ahuachapán Sur. Vulnerability assessment considers how climate change impacts women. One local climate adaptation plan of the four municipalities in Ahuachapán Sur
Outputs	(Output 4.3) Enhanced capacity to capture climate finance from diverse sources and to identify adaptation investments	0	0 ToRs have been designed to provide support. The project has also begun to reach out and identify second level structures for the organization of women and men. Capacities in economic issues and strengthen other water boards in the territory. PSA initiatives by EMSAGUAT, entrepreneurship women from Tacuba and economical initiative Jujutla's women as well as women's organizations in San Pedro Puxtal, Jujutla and Guaymango on the development of projects for financing.	5 local organizations with enhanced capacity to attract climate finance and identify adaptation projects. One local organization will target women.

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	Changes made to the project have been operational including working with Organizations from outside the territory have had as the capacity of local organizations to guide the restoration work has been limited. Further project has had to adjust to the various delays including the need to repeat procurement and hiring process particularly as they relate to Component 3.Towards the end of the reporting period, a budget adjustment was made in which some actions that were not included in the 2024 work plan were included. These actions are aimed at specific products such as the preparation of market studies, the definition of climate adaptation plans, as well as the definition of a support team for the project management unit.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	The social and environmental safeguards of the Project have been effective and have been implemented in the different components.The project's aim is to convert production from traditional systems to agroforestry systems with basic grains, using agroecological inputs, which reduces the possibility of, for example, the introduction of nutrients into the Ahuachapán Sur aquifer system; thereby reducing the risks of eutrophication in the system. This conversion involves the establishment of physical works for soil and water conservation, thereby preventing undesirable effects

		on soil and water quality in the project's area of influence.
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Challenges & Opportunities	In the ToRs of the pre-investment phase in the restoration units and in the proposal formulation stage, compliance and institutional and UNDP gender policy are requested, for gender issues. The ToRs include and are linked to the UNDP and institutional gender policy. The financial reports include and have the reports disaggregated by sex and show a 25% participation of women in the different activities. Local organizations have been found that have strengthened the organizational sustainability of women and this is considered a strength of the territory. In the governance roles in the community restoration units, women and young people have been included as decision makers in their villages and who attend the local agricultural tables. The project has prepared a gender plan and a strategy to address it during year 2, as well as the ToR of the specialist to be hired for the execution of that plan.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	There were delays in purchases due to a new platform that was implemented at a national level and at UNDP to register service providers as well as the implementation of a new purchasing laq. The mitigation measures have consisted of accompanying the suppliers to register within the platform. The project has also seen delays as a result of changes within the municipal governance. There were delays in purchases due to the implementation of a new purchasing process. The project has experienced delays due to changes in municipal governance. One significant delay has been in defining the project-level purchasing

		<p>processes. This has been further complicated by the new Public Procurement Law implemented by the Government of El Salvador, replacing the previous Law of Acquisitions and Contracts (LACAP). Since March 2023, MARN has been adapting internally to these new processes, which has slowed progress. However, internal measures are being taken within MARN, and support is being provided through UNDP processes. The transition of the Executing Unit has also posed challenges, as the new team is still in the process of learning and adapting. As of the end of the reporting period, the definition of these processes was still ongoing."</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Lessons learned include the following 1)*The organization of local actors (producers committee) by government organizations such as CENTA facilitated the advancement of community seed banks. 2)*Previous restoration implementation processes and the experience of the Organization in charge have facilitated implementation. 3)*Address the processes as a group in the implementation of the restoration units in the communities in the face of insecurity. *Fluid communication at all levels to provide timely information to the different local actors. 4) * The current method of implementing community restoration plans has given a positive and functional lesson. 5) * Foresee in the planning the registration times of the suppliers of supplies and equipment for the different agricultural cycles. 6) *The coordination and establishment of the approvals for the deliverables or products of the small amount funds should</p>

		<p>shorten the times for the acceptance of the documentation for the reception of the funds. 7)* MARN's experience in the issues has facilitated the processes of the different components 8) The implementation of community restoration plans has laid the groundwork for the implementation of local actions. By functioning as a situational diagnosis, they provide the conditions for defining the actions to be taken. 9) The transition from grant delivery to service contracts has been a pivotal lesson in effectively managing landscape restoration projects. This shift allowed for better operational efficiency, improved accountability, and enhanced technical support, ultimately leading to more successful and sustainable outcomes. 10) The change in gender policy at the government level laid the groundwork for the reconceptualization of the work at the project management unit level regarding the inclusion of the human development vision, working with women, men, indigenous population, people with disabilities and youth. This led to the need to hire an expert in human development, who would be leading, together with the governance coordinator and the UNDP gender analyst, the work strategy with the aforementioned groups.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to	A positive lesson that can be learned from the implementation of the project is the development of community adaptation plans. Without a doubt, starting from a validation of the people to be involved is crucial for the success of restoration activities. The correct definition of indicators has important implications for the success of the project and will be important for measuring progress. Having a

the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	truly achievable goal is crucial. In this sense, an important lesson is related to the very nature of the organizations that are intended to be supported. It is important to note that they must go through a process of legalization, definition of statutes, formation processes and systematic training in various areas; this is before even thinking about obtaining financing. Additionally, it is important to define a strategy to overcome the educational barrier that people may have: we are working with people whose access to education has been limited; many of them are faced with people with reading and writing problems.
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	Considering that El Salvador is a country with a high vulnerability to landslides and that a large number of traditional production systems are still located on hillsides, the establishment of systems that emulate, as far as possible, a natural system, such as agroforestry, is considered something that would be replicable and desirable. This undoubtedly implies having personnel with experience in this field.
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	n/a
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	n/a
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	One of the factors that must be considered is the definition of the vision of the watershed in the projects. This will provide the starting point, as a minimum unit for the implementation of reforestation activities. This vision has been important in the definition of restoration actions within the Ahuachapán Sur project. FIAES has started from the upper part of the basin to the lower part of it.

What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	As a general idea, the productive reconversion from traditional agricultural systems, with a high dependence on external inputs, towards an agriculture resilient to climate change, in which the producer has both the theoretical and practical bases of self-sufficiency, has a high potential to be replicated at a local/regional level. This change will involve a change of mentality based on the testing of said productive systems.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	Producer groups have been informed about climate variability by the Observatory and Threats Directorate (DOA). This knowledge has been used by small producers to make decisions regarding the establishment of crops in the Ahuachapán Sur area.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Existing information has been made available to interested parties, mainly producers in the project's area of influence. The means used has been training, based on coordination between project components 1 and 3; this has allowed people to have access to first-hand climate information.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1V6_pSXspVuk1Ux7EXOiRKcUny1Lg-l0C?usp=drive_link
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Ecosystem-based adaptation, as a theoretical and technical foundation, used as a basis for climate resilience, lays the foundation for the future measurement of social, human and economic learning objectives. This considering that the ecosystem restoration process is a guiding axis that can provide results in the medium and long term. This definition is still a challenge for both the project and MARN, however one that the project is looking actively to promote.
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	At the MARN level, although there is a system for safeguarding information on the "Project Management Monitoring System" platform, access to some documents has been limited. One suggestion that can be made is that there be regular feedback from MARN to UNDP and that it be systematized in the respective folders. UNDP will support MARN in making these documents public as MARN and the PMU feel comfortable.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	The identification of learning objectives has been important in achieving the expected products in terms of the promotion of food security, human rights and inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women, youth and indigenous peoples. These learning objectives have been important in documenting the well-being of the participating communities because, as expressed in the mid-term evaluation, "The beneficiaries interviewed recognize the positive benefits that

	the project has generated for them and visualize an improvement in their quality of life and livelihoods, which translates into less vulnerability to the effects of climate change.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	One technology that occupies a prominent place is the installation of artisanal irrigation systems. As a strategy, it is important because the use of local, low-cost materials that are easy to use by producers will facilitate the adoption of these systems in the short and long term.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change				
Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries				
		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			

Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	9710	46	30
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	9710	23	15
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	98016	51	Drought	2: Partially effective
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-				

term					
Performance at completion					
Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems					
Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems					
	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate

variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			

Performance at mid-term	9710	46	3: Partially aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	1	Technical guidelines	Local
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			

Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	2: Partially effective	Multi-sector	Land
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	1516	ha rehabilitated	3: Moderately effective
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	1643	48	3: Moderate improvement
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	1643	48	From 1% to 5%	Agricultural-related
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term		Agricultural-related	
Performance at completion			

completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	1	Multi-sector	Local	Domestic policy
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			

Performance at completion			
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Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			