Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	2/27/2025 - 12/31/2025
Project Title	Fund for Innovative Adaptation in vulnerable ecosystems in North of Perú (Ancash, Cajamarca, Lambayeque and San Martin y Loreto)
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000283
Implementing Entity (IE)	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas
Type of IE	National Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Peru
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Cuenca del Santa (Ancash) Cuenca Chancay Lambayeque (Cajamarca), Cuenca Bajo Huallaga y Paranapura (San Martin)
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas - Profonanpe

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	4/19/2024
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	6/17/2024
Start of Project/Programme	2/27/2025
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	
Original Completion Date	2/27/2030
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
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

1. Inception Report (7 May 2025)

List the Website address (URL) of project

https://profonanpe.org.pe/CUENCAS%20VIVAS/

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	**Name**	**Email**	**Date**
National Project Manager	Odile Sanchez De la Cruz	osanchez@profonanpe.org.pe	3/31/2026
Government(s) DA	Silvia Cristina Rodríguez Valladares	srodriguez@minam.gob.pe	10/1/2025
Implementing Entity	Claudia Godfrey Ruiz	cgodfrey@profonanpe.org.pe	3/31/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date ($)	$709,807.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date ($)	$701,518.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	14.2
Project execution rate (%)	15.22
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income ($)	$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception ($)	$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	**Amount ($)**
Output 1.1 Increased innovation in subnational entities through the implementation of EDA-Peru Facility.	$213,581.40
Output 2.1 Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	$215,071.21
Output 2.2 Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.	$78,818.36
Output 2.3 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems.	$1,394.83
Output 3.1 Water /Forest ecosystem services in vulnerable watersheds are resilient to climate change and climate variability.	$37,568.82
Output 3.2 Natural infrastructure for water regulation, soil conservation, and risk reduction from floods and extreme rains.	$49,380.48
Output 4.1 Increase the resilience of crops to climate change through conservation of agrobiodiversity (ABD)	$11,645.23
Output 4.2 Increase the resilience of indigenous and local communities through non-agricultural or forestry activities and added value activities.	$38,450.88
IE fee ($)	$55,607.00
Execution cost ($)	$0.00

Planned Expenditure Schedule		
Output	**Projected Cost ($)**	**Estimated Completion Date**
Output 1.1 Increased innovation in subnational entities through the implementation of EDA-Peru Facility.	$193,000.00	12/20/2026

Output 2.1 Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis.	$29,036.55	12/20/2026
Output 2.2 Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.	$279,604.11	12/20/2026
Output 2.3 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems.	$16,208.70	12/20/2026
Output 3.1 Water /Forest ecosystem services in vulnerable watersheds are resilient to climate change and climate variability.	$92,796.72	11/30/2026
Output 3.2 Natural infrastructure for water regulation, soil conservation, and risk reduction from floods and extreme rains.	$105,278.47	11/30/2026
Output 4.1 Increase the resilience of crops to climate change through conservation of agrobiodiversity (ABD)	$14,423.91	11/30/2026
Output 4.2 Increase the resilience of indigenous and local communities through non-agricultural or forestry activities and added value activities.	$78,691.40	11/30/2026

IE fee ($)	$54,000.00
Execution cost ($)	$0.00

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
Failure to deliver EDA approach modality	Low	For the first level of sub-grants, Profonanpe established responsibilities for the managemet of local sub-grants and compliance with financial and safeguard guidelines in the agreements signed with the Leading Partners. For the second level of sub-grants, the Leading Partners of the Santa and Chancay - Lambayeque basins implemented call for proposals processes differentiated by basin, with evaluations and selection of proposals involving local technical committees. This reinforced decentralised decision-making and consolidated the Locally Led Adaptation approach.

Fiduciary and corruption risk for EDA / Risk of misuse of funds by project implementers, or non-compliance with laws and procedures	Low	During the implementation of the project, the financial procedures defined for the project are being applied, within the framework of the agreements signed with the Leading Partners and the institutional Code of Ethics. Quarterly technical and financial reports have been established as control and monitoring mechanisms. Profonanpe has also provided training to Leading Partners on the application of these procedures. At the end of the year, four quarterly reports were reviewed and approved.
Insufficient interest in call for proposals and thus projects	Low	

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

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

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

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk

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?

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?	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)	Profonanpe will ensure compliance with all relevant national legislation and international laws. However, the project requires to apply national sectoral standards and regulation related to climate adaptation measures, environmental standars and other related to the FA Environment and Social Policies. Annex 4 presents the sectoral technical standards that apply to the different adaptation measures proposed in the EDA Peru project.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact	- Periodic monitoring of the application of sectoral rules and regulations (according to Annex 4 of the

that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	project document) - Coordination with sectoral branches at the local level.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of reports from Leading Partners on the application of sectoral standards and regulations. - Number of Technical committees formed per intervention basin.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	- 0 - 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	- Profonanpe provided feedback and approved four (4) quarterly technical progress reports from the Leading Partners, verifying the alignment of the activities carried out with current sectoral standards and regulations, such as the National Adaptation Plan, Guidelines for the Formation and Operation of the National Early Warning Network (INDECI), as well as the project's own guidelines such as the results framework, in accordance with Annex 4 of the project document. - Two (2) committees were established in the Santa and Chancay–Lambayeque basins, made up of regional governments and sectoral entities (MINAM–SERNANP, MIDAGRI–AGRORURAL, SERFOR and ALA), which facilitate access to information on the basin, ongoing projects and programmes, among others.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	- Possible changes or updates to the sectoral standards and regulations applicable to the project. - Potential limitations in the continuity of inter-institutional coordination in the intervention watersheds.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	-Periodic monitoring and updating of project procedures in accordance with current regulations. Keep the policy alignment matrix with the project updated. - Strengthen the participation of relevant public institutions in the implementation of second-level sub-grants and other project activities, such as the EWS. Coordinate agendas and topics well in advance and establish joint work agendas.
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 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)	The financed subprojects will maintain the communities' access to essential health, drinking water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. However, due to diverse barriers to participation such as physical access, age, gender, language and other circumstances, vulnerable groups could be excluded

	from project benefits.
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.	- Periodic monitoring of project implementation and the application of participant selection criteria. - Preparation and implementation of an internal communication strategy to disseminate the project's objectives. - Identification of benefiaciaries through clear and explicit conditions to ensure equitable distribution of benefits and ensure that the project contributes to local adaptation.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of reports from Leading Partners demostrating the application of participant and beneficiary selection criteria. - Number of comprehensive annual communication plans - Number of assessments carried out by intervention area to identify beneficiaries and key actors.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	- 0 - 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	- Profonanpe periodically monitored the implementation of the project by reviewing and approving four (4) qarterly technical progress reports from the Leading Partners, verifying the progress of the activities carried out and the progress in the application of participant and beneficiary selection criteria during the reporting period. In the Santa River basin, climate risk analysis was a key input for identifying the most vulnerable population, considering population density, dependence agriculture and exposure to multiple climate threats. As a result, priority was given to the population of the provinces of Huaylas, Yungay, Carhuaz, Huaraz and Recuay, particularly those which are linked to the high Andean corridors and the headwaters of the basin. In the Chancay–Lambayeque basin, the analysis focused on the evaluation of local organisations, native communities and water user organisations, as well as the identification of relevant climate hazards (landslides, heavy rains and droughts). This approach made it possible to define three intrvention nodes: Node 1, comprising 10 districts in the provinces of Santa Cruz and Chota; Node 2, comprising 3 districts (Llama, Huambos and Sexi); and Node 3, ccomprising 3 districts (Tocmoche, Miracosta and San Juan de Licupis). Finally, in the Lower Huallaga and Paranapura, due to its high vulnerability, 25 communities associated with the Kichwa and Shawi indigenous peoples were identified as potential beneficiaries during the implementation phase, based on their climate vulnerability and territorial links. - A (01) Communications and Knowledge Management Plan 2025–2029 was developed, as well as a Brand Manual, which provide general guidelines for comprehensive communication and knowledge management for the project. - The Leading Partners

	prepared three (3) assessments in the intervention basins to identify beneficiaries, identifying indigenous peoples and communities, local and women's organisations, main economic activities and potential sites for the implementation of adaptation measures and early warning systems, developed in accordance with the level of information available in each area.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	- Participation barriers related to physical access, gender, language, and other conditions persist, which could limit the inclusion of vulnerable groups.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	- Maintain periodic monitoring and apply tools to promote inclusive participation with a gender-sensitive approach. - Implement a communication strategy to disseminate the project’s objectives, opportunities, and progress. Prepare a Communication and Knowledge Management Plan, which will be shared with the Leading Partners to assess the cultural and technical relevance of the activities planned under the project. - Continue applying prioritization criteria in the following calls for second-level sub-grants in order to ensure the equitable distribution of project benefits.
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)	- The proposed subprojects are expected to improve the ability of all, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. However due to diverse barriers to participation such as physical access, age, gender, language and other circumstances, vulnerable groups could be excluded from its benefits.- - Concentration of project benefits in a few most advanced 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.	- Close coordination with district municipalities, social programmes and other sources to identify vulnerable populations. - Preparation and implementation of an internal communication strategy to disseminate the project's objectives. - Identification of beneficiaries through clear and explicit conditions to ensure equitable distribution of benefits and ensure that the project contributes to local adaptation.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of public institutions or local programmes with which coordination meetings are held. - Number of internal communication plans per intervention basin developed and implemented. - Number of sub-grant competition rules that explicitly establish the type of local organisations eligible as beneficiaries.

State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	- 0 - 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	- The Leading Partners have held coordination meetings with 31 different local public institutions to coordinate and strengthen project activities. As indicated below by Leading Partner: IdM (14): Santiago Antúnez de Mayolo National University (UNASAM), SERFOR, ANA, ALA, Agrorural, DRA Ancash, SERNANP, INDECI, Cenepred, Agrorural, INAIGEM, PRF–FT-4–CGGUP, SENAMHI, and Regional Government of Ancash. IMAR North Coast (14): SERFOR, Regional Government of Cajamarca, Technical Secretaríat of the Chancay - Lambayeque Basin Water Resources Council, ALA, INDECI, District Municipality of Yaucan and Santa Cruz, PNP, DRA Santa Cruz, RIS Salud Santa Cruz, UGEL Santa Cruz, Agrorural, Ministry of the Interior and SENAMHI. CODEPISAM (3): Regional Government of San Martín (Regional Office of Security and National Defence), SENAMHI, and DIRESA San Martín. - Two (2) basin-level communication plans were developed and are currently being implemented, establishing local media outlets targeting local organisations and potentially vulnerable groups in the Santa and Chancay–Lambayeque river basins. - Two (2) tems and conditions for the first second-level sub-grant competition in the Santa and Chancay–Lambayeque river basins were developed and disseminated, explicitly establishing the eligibility criteria for local organisations and communities, the thematic areas of climate change adaptation —such as sustainable ecosystem management, food security, and resilient productive diversification— and the evaluation and selection criteria. As a result, 44 local organisations in both basisn applied in the first call for proposals for the second-level sub-grant competition, and 21 of them were selected as winners.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	- Potential limitations in the continuity of inter-institutional coordination due to changes in the management of local stakeholders. A concentration of project benefits among a few more advanced groups persists.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	-Reinforce project socialization with local public institutions and identify coordination focal points. Coordinate agendas and topics well in advance and establish joint work agendas. - Implement a communication strategy to disseminate the project’s objectives, opportunities, and progress, in order to achieve greater outreach in the intervention watersheds. - Strengthen gender and inclusion criteria in the guidelines for future calls for sub-grants.
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	Yes

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
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)	No
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)	- In the three selected areas, the indicators of women's participation are very low and the gaps are still broad; in this sense, the project will have a gender action plan so that women can have more opportunities to benefit from the project, seeking to reduce barriers (language, means of participation, leadership skills, among others) and be effectively involved. - Women and indigenous organizations excluded due to technicalities in climate information, hydrology indicators. - Overload due to the demand placed by community works, especially on women - Projects selected by local governments do not reflect the demands of women. Or the technology proposed are not suitable for women
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.	- Gender Action Plan (PAG) for basins, to increase women's participation in adaptation activities. - Profonanpe will ensure the incorporation of gender-sensitive indicators, where appropriate, at the sub-project level. - Hiring key personnel who speak the local language, or regular use of translators, mush be included in the subproject budget. - No mitigation measures have been implemented in the current

	reporting period. - Hold consultation meetings with stakeholders to present the project, jointly define the work achedule, identify community expectations, and establish agreements, rules, and mechanisms for complaints and claims.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of reports on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (PAG). - Number of local organisations trained in culturally friendly climate change adaptation. - Number of approved local sub-grants whose work plans integrate a gender approach. - Number of women's organisations accessing funds for innovation initiatives.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	- The Gender Action Plan (PAG) for the project defined during the design stage. - 0 - 0 - 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	- The project's Gender Action Plan (PAG) is being strengthened by adapting it to the first-level sub-grants corresponding to the Santa, Chancay–Lambayeque and Lower Huallaga and Paranapura basins, in coordination with the respective Leading Partners and intervention basins, incorporating tools for its application in activities. - Criteria that value the participation of women were incorporated into two sets of rules for second-level sub-grants. These rules establish that at least 20% of the winning sub-grants must be composed of and led by women. Likewise, provisions related to gender and inclusion were incorporated into the technical evaluation criteria, valuing the participation and leadership of women, young people, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups, in order to promote differentiated benefits and ensure an equitable approach in the selection of sub-grants." - Fifty-two (52) local organisations were trained through differentiated technical support with an intercultural approach, provided by the IdM and IMAR Costa Norte, Codepisam team. In addition, as part of the preparatory actions, two indigenous liaisons (Kichwa and Shawi) were incorporated into the CODEPISAM team to support future community activities. - As local initiatives will be implemented in the second year, the necessary conditions are being created for the definition of the work plans for the sub-grants. - In the first call for proposals, five (5) women´s organisations were selected as winners withinnovative productive initiatives (see details in Project Indicators Output 2.2)
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	- Gaps persist in the effective participation of women in project activities and processes. - Some limitations remain among local organizations in understanding technical climate and hydrological information. - Risk of overburden due to the demands imposed by community work, especially on women. - Risk that some initiatives may not fully respond to the needs of women and vulnerable groups.

Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	-Progressively implement the actions foreseen in the Gender Action Plan. Engage a gender specialist to review tools and strengthen the capacities of the Leading Partners. - Maintain key staff who speak the local language and ensure the regular use of local translators. Implement a communication strategy to disseminate the project's objectives and opportunities with an intercultural approach. - Generate tools for incorporating the gender approach into the planning of sub-grants. - Strengthen gender and inclusion criteria in the guidelines for future calls for sub-grants.
6.Core labour rights	
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)	No
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 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)	- Indigenous people excluded due to language - Projects selected by local governments do not reflect the demands of indigenous communities. Or the technology proposed are not suitable for communities. - Indigenous organizations excluded due to lack of formality
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance,	- Hiring key personnel who speak the local language,

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.	or regular use of translators, must be included in the subproject budget. - Hold consultation meetings with stakeholders to present the project, jointly define the work schedule, identify community expectations, and establish agreements, rules, and mechanisms for complaints and claims. - Support for formalisation through technical assistance for indigenous associations and organisations.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of communication activities implemented in application of the intercultural communication approach. - Number of activities implementing FPIC as planned. - Number of technical reports on advice for the formalisation of local organisations.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	- 0 - 0 - 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	- Four (4) activities with an intercultural approach were carried out with communities in the two intervention areas, aimed at socialising the call for proposals and the award ceremony, in which the process schedule, the planned advice and the next steps were explained. Two indígenous liaisons (Kichwa and Shawi) were incorporated into the CODEPISAM team to support future community activities. - There are three (3) Free, Prior and Informed Consetn (FPIC) agreements drawn up by CODEPISAM socialisation of the project activities and the obtaining of consent in the Kichwa Anak Juanjuysillu, Kichwa La Esperanza and Kichwa Shapahilla communities.. - Three (3) reports were prepared to support the formalisation of local organisations by IdM and IMAR Costa Norte. In the case of CODEPISAM, it reported efforts to support the recognition of Shawi native communities in the San Martín region. In addition, there is a guidance manual for the formalisation of organisations in the Santa River basin.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	- Intercultural communication barriers with Indigenous Peoples continue to arise. - The projects selected by local governments do not reflect the demands of Indigenous communities, or the proposed technology is not appropriate for the communities. - Due to the time required for formalization processes, some local organizations did not participate in the first call for sub-grants.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	- Ensure key staff who speak the local language are available, and make regular use of translators. Generate materials and documents translated into local languages, as appropriate. - Continue implementing FPIC processes and dialogue spaces with Indigenous organizations. - Continue providing technical assistance to local organizations that express interest in the calls, to support them in creating the enabling conditions for their formalization and participation in the second call.

8.Involuntary resettlement	
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)	No
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)	- Risk of overgrazing in Huascaran National Park. - Risk of logging in the Cordillera Escalera Regional Conservation Area - Risk of overuse of natural resources due to timber and non-timber management plans
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.	- Grazing agreements with Huascaran National Park. - No mitigation measures have been implemented in the current reporting period. - No mitigation measures have been implemented in the current reporting period.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of sub-grant selection processes in which Huascaran National Park participates in the review and selection of local sub-grants. - N/A for the period. - N/A for the period.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	- 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	- Huascaran National Park is part of the Technical Committee of the Santa River basin and participated in the review and selection process of proposals

	submitted in the first call for sub-grants, as a mechanism to safeguard the Park's resources.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	- Potential risk of impacts on the resources of Huascarán National Park during the implementation of sub-grants. - Potential risk of environmental impacts in the Cordillera Escalera Regional Conservation Area during the implementation of future sub-grants. - Potential risk of overuse of natural resources during the implementation of sub-grants.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	- Promote the participation of the Head Office and/or SERNANP specialists in the implementation and monitoring of sub-grants implemented within the area of Huascarán National Park. - Promote the participation of competent local authorities in the monitoring of sub-grants linked to the Cordillera Escalera Regional Conservation Area - Conduct a thorough review of the planned activities and their implementation under the sub-grants, and promote the participation of competent local authorities in the monitoring of sub-grants, in order to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.
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)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Risk of overuse of the ecosystems during economic shocks.
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.	No mitigation measures have been implemented in the current reporting period.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	N/A for the period.
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)	- Potential risk of overuse of ecosystems and biodiversity, which may affect the sustainability of the sub-grants.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	- Promote the participation of competent local authorities in the monitoring of sub-grants, in order to ensure the sustainable use of ecosystems. - Schedule joint visits with the Leading Partners to monitor the impact of the activities.
11.Climate change	

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)	No
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)	- The subprojects will be implemented in remote areas of the high mountains and the Amazon; in this case, it is expected to use motorbikes, cars, and small motorized boats to reach communities. The proposed subprojects will ensure that the efficient use of energy is maximized; it will also avoid any potential pollution and direct production of design materials. However, there is the possibility that certain contaminating particles inherent to the scheduled activities will be produced. - Risk of river contamination by fossil fuel and oil from motorboats. - Risk of contamination by waste during entry into the forest
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.	- No mitigation measures have been implemented in the current reporting period. - No mitigation measures have been implemented in the current reporting period. - No mitigation measures have been implemented in the current reporting period.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- N/A for the period. - N/A for the period. - N/A for the period.

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)	- Potential risk of pollution associated with transportation in remote areas, including high mountain and Amazonian areas. - Potential risk of river pollution from fossil fuels and oil from boat engines. - Potential risk of pollution from waste generated during forest entry.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	- Prepare a field entry protocol to promote good environmental practices and proper waste management during field activities. Promote the reduction of individual travel, prioritizing the use of collective transportation for group travel during the implementation of activities, opting for the use of transport services provided by formal companies. - Promote the reduction of individual travel, prioritizing the use of collective transportation for group travel during the implementation of activities, opting for the use of transport services provided by formal companies. - Prepare a field entry protocol to promote good environmental practices and proper waste management during field activities.
13.Public health	
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)	No
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?	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)	No
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?	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)	No
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	-

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?	No
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	

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?	Profonanpe incorporated into the agreements with the Leading Partners the mandatory application of the environmental and social policies of the Adaptation Fund and the project's ESMP. During the period, it established differentiated technical support, including direct support to CODEPISAM, developed operational tools for the application of the PGAS, including the Plan for Indigenous Peoples and Communities, and provided training to the Lead Partners for its proper implementation. The implementation of environmental and social safeguards is ensured through their integration into agreements with leading partners, the use of operational tools, and coordination with relevant public institutions. Regarding human resources: - The project management unit has an environmental technical team that monitors activities and recommends corrective measures, applying a multidisciplinary approach. - An indigenous peoples analyst works directly with indigenous organizations, ensuring their participation and promoting instruments such as Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation. - Through consulting services, the Indigenous Peoples Plan and the Safeguards Plan have been developed, with the support and supervision of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Office of the Indigenous People at Profonanpe. During the second year of implementation, a safeguards specialist will be incorporated, responsible for providing technical assistance to leading partners and subgrants, strengthening capacities, and optimizing the tools developed.
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?	During the reporting period, Profonanpe and the Leading Partners established provisions for the implementation of the project's environmental and

	social safeguards, including coordination mechanisms with relevant public institutions, such as National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) and Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), for compliance with applicable sectoral safeguards. Regarding human resources, the leading partners have the following capacities: - CODEPISAM with two Indigenous liaison officers (Kichwa and Shawi) who support translation, outreach, and social strengthening processes. - IMAR and IdM, whose teams have experience in intercultural mainstreaming and coordinate with public institutions to ensure compliance with sectoral environmental safeguards.
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 place?	Partially
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 identificatio for USP**	**Gender disaggregati to identify risks and impacts**	**Safeguard measures identified for the USP**	**Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact**
N/A for the period.	No	-	No	No	No	-	-

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?	No
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**

Comments

There is a complaint handling mechanism; however, greater dissemination is required to ensure that it is known to all stakeholders. For the second level of sub-grants, the mechanism should be adjusted in accordance with the proposals of the Lead Partners in order to facilitate access by local beneficiaries.

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
2.1.1 Development of cultural friendly early warning systems for the most frequent risks related to climate variability and climate change in the three selected watersheds.	Output	Number of communities receiving information culturally friendly with stakeholder participation.	0	122 communities (112 Communities Shawi; 10 communities Quechua)	Satisfactory
2.1.2. Development of an early warning system for monitoring and control of malnutrition and anemia and other cc-related diseases such as dengue, chikunkuya, sika, among others.	Output	Health centers coordinating EWS culturally friendly	0	44 Health centres (14 Health centres in Shawi communities, 15 Health centres in Quechua-speaking communities, and 15 Health centres in Spanish-speaking districts.	Satisfactory
2.2.1 Strengthening organizations to respond to the effects of climate change.	Output	Community based organizations are trained in climate change adaptation	0	226 organisation (112 Shawi organisations at community level, 04 Shawi organisations at	Satisfactory

		culturally friendly.		district level, 25 irrigation committees in Quechua communities, 35 irrigation commitees in Spanish-speaking districts,50 associations in Spanish-speaking districts)	
2.2.3 Recovery of ancestral knowledge of Andean and Amazonian indigenous communities to increase resilience.	Output	Communities recovering indigenous knowledge to increase their resilience.	0	122 communities (112 Shawi communities; 10 Quechua communities)	Satisfactory
2.2.5 Support women innovation initiatives.	Output	Number of young and older women accessing to awards for outstanding work on climate change adaptation	0	10 women's organisations 100 women	Good
2.2.6 Strengthen the technical training of young people by including courses on climate change adaptation in the technological institutes in Shawi and Quechua.	Output	Technical education centers include climate change adaptation in their training programs. (agriculture and nursing)	0	80 young men 20 young women	Satisfactory
4.1.1 Recovery of traditional crops such as dale dale, bread fruit, organic cotton, chocho, etc.	Output	Women's organizations accessing to seeds and technical assistance.	0	132	Good
4.2.2 Sustainable and culturally appropriate promotion of small animal husbandry.	Output	Number of small entrepreneurs receive technical assistance to improve their income from	0	450	Good

		which 35% are women and 15% are young females and men under 35 years old. Women improving a minimum of 350 USD per year			
4.2.3 Value added activities from local production (i.e banana and cassava).	Output	Number of small entrepreneurs receive technical assistance to improve their income from which 35% are women and 15% are young females and men under 35 years old. Number of Women earning a minimum of US$350 per year	0	100	Good
4.2.4 Installation of Shawi artisanal weaving workshops.	Output	Number of Women engaged in value-added activities. Women earning a minimum of US$350 per year	0	100	Good
4.2.5 Financial literacy for men and women entrepreneurs.	Output	Number of small entrepreneurs receive technical assistance to improve their income from which 35% are women and 15% are young females and male under 35 years old	0	2,325 total (950 men, 975 women, 200 young men, 200 young women)"	Good
4.2.6 Technical assistance for local tourism promotion.	Output	Number of Women earning a minimum of US$350 per year	0	225	Good

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

Section 3: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	Profonanpe incorporated into the agreements with the Leading Partners the mandatory application of the environmental, social and gender policies of the Adaptation Fund and Profonanpe and the implementation of the project's GAP. A consultancy specialising in social, environmental and gender safeguards was hired to strengthen the Leading Partners';çapacities for the application of the GAP. During the second year of implementation, the project’s Gender Plan is being developed in accordance with the Safeguard and Gender Policies of the Adaptation Fund and Profonanpe. To ensure the continued application of these policies, a gender specialist from Profonanpe has been assigned to provide periodic advisory services to the Project Management Unit (PMU) and leading partners, review tools, and strengthen institutional capacities, ensuring that the mainstreaming of the gender approach is sustained beyond the temporary support provided by consultants. The PMU complements this work by overseeing the implementation of the gender approach in project activities, using specific monitoring tools that allow for reporting progress and formulating recommendations in coordination with the specialist. Likewise, the possibility of having a combined profile of a safeguards and gender specialist, consistent with FA policies, is being considered. This would allow for a comprehensive view of social and environmental risks and opportunities, optimize technical coordination, and ensure institutional coherence.
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?	The Leading Partners carried out territorial diagnoses with a gender focus to identify beneficiaries, while Profonanpe ensured the incorporation of criteria that value the participation of women in the rules for second-level sub-grant competitions.
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?	No

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

Comments

- The grievance mechanism is considered ‘partially established’ because, although Profonanpe has an online mechanism accessible via the project’s website through which individuals or entities can submit complaints regarding actions or omissions related to the project, its level of awareness and adoption among stakeholders remains limited. In this regard, as next steps, plans are in place to strengthen its dissemination to ensure that it is known and used by all involved actors. Likewise, within the framework of the second level of subgrants, the SLs will incorporate complaint-handling mechanisms adapted to their context, in order to facilitate access and use by local beneficiaries.

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
1. Increased capacity to design, implement and evaluate robust and innovative climate change adaptation projects at sub-national level.	Outcome 3	During the reporting period, substantial progress has been made in strengthening subnational capacities and implementing the component's operational mechanisms. First, three (3) subnational iniciatives that contribute to the National Adaptation Plan have been considered. These initiatives correspond to Leading Partners identified during the project design phase, with recognition and leadership in their respective territories, and which receive direct funding from PROFONANPE through sub-grants. These are the Mountain Institute in the Santa basin, the Institute for Water and Irrigation Management Support (IMAR) in the Chancay–Lambayeque basin, and the Coordinatorfor the Development and Defence of Indigenous Peoples in the San Martín Region (CODEPISAM) in the Bajo Huallaga and Paranapura basins. During the reporting períod	Completed		Satisfactory

		three inter-institutional agreements were signed,formalising the territorial governance of the project, establishing roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms, and initiating the implementtion of activities. At the same time, progress was made in the operational implementation of the sub-grant mechanism, defining technical criteria, evaluation and selection processes, and support mechanisms, which made it possible to finalise the selection of local initiatives to receive funding and technical assistance. Within this framework, two (2) Leading Partners issued the first call for the second level of sub-grants in two priority basins, selecting 21 local initiatives (winning proposals). As part of the institutional strengthening process, the three (3) Leading Partners received training in the technical, operational and financial implementation of the activities, as part of the knowledge transfer led by Profonanpe. In turn, 21 local organisations (including asociations, user boards, water committees and communities) strengthened their capacities in formalisation processes, project formulation and acces to financing, accessing funds ranging from S/ 50 000 and S/ 80 000 soles. These organisations formulated projects under the Approach of Locally Lead initiatives (ALL), identifying their problems in a participatory manner and designing adaptation proposals based on their territorial knowledge of which will contribute to strengthening the resilience and response capacity to climate risks. In addition, communication actions were developed to highlight the project's contribution to the country's NDCs, including the preparation and dissemination of two calls for proposals aimed at local organisations, highlighting their alignment with national adaptation goals. Coordination with MINAM was also initiated to			

		strengthen the articulation between the initiatives promoted by the project and national adaptation priorities, contributing to the recognition of the role of subnational and community actors in the implementation of the national climate agenda.			
2. Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	Outcome 1	Substantial progress has been made in creating the technical, institutional and community conditions that will enable climate risks to be reduced in later phases of the project. Awareness-raising and capacity-building processes on climate change were initiated, targeting community organisations, young people in technical training and public officials, reaching 52 local organisations and contributing to a better understanding of climate impacts and adaptation responses. With regard to Early Warning Systems (SAT), progress was made in territorial delimitation, risk prioritisation (frost and drought), the development of methodological guidelines and participatory validation of criteria in the Santa basin, as well as in the initial organisation of a non-technological communal SAT in Yauyucán and in coordination with Civil Defence Platforms in Santa Cruz. Likewise, the technical basis of the SAT in community health was consolidated by prioritising 15 health centres in the Huaylas Network and identifying climate-sensitive diseases (IRAS, ERAS, leishmaniasis and bubonic plague), strengthening inter-institutional coordination for a culturally relevant system. Concrete progress was also made in four (4) native communities in the Paranapura–Bajo Huallaga basin, where free, prior and informed consent was obtained for the future implementation and dissemination of culturally friendly SAT information. At the same time, structural foundations were laid for medium-term vulnerability redutcion: climate-focused	Completed		Satisfactory

		community statutes were drafted in Kichwa communities; 81 ancestral technologies and practices related to adaptation were identified and systematised; a Local Participatory Research Group was formed and a roadmap for knowledge recovery was developed; a diagnosis and stratgy were developed for the implementation of Local Climate Change Plans in the Santa River basin, including a pilot project in Huaraz; the effective participation of three (3) organisations led mainly by women in innovative adaptation initiatives was promoted. Progress was made in incorporating a climate focus into technical education through assessments and an inter-institutional agreement. A structured process was initiated with the Provincial Municipality of Santa Cruz to strengthen the incorporation of climate, gender and safeguards into future public investment. Taken together, these advances reflect consistent progress in building the capacities, governance and enabling frameworks necessary to effectively reduce exposure to climate threats in the intervention territories.			
3. Increasing the resilience of selected ecosystems	Outcome 5	During the reporting period, although the interventions are still in the initial phase of implementation and no quantifable progress has been recorded in the indicators for restoration or improvement of ecosystem assets, substantial progress was made in the identification, selection and technical preparation of initiatives aimed at increasing the resilience of strategic ecosystems. Within the framework of the sub-grant competitiion, rural organisations were selected to implement actions for sustainable pasture management, strengthening agroecological practices and restoring ecosystem functionality, inluding catchment and technified irrigation systems for the	Completed		Marginally Satisfactory

		sustainable management of natural pastures, the applicationof good livestock practices with an agroecological and food security approach, and the sustainable management of grasslands, soils and livestock systems with a focus on adaptation. Priority was also given to initiatives for the restoration and protection of natural asets, such as the bioremediation of the Chonta canal through constucted wetlands for the natural treatment of water affected by acid rock drainage, and reforestation with native species (tara) and sustainable ecosystem management in Mayobamba. In terms of water management, initiatives were selected to improve the efficiency and safety of agricultural irrigation through the protection and adaptation of hydraulic infrastructure, including new water collection and conveyance systems, changing collection points to higher quality sources in the face of glacial retreat, and expanding and improving technified irrigation systems to optimise resource use and reduce losses. These actions seek to strengthen productive water security and reduce the vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods to climate variability. At the same time, progress was made ininstitutional coordination with the Local Water Administration of Huaraz and the Users' Board of the Minor Middle-Upper Santa Hydraulic Sector, agreeing on the design of a comprehensive process to strengthen Integrated Water Resources Management with a focus on climate change, incorporating technical and organisational formalisation components. As a whole, these advances reflect concrete progress in the structuring and preparation of interventions that will contribute to the rehabilitation, sustainable management and resilience of productive ecosystems and water			

		sources, the quantifiable results of which will be reported once their implementation has been completed.			
4. Supporting food security throughout diversified and strengthened livelihoods	Outcome 6	Within the reporting period, Component 4 focused on preparatory activities and the start-implementation of productive initiatives. As part of the framework of th funding competition for local adaptaton initiatives, various organisations were selected that focus on stregthening livelihoods with a productive and food security approach, particularly in the sustainable breeding of guinea pigs, chickens and beekeeping activities, accompanied by IdM and IMAR in different districts within the project area. These initiatives incorporate culturally apropriate, environmentally sustainable models with significant participation by women. In addition, initial progress has been made in promoting value-added enterprises, including the productive and commercial strengthening of a textile organisation made up exlusively of women (Asociación de Productoras La Flor del Tucmán), aimed at improving their income by adapting their production to climate change, as well as an initiative for innovation in healthy baking and sustainable use of local inputs led by the Asociación de Promotores Chancayanos. These actions reflect progress in diversifying and strengthening resilient livelihoods; however, given their early stage of implementation, it is not yet possible to report quantifiable increases in income.	Completed		Marginally Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Omar Corilloclla	ocorilloclla@profonanpe.org.pe

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

Since the star of the project, different levels of progress have been observed between components, in accordance with the logical sequience of implementation: - In Component 1 (S), the institutional and technical foundations for strengthening subnational adaptation capacities, including coordination mechanisms and sub-granting processes, have been consolidated and are progressing as planned. - In Component 2 (S), priority has been given to and structure has been developed for interventions aimed at the design, validation and progressive implememtation of Early Warning Systems (SAT) for climate threats such as frost and drought. Although the actions are in the process of establishing enabling conditions, progress is consistent with what was planned for this stage of the project. - In Component 3 (MS), although initiatives of the restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems have been selected, progress in the field will show quantifiable results in the coming years of implementation. - In Component 4 (MS), initiatives to strengthen livelihoods and food security have been designed and selected; however, reports of income increases will be presented as the implementation of the subprojects progresses. Recomnendations: - Establish detailed timelines with werifiable milestones for sub-recipients. - Strengthen technical support to ensure measurable progress in restoration and income. - Implement a closer monitoring system to identify delays, early and apply corrective measures. - Based in these elements, the ratings assigned adequately reflect the level of progress achieved by each component.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
1. Increased capacity to design, implement and evaluate robust and innovative climate change adaptation projects at sub-national level.	Outcome 3	During the first year of implementation, the executing entity has focused its efforts on establishing the institutional, technical, and operational foundations necessary to strengthen subnational capacities in the design, implementation and evaluation of climate change adaptation projects, in line with Outcome 3 of the Adaptation Fund. coordination with key actors has been achieved, territorial governance spaces have been strengthened, competitive sub-granting processes have been launched, and projet coordination and management mechanisms have been consolidated. Although, as this is the initial year, final FA indicators at scale have not yet been reported, the project is progressing according to the approved plan, laying solid foundations that will enable concrete results to be demonstrated in subsequent reporting periods.	Completed		Satisfactory
2. Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	Outcome 1	During the reporting period, the project team has focus its efforts on establishing the technical, institutional and community foundations necessary to reduce exposure to climate threats in the intervention territories, in line with Outcome 2 of the Adaptation Fund. Capacity-building processes on	Completed		Satisfactory

		climate change have been promoted, targeting community organisations, young people in technical training and public officials, reaching 52 local organisations and promoting a greater understanding of risks and adaptation measures. Progress was also made in the participatory design and validationof Early Warning Systems (SAT) for frost and drought, including territorial delimitation, risk prioritisation, coordination with Civil Defence Platforms, consolidation of the technical basis of the SAT in community health, and obtaining free, prior and informed consent from native communities for its future culturally relevant implementation. In parallel, the team promoted the formulation of community statutes with a climate focus, the systematisation of ancestral adaptation technologies and practices, the promotion of Local Climate Change Plans, the participation of organisations led mainly by women in adaptation initiatives, and municipal strengthening to incorporate climate, gender and safeguard approaches into future public investment. Although several of these advances correspond to the phase of building enabling conditions, the component is progressing according to the approved plan, laying solid structural foundations that will allow for concrete reductions in exposure to climate risks to be evidenced in the following reporting periods.			
3. Increasing the resilience of selected ecosystems	Outcome 5	During the first year of implementation, the executing entity has focused its efforts on identifying, evaluating and structuring initiatives aimed at increasing the resilience of strategic ecosystems, ensuring their alignment with the National Adaptation Plan and the criteria of the Adaptation Fund. It led the process of calling for proposals, technical evaluation and selection of sub-grants for local organisations with recognised capacity in their territories, prioritising interventions for sustainable pasture management, ecological restoration, bioremediation and reforestation with	Completed		Satisfactory

		native species. The executing entity has provided technical support in the formulation and adjustment of proposals, strengthening their focus on adaptation, sustainability and operational viability. Although the actions are in the initial phase and no quantifiable progress has yet been reported in terms of restoration or improvement of ecosystem assets, solid technical, insitutional and operational foundations have been established that will allow concrete results in terms of ecosystem resilience to be demostrated in the following reporting periods.			
4. Supporting food security throughout diversified and strengthened livelihoods	Outcome 6	During the first year of implementation, the executing entity has led the design, call for proposals, and selection of initiatives aimed at stregthening and diversifying livelihoods with a focus on food security and climate change adaptation. Priority was given to local organisations for the development of sustainable productive activities- including guinea pig and chicken farming and beekeeping— incorporating criteria of cultural relevance, environmental sustainability, and womens participation. the executing agency has also promoted value-added food initiatives through technical assistance to strengthen the production and marketing of local enterprises, including organisations led exclusively by women and proposals for food innovation with sustainable use of local inputs. Although the initiatives are in the early stages of implementation and it is not yet possible to report quantifiable increases in income or verify the achievement of participation targets, the work carried out has made it possible to establish solid technical and organisational conditions for the results in income diversification and food security to materialise in the coming implementation periods.	Completed		Satisfactory

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

Name	Email	Institution
Odile Sanchez	osanchez@profonanpe.org.pe	Profonanpe

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

During the first year of imlementation, the project has progressed consistenly with the approved plan, prioritising the establishment of the technical, institutional and operational foundations necessary to achieve the adaptation results. The executing entity has put management mechanisms in place, led competitive sub-granting processes, and selected local organisations with the capacity to implement measures aimed at reducing climate risks, strengthening ecosystem resilience, and diversifying livelihoods with a focus on food security and gender. Even though the interventions are in their initial phase and no quantifiable results have yet been reported in the Adaptation Fund indicators, the progress made in technical structuring, coordination with key actors, and preparation of initiatives allows us to affirm that the project is progressing as planned for its first year. Recommendations: - Prioritise the transition to full field implementation of the prioritised interventions. - Strengthen monitoring and information collection systems to ensure timely reporting of Adaptation Fund indicators. - Establish clear performance milestones for sub-recipient organisations, linking technical progress to disbursements and verifiable results. - Systematically document lessons learned and early results to strengthen adaptive management. In this context, the rating of Satisfactory (S) is considered fully adequate and justified.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating

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

Name	Email

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

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.

Since the start of the project, progress has generally followed the expected implementation sequence, with stronger advances in the establishment of institutional and operational foundations and more gradual progress in field-level results. Key positive achievements include the consolidation of coordination mechanisms, the implementation of sub-granting processes, and the selection of local initiatives that are now ready to move into full implementation. Capacity-building activities and the initial development of Early Warning Systems have also contributed to strengthening local readiness to address climate risks. However, some components are still in early implementation stages, and measurable results—particularly related to ecosystem restoration and income generation—are not yet visible. This reflects the time required to move from planning and selection processes to concrete field outcomes. Differences in technical capacity among local partners may also influence the pace of implementation.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc…)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods.	0	No implementation in sustainable and resilient livelihoods has been reported yet; activities are still in the diagnostic, planning and capacity-building phase.	Undefined
Objectives	Number of direct beneficiaries supported by the project disaggregate by gender and age.	0	749 The project has directly benefited 749 people, of whom 305 are women and 444 are men. These people are considered direct beneficiaries because their organisations have been selected to receive direct funding for the implementation of activities, as well as technical assistance in project formulation and climate charge issues.	501,014
Objectives	Number of indirect beneficiaries supported by the project disaggregate by gender and age.	0	244 The project has achieved 243 people, of whom 84 are women and 159 are men. These individuals have participated in activities developed by the project, such as workshops, fairs, talks and discussions.	533,738
Objectives	Number of families covered by a multi-hazard EWS.	0	No progress is reported for this indicator in the	120,369

			period evaluated, as the SAT in health is in the design, preparation and instituttional coordination phase, without operational implementation at the household level.	
Outcomes	Number and type of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks.	0	To date, there are no institutions that make decisions based on climate information or that have reduced their exposure to the risk of climate variability. This is planned for the following periods, once the pilot actions and prior institutional agreements have been implemented.	226
Outputs	Number of initiatives at subnational level contributing to National Adaptation Plan.	0	3 For the reporting period, three (3) subnational initiatives that contribute to the National Adaptation Plan have been considered. These initiatives correspond to Leading Partners identified since the project design phase, with recognition and leadership in their respective territories, and which receive direct funding from Profonanpe through sub-grants. In the Santa basin, the Mountain Institute participates; in the Chancay–Lambayeque basin, the Institute for Water and Irrigation Management Support (IMAR); and the Lower	3

			Huallaga and Paranapura basin, the Coordinator for the Development and Defence of Indigenous Peoples of the San Martín Region (CODEPISAM). During the reporting period three (3) inter-institutional agreements were signed and the initiatives have begun to implement their activities.	
Outputs	Number of Subnational organizations with strengthened capacities to implement adaptation projects.	0	24 The reporting period includes the three (3) Leading Partners described above, which have strengthened their institutional capacities through training in the implementation of technical, operational and financial activities as part of the knowledge transfer process led by Profonanpe within the framework of local sub-grant competitions. As a result of this process, twenty-one (21) local organisations, including associations, user boards, water committees and communities, have strengthened their capacities in formalisation processes and access to financing. With the support of leading partners, these organisations have accessed financing ranging	226

			from S/ 50 000 and S/ 80 000 (Soles - local currency). Likewise, the organisations have formulated their own projects through Locally Led Initiatives (ALL), identifying their main problems in a participatory manner and designing intervention proposals based on their knowledge of the territory.	
Outputs	Profonanpe & Leading partners report to the local media their contributions to the country's NDC.	0	2 In the covered period, PROFONANPE and the Leading Partners developed communication actions aimed at disseminating the project´s contributions to the country´s NDC. These actions included the development and dissemination of communication products, such as two (2) competition rules, aimed at local organisations, highlighting the project´s contributions to national climate change adaptation goals.Coordination with MINAM was also initiated to clarify and strengthen the link between the initiatives promoted by the project and national adaptation priorities, contributing to the recognition of the role of local	10

			governments, community organisations and local actors in the implementation of NDC.	
Outcomes	Reduction in the number of affected families	0	No progress reported.	1,386
Outcomes	Reduced number of cropping areas damaged.	0	No progress reported.	149
Outcomes	Number of families covered by the EWS.	0	No progress is reported for this indicator in the period evaluated, due to the SAT in health is in the design, preparation and institutional coordination phase, without operational implementation at the household level.	120,369
Outcomes	Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses.	0	Awareness-raising and capacity-building processes on climate change have been initiated, targeting the target population in the areas of intervention, including community organisations, young people in technical training and public officials. These actions have contributed to increasing the level of understanding of the expected adverse effects of climate change and the appropriate adaptation responses in the intervention territories. The progress made lays the foundation for the progressive measurement of the percentage of the	20

			population aware of these effects and reponses.	
Outputs	Number of municipalities covered by a multi-hazard EWS.	0	During the reporting period, the full dissemination of the multi-hazard EWS at the district level has not yet been achieved, as the systems are not formally operational within the intervention areas. However, preparatory and initial dissemination actions have been carried out, constituting enabling conditions for their future deployment. In the upper Santa River basin, IdM defined the territorial scope of the EWS and prioritised key climate risks (frosts and droughts), establishing technical criteria and potential sites for its future implementation [1], as well as developing a methodological tool that will serve as the basis for the system's district-level rollout [2]. In the province of Santa Cruz, IMAR contributed in a preparatory manner by strengthening inter-institutional coordination and supporting the initial organisation of a non-technological, community-level EWS in the district of Yauyucan, currently in the	44

			organisation phase and without consolidated district-level coverage [3], as a result of its engagement and installation in the Civil Defence Platform [4]. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Xol8te5M_vnqmIv [2] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c1DCAm4Z-KQSCpFjJBifX0nQN8a6Dgg-/view?usp=drive_link [3] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Y6ddk3wO5UfJsy [4] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kj1Ee2flskE40Jps5	
Outputs	Number of communities receiving information culturally friendly with stakeholder participation.	0	Dissemination and awareness-raising actions on the community health EWS were carried out in the province of Santa Cruz, in coordination with the Santa Cruz Health Centre, the provincial Health Network, the Chancay Baños Health Micro-Network, and local governments, including public communication spaces and community events [1]. Likewise, in the province of Santa Cruz, IMAR contributed to strengthening local capacities through its participation in multi-hazard drills and training and awareness activities targeting authorities, brigades, and education sector actors, as well as dissemination actions on the community health	122

			EWS. In parallel, in the upper Santa River basin, IdM contributed to the indicator through the participatory validation of risks and EWS criteria with stakeholders and the development of methodological tools that will subsequently enable the cultural adaptation of information, including the preparation of a Guide for the Participatory Implementation of Community Health EWS. This guide explicitly incorporates the participation of communities, brigades, and local actors, as well as intercultural and gender-sensitive approaches to alert communication [2]. Overall, these actions represent preparatory progress towards the provision of culturally appropriate EWS information, with no communities yet formally covered under the indicator. On the other hand, in the Lower Huallaga and Paranapura basin, CODEPISAM reports the clearest progress towards this indicator, having conducted community socialisation processes and	

			obtained free, prior, and informed consent in four Native Communities. This enables the future dissemination of culturally appropriate EWS information with community participation [3], and therefore a quantitative progress of four (4) communities is reported for the evaluated period. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JSbitXInwnJqtPLM [2] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mghGGiPv0AzFvl [3] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Llw5WLktU8DjyC	
Outputs	Number of health centres coordinating EWS culturally friendly.	0	Progress was made in institutional coordination for the implementation of the community health EWS. IdM consolidated the technical foundation of the EWS by identifying and prioritising 15 Health Centres within the Huaylas Health Network (North and South) as the initial intervention scope [1]. In parallel, IMAR, through coordination with the Santa Cruz Health Centre, the Chancay Baños Health Micro-Network, and the provincial Health Network, identified and validated climate-sensitive diseases for the operation of the EWS at the local	44

			level, prioritising leishmaniasis, and bubonic plague in endemic districts. These actions strengthen inter-institutional coordination and establish enabling conditions for the implementation of a culturally appropriate EWS in the health sector, with the system still in the process of being updated. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/17rOU_fgkUcC-o2osMCaqOTrHL1Zcghq4/view?usp=drive_link	
Outputs	Number of preventive or response actions carried out by the communities to the identified risks.	0	No progress reported.	Undefined
Outputs	Number and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level.	0	No progress reported.	Undefined
Outputs	Modification in targeted population behavior (survey).	0	No progress reported.	Undefined
Outputs	Number of local organizations trained in climate change adaptation.	0	52 A total of fifty-two (52) local organisations trained in climate change adaptation were identified, including national and regional public institutions, local governments, water user organisations, producer associations, and educational institutions. The training was delivered through the participation of designated representatives from each organisation.	226

			IMAR initiated a structured climate change adaptation training process targeting representatives of local organisations in the provinces of Santa Cruz and San Miguel. Specifically, an intercultural training process was implemented, including awareness-raising and territorial coordination spaces through dialogues held at both local and inter-institutional levels. These activities addressed topics such as climate change impacts, nature-based infrastructure and water security, as well as initiatives and financial mechanisms linked to water resource management, with participation from public, private, and civil society actors within the basin. This process was articulated under a multi-year training plan [1] and the implementation of the Climate Change Course [2], delivered in Santa Cruz, Chancay Baños, and Tongod/Catilluc, with the participation of leaders and representatives of producer associations, women's organisations, and water user	

			organisations, who identified local climate impacts and reflected on the adoption of adaptation measures. [1]https://drive.google.com/file/d/12BftVsDZZCs4 [2]https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GCyxFDeKpl-3Vz01xBDdfyGoDQx9K3WC/view?usp=drive_lin	
Outputs	Number of indigenous communities with Life Plans which include disaster risk management and adaptation.	0	During the reporting period, no Indigenous communities were identified with Life Plans that explicitly incorporate disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. However, relevant preparatory progress was achieved. In the Lower Huallaga and Paranapura basin, CODEPISAM led the participatory development and validation of baseline models of community statutes with Kichwa Indigenous federations. These models incorporate elements of territorial management with a climate focus and strengthened community governance. These inputs constitute enabling conditions for the future integration of risk management and adaptation into community instruments, including Life Plans, in subsequent stages of the project. Indigenous statute CEPKA: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m0-	112

			jiWjL2jzebFBx9pLiKjD1DtYQeuro/view?usp=dri Indigenous statute FEPIKBHSAM: https://drive.google.com/file/d/11AefYLGvLxEK1 Indigenous statute FEPIKECHA: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZQ0f6a7WAbOof Indigenous statute FEPIKRESAM: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MjG3UeB3nu-O4JXLrGr9l2MJc0QIaYLL/view?usp=drive_link	
Outputs	Number of Communities recovering indigenous knowledge to increase their resilience.	0	Preparatory progress has been recorded that lays the technical foundations for achieving the indicator, following the initiation of a process to identify and systematise ancestral knowledge relevant to climate change adaptation in the Negro River sub-basin and the Santa River basin. Within this framework, 81 local technologies and practices linked to water management, rangelands, irrigation, agroecology, seed conservation, territorial management, and ecosystem restoration were identified and documented. Of these, 24 were developed into detailed technical sheets, including technologies associated with the propagation [1] and restoration of Polylepis (queñual) forests [2]. In addition, a Local Participatory Research Group	122

			(GLIP) was established, and a methodological framework and roadmap were consolidated for the recovery of ancestral knowledge related to climate change, aimed at its future validation, reactivation, and application by Indigenous and rural communities [3]. These advances generate clear enabling conditions so that, in later phases of the project, communities will be able to validate, reactivate, and apply this knowledge in their territories, contributing to strengthening their resilience to climate change. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gsywhBGaLJc-XUBbu4ZJwSvNrgYvP68a/view?usp=drive_link [2] https://drive.google.com/file/d/19-Dga-4sl7tQf3QgqjUOSWIoXR7x_iiO/view?usp=drive_ [3] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FS30sLXMclgUm	
Outputs	Number of cultural innovations based in indigenous knowledge contributing to climate change resilience.	0	No progress reported.	Undefined
Outputs	Number of local governments with Local Adaptation Plans	0	Preparatory progress has been recorded, although no local governments can yet be counted as having approved or implemented Local Adaptation Plans. Specifically, IdM conducted a mapping and review	40

			of existing instruments in the Santa River basin, identifying 20 Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction Plans (PPRD) currently in force or developed at the departmental, provincial, and district levels, highlighting gaps in climate planning. It was also confirmed that no Local Climate Change Plans are currently in place among local governments in the intervention area, and that the only available regional climate instrument is outdated. As a key milestone, IdM developed the Diagnosis and Strategy for the Implementation of Local Climate Change Plans in the Santa River basin, a document that defines a methodological roadmap and a phased strategy for the formulation of Local Climate Change Plans (LCCPs), prioritising institutional strengthening and the development of a pilot plan in the district of Huaraz [1]. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/11-Suby69A7xhDcaqmakkvg6xlSVHauyi/view?usp=d	
Outputs	Number of young and older women accessing to awards for outstanding work on climate change	0	49 Five (5) local organisations have been identified as participating in innovative initiatives	70

	adaptation		linked to climate change adaptation. The La Flor del Tucmán Producers Association promotes the recovery and adaptation of traditional weaving (callua/qallwa) as a climate-resilient productive activity in the face of climate variability. Similarly, the Flores de Maguey Association and the Mishky Kaara Association are implementing initiatives focused on small livestock rearing (dual-purpose chickens and guinea pigs, respectively), strengthening food security and livelihoods. The Estrella Tongodina Agrarian Association is implementing ecological guinea pig production systems with sustainable organic waste management practices. Meanwhile, the Virgen del Perpetuo Socorro Agricultural and Artisanal Producers Association from the village of Cushic promotes genetic improvement in guinea pig production and the valorisation of by-products through circular economy approaches.	
Outputs	Technical education	0	1 Preparatory and	3

	centres include climate change adaptation in their training programs. (agriculture and nursing).		initial implementation progress has been recorded. IdM conducted the mapping and diagnostic assessment of Technological Higher Education Institutes and Technical-Productive Education Centres in the Santa River basin, identifying their territorial distribution, the range of programmes linked to the agricultural and health sectors, and prioritising the provinces of Huaraz and Yungay as pilot areas for future intervention. This establishes a technical basis for the selection of centres and curriculum design [1]. Complementarily, IMAR advanced in the signing of an inter-institutional framework agreement with the Santos Villalobos Huamán Technological Higher Education Institute in Yauyucán [2], an institution specialising in agricultural studies. This enabled the delivery of an initial climate change training workshop for teachers and students, incorporating	

			content and field practices related to agroecology and adaptation. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zmvpXd6zFQcOM [2] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n9572QuzgqSmM	
Outputs	Number of municipalities with technical dossiers to public funding initiatives in climate change adaptation.	0	No municipalities have yet formulated or submitted technical dossiers for public investment in climate change adaptation. IMAR reports preparatory progress, including a technical coordination action with the Provincial Municipality of Santa Cruz aimed at initiating a structured capacity-building process for the formulation of public investment projects and activities incorporating climate change, environmental safeguards, and gender approaches. As a key milestone, a working meeting was held with the full team of the Municipal Infrastructure Sub-Management Office, during which a proposal for a Training Programme on Public Investment Projects and Activities in Climate Change was presented and discussed [1]. Agreements were reached for its participatory refinement, internal validation by the Municipal	1

			Management and the Mayor’s Office, and the definition of preliminary institutional arrangements for its future implementation, including the preparation of a framework agreement [2]. This process enabled awareness-raising and commitment among the municipal technical team regarding the incorporation of the climate approach into public investment targeting vulnerable populations, laying the institutional foundations for the future formulation of technical dossiers. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WNSWySH-9PvnrZvTT9zEdq7nQCBXr_5n/view?usp=drive_l [2] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Xy1K61OUy7zmF pDEGtbjh-0SLeATwb/view?usp=drive_link	
Outcomes	Number of families with physical assets protected or rehabilitated.	0	During the reporting period, the project made progress in identifying and selecting communities with initiatives aimed at protecting and rehabilitating natural assets; however, the interventions have not yet been implemented, so no quantifiable progress is reported in the indicators.	Undefined
Outcomes	Number of communities with natural assets protected or	0	During the reporting period, the project made progress in identifying and	Undefined

	rehabilitated.		selecting communities with initiatives aimed at protecting and rehabilitating natural assets; however, the interventions have not yet been implemented, so no quantifiable progress is reported in the indicators.	
Outputs	Number of indigenous communities improved forest & fish sustainable management.	0	No progress reported.	112
Outputs	Area (ha) of conserved and recovered ecosystems that provide water regulation and provision services, in basins vulnerable to climate change.	0	No progress reported.	15,763
Outputs	Number of families improved agroecological and pasture management.	0	Within the framework of the funding call for local climate change adaptation initiatives, rural organisations were selected to implement actions aimed at improving agroecological practices and the sustainable management of pastures. Through IdM, the Cordillera Blanca Peasant Community [1] proposes the implementation of a water capture and technified irrigation system for the sustainable management of communal natural pastures, while the Huaripampa al	7,500

			Progreso Agricultural Producers Association [2] proposes the application of a good livestock practices protocol for guinea pig rearing, with an agroecological and food security approach. The call also includes initiatives that promote sustainable pasture and soil management and the restoration of ecosystem functionality, such as the Pecuagro Producers Association [3], the Qfresco – El Progreso Agroindustrial Association [4], and the Nuevo Provenir Quilcate Agricultural Producers Association [5], whose proposals incorporate practices for managing natural grasslands, soils, and livestock production systems with an adaptation approach. The initiatives are currently in the early implementation phase; therefore, it is not yet possible to quantify the number of families that will adopt or improve agroecological and pasture management practices. Measurement of this indicator will take place once implementation has begun and the direct	

			beneficiary population has been defined. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ATB9pm6peEMR xJL/view?usp=drive_link [2] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UFC4f9goVf0Uyh x7Tgiz/view?usp=drive_link [3] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ynx_0bn9RlENJi [4] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ufEUdcxrNXMzeJ iuLfa77f-n/view?usp=drive_link [5] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wh16xwnjnAQJI7	
Outputs	Number of Irrigation committees trained in water management resources under climate change.	0	IdM reports preparatory progress, and irrigation committees cannot yet be counted. A process of institutional coordination and technical preparation was initiated in the Santa River basin with the Huaraz Local Water Authority and the Medio Alto Santa Minor Hydraulic Sector Water Users Board, during which a proposal for capacity strengthening in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with a climate change approach was presented, targeting water user commissions and committees [1]. In this space, the incomplete formalisation of most committees under current regulations was identified as a key constraint. It was	60

			therefore agreed that the future training process should incorporate technical, regulatory, and administrative components to support organisational formalisation. As a result, the development of an organisational strengthening proposal focused on IWRM and climate change was defined, along with the signing of a tripartite agreement as a preliminary step toward implementing a comprehensive training plan, and the compilation of a preliminary list of existing commissions as a planning input.. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/17NEya3waohfATzxpDwwdF9BwTenq/view?usp=drive_link	
	Number of families supported through reforestation, native species, bioremediation	0	Within the framework of the funding call for local climate change adaptation initiatives, organisations from the project area were selected to implement reforestation actions with native species and water source bioremediation. In the case of IdM, the Chonta Water Users Association [1] is promoting a bioremediation initiative for the Chonta canal through constructed wetlands for the	

			natural treatment of water contaminated by acid rock drainage, aimed at restoring its productive use. Meanwhile, IMAR, through the Mayobamba Peasant Community [2], is implementing a reforestation initiative with native species (tara) alongside sustainable ecosystem management. The initiatives are currently in the early stages of implementation; therefore, it is not yet possible to quantify the number of families directly benefiting. Measurement of this indicator will take place once the reforestation and bioremediation actions have been implemented and the direct beneficiary population has been defined.. [1] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uGsQkT1QCqtuyn [2] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A6_ehcTgmKVD3	
	Number of Hectares of land under irrigation.	0		
	Number of families have access to technified irrigation systems.	0		
		0		
		0		
		0		
		0		
		0		

Comments

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	1) Leading Partners were selected through a direct assignment mechanism, based on a technical analysis developed during the project design phase, which reduced operational risks and facilitated the start of the sub-grant processes. Having organisations with territorial legitimacy and prior technical capacities improved the efficiency of the initial implementation, a lesson that will be taken into account in future project designs. 2) With CODEPISAM, a two-phase implementation of its activities was defined, with an initial phase prior to the implementation of sub-grants. This adjustment allows for the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities and improves the conditions of local indigenous associations for the implementation of sub-grants. 3) During the implementation, in agreement with the Leading Partners, the initially planned institutional arrangement was adjusted, replacing a National Technical Committee with Technical Committees for each basin, made up of local public institutions. This change made it posible to incorporate contextual technical knowledge, strengthen the legitimacy of the processes, and improve alignment with regional adaptation prioritites. 4) It was decided that the Regional Climate Change Strategies would be formulated directly with MINAM and the

		Regional Governments, in their capacity as competent authorities, and that the Leading Partner would play a territorial coordination role. This approach seeks to ensure regulatory coherence and institutional ownership of the instrument.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	Yes. During the reporting period, the application of environmental and social safeguards was concentrated in the preparatory stage and was adequate. No unanticipated environmental or social risks were identified, considering that the implementation of sub-grants by local organisations has not yet begun.
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	During this period, gender considertions were governed by the Gender Action Plan (PAG), defined in the design stage. This highlighted the need to begin gathering information on gaps and capacities of the Leading Partners, as well as to develop tools to operationalise the PAG and guide the implementation the gender approach in sub-grant mechanisms. As the gender targets are planned for later stages of the project, initial experience shows that, in adaptation projects with sub-grant mechanisms, the gender approach must be addressed progressively and contextually from the early stages to ensure more inclusive implementation.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges & Opportunities	1) Yes. Delays were recorded in the final stages of the second-level sub-granting process, mainly during the administrative formalisation and disbursement of resources to local organisations. The causes were associated with administrative and financial barriers, such as opening bank accounts, obtaining legal documentation, and the limited presentce of financial

		institutions in the rural areas. The experience highlighted the need to incorporate more realistic timelines and anticipate administrative bottlenecks in future calls for proposals. 2) During the initial phase, it was identified that the indigenous asociations linked to CODEPISAM had greater limitations in terms of access and formalisation, requiring a progressive approach prior to the implementation of sub-grants, which led to a specific delay in execution. In response, the timetable was adjusted and the implementation of CODEPISAM activities was structured in two phases, with an initial phase lasting one year aimed at creating enabling conditions and strengthening institutional and technical capacities, while phase 2 will allow for the effective implementation of second-level sub-grants
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	1) The deadlines defined in the PRODOC for the call for proposals and selection of local sub-grants are insufficient given the actual implementation conditions and the operational complexity of the project. During the initial implementation phase, it was determined that a period of approximately six months is the minimum time requiered to implement a sub-grant process in an orderly and effective manner. 2) It is necessary to disaggregate the budget by Leading Partner and include specific items for their management costs, in order to ensure a more realistic financial execution and reduce operational risks. 3) Monitoring the indicators during project implementation provided a valuable opportunity to harmonise and optimise the set of indicators, facilitating the

		monitoring of project processes and results. In this context, the simplification of indicators is being evaluated, with the aim of prioritising those that contribute most directly to measuring project perfomance and impact. 4) The use of local currency facilitated financial management and reporting at the local level; however, exchange rate fluctuations highlighted the advisability of incorporating exchange rate risk management mechanisms into the project design to protect the real value of resources and avoid the transfer of financial risks to local organisations. 5) A positive lesson was the ongoing technical lsupport provided by the Leading Partners (IdM and IMAR) to local organisations, which helped to reduce gaps associated with heterogeneous technical, administrative and organisational capacities, especially in rural contexts. This support was essential for local organisations to be able to submit viable and fundable proposals.

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
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?	
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?	
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?	
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?	
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?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what chanels of dissemination have been used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever posssible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
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.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
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?	
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?

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	0	0	0
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	501014	49.75	50.25
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	533738	49.64	50.36
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	1034752	49.695	50.305
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
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	0	0	Drought	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	122	30	Drought	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term				
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	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Inland flooding	Local	0
Target performance at completion	3	3: Dissemination and communication	Inland flooding	Local	44
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	0	0	Public
Target performance at completion	100	30	Public
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	Public	Regional	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public	Regional	Multi-sector	4: High capacity
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	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level

	beneficiaries			
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and owernship 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	0	0	1: Aware of neither
Target performance at completion	24000	30	4: Mostly aware
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stengthened 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	0	Handbooks	Local
Target performance at completion	10	Handbooks	Local
Performance at mid-term			
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	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	1:Not improved
Target performance at completion	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	4: Mostly Improved
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	1: Ineffective	Agriculture	Land
Target performance at completion	4: Effective	Agriculture	Land
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthned 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/rehabilita	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Forests	0	ha rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	Forests	15763	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term				
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	0	0	1: No improvement
Target performance at completion	2632	30	4: High improvement
Performance at mid-term			
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-	Alternate Source

			vis baseline	
Baseline information	0	0	From 0 to 0.5%	Agriculture
Target performance at completion	2650	30	From 10% to 20%	Agriculture
Performance at mid-term				
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	0	Agriculture	0
Target performance at completion	250	Agriculture	350
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at 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	Sector	Scale	Type

	introduced or adjusted			
Baseline information	0	Agriculture	Local	Environmental policy
Target performance at completion	40	Agriculture	Local	Environmental policy
Performance at mid-term				
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			

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	0	Multi-sector	No innovative practices	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	10	Multi-sector	Completed innovation practices	4: Effective
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			