Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	5/31/2022 - 5/30/2023
Project Title	Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peacebuilding actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area
Project Summary	The border area between Colombia and Ecuador is one of the most climate sensitive and food-insecure regions in Latin America. The region’s climate is heavily influenced by effects from the Inter-Tropical Convergence zone (ITCZ) and by other meteorological and geographic conditions related to solar radiation and wind and precipitation systems as well as recurrent climate change effects from La Niña and El Niño. These factors influence not only macro- and micro-climates, but also a range of ecosystems within the region, including the coastal mangroves and inland dry and humid forest systems which are prioritized for this project.The project area encompasses more than 915,000 hectares in two binational watersheds – the Guaitara-Carchi and the Mira-Mataje. The Guaitara-Carchi watershed is key to the project owing its importance as an upland area and major tributary to the Mira-Mataje watershed where targeted communities are located. These watersheds pass through Nariño department in Colombia, and Carchi and Esmeraldas provinces in Ecuador. Approximately 54 percent of the combined watersheds area is in Colombia and 46 percent in Ecuador.This regional project aims to strengthen food security and nutrition through climate change adaptation measures in two watershed on the Colombia-Ecuador border area in accordance with the binational working groups’, and Awa and Afro community´s priorities. Project actions will contribute to reversing the marginalization that Afro and Awá communities have faced from the social and environmental damage from the conflict and contribute to peace and reconciliation through adaptation to climate change.The project aims to achieve the following high-level objectives:1.Reduce climate vulnerabilities of local Afro and indigenous communities and the ecosystems they depend on, promoting food security and nutrition and gender

	equality, and contributing to the construction of peace; and2.Strengthen adaptive capacities of Afro and indigenous communities in the cross-border region and strengthen regional institutions to address the threats posed by climate change.
Database Number	AF00000089
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN World Food Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Regional (Colombia, Ecuador)
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Mira-Mataje and Guaitara-Carchi watersheds; Colombia: municipalities of Tumaco, Barbacoas and Ricaurte (department of Nariño) and municipalities of Valle del Guamez, San Miguel and Puerto Asís (department of Putumayo). Ecuador: provincies of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura and Sucumbíos.
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Anisorc Brito

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	7/5/2017
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	11/27/2017
Start of Project/Programme	5/3/2018
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	3/26/2023
Original Completion Date	5/2/2023
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	11/2/2024

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

Inception report: June 4, 2018 Extension request: March 16, 2022 MTR: Mar 27, 2023

List the Website address (URL) of project

N/A

Project Contacts

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Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date ($)	$10,731,800.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date ($)	$4,522,261.08
Project disbursement rate (%)	83.17
Project execution rate (%)	35.05
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	The last two disbursements were received on April, 2023, which corresponds to 15% of disbursements to date. Based on the process of implementation of measures, there is a committed value of 2'163,552 USD, which, added to the expenditure incurred, generates a 64% execution rate. In addition, Colombia completed the process of choosing two partners for the implementation of the EWS (Output 2.2.1) and the Safe Water measure (Output 3.1.3), indicating a commitment of USD 952,000 in terms of funding.
Investment Income ($)	$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception ($)	$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	**Amount ($)**
Output 1.1.1. One study per watershed was produced on traditional and local practices, promoting resilience to climate change and variability in the targeted binational watersheds, with community participation and particular attention to ancestral and native plant and tree species that can improve dietary diversity and are resilient to climate change	$0.00

Output 1.1.2. Feasibility study was conducted with communities to assess the potential for marketing native species for medicinal, artisanal, food and fodder related uses at regional and departmental levels	$0.00
Output 1.1.3. Workshops, dialogues and cultural events (including fairs) were organized to disseminate study results to 120 Afro and Awá communities, leaders and decision makers, in local languages. Equitable participation of men and women will be promoted	$38,913.00
Output 1.2.1. In 120 communities, leaders, community members and women groups are trained on climate change threats with culturally and gender sensitive methods. Equitable participation of men and women will be promoted	$13,942.00
Output 1.2.2. Dialogues, fairs and exchanges were organized/conducted/held, involving 120 communities, leaders and community members on food security, nutrition and healthy living habits, considering climate threats, with special focus on diversifying diets and increasing incomes from the production and sale of native species and products. Equitable participation and opportunities of men and women will be promoted.	$21,823.00
Output 1.2.3. One binational web-based adaptation learning platform is in use	$18,828.00
Output 1.2.4. Compilations and sharing of best practices is enforced on risk reduction and risk management actions at the binational level, considering the types of ecosystems and local knowledge.	$56,059.00
Output 2.1.1. Studies at the binational watershed level are produced on: 1) water provision considering climate threats; 2) ecosystem vulnerability in the face of climate change and variability and extreme events; and 3) food security and nutrition in vulnerable communities and 4) a gender assessment	$152,802.00
Output 2.2.1 Binational Early Warning Systems are introduced, specifically tailored to inform the Afro and Awá communities about extreme events. Additionally, climate services will be introduced to include agro-meteorological data; vulnerability mapping, with a focus on crop yields and cycles; and climate risks in mangrove and high-mountain ecosystems	$222,920.00
Output 2.2.2. Approximately 120 leaders and community members are trained in Emergency Preparedness and Response and understanding and planning for climate threats with a focus on gender	$35,512.00
Output 3.1.1. Participatory approaches are developed, interfacing scientific and traditional knowledge	$9,183.00
Output 3.1.2. Effective adaptation measures are designed and implemented incorporating participatory approaches, traditional and local knowledge and tested techniques, and promoting equal opportunities for access to resources for women and men to recover of degraded ecosystems in 120 communities	$755,032.00
Output 3.1.3. Community water harvesting, storage and management measures are introduced	$201,518.00
Output 3.1.4. Cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures at micro-watershed level	$9,844.00
Output 3.1.5. Native species are reintroduced to diversify production and consumption and for commercialization, including introduction of organic and agro-ecological crop production practices and ocean species	$676,234.00
Output 3.2.1. Soil management activities are implemented, including agro-forestry and native nitrogen-fixing species	$73,124.00
Output 3.2.2. Conservation and recovery of 3,000 ha of forest ecosystems and 2,000 ha of mangroves, threatened by climate change, through tree planting and forest management actions, at the micro-watershed level, with species that are native and resistant to climate variability, in line with national plans	$215,860.00

IE fee ($)	$177,700.72
Execution cost ($)	$183,917.70

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected	Estimated

	Cost ($)	Completion Date
Output 1.1.1. One study per watershed produced on traditional and local practices, promoting resilience to climate change and variability in the targeted binational watersheds, with community participation and particular attention to ancestral and native plant and tree species that can improve dietary diversity and are	$0.00	5/2/2024
Output 1.1.2. Feasibility study conducted with communities to assess the potential for marketing native species for medicinal, artisanal, food and fodder related uses at regional and departmental levels	$0.00	5/2/2024
Output 1.1.3. Workshops, dialogues and cultural events (including fairs) organized to disseminate study results to 120 Afro and Awá communities, leaders and decision makers, in local languages. Equitable participation of men and women will be promoted	$87,146.00	5/2/2024
Output 1.2.1. In 120 communities, leaders, community members and women groups trained on climate change threats with culturally and gender sensitive methods. Equitable participation of men and women will be promoted	$69,706.00	5/2/2024
Output 1.2.2. Dialogues, fairs and exchanges involving 120 communities, leaders and community members on food security, nutrition and healthy living habits, considering climate threats, with special focus on diversifying diets and increasing incomes from the production and sale of native species and products. Equitable participation and opportunities of men and women will be promoted	$48,668.00	5/2/2024
Output 1.2.3. One binational web-based adaptation learning platform in use	$76,621.00	5/2/2024
Output 1.2.4. Compilations and sharing of best practices on risk reduction and risk management actions at binational watershed level, considering ecosystem type and emphasizing traditional and local knowledge	$412,464.00	5/2/2024
Output 2.1.1. Studies at the binational watershed level produced on: 1) water provision considering climate threats; 2) ecosystem vulnerability in the face of climate change and variability and extreme events; and 3) food security and nutrition in vulnerable communities and 4) a gender assessment	$93,723.00	5/2/2024
Output 2.2.1 Binational Early Warning Systems introduced, specifically tailored to inform the Afro and Awá communities about extreme events. Additionally, climate services will be introduced to include agro-meteorological data; vulnerability mapping, with a focus on crop yields and cycles; and climate risks in mangrove and high-mountain ecosystems	$389,422.00	5/2/2024
Output 2.2.2. Approximately 120 leaders and community members trained in Emergency Preparedness and Response and understanding and planning for climate threats with a focus on gender	$129,691.00	5/2/2024
Output 3.1.1. Participatory approaches developed, interfacing scientific and traditional knowledge	$18,551.00	5/2/2024
Output 3.1.2. Effective adaptation measures designed and implemented incorporating participatory approaches, traditional and local knowledge and tested techniques, and promoting equal opportunities for access to resources for women and men to recover of degraded ecosystems in 120 communities	$2,328,833.00	5/2/2024
Output 3.1.3. Community water harvesting, storage and management measures introduced	$988,634.00	5/2/2024
Output 3.1.4. Cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures at micro-watershed level	$189,140.00	5/2/2024
Output 3.1.5. Native species reintroduced to diversify production and consumption and for commercialization, including introduction of organic and agro-ecological crop production practices and ocean species	$537,668.00	5/2/2024

Output 3.2.1. Soil management activities implemented, including agro-forestry and native nitrogen-fixing species	$601,117.00	5/2/2024
Output 3.2.2. Conservation and recovery of 3,000 ha of forest ecosystems and 2,000 ha of mangroves threatened by climate change through tree planting and forest management actions, at the micro-watershed level, with species that are native and resistant to climate variability, in line with national plans	$564,002.00	5/2/2024

IE fee ($)	$602,741.00
Execution cost ($)	$227,205.00

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 ?	Yes
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? ($)	$487,944.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). ($)	$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	A total amount of US$ 487,944 is reported as an in-kind contribution distributed as follows: WFP as multilateral implementing entity contributed with US$ 156,833 (32%); Colombian and Ecuadorian governments provided US$ 13,396 (3%); and project governance stakeholders contributed US$ 63,118 (13%); for example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock from Ecuador (MAG), prefectures from Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbios, and Imbabura, as well as the governments of Nariño and Putumayo, the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (Ideam), the state's regional environmental authorities Corponariño and Corpoamazonía, among others. The main components of the reported co-financing were: Within WFP, in-kind contributions included supervision (not covered by MIE fee), technical support and assistance from various Units (M&E, Food Security and Nutrition, Gender, Finance, Technologies, Procurement, Communications, Drivers, among others); the use of official vehicles; and the use of facilities and infrastructure. Additionally, US$254,596 (52%) was used to provide food aid to Awá communities who are part of the Implementing Entities and who asked for help due to the armed conflict's humanitarian effects.

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
Devaluation of the Colombian Peso	Low	Description of the risk > From May 2022, the risk posed by the Colombian peso is its depreciation rather than revaluation. The depreciation of the Colombian peso against the US dollar between 2022 and 2023 contribute to an increase in inflation in Colombia, despite the fact that local currency is used for budget execution there. Although the conversion to dollars is based on a monthly average rate, an increase in the cost of products and services is seen as a result of the fluctuating exchange rate. For instance, the Colombian peso (COP) currency closed at 4.789 COP/US$ in December 2018 (UN rate), compared to 4.072 COP/US$ in May 2022. (UN Rate). It's also crucial to remember that the Pan-American Highway near Rosas, Cauca, Colombia was severely affected by a large-scale landslide in January of this year, which caused issues on the highways that connect the South and the North of the country. Because fuel and petrol could not be continuously supplied, there was a general shortage of supplies in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo for at least a month and a half. As a result, the cost of goods and services increased significantly. Prices for imported agricultural machinery and inputs rose by more than 20%. Consequently, several regions were forced to halt agricultural output for months since it was unable to get seeds, fertiliser, and other inputs. In addition, these departments were affected by border trade with Ecuador. Mitigating actions > With the project executing agencies, a review of the costs of the materials and inputs needed for the implementation of adaptation measures was done. Addenda to the Agreements were created to cover the cost overruns of these elements based on this price update and the elements with greater increases were identified. This ensured that the implementation would continue in accordance with the nation's present economic situation.
Lack of coordination between different entities (i.e., regional, territorial and national governments)	Moderate	Lack of coordination or difficulties in coordinating between different levels of government vary from country to country. In the case of Colombia, the following chanllenges have been identified: (i) Changes in institutional monitoring tools and/or mechanisms: This is due to the fact that the Ministry of Environment is developing a permanent articulation platform or matrix for monitoring the project. For this reason, harmonising project indicators with national targets at various levels has proven challenging when implementing ecological restoration measures (examples include the Minambiente's report on restored areas and Corpoamazonía/Corponariño's restoration targets). Mitigation action > to date, the monitoring of the project indicators is being maintained in accordance with the terms established in the M&E Strategy of the Binational Adaptation Project; (ii) Other initiatives in the intervention territory: There may occasionally be duplication some Outputs (such a binational study on water supply and demand of the basin) since it is known about other projects or programmes in the work area that are being implemented. This is a result of the lack of an ongoing platform for coordination of initiatives and programmes in the cross-border area. Mitigation action > Some meetings have been coordinated to find chances for joint or complementary work (for example, with the GEF/UNDP Integrated Water Resources Management of the Mira, Mataje and Carchi-Guáitara Binational Basins project) in order to maximise interventions and to the greatest extent possible. Regarding Ecuador, the (iii) Change of local authorities, in May 2023 and the recent declaration of early presidential elections for August of this year may cause pauses (albeit brief ones) in the articulation mechanisms between different entities. Mitigation action > It is intended to reposition the project in light of these political context changes using the recently enhanced governance spaces for the project (National Technical Advisor Committee, and National Steering Committee). The national strike in June 2022 also resulted in a (iv) Disruption of operations delaying the implementation of field actions, which generated delays of

		one month in the timeline for the design of measures, especially with the Awá as the FCAE co-led the days of protest. Mitigation action > To make up the time after these events, the Cooperating Partner (FEPP) was asked to increase the team and the work fronts. In August, the FCAE crisis broke out, so the designs were completed in direct coordination with the leaders of each community.
Lack of territorial capacity to implement technical activities	High	Description of risk > At the strategic level: Due to capacity shortfalls for the implementation of projects with high levels of technical complexity, as is extensively detailed in PPR4, working with implementing companies has been challenging. In the case of the binational Gran Familia Awá (GFAB), this has been more significant. However, there have been improvements in the performance of the EEs described in cell C31. Mitigation actions. (i) From October 2022 to March 2023, new instruments (FLA and MoU) were signed, allowing for the renewal of agreements depending on each organisation's performance assessments; (ii) Organisation of a channel of dialogue with the binational Great Family Awá on February 9, 2023, where it was decided to collaborate in order to achieve the results and impacts outlined in the project document in the remaining time frame, while also exploring the possibility of enlisting partners to boost the project's chances of success. At this point in the complete implementation of the measures, when the challenge of budget execution is even greater than in previous years, the goal is to be more effective. Risks at the operational level: (i) A large amount of work to be carried out by local organisations challenges their response capacity for the development of contracting and procurement processes, among others, which is because they were operating under a lighter workload and had their own technical, administrative, financial, operational, etc. limitations. Mitigating actions: *renewal of agreements with Cooperating Partners (ADC, FEPP) to support the EEs in the implementation of measures; *permanent accompanyance of the project Technical Team; hiring of a project technical assistant to provide technical advice to local organisations; *revision/pdating of administrative guidelines in the context of the new FLA (formats, roles, and responsibilities); *revision/agreement of guidelines linked to the context of the territory, or the nature of the materials and inputs to be purchased (e.g.: purchase of plant material, planting materials, community logistics, mingas, community pots, planting days, etc.); In the case of CANE, the project team's inability to meet the existing budget execution objective places a significant internal pressure that is exacerbated by closer project team support as they would not be able to achieve it on their own. (ii) Weaknesses in the local technical teams made up of members of the communities because *only some of the selected profiles match the requirements outlined in the terms of reference, either due to the area's low educational level or because, as social groups, the intention is to favour members who live close to the communities.; *the roles of some people are crossed because they hold management positions at the community level, and now also hold positions as community promoters; *the learning curve for the implementation of measures of this complexity is long term; *reduced / limited supply of local professional on accounting/administrative who meet 100% of the established criteria. Mitigating actions: *joint preparation of terms of reference, with minimum criteria to be met; *participation of WFP in selection committees; in the case of the Awá, community assemblies have been established as a mechanism for personnel selection; *quarterly performance evaluation of contracted profiles, which has allowed the EEs themselves to value the importance of meeting technical criteria (in some cases this has led to personnel changes); *strengthening of the role of local coordinators, who are responsible for guiding the work of the technical teams under their charge. (iii) Weaknesses for programmatic monitoring, data management and/or reporting of commitments (including indicators) because it is neglected from the executing entities. Mitigating actions: * increase field visits for monthly monitoring of the processes of implementation of measures, to assess

		progress, identify new developments and take timely action; * simplify training methodologies, formats and reports; * perform training in monitoring for the use of collection tools, facilitation methodologies, preparation of reports, etc. (iv) Complexity of the internal governance of local organisations [FCAE situation]: In September 2022, FCAE received notice that the FLA will face closure due to a low implementation rate (as reported in PPR4). Even after the new authorities were elected in December 2022, the issue has since caused an internal crisis. Mitigating actions: * Close articulation: the WFP team and FCAE planned two meetings for March. The first was a technical commitee with members of the new board and representatives from the community to examine the actions approved under the community climate change adaptation plans and plan the further actions to put them into action. The purpose of the second meeting was to assess FCAE's suitability as a WFP Partner. The findings indicated that it is a partner with medium risk eligibility and that the creation of a new FLA necessitates the execution of an improvement plan. Both sessions revealed significant leadership constraints, internal conflicts, and a strong potential for conflict among Federation members. The response, when asked to provide a timeline for the FLA signature, was that the case will be examined and resolved in the regular assembly scheduled for June 2023. *On 2 March 2023, the National Technical Advisory Committee of Ecuador (CTANE) analysed the situation of FCAE and adopted the following resolutions: that in March the pronouncement of FCAE be obtained to facilitate and initiate the implementation of adaptation measures in the communities, (b) that if there is no such pronouncement or it does not facilitate the conditions to implement measures, other alternatives be identified that consider the participation of other actors, including the Provincial Governments within the framework of their competences and presence in the territory, (c) that based on the above, the members of the CTANE will hold face-to-face meetings to develop timelines for each type of measure that the CDNE approved. In light of this and the difficulty of completing the Project's implementation over the next twelve months, a backup plan was created that includes options for carrying out the measures in new Awá settlements that satisfy the project's qualifying requirements. To get the necessary approvals, this plan will be presented to the project's Technical Committee, and the National Steering Committee within the second half of June, and then to the Adaptation Fund before moving forward with implementation.
Scientific and technical information on climate change in the border region is incomplete	Low	The development of hydro-meteorological studies in the two binational basins, which involved the collection of primary data to supplement the secondary data already produced by Ideam (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies in Colombia) and Inamhi (National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology of Ecuador), was reported in PPR4 as a means of lowering this risk. The community agro-climatic monitoring system [SMAC] is now being implemented, and it will find any new information gaps that might be filled by the climate products/services that are planned by this system.
Disruptions to TransAndino Pipeline affects FSN	Low	The trans-Andean pipeline from Colombia transports crude oil (petroleum) via the departments of Putumayo and Ecuador. Armed non-state parties are regularly drilling unlawfully through various sections of the pipeline to refine this crude oil and produce fuel in an artisanal manner. This is accomplished by using open-air generator pools. However, when it rains or something goes wrong with the pipeline owing to pressure, there might be spills into rivers and agricultural regions. A spill that occurred in 2023 in the municipality of Ricaurte, Nariño, notably in areas close to the route between Pasto and Tumaco, had an impact on at least 800 people's lives. With regard to this matter, the WFP has kept in constant contact with the relevant authorities, particularly through its emergency food response, which is offered for up to three months when local authorities are slow to respond or are unavailable.
Change of	Moderate	This risk remains due to the electoral dynamics of each country. (i) Changes at the

government or other key stakeholders in Ecuador or Colombia which negatively affects the project		national government level. August 2022 saw Colombia's presidential elections, which caused the accompaniment team to temporarily stop working. The project's Minambiente focal point is still in place, though. In addition, after taking office, coordination spaces were agreed between WFP and the new Leaders, including the Vice-Ministry. In Ecuador, an early call for presidential elections was announced for August 2023. (ii) Change at the local authority level. In Ecuador, new authorities were sworn in in May 2023, due to the sectional elections held in February. Mitigating actions > *Positioning of the project with the new authorities. Given the changes in the political context, project positioning meetings are held in both countries, agreements are reviewed, commitments are ratified through governance spaces (Technical Committees, Steering Committees, Binational Committee). In accordance with the project's Operating Manual, the development of at least two ordinary annual meetings of the Binational Steering Committee and National Steering Committees is foreseen. The Technical Committees are held at least once a year (Colombia) or up to four times (Ecuador) on an ordinary basis. In addition, as required by the process of implementation of measures, extraordinary Committees have been made, as well as a simplification process for the review - approval of the PACCC and adaptation measures in Ecuador; *Leverage in the previously signed Agreements, given that they constitute the formal articulation mechanisms between the Parties; *Strengthening of governance spaces at the national level (CTANC, CDNC, CTANE, CDNE), which will continue to be key to ratify agreements, commitments, etc.; (iii) Changes in the leadership of implementing entities due to the period of appointment of authorities, which is conditioned by the statutes of each organisation, which implies a permanent rotation, which can be annual or every three years. In every situation, the legal processes to update the legal representative have a tendency to be drawn out and take away from productive work time. Mitigating actions > * negotiations with the implementing entities, ensuring that their assessments, actions, and/or internal decision-making aim to favour the circumstances to hasten the implementation process. (iv) Rotation of staff, at the level of the project team (WFP-Colombia). Mitigating actions > * Adjustments in the internal structure of the project team to optimise the process of implementing measures.
Once beneficiary communities can decide to grow non-project supported crops.	Moderate	[Colombia] Families living in the intervention zone depend on the cultivation of coca because the leaf, which is sold to make illicit products, is a source of income. Boys, girls, men, and women all devote a lot of time to this activity, making it challenging for them to compete with legal pursuits. However, current interest in adaption strategies has been sparked by their potential to improve community food security while reducing food prices (biodiverse courtyards, cultivation spaces/family gardens). This is due to a never-before-seen drop in some towns' reliance on illicit crops starting around November 2022, which has caused a noticeable lack of resources reliant on this criminal economy. As a result, some communities lack spaces for food or other forms of livelihood production, resulting in a lack of food supply and access (buy options). A decrease in the commercialistion of coca leaf, an oversupply, commercialisation routes without growth, a lack of demand in the territories due to prior storage of processed product, new crops in Central and North America, territorial disputes, and trafficking of other drugs with lower production costs (fentanyls) are a few potential causes mentioned in the media. Mitigation measures > As reported in PPR4, these communities were involved in all the following activities: *events to increase awareness on the importance of adaptation interventions for food security and nutrition, *the prioritization of measures through the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) and the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP), *the data gathering and suverys for studies for the recovery of traditional knowledge and the inventory of native plant species, which served as a basis for *the technical studies on the commercialization of local products, which may have

		an impact on value chains and community food systems. Described circumstances and previous project involvement, altogether sparked interest in changing their crops and adopting alternative production methods in several of the project's target areas, which suggests a positive development as the level of community involvement may increase in 2023.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

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

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

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Difficulties in coordination with the implementing partners	High	Description of the risk > As reported in detail in PPR4, there are various difficulties in articulation with the Executing Entities. [Colombia] There have been difficulties in the channels of communcation with the Awá organisations, due to their need to press for dialogue at the highest level (National Coordinator, Governing Boards, Country Director), which in some cases can speed up decision-making, but also has disadvantages: it ignores the role of the technical teams and middle management, prolongs the time to find spaces on the agenda, among others. [Ecuador] As commented in (Cell "E12"), after the closure of the FLA with FCAE, there was an internal crisis that has prevented the definition of a timeline for the signing of a new FLA, as agreed at the dialogue with the binational Great Familia Awá binacional held last February. The internal coordination of FCAE is complex and diverse; there is no agreed definition of the renewal of the FLA with the WFP despite the interest of some Awá communities. So far, five of the 28 communities have officially stated that they are interested in the project being implemented with the support of a third party. In two of these (Palmira, Río Verde), where the Sustainable Agrifood Systems measure was prioritised, it was agreed to implement a resilient demonstration garden as a positioning and incentive strategy. Even though they are Awá, other communities, including Tobar Donoso, have expressed interest in putting the procedures into action so that they can work in direct conjunction with the Parish Government. It is proposed to adopt the safe water solution in this neighbourhood. The other 23 villages' decisions will be based on the resolutions that the Awá Assembly, which will take place in June of next year, adopted. The mechanism to be used to restart the implementation of measures in the communities of the Awá Territory can be decided upon in light of the results. Due to the aforementioned, it has not been feasible to communicate the actions that have already been approved to the populace, which has caused the work timeline outlined in the POA Ecuador 2023 to be postponed. Mitigating actions > (i) Organisation of a dialogue channel with the binational Great Family Awá (09.02.2023) in which it was agreed: *to speed up implementation in order to obtain the results and impacts foreseen in the project document within the remaining timeframe, *to consider the option of incorporating cooperating partners to increase the project's chances of success; (ii) Increased completeness of process documentation that serve as a basis for making connections when there are changes of authority in the EE, although this generates greater workload for the team; (iii) Training in strengthening self-governance to improve communication channels, among other aspects of internal functions; (iv) Strengthening the role of the technical coordinators hired by implementing entities, in order to enhance how cascade work is developed. This entails creating a systematic flow and interchange of data from the project team to the communities, which must first pass through the internal

		governance of the implementing entities; (v) Incorporation of new Cooperating Partners to support the closing of capacity gaps in the executing entities; (vi) Participatory elaboration of annual operational planning, which is carried out at the beginning of each year.
Weaknesses of the Executing Entities to accomplish their role	High	Description of the risk > in line with what was reported in PPR4, some local organisations have taken on their responsibilities as Executing Entities (EEs) as a chance for empowerment and to take the lead in managing their regions. But some of the issues raised at the time, particularly among the Awá organisations, still exist. This is partly due to the fact that the transfer of knowledge to leave installed capacity within these organisations requires resources (time, personnel, knowledge, technology, infrastructure, among others), will and interest, as well as long-term processes. The current difficulties are described: (i) Weaknesses in the implementation of funds. Execution has improved for some entities, although overall it remains low (34% from total cumulative spent amount reported in Financial section/cell AK10, on average execution rate of Awa organization is 6%). (ii) Weaknesses in operational execution: each organisation hired a local team to boost the implementation of measures within the framework of the Agreements. Given that not all chosen profiles necessarily match the requirements of the terms of reference (as stated in cell "E12"), there are still considerable obstacles to overcome. This explains why it might be challenging to comprehend even the most fundamental parts of the project, let alone more intricate ones like planning tools, programming follow-up, monitoring, the creation of reports and briefings, among other things. Mitigating actions > Some of those reported in the previous period are maintained: (i) Permanent training on key issues such as: accounting, finance, budget management, preparation of financial reports (liquidations, etc.); (ii) Involvement of WFP in procurement and/or personnel selection processes in agreement with the EEs, ensuring compliance with WFP guidelines for the management of funds; (iii) Transfer of funds in smaller amounts according to the terms of the Agreements established with WFP. The following new actions have also been incorporated: (iv) Include in the capacity building of local teams the key themes of the project (risk management, climate change, food security, gender equality, safe water, conservation, restoration, resilience, etc); (v) More exhaustive monitoring of the implementation of measures and participatory identification of alerts and preventive/corrective actions, through more recurrent missions to the field; (vi) Preparation of quarterly progress reports on technical / financial execution. On April 4, 2023, an official letter was issued to the Adaptation Fund requesting authorisation for the procurement of products or services beyond $30 million or that are extremely specialised with regard to direct purchases (direct project services) through the WFP Offices. It was made clear during communication with the AF that the WFP will bear the costs associated with this idea.
Increase in conflict and resurgence of violence in the project location	High	Description of risk > In addition to other violent incidents that take place in communities in the project's intervention area, the border dynamics are influenced by the presence of illicit crops, the establishment of coca leaf processing facilities, the contamination of the land with explosives like anti-personnel mines, the displacement of families as a result of clashes between illegal armed groups, disputes over the control of ports, estuaries, mangroves, and land areas, and the militarisation of some communities. Since it will likely not be possible to work in some communities, all of this has serious ramifications for the implementation of measures in the geographical impact region (see risk indicated in cell 26). These outcomes indicate that armed groups prevent the population from communicating by taking away their mobile phones, mobilising (confinement and restriction of mobility), using cameras for photographic records, using GPS, using drones, and developing

		activities that foster social interaction, among other things. More than 20 incidents related to the conflict were documented in the implementation zones during the reporting period (June 2022 to May 2023), including confinements, mass and individual displacements, civilian accidents brought on by landmines and unexploded ordnance, massacres and oil spills in the trans-Andean pipeline. Over 16,000 victims are believed to have been lost between November 2022 and February 2023. As a result, there is significantly more violence and insecurity than was indicated by the PPR4 To date, 30 communities targeted by the project have been identified as part of the investigation of the effects of project execution, and given the rise in instability in the intervention zone, these localities present high risks for their intervention: * *In Colombia, 4 communities that form part of the Bajo Mira community council (El Coco, Vallenato, Aduana, Playón). *In Ecuador, 2 were excluded from the intervention, out of the 26 communities at high risk, most of them located on the border line in the Province of Esmeraldas. In addition, the possibility of an increase in violence as a result of the territorial conflict between criminal groups is of particular relevance for the 11 Awá communities located in the border area (7 in Carchi, 4 in Sucumbíos). The Central Government has declared multiple situations of emergency in a number of provinces around the nation, including Esmeraldas, to address this situation. Additionally, it should be noted that internal displacement has decreased the number of beneficiaries in some communities, such as El Cauchal, from 122 families to 107, or in the village of El Viento, which has been abandoned. The project's aim targeted 120 villages for assistance, according to the project document. However, 135 were given priority throughout the targeting (2018–2019) in accordance with the implementing entities (Colombia: 69; Ecuador: 66). Mitigating actions > To date, the following are being implemented: *concentrate work in communities that are not on the border line and are of low danger or when there are no clashes or alerts; *reprogram or temporarily interrupt the implementation of measures; *redefine the targeting of families for the implementation of biodiverse courtyards ("chagras"); *redirect resources and investments to new localities where there are suitable conditions and whose features are similar to execute such measures, or to complement actions in other provinces or departments; *adopt other security protocols such as adjusting the planning of activities and/or the pace of progress of each activity according to the monitoring of the insecurity situation, missions only to the city of San Lorenzo; * reduce travel by WFP staff to remote communities; * keep the WFP team accompanied by CANE staff at all times; *u se clothing with adequate visibility, among others. In the case of Ecuador, where there are a large number of highly dangerous communities, a "Note on the situation of insecurity on the northern border of Ecuador" was drafted and sent to the Adaptation Fund (sent on June 2, 2023) that describes a contingency plan with alternatives for the implementation of activities: (1) Strengthen the implementation of adaptation measures in 7 low-risk Afro-ecuadorian communities in the province of Esmeraldas; (2) For the 15 communities in high-risk security conditions, in the absence of favorable security conditions, it is proposed to complement the measures in other provinces or towards new communities where there are favorable conditions and whose characteristics are similar to implement the planned measures; (4) Implement safe water family systems or integral resilient plots in 14 new Afro-descendant communities that include the Awá population; among other actions that will be analyzed in the national governance spaces scheduled for June. Additionally, in Colombia, the WFP has been accompanying and supporting the efforts of the ethnic authorities and the National Government in complementary response to the events of the armed conflict through

		participation in official institutional spaces for victim response (Territorial Transitional Justice Committees, Attention and Prevention Committees, Local Coordination Team and in the Protection Thematic Group of Nariño and Putumayo. In this context, 7,101 people from the Awá communities in these departments, all of whom belong to the indigenous reservations of the targeted communities, are assisted. The aim is to reduce the risks of food insecurity and malnutrition and promote timely access to a balanced food basket in accordance with the requirements of an emergency situation. It also supports trend analysis, context and decision-making on humanitarian access in coordination with more than 40 UN agencies, national and international organisations and observers such as the United Nations Verification Mission, MAPP-OAS and the International Committee of the Red Cross. It is important to note that WFP co-leads the Local Coordination Team of Nariño with OCHA on development and peace issues. These mechanisms maintain clarity in local interventions and responses, prevent duplication and reduce gaps, without replacing the Colombian government's responsibility.
Lockdown, and other restriction measures taken during the Covid-19 pandemic by central and local Governments of Ecuador and Colombia and communities that have enegatively impacted the implementation of field work. These restrictions affected the project results, as established in the binational and national annual operation plans, even during 2021 due to new Covid-19 strains.	Low	Not applicable in this reporting period due to Covid-19 causes.
Limited internet access, mainly from Awá communities, and a lack of interest of the beneficiary population to participate in virtual mode processes.	Low	Although this risk was identified during the restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it remains, given that limited internet access and/or telephone network coverage in some communities creates communication difficulties. The presence, through more frequent field visits, as well as the formation of local teams, has mitigated the risk.
Changes / rotation of personnel among the authorities and / or members of the	High	As explained in cell E15, there are frequent changes of the leadership in executing entities due to the period of appointment of the authorities, which is conditioned by the statutes of each organization and implies a permanent rotation of the authorities. In the cases of Acipap and Nulpes, elections are held annually (November); in the Alto Mira and Bajo Mira community

Boards of the implementing partners		councils it is every three years (December); in FCAE every two. In all cases, the legal procedures to update the legal representative are usually extensive, subtracting effective work time. Once the changes are presented, positioning meetings are held to present the project, resume agreements and ratify commitments, mainly framed in the national governance spaces of the project.

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?

Among the mitigation actions that have had the greatest impact, the following should be highlighted: (1) The strengthening of the project's governance spaces, especially at the national/operational level (Technical Committee, Steering Committee of each country), have facilitated the communication processes between the Parties. They have represented an important leverage in the face of changes in government (central, sub-national). (2) The renegotiation of agreements with the Colombian Awá organisations based on the performance evaluations of each one allowed raising the level of awareness on the internal capacity gaps. (3) The organisation of the dialogue channel with the binational Great Awá Family, in which the Country Representatives of Colombia and Ecuador participated, allowed strengthening the alignment of the Colombian Awá authorities towards a common objective, focusing on the execution of the project in the remaining time. It also generated openness/flexibility for the incorporation of third parties (Cooperating Partners) to support the implementation of certain measures. (4) The work mechanism based on the formation of local teams with members of the communities themselves “has been very successful”. In addition to this, the role of technical coordinators has been strengthened so that they can better assume their main responsibilities. This has facilitated the coordination of activities with the EEs, although it does not solve all the internal weaknesses they present. On the other hand, these teams have the advantage of knowing the context of the territory well, thus better mitigating situations of insecurity, among others. (5) Constant accompaniment of the project's Technical Team in the implementation, to train, advise, follow up on the progress of the planned activities, provide guidance in monitoring, etc. This increases the understanding of the measures, responsibilities, use of technical language, etc. Moreover, without this permanent presence, local organisations would not be able to accomplish the large scale of the work to be done on their own. (6) Renewal of the agreements with the Cooperating Partners. In the case of Ecuador with the Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio [FEPP] in March 2023, for the implementation of the infrastructure component of the safe water measures. In the case of Colombia with ADC in December 2022 (another Addendum is planned for June 2023). (7) The transfer of funds in smaller amounts, periodic settlements, according to the terms of the Agreements established with WFP, has allowed gaining experience in the fulfilment of administrative processes (liquidation/legalisation), pressing for greater speed in execution, aligning with the dynamics of implementation of the measures, among others.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

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

1.Compliance with the law	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable	

impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
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)	Traditional knowledge and practices can be appropriated by third parties.
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.	(1) The safeguarding measure has consisted of ensuring that the traditional knowledge and practices of Afro-descendant and indigenous peoples, as lawful holders of such information, are in line with intellectual property laws. This is accomplished in two ways: (i) through clauses found in the majority of agreements with executing entities and cooperating partners; and (ii) by making formal requests for direct authorisation to the implementing entities' authorities. These clauses apply to traditional knowledge and practices derived from the inventory of indigenous plant species and the recovery of traditional knowledge (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3), as well as other documentation produced within the framework of Components 1 and 2. In the case of the Agreements that do not include the aforementioned clauses (those signed in December 2022 with the Colombian ES), a procedure was established to manage the authorization by the legal representatives of the executing entities.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Proportion of FLAs / MOUs agreements signed for the development of activities that incorporate intellectual property clauses. • Number of studies on value chains / commercialization of traditional and/or endemic species. NOTE: It's vital to note the background information below: *Following up PPR4 report, MTR Report was submitted on 03.27.2023. The Report includes a proposal to reduce the number of indicators to 13, all of which are SMART, and considering that most of the mitigation measures are appropriate to the project context and scope. *Following the MTR recommendations and according to the MTR Action Plan annexed to this PPR5, some safeguards indicators were removed. The changes are highlighted in blue color in the Updated ESS Action Plan submitted as part of this PPR.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• 11 Agreements in total: 6 Ecuador, 5 Colombia
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	• Considering the legal framework of the country, some of the Agreements with Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá organizations and Cooperating Partners, among other key allies of the project, contain intellectual property clauses for the protection of ancestors' knowledge and wisdom. Six agreements have been signed in Colombia as of the date of the report, including 2 Field Agreements (FLA) with Cooperating Partners (ADC, CORPROGRESO), and 4 with Executing Entities (Acipap, Alto Mira, Bajo Mira, and Nulpes). Seven agreements were signed in Ecuador: 5 Agreements with decentralised cantonal and provincial

	governments (Municipality: Mira; Prefectures: Imbabura, Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbos); 1 FLA with the Ecuadorian Populorum Progressio Fund (FEPP) and 1 FLA was with the executing agency CANE. Three more Agreements are under progress (2 with the Academy PUCESE and UPEC and 1 with the Inamhi), which will include the same property protection clauses. A total of 13 Agreements were made, and 54% of those directly include intellectual property protection clauses related to the products they envisaged in their operational plans. The following actions were anticipated in the agreements with FEPP, PUCESE and UPEC: (a) the integration of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Agreement (FPIC) into the FLA with FEPP; (b) the addition of a clause that considers the signing of a Confidentiality Agreement for consultants, professionals, and academic personnel involved in the project within the framework of such agreements. The "Request/Consent Form (for the Use of Stories)" is managed before gathering testimonies, photos, and/or videos of beneficiaries for the development of communication goods in both nations, in all circumstances. This applies to adults and children. • As reported in Output 1.1.2., to date 3 Analisys on value chains / commercialization of traditional have been developed based on participatory methodologies, through which the following products with market potential were identified: cacao (Afro-descendant), tilapia, yucca and lulo (Awá). An evaluation of the value chain of these products was carried out, and this consultancy also included: (i) an analysis on Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT), (ii) an estimation of an Organizational Capacity Index related to smallholder farmers located within the territory and (iii) an Action Plan for the commercialization of each prioritized products. • It is also important to point out that internal training spaces have been created with the WFP team on community dynamics and governance of ethnic groups to strengthen communication channels with the implementing entities, taking into consideration their own regulatory framework". • Finally, the joint work with the Afro-descendant People has allowed their empowerment, appropriation and visibility, which translates into the participation of the President of CANE in the Second Session of the Permanent Forum on Afro-descendants. This is an annual meeting organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the participation of delegations from the African diaspora.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	As reported in PPR4, it was identified that there are weaknesses in the internal governance of the

	executing entities to guarantee a clear, permanent flow of communication between the members of the communities and their leaders. This implies that it is necessary to promote improvements in the communication channels.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Remedial action reported in PPR4 still relevant: while respecting internal mechanisms, efforts are made to involve community leaders and members in some articulation spaces, so that there is a greater guarantee that the information reaches the populations. This is not always feasible since the leadership style is very closed. This is done as part of field mission for accompaniment and the Local Teams hired for measures implementation.
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Empowerment and gender equality are not supported in male-dominated leadership spaces.
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	The gender approach is based on women being agents of change for adaptation. The safeguarding measures implemented are: (1) Permanent advice

during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	from the WFP gender specialists of each country to the project team; (2) Permanent training to the project team on gender issues, as well as to the personnel that make up the national implementation team in each country, and beneficiary families of the measures. (3) Incidence of the workshops and the gender approach of the project in the participation of women in leadership positions, and decision making within the EE. In the case of the Bajo Mira Community Council the legal representative is a woman, which has been maintained for two years. (4) Participation of women in the events organised by the project, which according to the logistics and the methodologies and tools applied allow/provide greater attendance and participation of women. (5) Hiring of Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá women in the local teams (EE, Partners, Academy) for the activities of implementation of measures. (6) Incorporation of gender-sensitive approaches in events to ensure greater participation of women. (7) Implementation of the project's mechanism for questions, complaints, claims, requests, complaints or commendations (CFM). (8) Incorporation of the gender approach in the design and implementation of community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation measures.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	'• Percentage of Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá people hired as part of the implementation team (disaggregated by women, men). • Percentage of trainings and workshops which incorporate gender sensitive approaches. • Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks. • Number of training sessions on CFM held. • Percentage of adaptation measures that are designed with a gender perspective. NOTE: It's vital to note the background information below: *Following up PPR4 report, MTR Report was submitted on 03.27.2023. The Report includes a proposal to reduce the number of indicators to 13, all of which are SMART, and considering that most of the mitigation measures are appropriate to the project context and scope. *Following the MTR recommendations and according to the MTR Action Plan annexed to this PPR5, some safeguards indicators were removed. The changes are highlighted in blue color in the Updated ESS Action Plan submitted as part of this PPR
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• Limited awareness of the threats and impacts of climate change on gender; • Limited adaptive capacity in Afro-Awá binational basin communities.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	(1) Advice from gender specialists has allowed for the differentiated needs of women, men, girls, boys and boys to be addressed on gender equality. This has

	allowed the adoption of a series of gender actions detailed below. (2) Training of project staff on gender issues, taking into account the entry profile on gender knowledge (instrument reported in PPR3). These trainings are extended to the implementation team made up of members of the communities, teams hired by the EEs, cooperating partners (ADC, FEPP), MAG, Prefectures of Sucumbíos and Imbabura. (3) Participation of women in consultation, planning and decision-making spaces at the community level; Presence of women in leadership positions, which could be positively influenced by the actions of the Binational Project (although not as a direct result of the intervention). Regarding women in leadership positions >> in the case of the EE Awá: in ACIPAP there is a higher participation of women in the Cabildos, which are the highest authority instances of a community. In the case of CANE and CCBMYF, the representation of women in the role of maximum authority (Legal Representativa) is usually the norm, to date 35% of women are part of EEs's authorities. (4, 6) With respect to parity participation in events, it was achieved in the case of the Afrodescendant Entities. However, in the case of the Awá (Colombia), it has not yet been achieved despite the adoption of measures with a gender focus (49% participation is recorded in the indicators of Component 1). When the events are held in remote areas of the communities, men participate more, while women are more present when food (snacks, lunches) for mothers and children is recognized, as well as the care of children during the events, and/or when the events are held on Saturday and/or at times that do not affect women's care work and prevent their attendance. (6) Incorporation of the "Children's Corner" in the case of CANE, a space for children that has allowed greater participation of mothers. (5) Recruitment of women from Afro and indigenous Awá communities for the implementation of measures (39 people; 41% women). (7) Dissemination of the CFM in the workshops and any meeting space in the territory, by means of an initial explanation of the mechanism, installation of identification such as banners, posters that make the telephone line visible, handing out flyers/cards. In March 2023, one of the last workshops on CFM was held for CANE promoters. In addition, it is important to highlight that the communities were consulted to strengthen the communication channels about the CFM, resulting in 64% of the people consulted have access to the internet, more than half prefer to receive information via WhatsApp. The main topics of interest are the benefits of the project and/or workshops/trainings. (8) Zero Tolerance Policy against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. In this

	context, a lawsuit was registered against the former President of the FCAE (reported in PPR4), which is currently in the preliminary investigation phase at the State Attorney General's Office. This has generated a series of difficulties in articulation and management with the FCAE to ensure compliance with the gender clauses. (9) Incorporation of the gender approach in community planning is carried out with guidance from the "Strategy for mainstreaming the gender approach in climate change adaptation measures of the Binational Project", among other tools. Gender equality is promoted by raising awareness of new masculinities and equitable distribution of household work, through a differentiated approach between men and women. Some progress: 1) PIR > The gender approach applied to the implementation of the plots was explained to the beneficiary families in Esmeraldas with the attendance of 93 people. This was focused on the equitable distribution of household chores. 2) Protection of water sources: training was provided in "Mujer Agua y Vida" (Women Water and Life). 3) Training in community risk management, which addressed the degree of impact differentiated by sex. The formation of first aid, evacuation and fire brigades was promoted on a parity basis (34 communities have gender-focused DRM plans)
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Behavioral changes are processes that require time and investment in gender affirmative actions that promote social change at the community level. Gender inequalities in the targeted communities are widespread due to cultural patterns. For its part, the Binational Project should focus on the issues in which it can have a greater impact: sexual division of labour, use of time (care work), participation in decision making (see section "Gender Compliance"). (3) On the other hand, the participation of women in decision making, mainly in indigenous organisations, is a challenge that the Binational Project is tangentially affecting.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	(1) Monitoring of gender mainstreaming in the implementation of measures. (2) Strengthening of the gender approach in events, based on a gender protocol that guides the organisation of workshops by means of a checklist with everything that must be considered before /during/after a Binational Project workshop. (3) Expansion of the dissemination of the Community feedback mechanism (CFM) for the reception of complaints, claims, commendations of the WFP through the actions identified in the previous period: (i) integration of a space for dissemination of the CFM in all activities with communities and executing entities; (ii) translation of dissemination materials on the mechanism into Awapit; (iii) dissemination of the CFM based on the

	results of the survey.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require 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 Awá communities do not fully agree with actions based on western science or technologies because of a conflict with their cosmovision.
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.	The highly participatory processes of consultation, diagnosis, identification, prioritisation and implementation of measures are part of the holistic approach with which the project is executed. (1) The design of the measures (safe water, resilient vegetable gardens, resilient integral plots, active/passive restoration, biodiverse courtyards, biofactories, among others) were agreed with the leaders of the targeted communities. This implies that for each ethnic group/People/Nationality a different approach was used (Afro, Awá). In other words, the measures are adapted to the cultural and territorial context, the soil and climatic characteristics, among others that apply. For example: single-family water systems for Afro/Awá, resilient integral plots for

	Afro/Awá, selection of native and introduced species to be planted according to the inventory of each People, the same applies to planting distances, selection of tools and inputs, design of the distribution of species, among other aspects of design and implementation of the measures.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number of traditional and/or endemic species considered in the adaptation measures implemented. • Number of adaptation measures that contemplate the use of ancestral or traditional practices. • Number of methodologies developed that integrate scientific and traditional knowledge. • Percentage of local people hired as part of the implementation team (disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, education level and type of partner). NOTE: It's vital to note the background information below: *Following up PPR4 report, MTR Report was submitted on 03.27.2023. The Report includes a proposal to reduce the number of indicators to 13, all of which are SMART, and considering that most of the mitigation measures are appropriate to the project context and scope. *Following the MTR recommendations and according to the MTR Action Plan annexed to this PPR5, some safeguards indicators were removed. The changes are highlighted in blue color in the Updated ESS Action Plan submitted as part of this PPR.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Limited scientific climate information accessible to Afro and Awá communities and decision-makers
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	(1) Of the set of measures 10 Adaptation Strategies designed/Categories of measures, half include traditional or ancestral practices in their design and/or implementation, these are: *Strategy 2: Strengthening livelihoods and food security of vulnerable communities/Sustainable agro-food systems; *Strategy 4: Restoration and management of strategic forest and mangrove ecosystems/mangrove conservation; *Strategy 5: Contributing to integrated agro-climatic and disaster risk management; *Category Safe water; *Category Biodiversity conservation. (2) Of these adaptation measures, with the exception of Safe Water, they consider the use of around 120 native/reintroduced plant species selected by the communities during the design of the measures. This is all part of the integration of ancestral and scientific knowledge in the design and implementation of measures. For example, in the case of the resilient integrated plots, the results of the "Bromatological analysis of the nutritional content of the species", which in turn is part of the inventory of native plant species constructed with local surveyors (parabiologists), were considered. (3) Members of the communities themselves form part of the local implementation teams within the framework of the Agreements with the executing entities, which

	together with the personnel hired by the Cooperating Partners (ADC, FEPP, PUCESE, UPEC), amount to 56 people, of which 37 self-identify as Afro-descendants (66%), and 11 as Awá (20%), the difference being mestizos (mixed race). Some of the advantages of working with local teams is that the implementation planning is more in line with reality, their knowledge of the territory, security conditions, modes of production of species, among other (technical) issues.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Some of the plant species planted in the resilient integrated plots have been affected by pests and/or diseases. Participatory analyses were carried out with members of the communities and technicians from WFP, MAG and others to identify organic solutions. This also implies that the implementation of measures requires permanent revision-adjustment processes, which allow communities to recommend the incorporation of one species instead of another based on its adaptability.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	This risk has been mitigated by the highly collaborative approach of the project. The organic compost/fertilisers to be applied are established in conjunction with the communities. This goes through processes of consultation, approval, adjustments on an ongoing basis with the EE.
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Some activities, if not properly designed, can have negative environmental impacts.
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.	At the strategic level, clauses on compliance with social, environmental and gender equality policies are included in the Agreements with the Implementing Entities and Cooperating Partners (1). At the operational level, during the design phase of adaptation measures, the Screening application procedure is considered, which determines the preparation of a social and environmental management plan for each Adaptation Strategy/Category of measure, considering the particularities of the territory. At the project level, the safeguarding approach has been considered in conjunction with the EE and SC, which in their Agreements (FLA, MoU) include clauses on the subject. This risk is mitigated through the implementation of some of the adaptation measures, such as: seed banks (Colombia)/vegetation banks (Ecuador), resilient vegetable gardens (upper basin area), PIR in the lower basin area. These measures promote the recovery and preservation of species of traditional or endemic varieties that are resilient to climate change, agrobiodiversity and the conservation of ecosystems, taking into account the protection of water and soil resources. In addition, it is promoted, as far as possible, that the materials to be used for the development of the measures are ecological, the practices consider ancestral/local knowledge and are agro-ecological, and the inputs are organic and locally available.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks. • Number of traditional and/or endemic species considered in implemented adaptation measures. NOTE: It's vital to note the background information below: *Following up PPR4 report, MTR Report was submitted on 03.27.2023. The Report includes a proposal to reduce the number of indicators to 13, all of which are SMART, and considering that most of the mitigation measures are appropriate to the project context and scope. *Following the MTR recommendations and according to the MTR Action Plan annexed to this PPR5, some safeguards indicators were removed. The changes are

	highlighted in blue color in the Updated ESS Action Plan submitted as part of this PPR.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Methodologies establishing/implying quality procedures for adaptation measures are not available in the area.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	(1) In the framework of the design of measures, the "Screening of social and environmental risks" is applied in accordance with the methodology of the AF/WFP. To date, 100% of the adaptation measures/actions under implementation have been screened, as well as their respective Social & Environmental Management Plan, where necessary. In addition, Colombia has a "National Ecological Restoration Plan for Colombia" in which all project actions in the field of ecological restoration are framed. In the case of Ecuador, there is the Organic Code of the Social Economy of Knowledge, Creativity and Innovation (COECI) and the "Management Plan for the Mangroves Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve" (REMACAM). (2) The design and implementation of the measures took into account the findings of the ethnobotanical studies (ancestral knowledge, inventory of plant species, and the bromatological study). To date 5 Adaptation Strategies/Categories of measures integrate ancestral practices / knowledge, and integrate about 120 native and/or introduced species in their design and implementation. It is important to emphasise that, in the case of the Awá, they have only been applying agricultural practices for a few years, which they have been learning from mestizo sectors (they are not their own). They have adopted and/or adapted them for their agricultural work, such as the following: propagation of species, production of compost, fertilisation, sowing of species on riverbanks (Chíparo, Guabo, Nacedero p/zones of landslides and the husbandry of small animal species. In addition, the preservation of species is being addressed through the implementation of the Seed/Vegetation Banks measure, which aim to become local assets. The management of species is done through living seed and plant banks that will enable their long-term conservation. In addition, spaces for the exchange of seeds and ancestral practices between families/communities are promoted with the leadership of the EE. (3) Of the 10 adaptation measures, 5 contemplate the use of around 70 good ancestral/traditional practices. (4) The results of the ethnobotanical studies show the biodiversity of the area, on which the design of measures are based. In particular, a bromatological analysis was carried out to determine the nutritional content of local species which, in addition to their agronomic characteristics, can improve the local diet. Together with the Species Inventory, this bromatological analysis served as a

	key input for the design of Sustainable Agrifood Systems measures, which consider the use of species with high nutritional value (bromatological) and resilience (Species Inventory). It is important to note that, in parallel to the work that the Awá organisations carry out in the framework of the Binational Project, they work on other conservation fronts. (5) The prioritised adaptation measures do not promote monoculture practices. In Colombia and Ecuador, the Biodiverse Courtyards/SAS measure combines forestry, fruit, food, medicinal and protective arrangements and takes advantage of the beneficial relationship between various local species. They also favour soil conservation through soil conservation practices (organic inputs, among others). (6) 12 water sources have been protected using recycled material piles to avoid contamination, reforestation, live fences, among others. (7) As far as possible, the materials to be used for the development of the measures are promoted to be ecological, the practices consider ancestral / local and agro-ecological knowledge and the inputs are organic and locally available.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	It is important to highlight that in the Project intervention territories there are multiple environmental impacts and activities that threaten natural habitats, such as: changes in land use, existence or increase of illicit crops and related activities, illegal mining, intensive or illegal logging, among others. These are not residual effects of project implementation, but they can affect (even significantly) the adaptation measures implemented.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	As part of the measure design phase, the feasibility of the measure(s) to be implemented for a given community is analysed through the WFP_AF Screening Tool in order to identify any social and / or environmental risk. The results of these Screenings are reported in detail in Section 5 of this ESP Compliance report.
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	

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

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

State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	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)	Degraded soils are not the most appropriate soils to benefit from adaptation measures. > The impacts of this risk were not adequately identified during project design, as it is not pointed out how the implementation of the project could have a negative impact on the landscape (soil), but focuses on whether or not degraded soils are the best soils for the intervention. NOTE: It's vital to note the background information below: *Following up PPR4 report, MTR Report was submitted on 03.27.2023. The Report includes a proposal to reduce the number of indicators to 13, all of which are SMART, and considering that most of the mitigation measures are appropriate to the project context and scope. *Following the MTR recommendations and according to the MTR Action Plan annexed to this PPR5, some safeguards indicators were removed. The changes are highlighted in blue color in the Updated ESS Action Plan submitted as part of this PPR.
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.	The measures prioritised for implementation consider the conservation and restoration of deforested areas (mangrove and forest), agro-ecological production including the production of fertilisers, the conservation and protection of water sources, and the implementation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, including nitrogen-fixing plants. Based on the adaptation measures prioritised with the communities, soil analysis is not required in either country. Similarly, there are no plans to incorporate amendments to improve the structure or nutritional efficiency of soils for the proper implementation of soil-related adaptation measures. Despite not generating impacts, the following actions are being taken: (1) Apply the AF/WFP methodology for social and environmental risk assessment (Screening tool), with specific attention to degraded soils, the results of which are evaluated jointly with key actors in the

	territory. (2) Integrate soil fertility measures. (3) Introduce plant protection measures, including the use of native nitrogen-fixing species. (4) Train community members on the correct use of measures, application of inputs, good management practices and soil protection. (5) Integrate traditional knowledge and practices and scientific knowledge on soil protection. (6) Avoid the use of agrochemicals, preferably promote agroecological and ancestral/traditional practices.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number of scientific studies related to soil structure and fertility. • Community members trained in soil conservation. • Soil fertility knowledge and practices integrated into measures. • Number of agrochemicals used. • Maps generated showing soil use and capacity for the main micro-basins.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	No scientific studies related to soil structure and fertility are available at the binational level.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	It is important to note that the results of ethnobotanical studies (Output 1.1.1-1.1.3) as well as participatory consultations with communities (Output 3.1.2) have been considered during the design and implementation of measures. In this context, the following relevant mitigation measures on soil management have been integrated: agroforestry, use of local nitrogen-fixing species, among others. Specifically, the following have been taken into consideration: (1) AF/WFP screening was carried out for two categories of adaptation measures: (i) Measures to strengthen livelihoods and food security, (ii) Conservation, restoration, rehabilitation and/or ecological recovery. (2, 5, 6) Through the work developed with the Technical Partner ADC (Colombia), a set of training sessions on agroecology are being developed to train facilitators for the production of organic fertilisers, practical PH sampling, evaluation of soil texture with hands, etc. It consists of simple, viable practices to be used in the communities. (3) The use and introduction of native nitrogen-fixing species is addressed through two categories of measures: (i) Sustainable food systems; (ii) Organic vegetable gardens. (4) The design and implementation of measures are carried out jointly with the communities and incorporates a training component that addresses the key issues for their adequate development. (5) Some examples of ancestral knowledge and practices in the design and implementation of measures are: planting of plant species on riverbanks (Chíparo, etc.) and on slopes, plant association, etc. (7) A set of land cover maps of the area of influence have been drawn up, which allow erosion, degradation, etc. to be analysed.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	As reported in PPR4 no additional residual risks have been identified, since project implementation has

	been based on highly participatory processes that guarantee the involvement of the communities, local authorities and other key stakeholders, the relevance of the interventions, and consider the integration of ancestral/traditional knowledge with technical/scientific one. On the other hand, as reported in cell E25 this risk and its impacts do not apply to project intervention. They were not adequately identified during project design, as it is not pointed out how the implementation of the project could have a negative impact on the landscape (land, soil), nor has occurred.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	No remediation action is required as no residual effects were recorded.

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required	
Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	Yes
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	Each unanticipated risk and its corresponding safeguard measures have been identified in the context of the environmental and social risk Screening of the adaptation measures (USPs), which are reported in detail in Section 5 below. Thus, two unanticipated risks were identified (Principles 2. Access and equity, and 12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency); and two more that match with those originally detected (Principles 5. Gender Equality, 15. Lands and Soil Conservation); please see below SECTION 5, column "D". Furthermore, the ESMP was updated and will be sent as part of the PPR5 submission.

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?	(1) Regulatory framework: In March 2021 WFP updated the corporate Safeguarding Framework "WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework", which in September of the same year was covered by the approval of the Policy "WFP ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK". Under this institutional umbrella which, for the Binational Project, was aligned with the AF Policies, specific clauses on Safeguarding were included in the last Agreements signed with implementing entities [EE]

	(Acipap, CANE, CCBMYF, CCAMYF, Nulpes) and Cooperating Partners [SC] (ADC, FEPP) from December 2022 to March 2023. As in the previous ones, these Agreements include a specific annex on "Compliance with the Environmental and Social Policies of the Adaptation Fund" containing specifications on: background (Environmental and Social Policy, Gender Policy of the AF), General Risks identified during project design with their respective mitigation measures, Environmental and Social Management Plan, procedure for the environmental and social assessment of the adaptation measures (USPs) identified under Component 3 (Screening Tool included), and the list of Principles of the above mentioned Adaptation Fund policies. Other forthcoming Agreements with Academia (Pucese, UPEC) and Inamhi also include this Annex. (2) Community feedback mechanism [CFM]: As part of the arrangements, the WFP has a complaints & grievance mechanism that has been adapted to the requirements of the Binational Project through various activities (see next section)
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	The actions of the Implementing Entities are framed within the safeguarding terms of the FLA/MoU. These are materialised directly, mainly through the actions of the contracted local teams. Among their main responsibilities is the implementation of adaptation measures, for which compliance with the social, environmental and gender safeguarding resulting from the Screening is considered. This requires permanent support from the project's technical team. In addition, capacity building is essential for an adequate understanding of their co-responsibility and importance in the fulfilment of the policies. This is supported by the WFP Regional Safeguarding Advisor. In the event of foreseen risks or residual impacts, the members of local teams inform the project technical team in order to coordinate the analysis, evaluation, channelling and/or effective decision-making
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?	Yes
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	Yes

assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	Yes

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregati to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
USP 1: [Climate change adaptation measures for the Afro People]	Yes	None	No	Yes	No	Any	N/A
USP 2: [Climate change adaptation measures for Awá People]	Yes	None	No	Yes	No	Any	N/A
USP 3: [ES1_COL_BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH SAN THROUGH SELF-GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING]	Yes	• Principle 2. Access and equity: Interference/Suspension of the implementation phase of the measure by the communities and/or by the implementing entities due to: *internal problems in the weekness in the information flow and/or in the communication channels between the leaders and community members, and *due to differences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Strengthen the dissemination of the community feedback mechanism [CFM] in the target communities during meetings and workshops organised by the project (WFP and local Partners), including delivery of visual material in Spanish and Awapit such as use of banners, cards and flyers in which the	• Number of workshops addressing the dissemination/explan of the CFM. • Percentage (%) of mails, letters, calls, text/wp messages received and resolved from community members and/or implementers related to problems/complaints about the suspension/interferen of the implementation process.

		in the process of designing and implementing measures in both countries (which are determined by specific national contexts).				helplines are made visibles	
USP 4: [ES2_COL_STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES]	Yes	• Principle 2. Access and equity: Interference/Suspension of the implementation phase of the measure by the communities and/or by the implementing entities due to: *internal problems in the weekness in the information flow and/or in the communication channels between the leaders and community members, and *due to differences in the process of designing and implementing measures in both countries (which are determined by specific national	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Strengthen the dissemination of the community feedback mechanism [CFM] in the target communities during meetings and workshops organised by the project (WFP and local Partners), including delivery of visual material in Spanish and Awapit such as use of banners, cards and flyers in which the helplines are made visibles. • Avoid the workload for women and girls considering an equitable distribution of roles and risponsabilities	• Number of workshops addressing the dissemination/explan of the CFM. • Percentage (%) of mails, letters, calls, text/wp messages received and resolved from community members and/or implementers regarding problems/complaints about the suspension/interferen of the implementation process. • Number of people from associationes that manage the garden in a collaborative way (considering an equitable distribution of roles and risponsabilities among women and men) • Number of

		contexts). • Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Increase in the unpaid workload for women and girls due to the inequitable distribution of work in the orchards / food crops / farms and the cultural structure (gender roles). • Principle 12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency: Soil/water pollution due to plastic waste generated by the plants required for the planting of native and/or introduced species covered by the measure. • Principle 15. Lands and Soil Conservation: Water pollution due to fish farming activities.				among women and men. • Establish a simple procedure for the collection and proper disposal of plastic waste from plants being moved for planting. • Raise awareness among implementing entities (authorities, local teams) about the importance of proper plastic waste management, and replicate the knowledge to the populations involved in the implementation of restorative actions. • Have support from the competent authorities (Corponariño, Corpoamazonia), and other interested Parties with whom training and/or technical assistance is contemplated. • Hiring of a fish farming	workshops where the follow-up and importance of the safeguards are addressed (explaining what they are, the procedure agreed with EEs for the final disposal of plastic plant waste, etc.). • Number of field schools carried out with the EEs • Number of reports that technically support the implementation of the fish farming activity (diagnosis, monitoring, etc.) generated by the contracted advisory/technical staff.

						expert within the framework of the Agreement with UNIPA, to guide families/households.	
USP 5: [EN4_COL_RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC FOREST AND MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS]	Yes	• Principle 2. Access and equity: Interference/Suspension of the implementation phase of the measure by the communities and/or by the implementing entities due to: *internal problems in the weekness in the information flow and/or in the communication channels between the leaders and community members, and *due to differences in the process of designing and implementing measures in both countries (which are determined by specific national contexts). • Principle 12. Pollution prevention	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Strengthen the dissemination of the community feedback mechanism [CFM] in the target communities during meetings and workshops organised by the project (WFP and local Partners), including delivery of visual material in Spanish and Awapit such as use of banners, cards and flyers in which the helplines are made visibles. • Establish a simple procedure for the collection and proper disposal of plastic waste from plants being moved for planting. • Raise awareness	• Number of workshops addressing the dissemination/explan of the CFM. • Percentage (%) of mails, letters, calls, text/wp messages received and resolved from community members and/or implementers regarding problems/complaints about the suspension/interferen of the implementation process. • Number of field schools carried out with the EEs • Number of workshops where the follow-up and importance of the safeguards are addressed (explaining what they are, the procedure agreed with EEs for the final

		and resource efficiency: Environmental pollution caused by the generation of solid waste (plastic bags) in the places where planting is carried out (rivers/ streams/slopes/mangrove areas).				among implementing entities (authorities, local teams) about the importance of proper plastic waste management, and replicate the knowledge to the populations involved in the implementation of restorative actions.	disposal of plastic plant waste, etc.).
USP 6: [ES5_COL_CONTRIBUTION TO INTEGRATED AGRO-CLIMATIC AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT]	Yes	• Principle 2. Access and equity: Interference/Suspension of the implementation phase of the measure by the communities and/or by the implementing entities due to: *internal problems in the weekness in the information flow and/or in the communication channels between the leaders and community members, and *due to differences in the process of designing and	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Strengthen the dissemination of the community feedback mechanism [CFM] in the target communities during meetings and workshops organised by the project (WFP and local Partners), including delivery of visual material in Spanish and Awapit such as use of banners, cards and flyers in which the helplines are made visibles. • Establish a	• Number of workshops addressing the dissemination/explan of the CFM. • Percentage (%) of mails, letters, calls, text/wp messages received and resolved from community members and/or implementers regarding problems/complaints about the suspension/interferen of the implementation process. • Number of field schools carried out with the EEs • Number of workshops where the follow-up and

		implementing measures in both countries (which are determined by specific national contexts). • Principle 12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency: Environmental pollution caused by the generation of solid waste (plastic bags) in the places where planting is carried out (rivers/ streams/slopes/mangrove areas).				simple procedure for the collection and proper disposal of plastic waste from plants being moved for planting. • Raise awareness among implementing entities (authorities, local teams) about the importance of proper plastic waste management, and replicate the knowledge to the populations involved in the implementation of restorative actions.	importance of the safeguards are addressed (explaining what they are, the procedure agreed with EEs for the final disposal of plastic plant waste, etc.).
USP 7: [CM1_ECU_SAFE_WATER_SYSTEMS]	Yes	No risk was identified. All possible risks have been covered from the design so that they are considered with the start of the implementation activities. The measure complies with the current water standard, water boards will be	Yes	Yes	Yes	As all risks are low, no risk-related mitigation measures have been identified.	Not identified, with regard to the previous answer.

		formed in each community, the water will meet international standards for turbidity, residual chlorine and coliform forming units.					
USP 8: [CM2_ECU_AGRO-FOOD SYSTEMS - Gender focused Resilient Integrated Plots]	SUSTAINABLE Yes	Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Risk that resilient gardens may lead to an increased burden of unpaid work for women and girls due to inequitable distribution of activities and cultural structure (gender roles).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Avoiding the burden of work for women and girls with the implementation of the measures through processes that raise awareness that motivate family management of the gardens.	• Percentage of families that manage the garden in a collaborative way > For this purpose, a weekly family report card has been generated that allows them to record (monitor) the involvement of each member of the family in the care of the garden, considering the involvement of each member.
USP 9: [CM3_ECU_MANGROVE_CONSERVATION]	Yes	No risk was identified. The activities of the measure are framed in the current management National Plan for the Conservation of	Yes	Yes	Yes	As all risks are low, no risk-related mitigation measures have been identified. The measure complies with national regulations on mangrove conservation.	Not identified, with regard to the previous answer.

		Mangroves in Continental Ecuador and the Plan of the Cayapas-Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve [REMACAM]. All possible risks have been covered in the design so that they are considered from the start of the implementation phase.				The measure has high community participation in all processes.	
USP 10: [CM5_ECU_CONSERVATION OF AGRI-FOOD BIODIVERSITY THROUGH THE GENERATION OF PROTEIN AND ENERGY BANKS]	Yes	Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Risk that resilient gardens may lead to an increased burden of unpaid work for women and girls due to inequitable distribution of activities and cultural structure (gender roles).	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Avoiding the burden of work for women and girls with the implementation of the measures through processes that raise awareness that motivate family management of the gardens.	• Percentage of families that manage the garden in a collaborative way > For this purpose, a weekly family report card has been generated that allows them to record (monitor) the involvement of each member of the family in the care of the garden, considering the involvement of each member.

Section 6: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and	Yes

known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	
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

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
Percentage of women with physical, political and economic empowerment	Objective	Percentage of women with empowerment, based on the integration of 2 dimensions: Economic and Political, and considering project scope	Women with limited role in decision-making, participation and opportunities for income generation	Increased the women’s physical, political and economic empowerment	Satisfactory
Traditional knowledge related to climate change threats and adaptation measures is integrated in community dialogues and decision-making processes	Outcome	% of women who participate in dialogues	[0] Women´s voice are not considered important actors to be heard	By project end, women´s participation has increased in community dialogues and decision-making processes	Satisfactory
In 120	Output	Number of	0 Limited	There is an	Satisfactory

communities, leaders, community members and women groups are trained on climate change threats with culturally and gender sensitive methods. Equitable participation of men and women.		women trained	awareness of climate change threats and impacts on gender	equitable participation of men and women	
Dialogues, fairs and exchanges involving 120 communities, leaders and community members on food security, nutrition and healthy living habits, are considering climate threats, with special focus on diversifying diets and increasing incomes from the production and sale of native species and products. Equitable participation and opportunities of men and women will be promoted	Output	Number of women trained	0 Limited awareness of food security, dietary diversity and diversifying livelihoods	There is an equitable participation of men and women	Satisfactory
Risk reduction capacity of binational institutions and communities are strengthened, including leveraging climate services	Outcome	'Disaster preparedness score (institutions and community members disaggregated by sex)	'Limited disaster preparedness and response mechanisms	'Disaster preparedness score equals to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support	Satisfactory

Access to livelihood assets is improved, resilience is enhanced and risks from climate shocks are reduced in food-insecure communities and households	Outcome	% of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	'Limited adaptive capacity in Afro and Awá binational watershed communities. - Households with crops: Colombia: Afro 53.8%; Awá 72.2% | Ecuador: Afro 50.9%; Awá 79.7%. - Households with brood stock management: Colombia: Afro 33.2%; Awá 60.4% | Ecuador: Afro 34.4%; Awá 82.7%.	'By project end, 100% of targeted communities in the binational watersheds have created assets to reduce risk to climate change	Satisfactory
Access to livelihood assets is improved, resilience is enhanced and risks from climate shocks are reduced in food-insecure communities and households	Outcome	% of households where women, men or both (women and men) make decisions on the use of income	'- Household members managing income: Colombia: both 59%; men 18.5%; women 18.9% | Ecuador: both 49.8%; men18.5%; women 26.6%.	'By project end, 100% of targeted communities in the binational watersheds have created assets to reduce risk to climate change	Satisfactory
Effective adaptation measures are designed and implemented incorporating participatory approaches, traditional and local knowledge and tested techniques, and promoting equal opportunities for access to resources for women and men to recover of degraded ecosystems in 120 communities	Output	'Time saved due to adaptation measures for women and men	'Adaptation measures are not customized to the local context. KAP Study: 52.4% of women and only 9.4% of men spend more than 8 hours on care work, housework and food preparation; 59% of women and 26% of men are in charge of water gathering.	Reduced gaps in the use of time in paid and unpaid work activities between women and men from Afro and indigenous communities	Satisfactory
Native species	Outcome	Type of income	'Communities do	At least 1	Satisfactory

are reintroduced to diversify production and consumption and for commercialization, including introduction of organic and agro-ecological crop production practices and ocean species		sources for households generated under climate change scenarios (disaggregated by sex of the head of household)	not market native species '- Household members managing income: Colombia: both 59%; men 18.5%; women 18.9% | Ecuador: both 49.8%; men18.5%; women 26.6%.	additional alternative source of income per territory (ethnic group)	
Native species are reintroduced to diversify production and consumption and for commercialization, including introduction of organic and agro-ecological crop production practices and ocean species	Outcome	Percentage increase in household income from ecosystem services and agricultural systems (disaggregated by sex of the head of household)	'- Households member deciding on food procurement: Colombia: both 54.4%; men 8.7%; women 25.4% Ecuador: both 43.9%; men 12.1; women 38.3%. - Brood stock management (excluding own consumption): Colombia: sell 78.8%; donation 8.2%; barter 5.9% Ecuador: sell 82.1%; donation 4.9; barter 0.2%.	At least 10% increase in household monetary income through introduced adaptation measures	Satisfactory

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
Division of labor	Satisfactory	SATISFACTORY: The differences in terms of women's empowerment are marked in both Afro and indigenous Awá contexts by cultural and cosmovision aspects. In the Afro people we can see a greater participation, and physical and economic autonomy of women, who also have the advantage of being closer to urban populations and their production and commercialization dynamics are active. On the other hand, the Awá

		nationality is geographically more distant from urban centers, their production is limited to their own consumption and women are mainly dedicated to household care work and have few opportunities to develop and/or participate.
Use of time (carework)	Satisfactory	SATISFACTORY: The differences in terms of women's empowerment are marked in both Afro and indigenous Awá contexts by cultural and cosmovision aspects. In the Afro people we can see a greater participation, and physical and economic autonomy of women, who also have the advantage of being closer to urban populations and their production and commercialization dynamics are active. On the other hand, the Awá nationality is geographically more distant from urban centers, their production is limited to their own consumption and women are mainly dedicated to household care work and have few opportunities to develop and/or participate.
Participation in decision-making processes	Satisfactory	SATISFACTORY: The differences in terms of women's empowerment are marked in both Afro and indigenous Awá contexts by cultural and cosmovision aspects. In the Afro people we can see a greater participation, and physical and economic autonomy of women, who also have the advantage of being closer to urban populations and their production and commercialization dynamics are active. On the other hand, the Awá nationality is geographically more distant from urban centers, their production is limited to their own consumption and women are mainly dedicated to household care work and have few opportunities to develop and/or participate.
Training activities on gender	Satisfactory	SATISFACTORY: Gender training reinforces the importance of women's participation in community decision-making spaces, including the use of gender-inclusive language. These spaces are carried out with the support of WFP's gender specialists, who apply playful, participatory and culturally relevant methodologies that allow and promote women's active participation and understanding so that they can apply this knowledge even in their daily lives. We have also promoted the formation of mixed working groups and collective reflections on gender equality, seeking to translate these reflections into actions within the communities. In other words, the aim is for the women and men participating in the activities to become agents of change that promote gradual adjustments within their communities, mainly indigenous communities. Simultaneously, as part of the capacity building tools, the gender module of the Diploma/Specialization Course has been included, with which 51 Afro and indigenous Awá women have been trained. This has enabled women and men to understand the importance of reducing the existing gaps in their different communities in order to face climate change on equal terms; they have understood that women and children are 14 times more likely to die in extreme climate events. Other opportunities for raising awareness and closing gender gaps have been identified and progress is being made, such as, for example, the development of a specific training process on masculinities with a local group of experts on the subject and work with ethnic communities at the territorial level. This process will strengthen Awá and Afro-descendant men as allies and co-responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

Section 3: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	(1) Legal framework: From December 2022 to March 2023, 7 new Agreements or Addenda were signed, of which 5 with Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá organisations (Colombia: Acipap, CCBMYF,

	CCAMYF, Nulpes; Ecuador: CANE), and 2 with Cooperating Partners (Colombia: ADC; Ecuador: FEPP). As in the previous ones, these instruments include specific clauses on "Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse", in accordance with the WFP gender policy (WFP/EB.1/2022/4-B/Rev.1), as well as considering other special provisions, minimum standards, special measures, and other applicable instruments issued by the UN. In addition, each Agreement includes the following annexes on Gender (depending on the country): (i) "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" and "Gender equality, protection, accountability to affected populations and zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)". [Colombia] (ii) A rapid gender analysis for each Partner/EE that contextualises the target population groups; (iii) A budget table that identifies the investment in gender mainstreaming, with the objective of easily identifying which project actions clearly/directly contribute to closing the gender gaps that the project may have an impact on, according to the gender analysis carried out in the initial stage (see SECTION 2/Cells C27-CC31). (2) Gender mainstreaming in the design of measures: The guidelines of the Strategy for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation measures of the Project, the guide "Weaving Pathways to Equality between Men and Women" framed on the Binational Project, among other instruments designed by WFP, Minambiente, MAATE, have been taken as a reference. The Strategy includes a series of tools to facilitate gender mainstreaming, such as: • Gender analysis in terms of data collection to have a situational diagnosis. • List of considerations to be taken into account in the design of adaptation measures (AECID, 2015). • List of considerations to be taken into account when conducting workshops, activities or meetings in communities to ensure a gender approach.
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 arrangements implemented at the level of the implementing entities are subject to those that the WFP - in its role as implementing entity - normatively incorporates in the Agreements governing the implementation of activities. (1) Normative framework: As mentioned above, the Agreements signed with Implementing and Cooperating Partners include clauses on "Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse", and annexes that expand the scope of responsibility in this area, such as "Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse" and "Gender Equality, Protection, Accountability to Affected Populations

	and Zero Tolerance of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)". In addition, there is also an annex on Safeguarding that builds on the social and environmental and gender policies of the Adaptation Fund (Principle 5. Women's empowerment and gender equality). (2) Women's leadership in local organisations: As part of the greater or lesser impact of the Binational Project, through capacity building and women's involvement (parity criteria), (presumably) a greater participation of women in the governance spaces of the executing entities has been achieved. In the case of Colombia, it is noteworthy that the CCBMYF has been led by a woman for two years. The Legal Representative of the Community Council has been involved throughout the entire project implementation process: from capacity building, through participatory consultations at the community level for the identification and prioritisation of measures, to the most recent decision-making on the implementation of measures. Being leveraged in the development of the Binational Project would have allowed it to strengthen/maintain its leadership for two consecutive years. In the case of Ecuador, the empowerment of the current CANE Palenquera Mayor in the framework of the project has also been remarkable, allowing her to position herself directly before MAATE, both at the level of middle management authorities (Undersecretariat of Climate Change) and senior management (Ministerial Office). This translates into invitations to participate as a speaker in visibility activities on CCA, direct actions for the benefit of the communities, etc. In addition, in recognition of her work with WFP, Palenquera was appointed to accompany the WFP-Ecuador delegation to the Board of Directors of the Headquarters (Rome, 14-17 November 2022). She participated in the exhibition "Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant Voices in the Americas" which featured members of indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in Latin America and the Caribbean. The attendees told their personal stories and spoke about their role in the sustainability and resilience of the world's food systems to improve nutrition and food security. In addition, She participated in the Second Session of the Permanent Forum on Afro-descendants. This is an annual meeting organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the participation of delegations from the African diaspora. (3) Gender mainstreaming in the design of measures: Various guidelines described in the above-mentioned Gender Strategy, among other guidance resources, have been used as a reference. In this context, the measure "Biodiverse Courtyards" was designed as a gender-affirmative action, which is mainly oriented towards

	female-headed households. The objective is to promote the reduction of the burden of hours for women, generating greater availability of free time. The Safeguards indicator "Percentage of adaptation measures that are designed with a gender perspective" shows that 85% have considered some of these criteria. (4) Mainstreaming the gender approach in training: *Understand the differentiated needs of men and women: to promote women's participation, events are scheduled at times suggested by women, as their home care activities limit their timetable. *Ensuring the participation of mothers: mobile children's corners have been set up to care for children who attend workshops with their mothers, taking into account both safety and children's right to recreation. *Use gender-sensitive methodologies, tools, techniques and games in workshops, meetings, and activities, in order to promote equal participation of men and women. This is supported by facilitation based on popular education and andragogy. It also organises spaces where men and women can meet separately to present their points of view, ensuring that each person's voice is heard, especially at decision-making moments.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	Yes

Section 4: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
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

Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period? Partially; they have allowed progress to be made in mainstreaming the approach, although there are difficulties that are the result of structural gaps. At the operational level, the implementation arrangements include: (1) Technical advice from WFP gender and protection specialists for the design of new agreements and the development of activites; in the case of Colombia, at least 7.5% of the total budget of each agreement is to be oriented towards specific gender actions. (2) Ongoing capacity building for a more effective mainstreaming of the approach, both internally with the project team and with external actors (executing entities, cooperating partners, other allies that make up the governance of the project). These spaces have addressed issues such as: updating the protection policy, the ethnic territorial approach, a day of reflection to contribute to closing

gender gaps, among others. In the case of the workshops with external actors, greater visibility is being given to the community feedback mechanism (CFM). At the beginning of each workshop, guidance is given on its use, lines of attention, and the resolution of questions. Other spaces organised in the framework of the implementation of measures contribute to the effectiveness of the arrangements: new masculinities (Output 121), commemorative events for the International Day of Rural Women (Output 122). (3) Parity criteria in the local teams contracted from the executing entities in the framework of the Agreements. According to the safeguarding indicator, 47% of women have been hired in the implementing teams. (4) Strengthening of the technical project team: [Colombia] incorporation of a person specialising in social safeguarding and gender equality to the project team as part of the strategy to accelerate implementation (call for proposals is currently in its final phase); [Ecuador] permanent support of a gender specialist who is part of the team, with expertise in human rights and methodologies for generational, intergenerational and intercultural facilitation. Her work has focused on 3 components: (1) Capacity building for gender mainstreaming in WFP staff, executing entities, implementing partners, among other actors related to the project. (2) Empowerment of women project beneficiaries through strategies that promote and enable their active participation, especially in decision-making spaces related to the implementation of activities. (3) Awareness raising and strengthening of positive relationships that promote gender equality and equity at community level. These actions adopted in each country have led to an increase in women's participation, and have made visible the important role that women play in their relationship with food security, water, nature, ancestral knowledge, etc. It has also allowed both men and women to strengthen their capacities to reduce the effects of climate change, as well as to recognise the differentiated needs of women, since due to the role they play in their communities they are a more vulnerable group in the face of the effects of climate change. (5) Mainstreaming of the gender approach in the design of measures: Regarding the "List of considerations to be taken into account in the design of adaptation measures", it is highlighted that it allowed the approach to "ground" through a questionnaire that It contemplates several categories of questions for each section of the design of the measure: Background > Has an analysis of the situation of the women and girls on whom the intervention focuses? Or is it a reflection of a more global nature about gender equality in the world? Objectives > Does your statement reflect how the project contributes to reducing the inequality gaps between men and women identified in the baseline? Target audience > Is the participation of women in training or awareness actions guaranteed? and of the men? Are there differences in participation between women and men? Are there differences depending on age? What possible obstacles to equitable participation have been identified?, among many others. Reflections on these questions were carried out in the workshops for the design of the measures, thus guaranteeing the focus. Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period? Partially; the arrangements have allowed progress to be made in mainstreaming the approach, although there are difficulties that are the result of structural gaps. • In the context of the Zero Tolerance Policy against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse included within the Agreements, a lawsuit was registered against the former President of the FCAE (as reported in PPR4), which is currently in the preliminary investigation phase at the State Attorney General's Office. This has generated a series of difficulties in articulation and management with the Awa Organization to ensure compliance with the gender clauses and in general to continue measure's implementation. • With regard to parity in the participation of women in the various events developed within the framework of the project, an average of 50% has been achieved and in some cases, this percentage has been exceeded, for example, when dealing with topics related to food security and risk management. • The training usually considers to a lesser or greater extent the gender approach, taking as a reference a protocol that describes the actions that are recommended to be considered before/during/after each event. Some of the criteria are analysis of the schedules in which women can participate, access to the place of the events, guaranteeing their mobilisation from their communities (round trip), implementation of a children's corner for girls and boys who go with their mothers and/or caregivers, tools, dynamics, games and methodological techniques that promote the equal participation of men and women, use of inclusive language, avoiding sexist jokes and stereotypes; receiving feedback from the training on both the level of learning and satisfaction in a differentiated manner (men and women). • The importance of women's participation in decision-making spaces is reflected in the number of women who form part of the Boards of Directors/Governing Boards of the executing entities. To date, there are 20 women in the Leadership positions (35%), Two of them are in the role of President of the CANE and President of CCBMYF, the others are representatives Administration, Finance, Education, Children and Youth, Women and Family, Tax, Economy and Production among others. • The involvement of women in the local teams contracted by the executing entities within the framework of

the Agreements is 50% women (Afro: | Awá:), of which 60% are professionals. In addition, among these people directly involved in the implementation of measures, there is generally a greater understanding of gender equality, its relation to food security and the importance of the approach to adaptation. • In the framework of the implementation of measures, local teams are continuously monitored to ensure that, among other things, gender gaps do not increase during implementation (e.g. increasing the workload of women through the implementation of home gardens and/or integrated plots). Key messages such as the importance of an equal distribution of household work are also reinforced. In any case, in order to make these processes more sustainable, it is necessary to provide ongoing support to remind people of the importance of this cross-cutting theme and to influence long-term behavioural changes. Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented? There are capacity gaps of varying complexity that can be addressed, considering the scope of the Binational Adaptation Project. • The Awapit language barrier, mainly in the case of older women who do not speak Spanish. To overcome this, materials have been translated into Awapit (such as those related to the WFC). In addition, by incorporating local people, this communication is facilitated, since among the Awá implementing entities it was established as a criterion that the people who make up the local teams should speak Awapit. However, in many cases it is the men who speak both languages. • The lower participation of mothers in training, consultation, etc., led to the adoption of a good practice established in Ecuador: incorporating the children's corner in the events. • In general, ethnic groups have their own worldview. Machismo, typical of the patriarchal structure, is still predominant, although to a lesser extent among the Afro-descendant population. In the case of the Awá people, this means that women participate very little. In any case, capacity building with a focus on gender equality is a constant throughout the project cycle

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1.1. Traditional and local knowledge recovered to support sustainable adaptation measures, food security and nutrition, and resilient livelihoods	Outcome 3	By project end, ancestral knowledge and practices will be included in the design of adaptation measures and local planning species resilient to climate change and variability in the binational watersheds; and 2) ancestral and native species that can improve dietary diversity and are resilient to climate change and variability.	Delayed	Satisfactory
Outcome 1.2. Traditional knowledge related to climate change threats and adaptation measures integrated in community dialogues and decision-making processes	Outcome 1	By project end, ethnic communities receive support in integrating climate-related ancestral knowledge into Life Plans and Safeguard Plans. By project end, women´s participation increase in community dialogues and decision-making processes	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2.1. Increase scientific knowledge to manage climate change and risk, affecting food security and nutrition	Outcome 1	By project end, 120 communities will have access to scientific climate risk information at the micro-watershed level	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2.2 Risk reduction	Outcome 2	Disaster preparedness score equal to	Delayed	Satisfactory

capacity of binational institutions and communities strengthened, including leveraging climate services		or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support		
Outcome 3.1. Improved access to livelihood assets, enhanced resilience and reduced risks from climate shocks in food-insecure communities and households	Outcome 6	By project end, 100 percent of targeted communities in the binational watersheds have created assets which reduce risk to climate change	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3.2. Increased adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience to respond to climate threats and food insecurity	Outcome 5	Activities implemented according to community plans	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Carmen Galarza / Damián Pachón	carmen.galarza@wfp.org / damian.pachon@wfp.org

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

(1) Indicate trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the project indicators: In this phase of full implementation of both the Early Warning System (component 2) and the adaptation measures (component 3 > CBA, EbA), progress is evident in the corresponding indicators. The results for each Component are presented below. Project Indicators. C1_Capacity Building > indicators move from low (baseline) to moderate (medium term) level in the indicators *1.1 Ancestral knowledge and practices recovered in support of adaptation and food security y *1.2 Traditional knowledge on climate change and adaptation generated, disseminated and integrated into adaptation and development territorial planning processes. These results are consistent with the whole process of recovery of ancestral knowledge and integration of this knowledge into territorial planning processes (local/community), with progress in the process of consultation, validation/prioritisation and participatory construction of measures, and an increasing involvement in their design and implementation. C2_Generation of EWS information > *Outcome 21 Increase scientific knowledge to manage climate change and risk, affecting food security and nutrition reflects 100% progress equivalent to the completion of studies on hydrometeorology and gender equality covering the following topics: climate characterisation; analysis of climate change trends in binational basins, hydrological characterisation, analysis of the impact on food security with a gender and intercultural approach. *Outcome 22 Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index went from a limited capacity to level 5. C3_Implementation of measures > the indicators of *Outcome 31 [a] records that 94% of households/communities have more secure access to livelihoods. In addition, [b] the percentage of households where women, men or both (women and men) make decisions on the use of income stood at COL: Both 52% | ECU: Both: 69%. *Outcome 32 Increased adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience to respond to climate threats and food insecurity corresponds to those actions with an ecosystem approach that are developed with communities, and contribute to the adaptation of ecosystems to climate change, a total of 163 assets are reported according to 6 types identified for the project so far: 2 Vegetative banks / botanical garden, 1 Herbarium, 11 Protected water sources, 2 Soil retention strips, 9 Plant material propagation zones "rustification", 138 Biodiverse courtyards. Results Tracker. Progress is recorded in the following Outcome indicators: Outcome: * Number of beneficiaries: total 48,671 people (direct: 12,296; indirect: 36,375; 52% of women beneficiaries; 24% of young beneficiaries (15-24); *Indicator 1: records 89 people benefited (35% women) with relevant information, generated and disseminated on threats and impacts of climate change in a timely manner. *Indicator 2: reached 240 people (52% women) of the staff of targeted entities responding to / mitigating the impacts of climate-related events. * Indicator 3.1: 82% of Communities (#110) increased the application of appropriate adaptation responses. *Indicator 5: There was

an increase to 4: Effective in Ecosystem services / natural resource assets maintained or enhanced under stress induced by climate change and variability. Indicator 5.1: Natural assets protected or rehabilitated recorded the following progress: 7 water sources, 2,929 hectares of forest: 205 hectares of mangrove; *Indicator 6.1: 4,967 households have more secure access to livelihoods; *Indicator 6.1: 4,967 households have more secure access to livelihoods. * Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into the national development strategy is recorded at level: 5 of full integration, a result that is supported by community climate change adaptation plans. This indicator report is in line with the set of measures currently being implemented. It is important to highlight that the RMT Report contemplated an extensive analysis of the battery of project indicators, in which some particularities of the monitoring process are explained, such as the disaggregation in the indicator report, which in some cases is binational, or also national / by country. This is due to methodological aspects, territorial context, security conditions, etc. Thus, in general OUTPUT indicators are reported aggregated / bi-nationally, while in the case of OUTCOME indicators, they are generally reported by country (Impact Indicator "Diet Diversity Score"). It also happens that in the Outcomes of Component 1 (1.1, 1.2), both in Colombia and Ecuador, the measurements yielded similar results when going from Low to Moderate. (2) Detail critical risks that have affected progress. As reported in detail in the risk and lessons learned matrix, the most critical risks that have arisen and/or increased in the reporting period are: (i) Closure of the Agreement with FCAE implied the suspension of activities in 27 Awá communities since September 2022; (ii) Increased conflict and upsurge of violence in the project implementation area; (iii) Closure of the Agreements with local organisations in Colombia (July 2022), who signed in agreement in December 2022; (iv) Capacity gaps of the executing entities as implementing partners, which implies very low execution rates despite all the effort in technical accompaniment, capacity building, progressive transfer of funds in small amounts, among others. (3) Outline response to MTR undertaken this reporting period. (3.1) essons learned: these are grouped into 6 categories: [1] Participation and involvement: *difficulties of executing entities to implement projects of high technical complexity, linked to the importance of carrying out a capacity assessment (technical, administrative, financial, among others) to organisations during the project design stage ("due diligence"); *considering the design of a strategy to involve key actors; as well as *incorporation of cooperating partners to counteract capacity gaps. [2] Capacity Building: *development of the Edufami web-based learning platform, which during the COVID-19 pandemic became particularly important as a digital tool for capacity building in nutrition, climate change, risk management and gender equality, with an intercultural approach. [3] Intervention methodologies: *use of the WFP's highly participatory methodologies for climate change adaptation planning (ACC), to which is linked *standardisation in the use of these methodologies as a key factor; *importance of prior knowledge of the internal governance mechanisms of the implementing entities that are specific to their worldview. At the level of the elaboration of community adaptation plans, it was identified *the need to balance the use of highly participatory methodologies and the development of a top-down approach derived from the analysis of climate rationality. Finally, *good practice in gender mainstreaming, a key factor being the development of a gender strategy from the project start-up stage. [4] Operational management: *The scope of cross-border work based on the project implementation arrangements, which were agreed between the Parties during project design. Management and implementation at both the strategic (binational) and technical-operational (national) levels facilitates the implementation of project activities in each country, maximises binational learning opportunities considering the common challenges posed by climate change, as well as the particularities of local contexts; *relevance of binational and national governance spaces, which should be strengthened by ensuring compliance with the guidelines of the operational manual. [5] Project monitoring: *configuration of the project's battery of indicators (102 in total) due to the incorporation of more than one indicator for each output or outcome, duplication of indicators, or the inclusion of others that, based on the interventions prioritised by the communities, are no longer relevant; *importance of ensuring consistency between the monitoring challenges and the respective budget planning in the project document. [6] Designing future climate change adaptation projects: *importance of developing the theory of change as part of the project design phase or start-up workshop. This becomes more relevant when working with Afro-descendant and indigenous communities, because the sequencing of activities and interactions between outputs and outcomes for implementation needs to be more in line with their worldview. (3.2) Recommendations: They are grouped into three areas [A] Key aspects to successfully conclude the project; [B] Key aspects to strengthen the monitoring of the project; [C] Key aspects aiming at the sustainability of the project. The details are included in Annex 4 of the RMT Action Plan

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1.1. Traditional and local knowledge recovered to support sustainable adaptation measures, food security and nutrition, and resilient livelihoods	Outcome 3	By project end, ancestral knowledge and practices will be included in the design of adaptation measures and local planning	Delayed	Satisfactory
Outcome 1.2. Traditional knowledge related to climate change threats and adaptation measures integrated in community dialogues and decision-making processes	Outcome 1	By project end, ethnic communities receive support in integrating climate-related ancestral knowledge into Life Plans and Safeguard Plans. By project end, women´s participation increase in community dialogues and decision-making processes	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2.1. Increase scientific knowledge to manage climate change and risk, affecting food security and nutrition	Outcome 1	By project end, 120 communities will have access to scientific climate risk information at the micro-watershed level	Completed	Satisfactory
Outcome 2.2 Risk reduction capacity of binational institutions and communities strengthened, including leveraging climate services	Outcome 2	Disaster preparedness score equal to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support	Delayed	Satisfactory
Outcome 3.1. Improved access to livelihood assets, enhanced resilience and reduced risks from climate shocks in food-insecure communities and households	Outcome 6	By project end, 100 percent of targeted communities in the binational watersheds have created assets which reduce risk to climate change	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 3.2. Increased adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience to respond to climate threats and food insecurity	Outcome 5	Activities implemented according to community plans	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory

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

Name	Email	Institution
Acipap (Amilcar Chapuez), CANE (Jairo Quintero, Jennifer Folleco), Bajo Mira (Willington Guerrero)	amaheliconia@hotmail.com; jairoquintero22@hotmail.com; consejobajomira@hotmail.com	ACICAP, CANE, Bajo Mira

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

The rating reflects the participatory work that has been done with the project and the willingness to adapt to local contexts so that even the most remote communities can implement measures ("We have been developing the processes 100% from the organisations" Amlcar Chapuez, Acipap). [Awá] In this

context, the articulation table with the binational Great Awá Family [GFAB] was an important forum for discussion, closer, and a great accomplishment that allowed for the development of trust and the coordination of efforts in order to achieve the outcomes and impacts that the project's planning had anticipated. In this regard, there are high hopes for the upcoming meeting (planned for June–July 2023), but there is concern regarding Unipa, where security situations are extremely complicated due to the ongoing armed conflict. On the other hand, there are obstacles in the way of moving on with the FCAE project that can only be oveecome by an assembly decision scheduled for June, thus work has been put on hold until then. The amount of time left until implementation is a worry in this situation because there is a chance that those objectives won't be met after that period. - Working mechanism: [Awá] Even though it also happened at the same time that the FLAs were closed, a flaw in the implementation that assumed the return of resources is acknowledged. It is commended that local/territorial teams are formed and that the WFP technical staff remains in close contact with them. Families who were hoping for measurable results are quite happy with the implementation phase. They are now even more inspired to participate as a result. - Positioning of the organisations: The organisations' ability to establish themselves as leaders in territorial management, with everything that entails—assuming obligations, abiding by rules, etc.—has been strengthened across the board. Some partnerships have been formed with the International Committee for the Development of Peoples, though not just on a local basis. For instance, the International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP) is responsible for carrying out a campaign to raise awareness of the value of mangroves, among other things. - Monitoring: In order for monitoring to be viewed as a chance to show progress towards the attainment of goals, monitoring capacities must continue to be improved on both a technical and leadership level inside the organisation. Despite these challenges, work has been done on information gathering. The main challenges are: comprehending how to use the tools, despite the fact that the contents have been mediated to make them simpler; there is no habit of presenting reports among those who make up the local teams (they do not like to write); and monitoring is viewed as an evaluation. - Safeguarding: The Adaptation Fund's social and environmental guiding principles have been taken into account when developing the measures. Particularly throughout the current process of implementing the measures in the communities, it is important to further increase knowledge of what they are, what they signify, and their significance. - Gender: The creation of activities has taken into account gender equality, both as a project approach and as a component of the safeguarding. Also considered as an organisational principle is the significance of women's participation (in Afro-descendant organisations). For the selection of local teams, a parity standard was created. One of the promoters hired in accordance with the CANE Agreement is Jennifer Folleco, a member of the La Concepción community. She says, "I could never have imagined working on such an important project. I was focused on being a mother. Now this experience has allowed me to learn a lot, to contribute in other areas, to learn more about the reality of families. As women we were always excluded, we were not taken into account. Now I understand that it is important to be involved (...). After the training and the progress made, women are becoming more and more encouraged to aspire to positions of visibility in their communities...".

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1.1. Traditional and local knowledge recovered to support sustainable adaptation measures, food security and nutrition, and resilient livelihoods	Outcome 3	By project end, ancestral knowledge and practices will be included in the design of adaptation measures and local planning	Delayed	Satisfactory
Outcome 1.2. Traditional knowledge related to climate change threats and adaptation measures integrated in community dialogues and decision-making processes	Outcome 1	By project end, ethnic communities receive support in integrating climate-related ancestral knowledge into Life Plans and Safeguard Plans. By project end, women´s	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory

		participation increase in community dialogues and decision-making processes		
Outcome 2.1. Increase scientific knowledge to manage climate change and risk, affecting food security and nutrition	Outcome 1	By project end, 120 communities will have access to scientific climate risk information at the micro-watershed level	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 1.2.1. In 120 communities, leaders, community members and women groups trained on climate change threats with culturally and gender sensitive methods. Equitable participation of men and women will be promoted	Outcome 3	By project end, leaders and community members in 120 communities are trained in climate change threats, using culturally and gender-sensitive methods. There is equitable participation of men and women	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2.2 Risk reduction capacity of binational institutions and communities strengthened, including leveraging climate services	Outcome 2	Disaster preparedness score equal to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support	Delayed	Satisfactory
Outcome 3.1. Improved access to livelihood assets, enhanced resilience and reduced risks from climate shocks in food-insecure communities and households	Outcome 6	By project end, 100 percent of targeted communities in the binational watersheds have created assets which reduce risk to climate change	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3.2. Increased adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience to respond to climate threats and food insecurity	Outcome 5	Activities implemented according to community plans	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Laura Cadilhac	laura.cadilhac@wfp.org

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

The Satisfactory rating is determined by the following key factors: At the strategic level > Favourable aspects: (i) Organisation of the channels of dialogue with the binational Grand family Awá (February, 2023) allowed for an alignment of the Awá leaders with the challenges of project implementation; (ii) Signing of new agreements with Colombian EEs, on the basis of their proven capabilities, taking into account the performance evaluation previously carried out; (iii) Articulation and permanent involvement of the EEs as leaders in the implementation of measures. this is materialised in the formation of local teams within the framework of the Agreements. In the case of organisations such as CANE, CCBMF, CCAMF, it has been possible to strengthen their local leadership for climate change adaptation and guarantee the involvement of the communities in the project; (iv) Bringing in experienced Cooperating Partners to support EEs in the design and implementation of very specialised measures, (safe water, resilient plots, EWS), has been a determining factor; (v) Permanent accompaniment by the WFP through significant efforts in capacity building, technical guidance, etc., to address capacity gaps in key areas. It is important to add that, in order to carry out the operational coordination of the team, WFP, in its role as implementing entity, has a support

infrastructure at the local (Country Office of Colombia, Country Office of Ecuador), regional (Regional Bureau of Panama) and Global (Rome Headquarters). From the national level, support and interactions are coordinated based on the activities that are required. This implies technical advice, communities of practice for the exchange of experiences, management of regional and global visibility opportunities for the Project, among others, which are added to the support in infrastructure and facilities provided by the WFP. The latter is reported in the form of co/financing (see Financial section, cells AK64, AK68). Challenges > (i) Closing of the Agreement with FCAE implied the suspension of activities in 27 Awá communities from September 2022, although the Agreement with FCAE was closed last December. In February 2023, at the request of the new Awá leaders to the Country Directors of Ecuador and Colombia, the possibility of signing a new Agreement with the new authorities was reconsidered. However, in subsequent working meetings the leaders indicated that this decision should be taken at the General Assembly scheduled for June 2023. Until then, no action can be taken in these communities; (ii) Increased conflict and violence in the area of project implementation because the existence of illegal armed organisations connected to illicit economics influences the territorial dynamics. Explosive detonations, conflicts between unruly groups, assassinations, and several other violent incidents have been documented since the fourth quarter of 2022. The Ecuadorian government declared a state of emergency for 60 days in March. Several Project activities have been hindered in the Province of Esmeraldas, where the level of violence prevents the execution of the priority measures in two villages but allows for their implementation in others. (iii) Extensive negotiations with local organisations for the construction of new Agreements (which were in force until July 2022), caused a halt in activities until December 2022 when they resumed again. (iv) Executing Entities with weak organisational and installed capacity require intensive support from the project team. Although there is a great commitment, primarily from Afro-descendant organisations, their installed capacity (money, equipment, employees), as well as their experience, is minimal. They also lack permanent or consolidated teams. A considerable portion of the WFP team's time is required to broaden its work to a logic of accompaniment, training, guidance, facilitation, and mediation in response to this circumstance. Last but not least, it is significant to notice that WFP has not made any acquisitions that total more than 30,000 or are extremely specialised. Purchases of materials and inputs have been planned so that they can be handled by the EEs, which has given positive results. This mechanism is expected to be used only when necessary.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

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

The global rating is “Satisfactory”. Define next steps on the implementation of measures in Awá communities, based on: Awá General Assembly scheduled for June 2023; CDNE resolutions on contingency actions to be submitted for approval, since, even if FCAE decides to sign the FLA, the time remaining for implementation is very short, added to the complex internal situation, generating greater difficulties for the implementation of measures within the period of execution of the project whose operational closure is scheduled for May 2024. - Continue with the permanent accompaniment of the WFP project's Technical Team to the EEs under a logic of training, advice, facilitation, monitoring and mediation. - Maintain the strengthening of the local teams contracted by the EEs in the framework of the Agreements. - Complete the incorporation of two Cooperating Partners in support of the SOEs for the design and implementation of the safe water and EWS measure (Colombia). - Advance in the implementation of measures in the Province of Esmeraldas according to the mitigation measures described in the Risks section (Ecuador). - Organise a next dialogue with the binational Great Awá family (planned for July/August 2023). Some organizations, such as the Afro-descendants executed 75% of the reported spent cumulative total amount as of 31st May 2023 (Financial Data cell AK10) and consequently registered the highest execution rates, ranging from 11% to 53%, corresponding to the CANE the upper limit. Jointly, all EEs (Awa inclusive) are doing important progress which allows projecting a positive trend, in line with the budget execution target foreseen for the next reporting period. Disbursements received in April are already in the

process of execution, either spent or committed. Detailed monthly monitoring of implementation is carried out, both financially and operationally, in order to determine preventive/corrective actions.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc…)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Afro and Awá communties' vulnerability reduced, with increased capacities to confront climate variability	COL: High [4.4] ECU: High [4.1]	Project baseline included information about community perceptions on climate hazards: rainfall increase, drough and floodst. In line with the general objective of the project, progress has been oriented towards building adaptive capacities through the following variables: low to moderate binational capacity building (impact); 132 communities that already have 163 natural assets created, maintained or improved to strengthen adaptation to climate change (Outcome 3.2); people trained through Outcome 1.2 learning tools and mechanisms (Output 121 > 123 community leaders trained); communities that have a CCA plan (Output 312 > 70 community adaptation plans to climate change, with around 2,500 people involved in this phase (M: 52%, M:	Community vulnerability is low to medium by the end of the project

			48%; 59% Awá, 37% Afro, 4% Others) 460 family/community-based assets have been created, maintained, or rehabilitated in 100 communities Local knowledge has been considered in the design and implementation of measures, thus ensuring that ancestral/traditional knowledge is integrated with technical/ scientist.	
Objectives	Dietary diversity score	COL: 48,29 ECU: 39,04	Col: 59% | Ecu: 56% Adaptation measures and/or actions with direct and indirect impact on this indicator were identified, based on the measures that have already been prioritized with the communities: home gardens / resilient gardens, botanical garden, mangrove conservation / restoration that includes awareness on nutritional issues; safe water systems that also includes an awareness component. Most of these actions have an indirect, rather than direct, effect on the dietary diversity of the families, so a low impact is expected at the end of the project.	Increased dietary diversity to seven items in household diet
Objectives	Binational capacity strengthening score	Latent	Moderate As part of the methodology, 3 pathways were considered: (1) Institutional effectiveness and	Institutions strengthened to incorporate adaptation and risk reduction measures in plans

			accountability linked to the implementation of the Early Warning Systems (Output 221), and learning platforms (Output 123). (2) Design, execution and monitoring of the program of the interested parties: SLPs, CBPP, CCA plans (Output 311, Output 312). (3) Commitment and participation of the community, civil society and the private sector: Includes the activities under Component 3, which are carried out through the EEs, who are also responsible for articulating everything necessary with the communities (they are in charge of interlotion at that level).	
Objectives	Percentage of women with physical, political and economic empowerment	Women have a limited role in decision-making, participation and opportunities for income generation; [Household member who manages the income: Colombia: both 59%, female 18.9% | Ecuador: both 49.8%; female 26.6%]; [Percentage of households that have implemented measures against climate change according to who makes these decisions: Change the place of	Colombia: 77% economic empowerment and 33% of political empowerment (women that are part of EEs's authorities) | Ecuador 74% economic empowerment and 50% of political empowerment (women are part of EEs's authorities)	Women’s physical, political and economic empowerment has increased by the end of the project

		cultivation: Man: 42%, Woman: 8%, Both: 34.5%. Change type of crops for new ones: Men: 45.1%, Women: 9.6%, Both: 32.1%. Use fertilizers and/or pest control: Men: 56%, Women: 14.8%, Both: 18.5%.]		
Outcomes	Outcome 1.1 Ancestral knowledge and practices are recovered in support of adaptation and food security	Low Ancestral knowledge is being lost and not used in the adaptation or development planning or implementation; [Low articulation of ancestral knowledge in local planning]	Medium The project activities have had an impact on the communities in the way that knowledge and ancestral practices could be documented and its importance is recognized because the use of ancestral dishes and plants for food and medicinal purposes has been retaken, the recovery of seeds has been motivated and the knowledge about the conservation of mangroves and ecosystems to reduce climate change has been strengthened. It has also involved young people so that this knowledge is not lost and has served as a model for the implementation of other activities.	By project end, ancestral knowledge and practices will be included in the design of adaptation measures and local planning
Outputs	Output 1.1.1 Number of studies on traditional and native species	No studies exist related to traditional and native species and the uses for resilience and dietary diversity	4 studies realized so far on the restoration of traditional practices (2), and inventory of native and reintroduced plants species (2)	Two watershed-level studies produced on 1) tree and plant species resilient to climate change and variability in the binational watersheds; and 2) ancestral and native species that can improve dietary diversity and are

				resilient to climate change and variability
Outputs	Output 1.1.3 Number of events to disseminate information	[0] No previous dissemination events conducted to raise awareness and no existing use of traditional knowledge for adaptation to climate change and food security in the border region	# events 48; # communities (represented at events) 135; # people 2,914	At least 10 workshops and cultural events organized to share and disseminate study results with 120 Afro and indigenous communities, leaders and decision makers, in local languages. There is equitable participation of men and women
Outcomes	Outcome 1.2 Traditional knowledge on climate change and adaptation is generated, disseminated and integrated into adaptation and development territorial planning processes	Low Traditional knowledge not used in the adaptation or food security planning or activity implementation [Low articulation in local planning]	Medium The project activities have had an impact on the communities because more practices are being carried out than 3 years ago; they also consider that these can be incorporated into territorial planning, since the priorities documented in the CBPP, SLP, PACCC allow them to identify which knowledge and practices respond to their needs. Indeed, according to the Output 315a indicator and two Safeguards indicators, 70 communities reintroduced native crops, through 5 Adaptation measures such as orchards / resilient plots, biodiverse patios, among others introduce 69 species of native/reintroduced plants.	By project end, ethnic communities received support in integrating climate-related ancestral knowledge into Life Plans and Safeguard Plans
Outcomes	Outcome 1.2.	Women´s voice are	49% of women's	Women and men are

	Percentage of women participating in dialogue processes and advocacy	not consider as important actors to be heard	participation in the dialogue of knowledge processes is registered.	involved in the dialogue processes as an integral part of the decision-making
Outputs	Output 1.2.1 Number of communities trained (represented at the events)	[0] Limited awareness of climate change threats and impacts on gender; [Percentage of households who reported community-based actions for climate change : 10.9%]	# communities (represented at events) 88	By project end, leaders and community members in 120 communities were trained in climate change threats, using culturally and gender-sensitive methods. There is equitable participation of men and women
Outputs	Output 1.2.1 Number of leaders trained	[0] Limited awareness of climate change threats and impacts on gender; [Percentage of households who reported community-based actions for climate change : 10.9%]	# leaders 123	By project end, leaders and community members in 120 communities were trained in climate change threats, using culturally and gender-sensitive methods. There is equitable participation of men and women
Outputs	Output 1.2.1 Number of women trained	[0] Limited awareness of climate change threats and impacts on gender; [Percentage of households who reported community-based actions for climate change : 10.9%]	# women 90	By project end, leaders and community members in 120 communities were trained in climate change threats, using culturally and gender-sensitive methods. There is equitable participation of men and women
Outputs	Output 1.2.2 Number of communities trained (represented at the events)	[0]; Limited awareness of food security, dietary diversity and diversifying livelihoods; [26% of households participated in the implementation of climate change	# communities 105	By project end, 120 communities were trained. There is equitable participation of men and women

		actions; 50% of this in community-based activities: trainings on agriculture and climate change: 11.4% women, y 15% both (men and women)]		
Outputs	Output 1.2.2 Number of leaders trained	[0]; Limited awareness of food security, dietary diversity and diversifying livelihoods; [26% of households participated in the implementation of climate change actions; 50% of this in community-based activities: trainings on agriculture and climate change: 11.4% women, y 15% both (men and women)]	# leaders 157	By project end, 120 communities were trained. There is equitable participation of men and women
Outputs	Output 1.2.2 Number of women trained	[0]; Limited awareness of food security, dietary diversity and diversifying livelihoods; [26% of households participated in the implementation of climate change actions; 50% of this in community-based activities: trainings on agriculture and climate change: 11.4% women, y 15% both (men and women)]	# women 230	By project end, 120 communities were trained. There is equitable participation of men and women
Outputs	Output 1.2.3 Number of learning platforms	Lack of information and learning sharing in binational watersheds [0]; [48.5% of households with knowledge on climate change have access to it with internet 8.2%]	80%; Under progress: EDUFAMI platform is in the final stage of web development, standardization, and integration: (i) uploading of Climafami, Equifami, and Nutrifami content;	By project end, one binational learning platform is in place and used by communities and local authorities; Edufami se conforma de cuatros aplicativos: Nutrifami, Climafami,

			(ii) complete internal and external performance tests; (iii) final registration to the WFP Architectural Board (HQ). With these three processes completed, it can be launched into production.	Equifami, Gerifami)
Outputs	Output 1.2.4 Number of climate risk reduction and management best practices	Lack of information on best practices in risk reduction and management in border region [0]	26 best practices on risk management and reduction were identified and systematized (Awá: 13 | Afro-descendants: 13)	By project end, 12 best practices were compiled from each binational watershed on risk reduction and management
Outputs	Output 1.2.4 Number of events to share information on climate risk reduction and management best practice	Lack of spaces to share knowledge on risks [0]	22 workshops	By project end, one knowledge sharing event per watershed on risk reduction and management was conducted
Outcomes	Outcome 2.1 Scientific studies tailored to binational contexts, considering traditional knowledge and community priorities	Limited scientific climate information accessible for Afro and Awá communities and decision-makers; [Low]; [Percentage of households evidencing a change in temperature: Colombia: 69.9% | Ecuador: 25.3%] [Percentage of households evidencing a decrease in crops productivity Colombia: 46.7% | Ecuador: 40.8%]	100% of studies on hydrometeorology are conducted	By project end, 120 communities will have access to scientific climate risk information at the micro-watershed level
Outputs	Output 2.1.1 Number of scientific studies	No knowledge of water provision and ecosystem threats due to climate change [0]	9 studies on hydrometeorology (100%) 1 gender evaluation (100%)	By project end, at least one study was conducted on each of the following: 1) water provision and climate risks in two binational watersheds; and 2) ecosystem vulnerability due to

				climate change and variability and extreme events
Outcomes	Outcome 2.2 Disaster preparedness score	Limited disaster preparedness and response mechanisms [Medium]; [Percentage of households affected by disasters and/or emergencies: Colombia: 51.4% | Ecuador 29.3%]; [9.4% of households perceive to be prepared for climate change] [7.3% of households perceive their coomunities are prepared for climate change]	Score: 5 This indicator measures the average score of changes resulting from WFP interventions on emergency preparedness. It measures how effectively WFP works with governments on emergency preparedness. This indicator will be measured at midterm evaluation and at the project end. [Ecuador] [41% of households perceive to be prepared for climate change] [24% of households perceive their communities are prepared for climate change]	Disaster preparedness score is equal to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support
Outputs	Ouput 2.2.1 Number of early warning systems	No Afro or Awá directed early warning systems or climate services for agro and hydro-climatic data [0]	In Ecuador, the design of the Agroclimatic Community Monitoring and Warning System [SMAC, in spanish] measure was reviewed by the Technical Committee (04.29.2022) and approved by National Steering Committee (05.12.2022). To date, the following progress has been made: (i) the acquisition process was carried out to strengthen the WRF climate forecast system at INAMHI; (ii) CANE approved	By project end, at least one EWS in place covering all targeted communities with at least 20 nodes at community level, and territorial organizations able to take appropriate response actions following protocols

			the participatory design of the community agro-climatic monitoring network based on a needs assessment and the feasibility analysis matrix; (iii) A matrix was generated with the spatial distribution of the community monitoring network stations, which was validated with MAATE and INAMHI; (iv) There is a climate product SMARTFARM, which is the result of a synergy with the Prefecture of Imbabura. In Colombia, the process of selecting a Cooperating Partner with whom an Agreement will be signed for the implementation of the EWS is being completed. It is planned to articulate the activities of both countries in order to generate a EWS with a binational approach.	
Outputs	Ouput 2.2.1 Number of climate information products/services provided for decision making	No Afro or Awá directed early warning systems or climate services for agro and hydro-climatic data [0]	3 climate services: (i) PRISM climate information service, which together with (ii) SmartFarm-GADPI, and (iii) the WRF Model of INAMHI will generate climate products that will be focused on: droughts, intense rains, high temperatures, frost , taking as a reference the hazard parameters	By project end, at least one EWS in place covering all targeted communities with at least 20 nodes at community level, and territorial organizations able to take appropriate response actions following protocols

			established in the toolbox for climate change management of the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador.	
Outputs	Output 2.2.2 Number of EPR training	Limited Afro and Awá capacity to prepare or respond to emergencies [0]; [Number of weather and hidrologic stations in: Colombia: 14 | Ecuador: 12]	# trainings 6 # communities participating in the events 51	By project end, at least five training conducted targeting 120 leaders. Training of community members include equitable percentage of men and women
Outputs	Output 2.2.2 Number of women trained in EPR	Limited Afro and Awá capacity to prepare or respond to emergencies [0]	# women trained 146	By project end, at least five training conducted targeting 120 leaders. Training of community members include equitable percentage of men and women
Outcomes	Outcome 3.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	Limited adaptive capacity in Afro and Awá binational watershed communities; [Households with crops: Colombia: 63.5% | Ecuador: 63.2%]; [Household dedicated to brood stock management: Colombia: 47.6% of which 46.4% was totally used for autoconsumption, 78.8% of surplus was sold | Ecuador: 53.8%, of which 46.3% was totally used for autoconsumption, 82.1% of surplus was sold]	94% of households have more secure access to their livelihoods, based on the measures that have been implemented since July 2020. This is linked to the results already reported: 5 Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP), 3 Awá , 2 Afro; 14 facilitators trained in SLP's methodology from communities, government staff / local partners, teachers, among others; 96 facilitators trained in the application of the CBPP methodology, from communities and local government institutions / partners.	By project end, 100 percent of targeted communities in the binational watersheds have created assets which reduce risk to climate change
Outcomes	Outcome 3.1	'COL: 54,42 ECU:	COL: both men and	By project end, 100

	Percentage of households where women, men or both (women and men) make decisions on the use of incomes	43,86	women 52% | ECU: both men and women: 69%	percent of targeted communities in the binational watersheds have created assets which reduce risk to climate change
Outputs	Output 3.1.1. No of methodologies developed to integrate scientific and traditional knowledge	No methodology established	10 methodologies developed Context-tailored community-based participatory planning (CBPP) manual designed; Conceptual framework on climate change linked to food security and nutrition; Methodologies on natives species and plants inventory; baseline and climate risks and water provision analysis.	By project end, participatory approaches enables communities to incorporate both scientific both scientific and traditional knowledge to reduce climate risks
Outputs	Ouput 3.1.2 No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability	[0]; Adaptation measures not customized to local context	460 assets Those assests refers to actions focused on families and communities that are developed with the communities and that contribute to climate change adaptation (some assets that are related to vegetation cover can be repeated with AOC32) of livelihoods. The assets consist of: 140 resilient integral orchards, 2 Vegetative Banks/Botanical Gardens, 43 eco-efficient kitchens, 95 resilient integral plots, 1 Herbarium, 25 safe water family systems, 10 'Canoeras' to diversify the diet, 136 biodiverse	The number of natural assets that contribute to adaptation to climate change is increased at the end of the project; thus, creating assets, and supporting the sustainable recovery of degraded ecosystems.

			patios, 8 Zones of rustification of native plant species	
Outputs	Output 3.1.2 Time saved due to adaptation measures for women and men	Men and Women spend excessive time gathering water, fuelwood, etc.; [KAP study: 52.4% of women and only 9.4% of men spend more than 8 hours on housework, carework and food preparation; 59% of women and 26% of men are in charge of water gathering]	The methodology for this indicator is directly linked to the implementation of certain measures that have a greater impact on the workload of women: *family gardens and *resilient integral plots. For this, a survey was defined to be applied before measures implementation starts. It is for this reason that the result reported in PPR5 corresponds to the baseline or BEFORE implementation of said measures: zero hours (no time savings). It was determined that women spent 2 hours a day to garden activities. AFTER measure implementation, the survey will be applied again. The difference will be reported as a follow-up value "hours saved by implementation of AbC measures".	120 community-based adaptation measures
Outputs	Ouput 3.1.2 Number of community-based adaptation plans	[0]; Communities in the area of intervention do not have adaptation plans	70 Community Adaptation Plans [PACCC]. 138 CBPP workshops and reports prepared with the participation of 2,286 people (Men: 51%; Women: 49%). These documents have the approval of the National Committees.	120 community-based adaptation plans
Outputs	Output 3.1.3	COL: 63,53 ECU:	11 communities (all	By the end of the

	Number of communities with improved access to water for agriculture and consumption	63,23	of them Afro-descendants) have better access to water for irrigation, after the implementation of the measure to protect water sources in the micro-watershed of the Santiaguillo River (La Concepción). In addition, 41 communities already have safe water systems installed.	project, up to 120 communities adopt water management measures according to community plans
Outputs	Output 3.1.3 Number of people with improved access to water for agriculture and consumption	COL: 63,53 ECU: 63,23	1,732 people (Afro-descendants) have better access to water for irrigation, after the implementation of the measure to protect water sources in the micro-basin of the Santiaguillo River (La Concepción). Nearly 3,000 people (of African descent) already have safe water systems installed.	Up to 120 communities have clean drinking water available
Outputs	Output 3.1.4 Number of cost-benefit analyses	[0]; Little research completed on the cost or benefits of proposed adaptive measures	Consulting scheduled for the third quarter of 2023, based on the progress / results of the measures being implemented.	By the end of the project, cost-benefit analyses implemented for each adaptation measure, on a watershed level
Outputs	Output 3.1.5 Number of communities that reintroduced climate resilient native species	[0]; Low levels of utilization and protection for native species; [Main native crops: pineapple, papaya, guanabana, caimito, yucca, beans, plantain, borojó, sugarcane, corn, cacao, coffee, sweet potato, orito, coconut, chontaduro, tomato, zapayo, naidí, naranjilla,	20 communities reintroduced native crops. To date, 69 species of native / reintroduced plants have been counted that are being used in the implementation of the measures of orchards / resilient plots, biodiverse patios, among others.	By the end of the project, 120 communities increased land area dedicated to the cultivation of native crops

		chiro, chiro, chinese potato].		
Outputs	Output 3.1.5 Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario	Communities do not market native species; [No native species and plants marketing in local markets]	1 income type: agriculture with agroecological principles, conservation and rescue of ancestral native species, focused on food security with a gender approach.	Targeted households develop one alternate income source
Outputs	Output 3.1.5 Percentage increase in household incomes from ecosystem services and agricultural systems (disaggregated by sex of the head of household)	'[Average expenses at household level in: Colombia: US$ 170 | Ecuador: US$ 289]	The methodology for this indicator is directly linked to the implementation of certain measures that have a greater impact on savings in food expenses, namely family orchards and resilient integral plots. For this, a survey or file was defined to be applied before / after the implementation. It is for this reason that the measurement reported in PPR5 corresponds to the baseline or BEFORE the implementation of said measures: in 2023 a total monthly income of 183 USD is recorded, with an average expenditure of 168 USD in 18 target communities.	At least 10 percent increase in household monetary incomes through introduced adaptation measures
Outcomes	Outcome 3.2 Number of natural assets implemented	Limited number of natural assets in place to withstand or adapt to climate change events [0]	163 assets. Those assets refers to actions with an ecosystem approach that are developed with communities, which contribute to climate change adaptation (EbA, CBA, GoR) of ecosystems (according to Output 321, 322). To date, the following have	Activities implemented according to community plans

			been recorded: 2 Vegetative Banks / Botanical Garden, 1 Herbaria, 11 Protected Water Sources, 2 Soil Retention Strip, 9 Plant Material Propagation Zones "rustification", 138 Biodiverse Patios.	
Outputs	Output 3.2.1 Number of ha	Limited soil management activities [0]	207 hectares under soil conservation scheme	At least 3,000 ha degraded land recovered using agro-forestry and nitrogen fixing species
Outputs	Output 3.2.2 Number of ha	Lack of effective protection of native forests and mangrove populations [0]	284 hectares of native forests conserved 221 hectares of mangrove conserved	At least 3,000 ha of forest and 2,000 ha of mangroves protected and recovered

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] [Colombia] Mangrove conservation measure > In the case of the mangrove communities, the Bajo Mira community council signed a National Integrated Mangrove Management District (DNMIM) with National Parks, where areas/communities were prioritised to complement the intervention of the Binational project. This agreement makes the measure more sustainable as it will have the backing of the national government. [2] [Colombia] Changes in the measures provided for in the CCCAAPs > Some of the prioritised adaptation measures incorporated in the community plans were adjusted in agreement with each implementing entity. It is

		important to highlight that these plans, as well as the adaptation measures they contain, come from an extensive participatory process that involves all the key actors of the territory> communities, subnational governments, decentralized governing bodies, etc. [3] [Ecuador] Complementarity in the implementation of measures > Output 3.1.5. "Reintroduction of native species to diversify production and consumption and for marketing, including the introduction of agro-ecological production practices" will work in conjunction with output 3.2.1. "Soil management activities, including agroforestry and native nitrogen-fixing species". Both are addressed through the Integrated Resilient Plots [IRP] measure, which while complying with 3.1.5 also allows for the integration of soil management actions in the plots as set out in 3.2.1. It is foreseen that the plot will be a space for experimentation and training that generates capacities and motivates producers to replicate and extend soil management to other areas that are their property or possession, therefore more than the fulfilment of the 3000 hectares target, a process of training and motivation of the producers is sought.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges & Opportunities	[1] No negative impacts were evidenced during the monitoring of the safeguards for the following ecosystem-based adaptation measures: mangrove conservation, forest conservation, knowledge dialogues (which were reported in PPR3). [2] In the case of the measure to protect water sources in the Santiaguillo River micro-watershed, the risk of landslides was identified and

		the measure of placing a gabion wall was adopted, which reinforced the stability of the land and avoided undesired negative effects on the protection of one of the water sources where work was carried out. To reduce negative environmental impacts, the conservation of traditional ancestral knowledge and practices was promoted, which are incorporated in the implementation of the resilient gardens. [3] In the case of the measures of resilient integral plots, resilient gardens, among others, training is carried out with the participation of the family on the management of the garden to avoid an overload of work for women, children and adolescents. A schedule is used so that families take weekly notes of their roles in the management of the garden, thus promoting awareness and a more equitable participation (according to age), and not generating child exploitation
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Challenges & Opportunities	In general terms, gender guidelines have been established for implementing entities to consider in the implementation of activities (criteria for gender mainstreaming in workshops), such as: promoting parity in the participation of men and women, incorporating gender criteria in the selection of beneficiaries requiring immediate attention, considering women's workload in the design and implementation of measures, among others. In addition, women with whom measures are being implemented (e.g. restoration, production of plant material, etc.) have been encouraged to share their lessons learned with other families and/or communities. - In the training: the training

		processes for gender mainstreaming were a great success because this resulted in greater participation of women. *Inclusive methodological tools are incorporated, with simple language, focused on climate change and food security, which facilitates the participation of men and women. *The linkages and contributions of women are highlighted according to the role they play (for example: protectors, caregivers of the family, of the community, those who depend more on water because of their role, etc.). If food security is affected, it is women who are responsible for food preparation in most households, especially in female-headed households. *The different needs of men and women are taken into account, so schedules are established in which women can participate. *There are mobile children's corners that include recreational and play resources and under the care of promoters allow children to exercise their right to recreation, and so that their mothers can participate actively, with the peace of mind that their children are well cared for. - In the implementation of measures: In the management of resilient gardens, family participation is promoted to reduce the workload on women, adolescents, girls and boys. In the safe water measures, the aim is to reduce women's working hours to obtain the vital liquid, improve their health and generate savings in the purchase of water cans. In addition, it promotes female leadership in the Water Boards. In the workshops carried out for each of the measures, inclusive language has been used and the

		participation of men and women has been promoted, in addition to facilitating awareness-raising processes on the important role of women and their link to land and water resources and why it is necessary to reduce gender gaps in order to reduce the effects of climate change. - In the framework of the implementation of the SMAC, workshops were held in coordination with the SNGRE to strengthen community capacities for risk management under the approach of food security, climate change and gender equality. Fifty-two per cent of the participants were women, who recognised how their vulnerability to the effects of climate change is increasing, as well as the need to strengthen their capacities and knowledge to reduce risks (video testimonies). - On recruitment: *The criterion of parity in the recruitment of local teams was agreed. Thus, for the implementation of the measures, local people have been hired, of which 17 (47%) are women from some of the communities where the project intervenes
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	[Colombia] [1] Implementation of activities halted due to the expiry of the FLAs with the five implementing entities in Colombia in July 2022. Subsequently, performance evaluations were conducted, from which recommendations were generated for the signing of the new Agreements in December. [2] Delay in the signing of the Agreement with Unipa, as they gave up on the implementation because they did not have security guarantees, neither for the communities themselves nor for the technical team, to enter the territory due to the presence of

		illegal armed groups. [3] The executing entities proposed adjustments to the measures prioritised in the PACCCs, which implied adjustments to the planning after the whole process of training-studies-consultation-community prioritisation-approval by the Committees. A new working proposal for the implementation of restoration measures and sustainable food systems is being finalised. [4] There have been delays in the implementation of the safe water and EWS adaptation measures due to a series of eventualities, such as the unilateral closure of the Agreement with Ideam due to the political context at the time (reported in PPR3). Then the difficulties of articulation with the Awá executing entities that, despite the technical complexity of this measure, refused the entry of a third party (Cooperating Partners) to implement the EWS, as they claimed to be able to assume its implementation. Finally, during the fourth quarter of 2022, agreements were reached with the EE Awá to incorporate third parties to provide technical support for the design and implementation of certain adaptation measures of high technical complexity. With this background, during the first quarter of 2023, the technical analysis/adjustment of the terms of reference was resumed in conjunction with Ideam (considering aspects such as climate watchers, harmonisation with national climate systems, among others), and they were approved for a new call for proposals. To date, two bids have been received, which are currently under review, evaluation and selection following the WFP

		guidelines for the qualification of Partners. [Ecuador] [5] Suspension of project implementation in 27 of the 28 Awá communities since September 2022. Due to the previous section (Problem 1), the following measures have not been implemented: Conservation and restoration of the Awá forest with a start date of May 2022, Community Monitoring and Alert System, Safe Water and the Resilient Integral Plots. The response actions were explained in detail in the Risks section (Celda --). [6] Delay in the design of the measures due to the June 2022 protests. Ecuador experienced a period of intense mobilisations and protests at the national level that caused the interruption of activities. This generated delays of one month in the timeline for the design of measures, especially with the Awá who are part of the indigenous organisation that led the protests. To make up the time after these demonstrations, the Cooperating Partner (FEPP) was asked to increase the team and the work fronts. In August, the FCAE crisis broke out, so the designs were completed in direct coordination with the leaders of each community. [7] Delay in starting fieldwork on safe water measures with Afro-Ecuadorian communities. Two situations were identified: (7.1) For the case of the water systems rehabilitation measure, it was agreed that FEPP, after conducting technical visits, will verify the requirements and immediately proceed with the acquisition of stone materials. When these materials arrive in the

		locality, work will begin to transport them to the site where the works are to be carried out. To optimise resources, the procurement of common materials shall be grouped and logistics shall be organised so that they are delivered as close as possible to the works site. (7.2) In the case of family safe water systems, a critical factor limiting rapid progress is the availability of wood and family contributions to build the structure on which the family system is installed: *the assembly of the systems in terms of pipe connections and accessories is carried out in San Lorenzo, once assembled they are moved to the communities; *two chainsaws were acquired so that families in each community, in coordination with staff from the Ministry of Environment (MAATE), can obtain the necessary wood from authorised sites (these instruments will be removed from the community once the work is completed); *In order to make progress in the communities that lack electricity, a generator was acquired, which enters the community where the families already have the wood ready; * a carpenter and a plumber were hired

		from the community who were previously trained to support the implementation of the systems; * to make up for the community contribution, the promoters hired by CANE who were also trained in the assembly of the system to support the technical control, had to support the hired teams. This can take time away from other activities. [8] Delay in the signing of agreements with Universities and INAMHI. The process of reviewing and complying with the requirements for the signing of specific agreements has undergone changes in both entities, partly due to changes in the UN's formal articulation scheme with the Government of Ecuador, which would change the rules of the game. In order not to halt implementation, progress has been made according to the operational plan approved by CDNE. One-month delay in the implementation of actions in border communities. *On 3 March 2023, the Government of Ecuador decreed a new state of emergency for 60 days in the province of Esmeraldas, due to the escalation of violence and insecurity. *On 7 March 2023, the Ombudsman's

		Offices of Colombia and Ecuador issued a binational early warning, stating that the indigenous population that recognises itself as the Great Binational Awá Family is at serious risk, "due to the actions of organised crime and the non-international armed conflict, which have spread from Colombia to Ecuador and are evidenced by the extent of the humanitarian impact". *On 23 March 2023, near the community of Ceja Campanita (Esmeraldas), there was an armed confrontation that left several people dead. In this community, CANE staff were working on the implementation of the safe water measure. As a result, field activities were suspended and resumed after an assessment of the situation. On the same day, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) ordered the suspension for one week of UN staff missions to the Ecuador-Colombia border, the area of intervention of the Binational Project. *On 3 April 2023, the UNDSS authorised the resumption of short-term missions for monitoring purposes and to locations considered low exposure and low risk. From that date onwards CANE and FEPP resumed

		the implementation of the measures and the WFP team have authorised missions only to the city of San Lorenzo. Finally, in both countries there are difficulties related to road access, for example in Awa communities located in Colombia, for which access must be made from Ecuador, or communities that are many hours of walking, 2 to 8 hours to access from the road. In La Concepcion the installation of safe water systems has been extended since the material must be moved on foot.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	Challenges: (1) Closure of the Working Agreement with FCAE due to internal conflicts and low level of execution halted implementation in 27 Awá communities. It was planned that the project would be implemented in 28 communities through FCAE. However, during the third quarter of 2022 it became evident that the level of progress of the forest conservation measure (approved in May 2022) was much lower than expected. Furthermore, the necessary conditions were not in place to implement the community measures approved in September 2022. The determining factors were internal conflicts among the leadership of the Awá organisation, an alleged case of sexual harassment, labour instability and the dismissal of technical staff hired with project funds. In December 2022, the Agreement with FCAE was closed, although the

		implementation of the project in the Awá communities came to a standstill in September 2022. In October 2022, several Awá communities requested that WFP implemented measures through direct coordination, so work was done to define a new mechanism. However, in March 2023, at the request of the new Awá leaders to the Country Directors of Ecuador and Colombia, the possibility of signing a new FLA with the new authorities was reconsidered. Thus, the capacity of FCAE to become an implementing partner was assessed, and the results indicated that it is a medium-risk partner, which would require an improvement plan. WFP proposed to FCAE to continue with the preparation of the FLA and the improvement plan, but the leaders indicated that in June 2023, in a general assembly, they will decide whether or not to sign a new Agreement with WFP. Until then, no action can move forward in the Awá communities, except in the community of Tobar Donoso, which is not part of FCAE. In this case, actions are coordinated with the Parish Government, where the safe water measure approved by the CDNE has already been implemented. WFP has identified contingency actions that will be presented to CDNE for approval, because, even if FCAE decides to sign the FLA, the time remaining for implementation is very short, added to the complex internal situation, generating greater difficulties to the implementation of measures within the execution period of the project whose operational closure is scheduled for May 2024. (2) Implementing entities

		with weak installed and organisational capacity require intense accompaniment by the monitoring team. Local organisations do not have permanent or consolidated teams, their installed capacity (resources, equipment, personnel) is low, as is their experience in implementing complex projects. In this situation, the WFP team in charge of project follow-up/monitoring has to extend its work to an accompanying logic, training, advice, facilitation and mediation that demands a large portion of its time. This situation suggests the need to reconsider the role of local organisations for future projects with similar conditions, so that they can play the role of co-executing partners rather than executing partners. (3) Increasing levels of violence and insecurity on the northern border are slowing down the pace of implementation of measures. Ilegal armed groups linked to illicit economies and the drug trafficking chain are present in the border area. Since the last quarter of 2022, explosive detonations, clashes between irregular groups, assassinations and many other violent incidents have been reported. In March, the Government of Ecuador decreed a new state of emergency for 60 days. The implementation of several of the project's activities has been affected; in two communities in Esmeraldas it will not be possible to implement the prioritised measures, in others it will be possible to work as long as the level of violence remains low. Since April there has been a relative calm, which has allowed progress to be made in the implementation of safe water, resilient plots and

		mangrove conservation measures. Actions have focused on the entry of materials, execution of works and technical assistance. (4) Generating conditions and working agreements with community organisations took longer than expected. The initial phase of implementation of the community measures envisaged the generation of agreements on the execution schedule, the contribution of labour or local counterparts; in some cases, the verification and/or reconsideration of the designs. This was planned to be done in 15 days, however, it has taken longer due to the occupations of the leaders and families, and due to the fact that the communal labour (mingas) was requested to be held on weekends, which reduced the pace of progress. Opportunities: (1) The design of measures at the detail level generates definitions that facilitate the implementation phase. The project moved from a formulation of measures at the level of pre-design sheets with estimates and general definitions that implied the need to specify details on the implementation progress, to the formulation of measures. This has allowed the availability of precise data on their scope (what to do, quantities, models, plans, designs, etc.), budget, time and actors required for proper implementation. The process included the strengthening of climate, nutritional and gender rationale of the measures to demonstrate their contribution to the fulfilment of the Project's performance criteria. The approach of the measure was complemented with the generation of a logical framework that defines a

		coherent sequence of objectives, results and activities that facilitate the management of the implementation by setting targets, indicators and means of verification for each level. Another important resource was the generation of an implementation plan with phases and milestones, which facilitate planning and monitoring. The implementing entity's team was trained on these innovations, all of which complemented the M&E strategy with the design of tools at the measure level. (2) Add experienced Cooperating Partners for the design and implementation of measures is a decisive factor. The design and implementation of highly specialised measures (e.g. safe water, resilient plots, EWS) is a major challenge for implementing agencies. It is very difficult for them to take on this task, which is why it has proven to be a good idea to form alliances (e.g. ADC, FEPP). Another important success was to form and/or reinforce local teams with professional/technical profiles with experience in the thematic areas required for the implementation of measures. The openness and support of the EEs (e.g. CANE) have been key in this, so that adequate progress can be made, taking advantage of the strengths of the parties involved. (3) Concerted planning with (conservative) targets adjusted to the proven capacities of the implementing entities has allowed for greater compliance with implementation schedules, although this does not necessarily go hand in hand with the significant challenge of execution. (4) Working with ethnic groups requires longer implementation times due to

		the local worldview and dynamics, highly participatory consultation processes for community prioritisation, decision making by ethnic authorities, among other aspects of self-government, are much longer than expected in the original planning. (5) Since the EE do not have permanent administrative/accounting units, the formation of local teams must include the recruitment of an administrative/financial profile, following strict selection processes to ensure compliance with academic training. In the case of technical/community profiles for the implementation of measures, empirical knowledge has proven to be adequate for accompaniment, although planning, follow-up and/or monitoring capacities must be created/strengthened. (6) The incorporation into the Acipap team of a facilitator or liaison to articulate the three organisations in Colombia has made it possible to reduce the high level of dispersion in the governance of the GFAB. In coordination with this profile, an articulation table was organised in February 2023, which facilitated binational dialogue. (7) The potential contribution of the Provincial Governments is high, but the governance structure of the Project does not allow us to capitalise on this. The local governments (Prefectures of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbíos and Imbabura), (as well as those of the rest of Ecuador), are official entities with competencies, budget, personnel, equipment, plans, experience and presence in the work area. This consideration can be extended to the municipal and parish governments according to their

		competencies. In the final stretch of the Project, this potential will be considered when analysing implementation alternatives for the Awá communities. (8) The formation of teams with local personnel who are familiar with the dynamics of risk and insecurity due to criminal activities avoids a total paralysis of the project's implementation. To strengthen implementation, local teams were formed with members of the communities, who do not always meet the required profile for the implementation of the measures but have the advantage of knowing the territory, the actors, as well as the various dynamics of the sector. (9) The complexity of the administrative and legal processes of public entities is not compatible with the need for an agile implementation of the project. The administrative-financial system for the budget execution of UPEC delays the implementation of activities as they depend on the regulatory framework from the Ministry of Finance. (10) Strengthening local leadership for climate change adaptation requires significant accompaniment and training efforts, including soft skills. Capacity building should be considered in the planning timeframe. On the other hand, it is important to be clear about the particularities of a climate change adaptation project, as there is a strong tendency to confuse it with a development project. (11) The implementation of measures in the communities in the initial phase implies a process of recovery of credibility due to the time that has elapsed: The communities know that the project began in 2018 and that the implementation was affected by Covid for about two

		years (2020-2022) and, although they are not sufficiently clear about the linear sequence of the process to have the adaptation measures in place, they know that this has taken a great deal of time. During this time there has been a turnover of leaders, so they reserve the right to doubt the implementation of actions. This disbelief is managed based on their participation, agreements, tangible results and involvement in the process of implementing measures. Based on this situation, it is recommended that for future projects, a shorter route for defining adaptation measures should be sought.

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

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	The following lessons learned apply to the Concrete Adaptation Interventions section as participation and involvement, which addresses *the difficulties of executing entities to technical complexity, linked to the importance of carrying out a capacity assessment (te financial, among others) of the organisations during the project design stage ("due dilig design of a strategy for the involvement of key actors; as well as *the incorporation of c counteract capacity gaps. (2) With regard to capacity building, the development of the I platform, which during the COVID-19 pandemic became particularly important as a dig building in nutrition, climate change, risk management and gender equality, with an inte terms of intervention methodologies, the lessons around the *use of the WFP's highly p for climate change adaptation planning (CCA) stand out, to which *standardisation in th methodologies is linked as a key factor, as well as *the importance of prior knowledge mechanisms of the implementing entities that are specific to their worldview. At the lev community adaptation plans, the need to balance the use of highly participatory method development of a "top-down" approach derived from the analysis of climate rationality *good practices in gender mainstreaming are addressed, a key factor being the develop from the project start-up stage. (4) Lessons linked to operational management highlight border work according to the project implementation arrangements, which were agreed the project design. The management and implementation at both the strategic (binationa (national) levels facilitates the implementation of project activities in each country, max opportunities considering the common challenges posed by climate change, as well as t contexts; *the relevance of binational and national governance spaces, which should be compliance with the guidelines of the operational manual. (5) In the project monitoring established: * the first one analyses the configuration of the project's battery of indicato incorporation of more than one indicator for each output or result, the duplication of inc others that, depending on the interventions prioritised by the communities, are no longe importance of ensuring consistency between the monitoring challenges and the respecti project document. (6) Regarding the design of future climate change adaptation projects

	developing the theory of change as part of the project design phase or start-up worksho provides clarity on the causality and interactions of the components. This becomes mor with Afro-descendant and indigenous communities, because the sequencing of activitie outputs and outcomes for implementation needs to be more in line with their worldview
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?	All the measures identified so far are scalable. In the case of the EbA measure "Commu being strengthened as a traditional mechanism for forest conservation, it seems to have connotation. In any case, it is important to have a frame of reference that is the articulat components/activities of the project, such as the dialogues of knowledge (ancestral kno activities, especially to establish how or what the integration of this knowledge with the knowledge consists of; and from these causal links, nurture the design and implementat Additionally, it is important to mention that some actions derived from the recovery of being replicated spontaneously by the communities themselves, without project resourc exchanges to make traditional species known. In the case of adaptation measures and/or resilient gardens, ecological restoration, among others, they have a high potential for re other communities with a low investment, while obtaining a high impact. In the case of measures, they have raised the interest of some institutions that have approached to lear since they constitute a model to be implemented in other areas/communities of the terri mangrove ecological restoration measure being developed with Afro-descendant comm reference for the design of a national project. Finally, it should be mentioned that the co expected to be developed in the first quarter of 2023, and should identify opportunities scalability of the interventions, both in terms of community resilience and climate adap
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	N/A
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	N/A
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and	With respect to adaptation interventions, the Climate Monitoring and Alert System (SM seeks to overcome the conventional schemes of design and implementation of early war which are usually established by the governing bodies, to respond to a community appr empowering local organizations and in general implementing partners, through their lea generating ownership and actively integrating the populations in the processes of identi implementing such measures. This has been possible with some organizations, after ext

implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	knowledge transfer, training, consultations, joint decision-making, and application of di inclusive approaches, which value spontaneous adaptation processes of the communitie this local dynamic to promote the replicability of some actions. Among the adverse fact projects with Indigenous Peoples are the difficulties of interventions in remote location deteriorated or insecure access roads, scarce communication channels, and limited inter reduce the likelihood of implementation.
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?	The monitoring and community alert system (SMAC) measure, as proposed, based on a be a reference for EWS adjusted to the needs and interests of the communities, consider this intervention: remote areas, communities far from each other, with dispersed family to internet, among others. As mentioned, a cost-benefit analysis is planned (I quarter 20 measures (CbA, EbA) will be taken as a reference to explain these replicability and scal
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	In component 1 > secondary information was collected from the life plans of the comm inputs generated by the organizations. It was supported by: (i) the technical advice and Undersecretariat of Family and Peasant Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and the design of the cards used in Output 111 for "Registration of seeds and plant species" ancestral practices and knowledge" to systematize the tales fables and stories, food habi knowledge dialogues, facilitation, analysis/processing of the recovery of ancestral know of the staff of the Risk and Emergency Management Service of Ecuador, which consist facilitation, accompaniment in the development of Outputs 124, 222; (iii) technical adv review/adjust the methodologies of the consultancies hired for the ethnobotanical study systematization of results). As part of a process of coherence (causality and integration) results framework, it is pertinent to mention that the information in this component was data/knowledge for the design of adaptation measures (Component 3), mainly for ecolo design, strengthening of family gardens), risk management and reduction, among others has been captured in booklets (on ancestral knowledge on climate hazards, food habits, agricultural calendars, documentary videos on ancestral knowledge, all of which has all returned to the communities. Component 2 > used data on precipitation, temperature, et bodies in meteorology and hydrology (Ideam, Inamhi), which allowed the development studies; freely available satellite data were also consulted to design the SMAC, as well products/services. The information from the different stations covering the intervention developing the climate risk analysis, made it possible to understand climate variability a scenarios in the territory. This information is being used to design the different adaptati particular the early warning system. Work was carried out with local information from Colombia's intervention area to correlate the risks reported by the Risk Management Un hazards. Technical support was provided by the ministries of the environment to review methodology, using data from Ideam and Inamhi. Technical support was received from of the binational EWS methodology with a community approach. Component 3 > has h environmental authorities (Corponariño, Corpoamazonía) for the review of the Screenin "Measures to strengthen livelihoods and food security" and "Conservation, restoration, ecological recovery, including the approval of environmental safeguards for some adap implemented. For the development of the community adaptation plans to climate chang Undersecretariat of Climate Change of the MAATE has provided its expertise. Other en their knowledge to the development of various activities related to the design and imple Departmental Climate Change Board, University of Nariño, Government of Nariño, Mi Sustainable Development > to strengthen the design of adaptation measures, pre-design of Nariño > support for the design of the Patios Biodiversos adaptation measure. Corpo report on the recovery of degraded areas in the framework of the Comprehensive Plan f Management territorial Nariño.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to	• Monthly progress reports are prepared for the members of the Committees at the natio detailed information on the execution of the Project. Governance spaces are organized f progress, as established in the Operational Manual of the Binational Project (CGB, CDI

relevant stakeholder? If so, what chanels of dissemination have been used?	operational planning (POA) is designed and submitted for review and approval to the af Governance forums. The AOPs are also developed with the executing entities, so that th planned to be carried out (this is linked to the management of the FLA). • There is frequ knowledge/experience exchange spaces with other projects, units at the global WFP lev Resilience and Climate Community" in which the following topics have been shared: le dont's) in the design of CCA projects, mainstreaming of the gender approach in climate importance of the recovery of ancestral knowledge.
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.)	Component 1 - Awa and Afro-descendant native species resilient to climate change prin practices resilient to climate change in the binational watersheds Mira-Mataje, Guáitara and Putumayo. - Ethnobotanical study of native and introduced species with high protei human, animal and medicinal food, in the communities of the Awá nationality and the A the Mira-Mataje binational watersheds. - Inventory of ancestral species and plants resis binational basins Mira-Mataje, Guáitara-Carchi. - Ethnobotanical study of native and in protein content, energy for human and animal food, medicinal, in the communities of th Afro-Ecuadorian people of the binational basins Mira - Mataje. - History Antonia Hurta "Ecuador: Afro-descendant communities protect their territory and culture in the face o Zoila Maria Congo, CANE, 72 years old "Midwife and guardian of ancestral knowledg - Study of the availability of water resources in the Mira River basin. - Hydrometeorolo variability and climate risk in the hydrographic subzones of the Mira, San Miguel and A Hydrometeorological study of the Mira and Carchi river basins: (1) Climate characteriz climate change trends in the Mira river basin; (3) Hydrological characterization of the M framework for calculating climate risk in ecosystems. - National baseline report (Colom binational baseline reports. - Gender guide "Weaving paths towards equality between w diagnosis for gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the binational project. - C analysis and recommendations for gender mainstreaming of Afro-descendant and Awá Report on the application of a questionnaire to validate initial knowledge on the gender technicians and delegates of executing entities that are part of the training process for te for the inclusion of the gender approach in the implementation of the PCPs. - Five mod mainstreaming in the application of the PCP tool and the execution of the binational pro document of Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian women heads of household - Gender-responsiv climate-related food insecurity in Ecuador, Colombia and El Salvador. See Gender, Cli Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change (gender-nr-peace.org). Componen application of the Seasonal Livelihoods Consultation (CEMV) in the Binational Project Community Planning (PCP) of the Awá Nationality of Ecuador - Guide for the Particip (PCP) of the Afro-Ecuadorian People - Guide for the Participatory Community Plannin Nationality of Colombia - Guide for the Participatory Community Planning (PCP) of th Report of the Seasonal Livelihoods Consultation (CEMV) of the Awá Nationality in Ec Seasonal Livelihoods Consultation Report (CEMV) - Report of the Seasonal Consultati of the Awá Nationality in Colombia - Afro-Colombian Seasonal Livelihoods Consultati Participatory Community Planning Reports - 68 Community Climate Change Adaptatio "Rethinking food systems, beyond climate" https://open.spotify.com/episode/4ZkV2q0nJQazQoNAFUNPUe?si=orLTYYBzRtiA8 - Rosa Story. "The mangrove produces our food, it is our life." In Ecuador, the mangrov return she has learned to take care of it."
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	The learning objectives of the Binational Project are framed within what the operationa "Capacity Building (Awareness)", which seeks to contribute integrally to the integration knowledge with technical/scientific knowledge, as well as with the design and impleme To date, these objectives have been partially achieved, the Outputs under Outcome 1.2 the end of the project, so there is still work planned in the area of knowledge manageme in achieving the objectives. Related to this, it is important to mention the following by t CCA - Methodologies. Learning objectives were established related to training in the us program methodologies, which allow strengthening local leadership for climate change Gender. A "Gender Training Guide for the Technical Team" was designed, structured b gender issues oriented to the technical implementation team made up of Project staff, le members of the communities, technical staff of local governments and regional/territori

	point, an "Entry Profile for the capacity building process for the technical team and cou Part of the result of this process consisted of a "Guide for facilitators of the project "We between Women and Men". Food security. Training workshops for trainers on food sec replicate in the communities the knowledge on healthy living habits, taking into accoun spaces serve to integrate learning processes, reflection, commitment, reception of educa communicational material, learning facilitation techniques, among others.
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.	Access to hydrometeorological data: The situation is similar in the two countries, althou differences. In both Colombia and Ecuador, access to hydrometeorological data is gene databases of the agencies in charge of generating the information are incomplete for lon not have an automatic system for downloading information. In particular, in Ecuador, p information is quite restricted due to its high cost. The data generation process should b aspects: data collection at hydrometeorological stations, data transmission to the databa quality standards, databases and distribution interfaces to the internal and external envi generated. In addition, it is necessary to identify mechanisms to make high-resolution s increase the availability of information in places where there are no hydrometeorologica generally high. Suggestions for accessing relevant hydrometeorological data: To access resolution there is a satellite information distribution network called GEONET cast, wh 16 satellite data with a resolution of 1 km per pixel of high-resolution raster images and With this information, in addition to a process of managing satellite images and geograp information can be processed and missing data can be filled in for areas that are not mo and information from Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá communities: During the p data and information from the communities (ancestral knowledge, knowledge about me of plant species) there were difficulties in getting answers quickly, especially in the Aw The populations may be fearful of handing over information that they consider to belon People/Nationality/Ethnic Group. Additional awareness-raising workshops were held to to emphasize two actions that are considered key to developing and implementing a eth most convenient working mechanism for the elaboration of the study was previously ag executing entities. In the case of Colombia, a natural person consultancy under the supe established, while in the case of Ecuador it was carried out through agreements with aca this case, two legal support instruments were included: (i) Free, Prior and Informed Con executing entities, and (ii) Confidentiality Agreements of the personnel involved in the
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	As established in the operational management model of the Binational Project, compon (Awareness)" implies a network work that obeys the simultaneity and interactions of th two components of the network. This implies that the capacities created/strengthened co of knowledge, the integration of traditional/ancestral knowledge with technical/scientifi the design and implementation of measures. This network seeks to exemplify a system feeds back and interconnects to achieve the development of local leadership in climate security. In line with the above, it is important to systematize the experiences in resilien the associated adaptation capacities, the link and importance of ancestral knowledge to community resilience, among others.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	N/A
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

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

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

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

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

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	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	19867	51	30
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	72700	51	30
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	92567	51	30
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	12296	52	24
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	36375	52	24
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	48671	52	24
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	19867	51	Drought	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	89	35	Drought	2: Partially effective
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

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

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information	0	Food security	National	1: No plans conducted or updated
Target performance at completion	2	Food security	National	3: Risk and vulnterability assessments completed or updated
Performance at mid-term	2	Food security	Local	3: Risk and vulnterability assessments completed or updated
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	1: Risk knowledge	Drought	Regional	0
Baseline information	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Wind	Regional	0
Target performance at completion	2	1: Risk knowledge	Drought	Regional	10
Target performance at completion	2	3: Dissemination and communication	Wind	Regional	10
Performance at mid-term	0	1: Risk knowledge	Drought	National	1
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	0	0	Food security	1: No capacity
Target performance at completion	50	51	Food security	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term	240	52	Food security	3: Medium capacity
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	50	51	Public
Performance at mid-term	240	52	Public
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	Local	Food security	1: No capacity
Target performance	Public	Regional	Food security	3: Medium capacity

at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Public	Regional	Food security	3: Medium capacity
Performance at completion				

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

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

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0	Regional	Food security	1: No capacity
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	0	Multi-sector
Target performance at completion	80	Multi-sector
Performance at mid-term	82	Multi-sector
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	19867	51	5: Fully aware
Performance at mid-term	482	52	4: Mostly aware
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			
Target performance at completion			
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	Food security	Local	1: Non responsive (Lacks all elements)
Target performance at completion	Food security	Local	4: Mostly responsive (Most defined elements)
Performance at mid-term	Food security	Regional	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
Performance at completion			

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

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	1:Not improved
Target performance at completion	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Food security	2: Physical asset	1:Not improved

		(produced/improved/strenghtened))	
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	0		Food security
Target performance at completion	1		Food security
Performance at mid-term	0		Food security
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	Food security	Land
Target performance at completion	4: Effective	Food security	Land
Performance at mid-term	4: Effective	Food security	Land
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	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	0	km rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Baseline information	Forests	0	ha rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Baseline information	Mangroves	0	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	10	km rehabilitated	4: Effective
Target performance at completion	Forests	3000	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Target performance at completion	Mangroves	2000	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective

Performance at mid-term	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	7	km protected	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Forests	2929	ha rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Performance at mid-term	Mangroves	205	ha rehabilitated	5: Very effective
Performance at completion				

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

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

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information	0	0	1: No improvement
Target performance at completion	4967	51	4: High improvement
Performance at mid-term	4967	34	4: High improvement
Performance at completion			

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

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information	0	0	From 0 to 0.5%	Agriculture
Target performance at completion	4967	51	From 5% to 10%	
Performance at mid-term	235	18.6	From 0 to 0.5%	Agriculture
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	0	Physical capital	Food security	Community-based adaptation
Target performance at completion	120	Physical capital	Food security	Community-based adaptation
Performance at mid-term	83	Physical capital	Food security	Community-based adaptation
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	4967	Agriculture	228
Target performance at completion	4967	Agriculture	250
Performance at mid-term	235	Agriculture	183
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	1: None
Target performance at completion	4: Most
Performance at mid-term	5: All (Fully integrated)
Performance at completion	

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

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

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information	0	Food security	National	Environmental policy
Target performance at completion	2	Food security	National	Environmental policy
Performance at mid-term	70	Food security	Local	Environmental policy
Performance at completion				

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

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0	1: Not enforced (No elements implemented))	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	2	4: Enforced (Most elements implemented)	
Performance at mid-term	70	3: Partially enforced (Some elements implemented)	4: Effective
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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

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

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