

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	6/1/2023 - 5/31/2024
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	<p>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</p>

	equality, and contributing to the construction of peace; and 2. 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). In Ecuador autonomous decentralised government involved are: provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura and Sucumbíos.
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Anisore 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)	3/31/2023
Original Completion Date	5/3/2023
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	11/3/2024

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			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
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Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$14,000,000.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$10,146,962.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	100
Project execution rate (%)	78.64
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1.1. 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 91,858.00events (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	\$91,857.80

promoted	
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	\$41,454.72
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.	\$53,882.54
Output 1.2.3. One binational web-based adaptation learning platform is in use	\$55,408.73
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.	\$192,096.56
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	\$54,497.22
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	\$186,827.80
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	\$56,439.75
Output 3.1.1. Participatory approaches are developed, interfacing scientific and traditional knowledge	\$14,024.84
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	\$2,538,872.34
Output 3.1.3. Community water harvesting, storage and management measures are introduced	\$491,947.91
Output 3.1.4. Cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures at micro-watershed level	\$18,587.77
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	\$608,934.83
Output 3.2.1. Soil management activities are implemented, including agro-forestry and native nitrogen-fixing species	\$691,124.74
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	\$528,743.71
IE fee (\$)	\$366,655.23
Execution cost (\$)	\$180,943.40

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
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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	11/3/2024
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	11/3/2024
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	\$4,971.02	6/3/2024
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	\$35,995.98	8/3/2024
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	\$192.47	6/3/2024
Output 1.2.3. One binational web-based adaptation learning platform in use	\$29,725.96	8/3/2024
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	\$266,197.32	10/3/2024
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	\$49,639.95	10/3/2024
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	\$245,862.85	10/3/2024
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	\$87,661.28	10/3/2024
Output 3.1.1. Participatory approaches developed, interfacing scientific and traditional knowledge	\$6,587.23	6/3/2024
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	\$48,719.54	6/3/2024
Output 3.1.3. Community water harvesting, storage and management measures introduced	\$568,276.23	10/3/2024
Output 3.1.4. Cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures at micro-watershed level	\$191,568.03	10/3/2024
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	\$294.92	8/3/2024
Output 3.2.1. Soil management activities implemented, including agro-forestry and native nitrogen-fixing species	\$3,219.67	8/3/2024

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	\$97,925.53	8/3/2024
IE fee (\$)		\$303,057.69
Execution cost (\$)		\$71,506.66

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Devaluation of the Colombian Peso	Low	<p>Risk Description > Since May 2022, the risk associated with the Colombian currency has been related to its devaluation, not its revaluation. From 2022 to 2024, there has been an increase in inflation in Colombia, partly associated with the devaluation of the Colombian peso relative to the US dollar (despite the fact that budget execution in Colombia is in local currency). A monthly average rate is used as a reference for conversion to dollars, but due to exchange rate instability, an increase in the price level of goods and services has been observed. For example, the Colombian peso (COP) rate in May 2022 was 4,072 COP/USD and closed at 3,800 COP/USD last April (UN Rate). Additionally, it is important to note that in January of this year, there were problems on the roads connecting the South to the North of the country, particularly due to a major landslide that affected the Pan-American Highway in Rosas, Cauca, Colombia. This caused widespread shortages in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo for at least a month and a half, and the continuous entry of fuel and gas was impossible, leading to a significant increase in the prices of products and services. In the case of imported agricultural equipment and supplies, the price increase was over 20%. Consequently, some areas had to halt agricultural production for months due to the inability to obtain seeds, fertilizers, and supplies. Additionally, these departments were affected by border trade with Ecuador. Mitigation Actions > A review of the prices of materials and supplies required for the implementation of adaptation measures was carried out with the project executing entities. Those with significant increases were identified, and based on this price update, addenda to</p>

		<p>the Agreements were generated to cover the additional costs of these elements. This ensured the continuity of the implementation in accordance with the current economic context in the country.</p>
<p>Lack of coordination between different entities (i.e., regional, territorial and national governments)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>As part of strengthening the sustainability actions of adaptation measures, the following have been established: (i) opportunities for multilevel, inter-institutional, and inter-agency coordination, including with local Afro-descendant and Awá indigenous organizations, which has reduced this risk. In both countries, work is being carried out in the following four sustainability areas: Alignment and Influence of Measures with National Priorities: Coordination with national government, local governments, programs/projects, or other initiatives. For example, in Colombia, mechanisms were agreed upon for the project's progress and indicators to contribute to reporting national goals at various management levels. Appropriation and Involvement of Local Organizations: Involving executing entities (EEs), associations, and communities. Administration, Operation, and Maintenance of Assets. Monitoring and Closure. Simultaneously with (ii) other ongoing initiatives in the region, there have been difficulties in coordination due to differences in the scope of components, outcomes, and/or outputs, or because some key characteristics are not necessarily compatible, or the implementation timelines of certain activities diverge. For example, in the case of the GEF/UNDP project on Integrated Water Resource Management of the Binational Watersheds of Mira, Mataje, and Carchi-Guáitara, it was not possible to harmonize timelines to jointly strengthen the Water Boards of the communities in Ecuador. Additionally, the target audience was different: while in this project, work is prioritized through executing entities, in the other, it is carried out through local governments. Regarding (iii) the scheduled change of authorities in Ecuador at the local and Central Government levels in May and November 2023, respectively, this situation has been resolved. Within the framework of renewing WFP's institutional relations with the new government, the significant achievements of the project and its contribution to national objectives were highlighted. Furthermore, the focal points in the project's governance spaces (CTANE, CDNE) have been maintained. Finally, (iv) the frequent interruption of field activities due to road blockages continues to affect the ability to carry out missions. Thirty road blockages have been recorded during the reporting period.</p>
<p>Lack of territorial capacity to implement technical activities</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Risk description > At the Strategic Level: As detailed in the last two PPRs, working with the executing entities of the binational Great Awá Family (GFAB) was complex due to significant capacity gaps for executing technically complex projects. However, in the past year, these weaknesses have been significantly overcome, resulting in a sustained increase in financial execution rates. The collaboration with WFP has notably improved the performance of these organizations, making them now seen as "attractive partners" for other donors. The mitigation actions that led to these advances were: (i) Renegotiation of Agreements (October 2022 to March 2023) based on performance evaluations of each organization; (ii) Coordination of joint meetings and binational experience exchanges with GFAB and Afro-descendant organizations. This facilitated dialogue, identification of lessons learned, and recommendations for improving execution; (iii) Signing a new FLA with FCAE in July 2023 after activity execution was interrupted due to the agreement's closure in September 2022; (iv) Motivation through recognition of local leaders as key drivers in managing their territories, highlighted by their participation in visibility spaces like COP 28 in Dubai. At the Operational Level: (a) The executing entities have increased their response capacity for technical, administrative, financial, and organizational processes. Mitigation actions included: - Continuous support from the Project Technical Team. - Hiring a technical assistant to provide technical advice to the organizations. - Establishing admin/financial guidelines, such as technical specifications for purchasing materials and supplies. - Commitment and interest</p>

		<p>from authorities to assume their roles as executing entities. Concerning the (b) renewal of agreements with Implementing Partners and involvement of new partners with technical strengths to support EEs in implementing measures yielded varied results. Previously involved partners (ADC in Colombia, FEPP in Ecuador) allowed progress based on agreed planning; ADC's agreement is expected to close in June, while FEPP's FLA concluded as scheduled in May. Additionally, in Colombia, two new partners were selected in September 2023: País 21 for the Safe Water measure and Corprogreso for implementing SAT. These projects faced challenges inherent to climate change adaptation projects, requiring constant coordination, immersion in unique community dynamics, and managing high uncertainty levels. The Safe Water measure is expected to be completed with the EEs considering their developed capacities. Corprogreso's roadmap was adjusted to continue execution based on an improvement plan. Local technical teams, comprised mostly of community members, overcame learning curves, enhancing their experience and knowledge in implementing complex measures. This shows that technical capacities have been successfully transferred to the territory. Overcoming difficulties in finding accounting/administrative personnel meeting all criteria was achieved through increased support from the Project Team, especially in administrative/financial assistance. For the project closure stage, a gradual reduction of local teams is anticipated due to the progressive closure of Agreements, potentially posing challenges in systematizing experiences, documentation, consultation, and other activities. The (c) weaknesses in programmatic monitoring, data management, and reporting commitments (including indicators) were mitigated through increased support (field visits) for monthly monitoring of measure implementation processes, supported by simplified methodologies, formats, and reports; monitoring training; facilitation/advice on procedure compliance; and joint report preparation. (v) The FCAE situation, leading to the FLA's closure in September 2022 due to low execution rates (as reported in PPR4), was resolved through: - Various negotiations with WFP to resume signing a new Agreement after the Awá communities elected a new President in December 2022. - Decision-making processes considering community governance structures (consultations with the FCAE Governing Council, community assemblies). - Coordinated action by the Ecuador Technical Advisory Committee and National Steering Committee (CTANE, CDNE), adopting resolutions to promptly restart implementing adaptation measures in Awá communities. The new FLA was signed in July 2023 with an operations plan adjusted to the available time. A local working team was formed, multiple field fronts were activated, the Implementing Partner (FEPP)'s schedule was adjusted, and FCAE is currently in the final stage of implementing sustainability and closure activities.</p>
Scientific and technical information on climate change in the border region is incomplete	Low	<p>According to PPR4, this risk was mitigated through the development of hydrometeorological studies in the two binational basins. These studies gathered primary information to complement 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). Additionally, since 2022, efforts have been made to design and implement an early warning system (with varying progress depending on the country). This system has allowed for the definition of a series of climate products and services tailored to the needs of the communities, the circumstances of the intervention area, the level of coordination with governing bodies (Inamhi in Ecuador), national/territorial entities, and local organizations. The information generated, collected, and analyzed has improved and will continue to improve agroclimatic data management in the territory, aiding decision-making at the community level and among decentralized autonomous governments (Ecuador). Progress in implementing Output 221 helps to reduce information gaps about</p>

		climate threats, thus maintaining the risk at a LOW level.
Disruptions to TransAndino Pipeline affects FSN	Low	The Trans-Andean Pipeline in Colombia traverses the departments of Putumayo and Ecuador, transporting unprocessed crude oil (petroleum). Various sections of the pipeline are continually and illegally tapped by non-state armed groups to refine this crude oil and obtain fuel through artisanal or clandestine methods. This process creates open-air pools, which, in the event of rain or accidents due to tube pressure, result in spills into rivers and agricultural areas. In 2023, the Colombian state-owned company ECOPETROL decided to suspend oil pumping through the pipeline following an increase in thefts, which reached nearly 20% of the pumped oil. This measure is expected to be in effect until the end of 2024. Additionally, Ecopetrol is promoting environmental projects on the Pacific Coast of Nariño to conserve strategic areas within the department hosting the pipeline. This scenario has helped to keep the risk at a LOW level.
Change of government or other key stakeholders in Ecuador or Colombia which negatively affects the project	Low	This risk was elevated to MEDIUM in PPR5 due to the electoral dynamics expected in Ecuador: (i) Central Government Changes: The inauguration of the new government in November 2023. (ii) Local Authorities Changes: Changes in local authorities in May 2023. Despite these political events, the implementation pace of the project was not affected due to mitigation actions undertaken in both countries: - Strengthening Governance Spaces: National governance bodies (CTANC, CDNC, CTANE, CDNE) were reinforced as they remain crucial for ratifying agreements and commitments. - Leveraging Signed Agreements: These agreements provide a formal mechanism for coordination between the parties, with a roadmap ensuring the continuity of operations. The electoral calendar in both countries currently does not coincide with the last six months of project implementation. (iii) Rotation of Leadership in Executing Entities: The rotation of legal representatives is conditioned by each organization's statutes, leading to regular changes in ethnic authorities, which can occur annually or every three years. Effective mitigation has included: - Positioning the Project in National Governance Spaces: Ensuring the project's presence in these spaces. - Negotiations with Executing Entities: Ensuring local coordination and that internal decision-making considers the implementation pace. - Internal Management Processes: Ensuring continuity through thorough handover processes, exhaustive monitoring of agreements via a follow-up matrix, and maintaining a repository for document traceability and consultation. (iv) Internal Team Rotation (WFP): During the reporting period, there were some instances of personnel rotation at the project supervision level in both countries. However, through coordinated personnel selection processes, orderly handovers, and activity transfers, continuity of responsibilities was maintained. No new elections of ethnic authorities, local governments, or central governments are scheduled during the project's duration, thereby reclassifying the risk to LOW.
Once beneficiary communities can decide to grow non-project supported crops.	Low	[Colombia] Coca crops represent a livelihood for families located in the intervention zone, since the leaf is sold as an input to transform it into illicit products. Men, women, boys and girls dedicate a great deal of time to this activity, and it is difficult for them to compete with licit activities in terms of wages. However, adaptation measures have recently generated interest because they represent an alternative to strengthen the food security of communities by saving on food expenses (biodiverse patios, chagras/family gardens). This is due to the fact that, as of approximately November 2022, the dependence of several communities on illicit crops has decreased, an effect never seen before, which has generated a visible scarcity of resources from this illegal economy. This, in turn, has generated food insecurity as some communities do not have areas of crops for food or other livelihoods; i.e. there is neither availability nor access (means of purchase) to food. Some possible reasons recorded in the media are: a decrease in the commercialization of coca leaf, oversupply, commercialization routes without growth, lack of purchase in the territories due to previous storage of processed

		product, new crops in Central and North America, territorial disputes, trafficking of other substances with lower production costs (fentanyl). This situation has generated in several communities targeted by the project a greater interest in transforming their croplands and embracing alternative forms of production, which implies a positive change since the level of ownership and involvement of the communities with respect to adaptation measures has improved since 2023.
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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	Low	The difficulties in the communication mechanism with the Awá executing entities (EE) in Colombia have been overcome. Coordination is now carried out directly with the project team and at higher decision-making levels as required by the topic or circumstance. This factor no longer conditions the progress of activities. The key mitigation measures that have addressed this risk are: (i) Coordination Meetings and Binational Experience Exchanges: regular meetings and exchanges have facilitated better communication and cooperation. (ii) Enhanced Documentation Processes: creating a repository related to the follow-up of agreements has increased thoroughness in documenting processes. (iii) Comprehensive Training: Training on various topics has generally strengthened the organizations. Topics include climate change, food security (SAN), financial execution, administrative/financial procedures, gender, and more. (iv) Strengthening the Role of Technical Coordinators: enhancing the role of technical coordinators hired by the executing entities has improved the cascading development of work. Additionally, the role of SAT has been strengthened: efforts are underway to strengthen the roles and responsibilities assigned to community members who are part of the Climate Guardians within the SAT framework. In this context, some executing entities have requested Support Letters from WFP to evidence the resources executed, the products/activities developed, the validity of agreements, and more. This indicates that the work done has established a solid foundation for attracting other donors or partners and adhering to guidelines. (v) Incorporation of New Cooperative Partners: Engaging new partners has also been a significant step in addressing this risk.
Weaknesses of the Executing Entities to accomplish their role	Low	As reported under the risk of "Lack of territorial capacity to implement technical activities," some local organizations have embraced their role as executing entities as an empowerment opportunity to lead the management of their territories. Financial execution rates for these organizations have significantly improved over the past year, strengthening them financially. The local teams have overcome a learning curve in both knowledge and experience in implementing adaptation measures, resulting in installed capacity on the ground. Key mitigation measures that facilitated this progress include: (a) Continuous Training on Key Topics: Accounting, Financial management, Budget handling, Preparation of financial reports (including liquidation reports) (b) More Thorough Monitoring and Participatory Identification of Alerts: Increased frequency of field missions for more exhaustive follow-up on the implementation of measures and joint identification of preventive/corrective actions. (c) Joint Preparation of Legalization/Liquidation Reports (d) Disbursing funds in smaller amounts

		based on the terms of agreements with WFP.
Increase in conflict and resurgence of violence in the project location	Moderate	<p>Risk description > The border dynamics are conditioned by the areas of illicit crops; installation of coca leaf processing laboratories; contamination of the land with explosive devices such as antipersonnel mines; displacement of families due to clashes between illegal armed groups (GANE); disputes over control of ports, estuaries, mangroves and land areas; militarization of some communities, among other violent events that occur in the communities of the project intervention area in both countries; disputes over the control of ports, estuaries, mangroves and land areas; militarization of some communities, among other violent events that occur in communities in the project intervention zone of both countries, as they are located in areas close to drug trafficking routes. All this generates severe implications in the implementation of measures in the area of geographic influence, since it will most likely NOT be possible to work in some communities (see risk described in cell 26). These effects mean that the armed groups impede the communication of the population by taking away cell phones, mobilization (forced confinement), the use of cameras for photographic records, use of GPS, use of drones, development of activities that bring people together, among others. According to the Humanitarian Trends and Impact Report in Colombia (first quarter of the year 2024), humanitarian emergencies generated by the armed conflict and disasters aggravated by the El Niño phenomenon were highlighted. In particular, during the reporting period from June 2023 to May 2024, about 50 events were recorded in the intervention zone: confinements, massive and individual displacements, accidents of civilians caused by antipersonnel mines or unexploded ordnance, clashes of irregular armed groups, road blockades, hospital alert due to yellow fever. The approximate number of reported victims exceeds 8,000 people during the reporting period. Thus, the level of violence and insecurity remains present in line with what was reported on previous occasions. In Colombia, four communities that are part of the Alto Mira community council (El Coco, Vallenato, Aduana, Playón) were identified as being affected by the implementation of the project, but no intervention was possible. In the case of Unipa, the conditions of insecurity have not prevented implementation but have delayed it depending on the conditions of entry to the territory. In the case of Ecuador, the high level of insecurity meant that work could not be carried out in two mangrove communities (San Antonio and Labores Agrícolas) due to the operations of criminal groups associated with drug trafficking, the absence of the State and incursions into these communities. In the case of Ecuador, the high level of insecurity made it impossible to work in two mangrove communities (San Antonio and Labores Agrícolas) due to the operations of criminal groups associated with drug trafficking, the absence of the State and incursions into these communities. However, according to the targeting of communities to intervene (2018-2019), 135 were prioritized by mutual agreement with the executing entities (Colombia: 69; Ecuador 66), a figure that exceeds the goal of 120 communities established in the project document.</p>
Lockdown, and other restriction measures taken during the Covid-19 pandemic by central and local Governments of Ecuador and Colombia and	Low	<p>Not applicable in this reporting period due to Covid-19 causes. The confinement situations that have occurred in the intervention zone are due to the repercussions of the armed conflict and the presence of illegal armed groups that confine the communities. During the intervention period, there were at least 6 confinement events that affected a little more than 3,000 people in the intervention zone (see cell E23).</p>

communities that have negatively 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.		
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 is still present due to the limited access to internet and/or telephone network coverage in some communities, which creates communication difficulties. The presence, through more frequent field visits, as well as the formation of local teams have allowed mitigating the risk.
Changes / rotation of personnel among the authorities and / or members of the Boards of the implementing partners	Low	As explained in cell E15, there are frequent changes of leadership in executing entities due to the period of designation of authorities, which is conditioned by the statutes of each organization and implies a permanent rotation of authorities. In the cases of Acipap and Nulpes, elections are held annually (November); in the Alto Mira and Bajo Mira community councils it is every three years (December); in FCAE every two years. In all cases, the legal procedures to update the legal representative tend to be extensive, taking away effective work time. Once the changes are presented, positioning meetings are held to resume agreements and ratify commitments, mainly within the framework of the project's national governance spaces. At the time of the report, changes of authorities had already taken place between November and December.

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 stand out: (1) The strengthening of the project governance spaces, especially at the national/operational level (Technical Committee, Steering Committee of each country), have facilitated communication, agreements, decision making, positioning. They have represented an important platform in the face of government changes that occurred in the reporting period (central, subnational). (2) The long-term impacts resulting from the renegotiation of agreements with Colombian Awá organizations based on the performance evaluations of each one, as well as the organization of exchanges of binational experiences. (3) 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 “was very successful”. (5) As part of the strengthening of capacities for the admin/fin processes, it is evident that for the purchases of materials and inputs, best price criteria (efficiency, effectiveness, economies of scale) were applied, based on the technical specifications defined together. for purchases. (6) The permanent support of the project's Technical Team in the implementation, to train, advise, monitor the progress of planned activities, provide guidance in monitoring, support the preparation of legalization reports, etc. They have become “Attractive Partners”.

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 may 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.	The safeguard measure has consisted of ensuring compliance with the intellectual property on the traditional knowledge and practices of the Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá peoples as legitimate holders of this knowledge. (i) This is done by means of clauses that are included in most of the Agreements with the executing entities and implementing partners. These clauses or minutes, depending on the country, apply to ancestral knowledge/practices resulting from the recovery of ancestral knowledge and the inventory of native and/or reintroduced plant species (Output 111, 112, 113), good risk management practices (Output 124), among other documentation that has been generated under Components 1 and 2. (ii) 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. This involves the signing of minutes or authorization requests from the authorities and communities involved.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of agreements that incorporate intellectual property protection of traditional knowledge and practices, taking into account the national regulatory framework.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	11 Agreements at Binational level: 6 (Ecuador), 5 (Colombia)
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The protection of the intellectual property of traditional knowledge and practices has been considered in the Agreements with Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá executing entities (EEs), implementing partners, universities, subnational governments, governing bodies, among other strategic allies of the project. Out of a total of 16

	<p>Agreements signed, 56% incorporate intellectual property protection clauses linked to their operational plans. As of the reporting date, 7 Agreements (new, Extensions or Addenda) were signed in Colombia, of which *4 Agreements with the EEs (Alto Mira Community Council, Bajo Mira Community Council, Nulpe Resguardo, Ishú Awá Resguardo, Unipa), and *3 Field Level Agreements (FLA) with Implementing Partners (ADC, Corprogreso, País 21). In Ecuador, 9 Agreements were signed (new, Extensions or Addenda): *2 FLAs with CANE EEs (which also establishes the signing of Letters of Confidentiality to technicians of local teams), and FCAE (which included a clause in technicians' contracts, related to confidentiality, anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse); *5 Agreements with decentralized governments (Municipio Mira; Prefectures of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbíos and Imbabura); *1 Agreement with the governing body in meteorology and hydrology (Inamhi), (which by means of a clause requires the signing of a Confidentiality Agreement for consultants, professionals and/or academic staff involved); and *1 FLA with the implementing partner Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP), (which included the signing of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent Agreement, FPIC). With respect to the authorization requests, local knowledge booklets on food preparation (recipe booklets) were prepared, for which authorization documents were prepared to cover the collection of local data and the review of the information (recipes) to be included in the booklets. In both countries, in all cases, the Communication area contemplates the use of the "Request/Consent Form (for the use of stories)", which is signed before collecting testimonies, images and/or videos of beneficiaries for the development of communication products. This applies to adults and children.</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Any residual impact have been identified for each impact.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Any remedial action for residual impacts needs to be taken.
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 leadership spaces that are dominated by men
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 gender approach of the project is based on the purpose of the mainstreaming approach so that women are agents of change for adaptation. In this context, the safeguard measures implemented are: (1) Permanent advice from WFP gender specialists in each country to the project team; (2) Permanent training for the project team on gender issues, as well as for the personnel that make up the national implementation team in each country, and for families benefiting from the measures. (3) Incidence of the workshops and the gender focus of the project on the participation of women in leadership positions, and decision-making within the EEs. In the case of the Bajo Mira Community Council, the legal representative is a woman, who is has maintained until the first quarter of the current year (2024). (4) Participation of women in the events organized by the project, which according to the logistics and the methodologies and tools applied allow/promote greater attendance and participation of women. (5) Hiring of Afro-descendant and Awá indigenous women in local teams (EE, Partners, Academy) for measures implementation activities. (6) Incorporation of gender-sensitive approaches in events, to ensure greater participation of women. (7) Implementation of the mechanism for questions, complaints, claims, requests, complaints or congratulations of the project (CFM). (8) Incorporation of the gender approach in

	the design and implementation of adaptation measures based on communities and ecosystems.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of Afro-descendant and Awá indigenous people who are hired as part of the implementation team (disaggregated into women and 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 focus.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness of the threats and impacts of climate change on gender; • Limited adaptive capacity in binational Afro-descendant and Awá indigenous watershed communities.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>Following the order of the safeguard measures in cell G15, the following results are obtained: (1) The advice of gender specialists has allowed the differentiated needs of women, men, girls, and boys to be addressed. (2) The training on gender issues has involved the teams hired by the EEs, Implementing Partners, and/or allies of the Project Governance, as required; For this, the entry profile on gender knowledge (instrument reported in PPR3) was taken into account. With FCAE, workshops on the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) were organized at the level of managers and promoters; replications were made at the community level. (3) The participation of women in consultation, planning and decision-making spaces at the community level has been ensured. This would have created a favorable environment for the presence of women in leadership positions to increase. In addition, it is recorded that: *the 10 community-based Associations that are part of UNIPA in Colombia, with which adaptation measures are implemented, are led by women; *in the framework of the Safe Water Systems measure in the Awá communities of Ecuador (FCAE), there is already the involvement of women (30%) in the community water governance committees, and it was agreed to include a clause for increase this quota up to 50%. In the case of CANE this participation reaches 55%; *with respect to the SMIC, a network of Climate Guardians is being formed that contemplates the participation of women in leadership roles for climate reporting. In this order of ideas, 6 women linked to the project implementation process were selected for an incubation process of women's ventures with International Cooperation (IC). (4) Regarding equal participation in events, 59% participation was achieved as a result of the gender criteria</p>

contemplated in the organization of events with the communities. In addition, the attendance of Afro-descendant and indigenous women has been sponsored in 6 national and international events, in some cases in the role of speakers presenting the results of this project, promoting the empowerment of women. In Colombia they have participated in “Rural Women's Meeting. Exchange of transformative experiences on the path to the elimination of hunger and poverty”, the “Ecological Restoration Workshop, monitoring perspectives and information upload”, and the “Meeting of Afro-descendant women leaders with the vice president of the Republic of Colombia” . In Ecuador, the president of CANE (Inés Morales) participated as a panelist in the Second Session of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent (June 2023, NY), she was a delegate to present the progress of the project at COP 28 (November 2023, Dubai), fact that opened the opportunity for her to be invited to the forum "Europe, Latin America and climate interdependencies" (January 2024, Berlin). In the “Virtual conversation regarding Rural Women's Day”, an Awá woman (Mayerli Caicedo Pai) shared her testimony regarding the constant struggle of the Awá indigenous woman where a patriarchal system prevails (October 2024, Ecuador). (5) Within the framework of the Agreements, 178 people were hired to implement measures; 43% women, with 28 Afro-descendants (16%) and 25 Awá (14%). (6) As part of the gender-sensitive approaches, the practice of the "Children's Corner" is maintained, a space for girls/boys that has allowed greater participation by mothers; as well as the organization of events on Saturdays and/or at times that do not affect the care work of women and prevent their attendance. (7) The dissemination of the CFM has been maintained through organized events, through an initial explanation of the mechanism, the installation of identification in Spanish and Awapit such as banners, posters or cards that make the communication channels visible (telephone line , WhatsApp). (8) With respect to the incorporation of the gender approach in the implementation of measures, the following advances have been made: *inclusion of women in local teams (reported in point 5); *design of measures considering the differentiated needs of women and men (for selection of tools, agro-productive practices, distribution of roles/responsibilities among household members, among others). Some results: *greater appreciation of women's leadership in their communities, considering the role they are playing; * recognition of women's work; *awareness about the distribution of work; *learning about garden management and family

	integration; *generation of income through the hiring of women in local teams within the framework of the Agreements, which has allowed them to purchase land, and generally
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 wide due to cultural patterns. For its part, the Binational Project focuses on the problems in which it may have a greater impact: Sexual division of labor, Use of time (care work), Participation in decision-making (See section "Gender Compliance"). On the other hand, the participation of women in decision-making, mainly in indigenous organizations, is a challenge on which the Binational Project has been able to tangentially influence.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	(1) Monitoring of the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the implementation of measures. (2) Strengthening the gender approach in events, based on a gender protocol that guides the organization of workshops through a checklist. (3) Expansion of the dissemination of the Community feedback mechanism (CFM) for the reception of complaints, claims, congratulations from the WFP through the actions identified in the previous period: (i) integration of a CFM dissemination space in all activities with communities and executing entities; (ii) dissemination and delivery of material in Awapit (FCAE); (iii) dissemination of the CFM based on the results of the survey. (4) Integration into the workshops on the operation of the measures of key messages about equality as a responsibility of men and women. This is part of the guidelines for the formation of water joints, proper use of water, and other technical documents.

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 due to a conflict with their worldview.
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, prioritization and implementation of measures are part of the holistic approach with which the project is implemented. (1) The design of the measures (safe water, resilient gardens, resilient integral plots, active/passive restoration, biodiverse patios, biofactories, among others) was agreed with the leaders of the target communities. This implies that a different approach was used for each ethnic group/people/nationality (Afro, Awá). In other words, the measures are adapted to the cultural and territorial context, to the edaphoclimatic 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 species distribution, 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 consider 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, educational level and type of partner).
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	As a result of the participatory design stage of the interventions, 16 adaptation measures were defined,

grouped into three categories: (i) Family agro-productive systems, (ii) Access to safe water and conservation of water sources, and (iii) Conservation and mangrove and forest restoration. (1) In all of these, at least one traditional or ancestral practice has been identified in their design and implementation. For example, through the “Mangrove Conservation” measure, the ancestral Afro-Ecuadorian practice of “Canoeras” has been recovered. These consisted of structures made from old canoes where they placed arable land as “raised beds.” With the project, this practice has been replicated and innovated, allowing mangrove families to produce healthy and nutritious food that diversifies their diet and generates savings. Use of solar and lunar cycles for sowing in the measures “Strengthening orchards, pancoger crops and minor species with agroecological criteria” and “Participatory planning of farms with agroecological criteria.” (2) In addition, 6 of the 16 adaptation measures implemented contemplate the use of around 200 species of native and/or reintroduced plants, including condiments, medicinal, food and forest plants. The inputs to achieve this fusion of local/ancestral knowledge with technical/scientific knowledge was made possible by the ethnobotanical studies developed within the framework of Component 1. For example, in the case of integral resilient plots, the results of the "Bromatological analysis on the nutritional content of the species", which in turn is part of the species inventory that was built together with the communities, through trained local enumerators (parabiologists). (3) Another key factor in ensuring that the measures were culturally relevant consisted of the hiring of local teams made up of members of the communities themselves within the framework of the Agreements with the implementing entities. Personnel were also hired through the Implementing Partners (ADC, Country 21, Corprogreso, FEPP). In total, 178 people were linked to the implementation of measures, of which 120 self-identified as Afro-descendants (29%), and Awá indigenous (39%), the difference being mestizos, black or others (33%). . Most of these people were hired through the executing entities (100 people), with 38% having a high school education level, followed by personnel with technical training (24%) and professionals (23%). Some of the many advantages of working with community personnel is that the implementation planning was more in line with reality, because knowledge of the territory, production methods, species, security conditions, among other key issues at a social, technical and logistical level. Indeed, as a result of the appropriation and integration of ancestral/local knowledge with scientific knowledge, restoration

	designs have been proposed from the communities of Colombia. This responds to the interest of families in growing food in their fields, strengthening their livelihoods as an alternative to abandoning illicit crops (change in land use).
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Pests and/or diseases have occurred in some of the plant species planted in the integral resilient plots / chagras / biodiverse patios. Participatory analyzes were carried out among community members with WFP and MAG technicians to identify organic solutions. This also showed that agroecological management may present limitations, being viable in small-scale crops, or when it is not new varieties that often require chemicals.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	This risk has been mitigated based on the highly participatory work approach applied by the project. Together with the communities, the organic fertilizers/fertilizers that must be applied are established. This goes through processes of consultation, approval, and permanent adjustments 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	Yes

management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	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 a strategic level, clauses for compliance with social, environmental and gender equality policies are contemplated in the Agreements with the Executing Entities and Implementing Partners (1). At an operational level, during the design phase of adaptation measures, the Screening application procedure is contemplated, which determines the preparation of a social and environmental management plan for each Adaptation Strategy / Measure Category, considering the particularities of the territory. At the project level, the approach to safeguards has been considered together with the EE and SC, which in their Agreements (FLA, MoU) contemplate clauses on the matter). This risk is also mitigated through the integration of scientific knowledge with traditional or ancestral knowledge. This means that in some adaptation measures to climate change, depending on their nature, traditional and/or endemic plant species have been incorporated, as well as the use of ancestral or traditional practices. In addition, some measures, such as: seed banks (Colombia) / vegetative banks (Ecuador), resilient orchards (upper area of the basin), PIR in the lower area of the basin, promote the recovery and preservation of species of traditional varieties or endemics resilient to climate change, agrobiodiversity and ecosystem conservation and considering the protection of water and soil resources. In addition, it is promoted, to the extent possible, that the materials to be used in the measures are ecological and the inputs are organic and available locally.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(1) Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/ memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks. (2) Number of traditional and/or endemic species considered in the adaptation measures implemented. (3) Number of ACC measures that contemplate the use of ancestral or traditional practices.
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	In the framework of the design of measures (1) The "Screening of social and environmental risks" was applied, according to the methodology of the AF/WFP. To date, 100% of the adaptation measures/actions being implemented have a Screening, as well as their respective Social & Environmental Management Plan, where necessary.

	<p>(2) The designs and implementation of the measures took into account the findings of the ethnobotanical studies (ancestral knowledge, inventory of plant species, and the bromatological study). Six of the 16 adaptation measures implemented contemplated the use of around 200 species of native and/or reintroduced plants, including condimentary, medicinal, food and forestry plants. The inputs to achieve this fusion of local/ancestral knowledge with technical/scientific knowledge were made possible by the ethnobotanical studies developed under Component 1. (3) The results of the ethnobotanical studies show the biodiversity of the area, on which the design of measures is based. In this regard, it is important to note that 100% of the measures implemented or in implementation apply at least one traditional or ancestral practice. Some examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of chonta wood for local constructions, among them the structures of family water systems, *Observation and listening to nature to predict the weather or alert about climatic events, *Planting of propagules alternating three mangrove species, one of them the red mangrove that allows greater presence of sludge which promotes the reproduction of aquatic species such as the red crab, *Installation of high cultivation beds as an ecosystem friendly innovation. <p>(4) The prioritized adaptation measures do not promote monoculture practices. In both countries, the Biodiverse Courtyards / Sustainable Food Systems measure combines forestry, fruit, food, medicinal and protective arrangements and takes advantage of the beneficial relationship between various local species. They also favor soil conservation through soil conservation practices (organic inputs, among others). (5) In relation to the measure "Conservation of the Awá forest", the "Declaration of conservation and sustainable use of the forest at the community level" was managed, based on national regulations and the self-determination of indigenous peoples. (6) As far as possible, the materials and inputs to be used for the development of the measures are promoted to be ecological and locally available.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>It is important to note 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. On the other hand, the same worldview of ethnic groups can generate resistance to adopt good practices that do not involve environmental and/or social risks.</p>

Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project team, together with the teams of the executing agencies and other stakeholders, provides ongoing support for training on safeguards and indicator monitoring, guidance on proper waste disposal and other mitigation actions.
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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?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that	

will be taken	
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Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

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

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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory framework: In March 2021 WFP updated the corporate Safeguards 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 Safeguards were included in the last Agreements signed with executing entities [EE] (Acipap, CANE, CCBMYF, CCAMYF, Nulpes, Resguardo Ishú Awá) and Cooperating Partners [SC] (ADC, FEPP, País 21, Corprogreso) from December 2022 to April 2024. As in the previous agreements, these agreements include a specific annex on "Compliance with the environmental and social policies of the Adaptation Fund" which contains specifications on: background (Environmental and Social Policy, EF Gender Policy), general risks identified during project design with their respective mitigation measures, Environmental and Social Management Plan, procedure for the environmental and social evaluation of the adaptation measures (USPs) identified under Component 3 (including the "Screening Tool"), and the list of Principles of the aforementioned policies of the Adaptation Fund. Other Agreements with Academia (Pucese, UPEC) and Inamhi, soon to be signed, also contemplate this Annex. • 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
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	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 Executing Entities are framed within the terms of the safeguards contemplated in the FLA/MoU. These are materialized 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 safeguards resulting from the Screening is contemplated. 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 fulfillment of the Policies. This is supported by the WFP Regional Safeguards Advisor. In the event of foreseen risks or residual impacts, the members of the local teams inform the project's Technical Team to coordinate the analysis, evaluation, channeling 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 assigned and positions filled?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	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 disaggregation 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	Yes	None	No	Yes	No	Any	N/A

change adaptation measures for Awá People]							
USP 3: [ES1_COL_BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH SAN THROUGH SELF-GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING]	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 weakness 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). 	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops addressing the dissemination 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/interference of the implementation process. • Number of Minutes or Response Letters that specifically address solutions to complaints or claims raised by the communities.
USP 4: [ES2_COL_STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES]	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 2. Access and equity: - Interference/Suspension of the implementation phase of the measure by 	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the dissemination of the community feedback mechanism [CFM] in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops addressing the dissemination of the CFM. • Percentage (%) of mails,

		<p>the communities and/or by the implementing entities due to: *internal problems in the weakness 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). - Inequalities such as unequal economic benefits could be generated with respect to other groups of project participants who at the time did NOT express interest in the measure (which in the long</p>				<p>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. • Prepare a diagnostic document that constitutes the technical support for selecting the target associations; • Establish a Committee with the legal representatives of the EEs to publicize the targeted associations. • Incorporate in the statutes of the Associations a clause so that each association created or in the process of creation</p>	<p>letters, calls, text/wp messages received and resolved from community members and/or implementers regarding problems/complaints about the suspension/interference of the implementation process. • Percentage of Association formation minutes that contain clause(s) for the incorporation of other members/families of the community in the measure. • Number of people from associations that manage the garden in a collaborative way (considering an equitable distribution of roles and responsibilities among women and men) • Number of workshops where the follow-up and importance of the</p>
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		<p>term would allow the generation of economic resources). • Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - The associations benefiting from the delivery of assets correspond mostly to women's associations (or female heads of household) so that it can have an impact on gender-based inequalities, in this case compared to men who are also part of the vulnerable groups. • Principle 12. Pollution prevention and resource 			<p>can subsequently incorporate other members/families of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the workload for women and girls considering an equitable distribution of roles and responsibilities among women and men. • Establish a simple procedure for the collection and proper disposal of plastic waste from plants being moved for planting. • Incorporate in the Statutes of the Associations a clause on parity in the participation of men/women, so that not only women are beneficiaries of the measure. • Raise awareness among implementing entities (authorities, local teams) about the importance 	<p>safeguards are addressed (explaining what they are, the procedure agreed with EEs for the final disposal of plastic plant waste, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Number of Associations that incorporate in the Statutes a clause on parity in the participation of men/women, so that not only women are beneficiaries of the measure.
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		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.				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 expert within the framework of the Agreement with UNIPA, to guide families/households.	
USP 5: [Strategy 3_Colombia: ACCESS TO SAFE WATER AND WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL USE]	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Strengthen the dissemination of the community feedback mechanism [CFM] in the target communities during meetings and workshops	• Number of workshops addressing the dissemination/explanation of the CFM. • Percentage of mails, letters, calls, text/wp messages received and resolved from

		<p>to: *internal problems in the weakness 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 13. Public Health: - Water carried to existing infrastructure in the community can transmit diseases. The safe water measure consists of the installation of a chlorination system that reduces the possibility of the diseases identified in the diagnosis carried out</p>				<p>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. • Disseminate among the beneficiary communities the diagnosis prepared by País 21, with the participation of the authorities of the executing entities. • Request approval of the prioritization and implementation strategy in the national committees, of which the EEs are a part. • Coordinate with the EEs the implementation of the measure together with the communities and their</p>	<p>community members and/or implementer Partners related to problems/ complaints/ claims/ allegations/ congratulations about the suspension/ interference of the implementation process. • Number of training sessions on the use and maintenance of safe water solutions as part of the implementation of the measure. • Number of documents on the use & operation of water treatment systems and/or collective solutions implemented in the communities.</p>
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		by Country 21. As part of the implementation of the measure, a training component is planned on the use of the system. of treatment, the chemicals, the frequency of supplying the chemical or changing the pills.				respective Government Boards through which they mobilize in community mingas (which constitute the community's contribution in labor). • Train beneficiary populations on the use and maintenance of safe water solutions as part of the implementation of the measure. • Prepare a Guide on the use of the water treatment system adapted to the project context.	
USP 6: [ES4_COL_RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC FOREST AND MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS]	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 2. Access and equity: - Interference/Suspension of the implementation of the measure by the communities and/or by the implementing entities due to: *internal problems in the weakness in the information 	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

		<p>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 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).</p>				<p>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 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.</p>	<p>about the suspension/interference 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 disposal of plastic plant waste, etc.).</p>
<p>USP 7: [ES5_COL_CONTRIBUTION TO INTEGRATED AGRO-CLIMATIC AND DISASTER</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>• Principle 2. Access and equity: Interference/Suspension of the implementation phase of the measure by</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>• Strengthen the dissemination of the community feedback mechanism [CFM] in</p>	<p>• Number of workshops addressing the dissemination of the CFM. • Percentage (%) of mails,</p>

RISK MANAGEMENT]		<p>the communities and/or by the implementing entities due to: *internal problems in the weakness 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 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).</p>				<p>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 among implementing entities (authorities, local teams) about the importance of proper plastic waste management, and replicate the knowledge to the populations involved in the</p>	<p>letters, calls, text/wp messages received and resolved from community members and/or implementers regarding problems/complaints about the suspension/interference 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 disposal of plastic plant waste, etc.).</p>
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						implementation of restorative actions.	
USP 8: [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 formed in each community, the water will meet international standards for turbidity, residual chlorine and coliform forming units.	Yes	Yes	Yes	As all risks are low, no risk-related mitigation measures have been identified.	Not identified, with regard to the previous answer.
USP 9: [CM2_ECU_SUSTAINABLE_AGRO-FOOD_SYSTEMS - Gender focused Resilient Integrated Plots]	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	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	• 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

		distribution of activities and cultural structure (gender roles).				of the gardens.	(monitor) the involvement of each member of the family in the care of the garden, considering the involvement of each member.
USP 10: [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 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.	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. The measure has high community participation in all processes.	Not identified, with regard to the previous answer.
USP 11: [CM5_ECU_CONSERVATION OF AGRI-FOOD BIODIVERSITY THROUGH THE	Yes	Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Risk that resilient	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding the burden of work for women and girls with the implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of families that manage the garden in a collaborative way > For

GENERATION OF PROTEIN AND ENERGY BANKS]		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).				of the measures through processes that raise awareness that motivate family management of the gardens.	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.
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes

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
1 Letter referred to the request for the inclusion of new communities in the implementation of the Mangrove Conservation measure in Colombia. This was received in the context of the Safeguards related to USPs according to the follow up report.	According to the report of the Screening corresponding to Strategy 2 (See Annex 2_ESPM follow up) this cause was addressed through the National Committees of Colombia (CTANC, CDNC), which resolved to approve the inclusion of 14 beneficiary communities of the Bajo Mira Community Council in the ecological restoration measure.	Resolved

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	Outcome	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	Good
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 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.	Output	Number of women trained	0 Limited awareness of climate change threats and impacts on gender	There is an equitable participation of men and women	Satisfactory
Dialogues, fairs and exchanges involving 120 communities, leaders and community members on food	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

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					
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 and food security information with WFP support	Good
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%; men 18.5%; 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	Good
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	Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenarios (disaggregated by sex of the head of household)	'Communities do not market native species '- Household members managing income: Colombia: both 59%; men 18.5%; women 18.9% Ecuador: both 49.8%; men 18.5%; women 26.6%.	At least 1 additional alternative source of income per territory (ethnic group)	Good
Native species are reintroduced to diversify production and consumption and for commercialization,	Outcome	Percentage increase in household income from ecosystem services and agricultural	'- Households member deciding on food procurement: Colombia: both 54.4%; men 8.7%; women	At least 10% increase in household monetary income through introduced adaptation	Good

including introduction of organic and agro-ecological crop production practices and ocean species#160;		systems (disaggregated by sex of the head of household)#160;	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%.	measures#160;	
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Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
Division of labor Use of time (carework) Participation in decision-making processes	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	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.
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	<p>(1) Legal framework: During the reporting period, Agreements / Extensions or Addenda were signed with the Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá organizations in Colombia (CCBMYF, CCAMYF, Nulpes, Resguardo Ishú Awá, Unipa), and three FLAs with the Implementing Partners ADC, Corprogreso and País 21. As in the previous agreements, these instruments include specific clauses on "Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse", in accordance with WFP's gender policy (WFP/EB.1/2022/4-B/Rev.1), as well as considering other special provisions, minimum standards, special measures, among other applicable instruments issued by the UN. In addition, each of these agreements included annexes on Gender (depending on the country): (i) Annexes: "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, Colombia considered: (ii) A rapid gender analysis for each Partner/EE that contextualizes the target population groups; (iii) A budget table that identifies the investment in gender mainstreaming, in order to easily identify which project actions clearly/directly contribute to closing the gender gaps that the project may affect, according to the gender analysis carried out in the initial stage (see SECTION 2/Cells C27-CC31). In addition, ADC presented its internal gender policy, which proved to be a good practice in its role as WFP Implementing Partner. (2) Gender mainstreaming in the design and implementation of measures : > for this purpose, the guidelines of the "Strategy for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation measures of the Binational Project" (WFP, 2021) have been taken as a reference. The document contemplates a series of "Tools to facilitate gender mainstreaming" by means of: - Gender analysis based on 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.</p>
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been	Yes

effective during the reporting period?	
<p>What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?</p>	<p>The arrangements implemented at the level of the executing entities are subject to those that, from the normative point of view, the WFP - in its role as implementing entity - incorporates in the Agreements governing the execution of the activities. (1) Normative framework: As mentioned above, both the Field Level Agreements (FLA) and the Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed with the Implementing Entities 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, an annex on Safeguards is also included, which is based on the Adaptation Fund's social and environmental and gender policies (Principle 5: Women's empowerment and gender equality). As part of the monitoring of the agreements with the executing entities and implementing partners, the existence of procedures, standards or internal practices that ensure the mainstreaming of the gender approach and gender equality is verified. (2) Women's leadership in local organizations > As part of the greater or lesser impact of the Binational Project, through capacity building and women's involvement (parity criteria), (presumably) there has been greater participation of women in the governance spaces of the executing entities. In the case of Colombia, it is noteworthy that: *the CCBMYF is led by a woman who was from 2022 to January 2024 in this position; being involved in the development of the Binational Adaptation Project (training, assuming responsibilities, etc.), this would have allowed her to strengthen her leadership, remaining in the leadership position for about four years. In addition, the project has supported the attendance of Afro-descendant and indigenous women in 6 national and international events, in some cases in the role of speakers presenting the results of this project, promoting the empowerment of women. In Colombia they have participated in the "Meeting of Rural Women. Exchange of transforming experiences in the path towards the elimination of hunger and poverty", the "Ecological Restoration Workshop, monitoring perspectives and information uploading", and attendance of 3 women delegated by the project (2 indigenous, 1 Afro) to the "Meeting of Afro-descendant women leaders with the Vice President of the Republic of Colombia" (February 2024, Bogota). In Ecuador, the CANE president participated as a</p>

panelist in the Second Session of the Permanent Forum on Afrodescendants (June 2023, NY), was delegated to present the progress of the project at COP 28 (November 2023, Dubai), which opened the opportunity to be invited to the forum "Europe, Latin America and Climate Interdependencies" (January 2024, Berlin). In the "Virtual Conversation on Rural Women's Day", an Awá woman shared her testimony regarding the constant struggle of indigenous Awá women where a patriarchal system prevails (October 2024, Ecuador).

(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. 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. It is observed that women, boys and girls have appropriated the knowledge, which is expected to improve the local economy.

(5) Closing of the implementation phase of the measures > At the end of the process, an evaluation and closing workshop is held to inquire about the achievements for climate change, food security and gender. In order to address gender issues, the following questions are posed:

- What direct benefits has the project generated for women (income, access to decision-making and representative spaces, knowledge, etc.)?
- What changes did the IRP generate in women's workload?
- Was work sharing of the management tasks of the measure with the family promoted?

The results are captured in the measure reports, which in turn provide information for subsequent monitoring and

	systematization.
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
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Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity				
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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 resilient to climate change	Outcome 3	Two watershed-level studies are produced on 1) tree and plant species resilient to climate change and variability in the binational watersheds; and 2) ancestral and native species to improve dietary diversity that are resilient to climate change and variability.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 3	Three feasibility analyses are conducted of potential marketing of native species with community participation	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 1.1.3. Workshops, dialogues and cultural events (including fairs) organized to disseminate study results to 120 Afro and Awá communities, leaders and	Outcome 3	At least 10 workshops and cultural events organized to share and disseminate study results with 120	Completed	Highly Satisfactory

decision makers, in local languages. Equitable participation of men and women will be promoted		Afro and indigenous communities, leaders and decision makers, in local languages. There is an equitable participation of men and women		
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	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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 of men and women will be promoted	Outcome 3	By project end, 120 communities are trained. There is equitable participation of men and women	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 1.2.3. One binational web-based adaptation learning platform in use	Outcome 3	By project end, one binational learning platform is in place and used by communities and local authorities (Edufami)	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
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	Outcome 1	By project end, 12 best practices were compiled from each binational watershed on risk reduction and management; By project end, one knowledge sharing event per watershed on risk reduction and management.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 1	By project end, at least one study 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.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 2.2.1 Binational Early Warning Systems introduced, specifically tailored to inform the Afro and Awá communities	Outcome 2	By project end, at least one EWS in place covering all targeted communities with	Delayed	Satisfactory

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		at least 20 nodes at community level, and territorial organizations able to take appropriate response actions following protocols.		
Output 2.2.2. Approximately 120 leaders and community members trained in Emergency Preparedness and Response and understanding and planning for climate threats	Outcome 2	By project end, at least five training conducted targeting 120 leaders. Training of community members include equitable percentage of men and women	Delayed	Satisfactory
Output 3.1.1. Participatory approaches developed, interfacing scientific and traditional knowledge	Outcome 3	By project end, participatory approaches enables communities to incorporate both scientific and traditional knowledge to reduce climate risks.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 3.1.2. Effective adaptation measures designed and implemented incorporating participatory approaches, traditional and local knowledge and tested techniques to recover of degraded ecosystems in 120 communities	Outcome 6	By the end of the project, created assets support the sustainable recovery of degraded ecosystems; Target to be developed with baseline information 120 community-based adaptation plans.	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory
Output 3.1.3. Community water harvesting, storage and management measures introduced	Outcome 6	By the end of the project, up to 120 communities adopt water management measures according to community plans are introduced	Delayed	Satisfactory
Output 3.1.4. Cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures at micro-watershed level	Outcome 7	By the end of the project, cost-benefit analyses were implemented for each adaptation measure, on a watershed level	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory
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	Outcome 6	By the end of the project, 120 communities increased land area dedicated to the cultivation of native crops; Targeted households developed one alternate income source; At least 10% increase in household monetary income through introduced adaptation measures	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 3.2.1. Soil management activities implemented, including agro-forestry and native nitrogen-fixing species	Outcome 5	At least 3,000 ha degraded land is recovered using agro-forestry and nitrogen	Completed	Highly Satisfactory

		fixing species.		
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	Outcome 5	At least 3,000 ha of forest and 2,000 ha of mangroves are protected and recovered	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Damián Pachón / Diego Guzmán	damian.pachon@wfp.org / diego.guzman@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 factors that favored the rating were: (1) The community-based work model through the hiring of local teams made up of members of the communities themselves, as part of the strategy of approaching the communities as co-implementers, guaranteed trust in the project, especially considering the territorial autonomy of the Indigenous Peoples. A working mechanism based on permanent accompaniment by WFP, capacity transfer, provision of tools, formats, etc., was consolidated during the phase of full implementation of measures. This resulted in a strengthening of the SOEs, in their ownership of the project, and in their greater capacity to manage and implement measures through knowledge of WFP administration/financial procedures, planning, coordination and monitoring. Negotiation times are now much faster (in the case of the Awá organizations in Colombia), implementation rates have improved significantly, and they have become "attractive partners". This also implied a strengthening, support and involvement of the Project Team and the WFP Units to accompany the EEs. (2) The articulation with executing entities through binational experience exchanges provided lessons learned from both sides, allowing for the recognition that this is a territory in which "there are no borders" for the communities. This historical relationship has the potential to promote other initiatives, such as biosphere reserves, which is a very versatile figure in the sustainable use and conservation of a territory. (3) Multilevel and interinstitutional articulation has been strengthened during the final phase of implementation of measures in the framework of sustainability actions, many of which are based on the articulation with key actors. At the same time, the difficulties of local governments in territorial management are evident due to their reluctance to be present in the communities due to insecurity. (4) The relevance of the project has facilitated its positioning at times of change of authorities at different levels of government. The project is a reference in both countries due to the type of intervention, the work area, and the targeted ethnic groups (Afro-descendant and Indigenous Peoples). (5) The consolidation of reporting and information mechanisms based on the improved capacities of the teams allowed for a better response to data and information requirements for follow-up. This resulted in an optimization of the visibility spaces by having timely data and evidence generation, even opening new funding opportunities, as in the case of CANE. (6) Being at a time of full implementation of measures allowed the communities to see results, perceive the benefits, facilitate the dynamics and local involvement. Some challenges were decisive in the outcome: (a) Insecurity associated with situations of public order with the work limitations it entails in certain communities / territories due to isolation, accessibility and/or the difficulty or impossibility of access due to the actions of illegal groups outside the law, with the Awá communities being the most affected. (b) The technical partners faced with the challenge of working in CCA with Afro-descendant and Indigenous Peoples in complex territories, presented delays in their learning curve despite their work trajectory, evidencing that the implementation of climate change solutions still requires the consolidation of a local technical capacity that brings together the learning in a simple way. (c) Time constraints, especially with the Awá, after renegotiating the Agreements (in Colombia, beginning of 2023) and resuming the signing of the new Agreement (in Ecuador, July 2023) conditioned the work schedule, leaving little margin for the testing stage. (d) Staff turnover due to changes in the national and local

governments and/or changes in the legal representation of the executing entities, in some cases affected the pace of work. At the level of the local teams hired within the framework of the project, due to the closure, their capacities will be lost because of the impossibility of ensuring their contractual continuity. (e) The strengthening of sustainability leaves solid bases because a strong working model has been established with conditions created at the local level, but at the same time it will not be able to be capitalized within the same WFP. This may be especially evident in the case of mangroves with Afro-descendants. Finally, it is important to mention that the communities have expressed their openness and interest in seeking a scaling up of the project to expand coverage, while at the same time maintaining the support from the challenge of community self-management.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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 resilient to climate change	Outcome 3	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.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 3	Three feasibility analyses of potential marketing of native species with community participation	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 3	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 an equitable participation of men and women	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 trained in climate change threats, using culturally and gender-sensitive methods. There is an equitable participation of men and women	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 1.2.2. Dialogues, fairs and exchanges involving 120 communities, leaders and community members on food	Outcome 3	By project end, 120 communities trained. There is an equitable	Completed	Highly Satisfactory

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 of men and women will be promoted		participation of men and women		
Output 1.2.3. One binational web-based adaptation learning platform in use	Outcome 3	By project end, one binational learning platform in place and used by communities and local authorities (Edufami)	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
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	Outcome 1	By project end, twelve best practices compiled from each binational watershed on risk reduction and management; By project end, one knowledge sharing event per watershed on risk reduction and management.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 1	By project end, at least one study 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.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 2	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.	Delayed	Satisfactory
Output 2.2.2. Approximately 120 leaders and community members trained in Emergency Preparedness and Response and understanding and planning for climate threats	Outcome 2	By project end, at least five training conducted targeting 120 leaders. Training of community members include equitable percentage of men and women	Delayed	Satisfactory
Output 3.1.1. Participatory approaches developed, interfacing scientific and traditional knowledge	Outcome 3	By project end, participatory approaches enables communities to incorporate both scientific and	Completed	Highly Satisfactory

		traditional knowledge to reduce climate risks.		
Output 3.1.2. Effective adaptation measures designed and implemented incorporating participatory approaches, traditional and local knowledge and tested techniques to recover of degraded ecosystems in 120 communities	Outcome 6	By the end of the project, created assets support the sustainable recovery of degraded ecosystems; Target to be developed with baseline information 120 community-based adaptation plans.	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory
Output 3.1.3. Community water harvesting, storage and management measures introduced	Outcome 6	By the end of the project, up to 120 communities adopt water management measures according to community plans	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory
Output 3.1.4. Cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures at micro-watershed level	Outcome 7	By the end of the project, cost-benefit analyses implemented for each adaptation measure, on a watershed level	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory
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	Outcome 6	By the end of the project, 120 communities increased land area dedicated to the cultivation of native crops; Targeted households develop one alternate income source; At least 10 percent increase in household monetary incomes through introduced adaptation measures	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 3.2.1. Soil management activities implemented, including agro-forestry and native nitrogen-fixing species	Outcome 5	At least 3,000 ha degraded land recovered using agro-forestry and nitrogen fixing species	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 5	At least 3,000 ha of forest and 2,000 ha of mangroves protected and recovered	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 (Inés Morales), FCAE (Olindo Nastacuaz)	amaheliconia@hotmail.com; fedoca2001@yahoo.com; olindonastacuaz@yahoo.es	Acicap, CANE, FCAE

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

The factors that favored implementation were: (1) The WFP's accompaniment has been a strength, it has been highly valued, since it has facilitated capacity building so that today they are considered strong partners; (2) The work model based on the hiring of local teams made up of members of the communities themselves has ensured participation, it has been very successful. It is also noteworthy that the people involved assumed their role with great responsibility for the implementation of the measures; this was key to overcome the execution without stopping; (3) The increasingly visible results of the adaptation measures allowed generating greater interest and involvement from the communities as they began to see the benefits. According to the FCAE measures coordinator, "Implementation is seen, results are seen, people experience the benefits, they have something tangible". For example, with the Safe Water measure, women now save time because they no longer have to go down to the stream. Since the water is chlorinated, in the long term it is expected that parasite rates in children will drop. For CANE it was a great satisfaction "to fully comply with the implementation of the Safe Water measure, it was one of the strongest tasks of the period, along with the measure of conservation and restoration of the mangrove, which represents a source of life for Afro-descendant communities". Among the challenges, the following were highlighted: (a) the geographic situation determined by the distance for the implementation of some measures; for example, the integral resilient plots involved a 6 to 8 hour walk, since there is no transportation; (b) the transfer of materials and inputs, which was the counterpart of the communities, took 2 to 3 months, generating fatigue. This also implied delays in the process; (c) the paralysis of the FLA with FCAE for a year affected the timeframe for implementing the measures; (d) the challenges of the territory determined by insecurity, which implied changes in working conditions and even the relocation of the CANE Offices. This required a great deal of attention in planning activities in the territory; (e) the climate conditions marked by the wet season in the intervention zone generated challenges for implementation; (f) the lack of technical profiles in the intervention territories, in accordance with the demands and requirements of the project. As mentioned by the Unipa delegate, "Difficulties have arisen, but they were overcome. A good job has been done".

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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 resilient to climate change	Outcome 3	Two watershed-level studies are produced on 1) tree and plant species resilient to climate change and variability in the binational watersheds; and 2) ancestral and native species to improve dietary diversity that are resilient to climate change and variability.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 3	Three feasibility analyses are conducted of potential marketing of native species with community participation	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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.	Outcome 3	At least 10 workshops and cultural events organized to share and disseminate study results with 120 Afro and indigenous	Completed	Highly Satisfactory

Equitable participation of men and women will be promoted		communities, leaders and decision makers, in local languages. There is an equitable participation of men and women		
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	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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 of men and women will be promoted	Outcome 3	By project end, 120 communities are trained. There is equitable participation of men and women	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Output 1.2.3. One binational web-based adaptation learning platform in use	Outcome 3	By project end, one binational learning platform is in place and used by communities and local authorities (Edufami)	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
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	Outcome 1	By project end, 12 best practices were compiled from each binational watershed on risk reduction and management; By project end, one knowledge sharing event per watershed on risk reduction and management.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
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	Outcome 1	By project end, at least one study 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.	Completed	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.

(1) Indicate trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the project indicators: This PPR6 focuses on monitoring the Output Indicators, while the Outcome and Impact indicators will be reported at the closure of the project; However, the following Outcome indicators of the project results framework are updated annually: 1.2 Percentage of women participating in dialogue and promotion processes was 59%; 3.1 Percentage of households and communities that have more secure access to livelihoods stood at 62%; 3.1.3. Number of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to address conditions resulting from climate variability stood at around 1,500 natural assets; 3.1.3. Number of households that improve access to safe water reached 2,388. The trend is to increase the delivery of physical and natural assets as the closure of the measures approaches. 2. Detail critical risks that have affected progress. As reported in detail in the risk assessment, the most critical ones that remain or have emerged in the reporting period are in both countries: (i) insecurity in the project implementation area; (ii) time constraints, especially with the Awá, which results in the greatest delays in the implementation of certain measures (Colombia), and in the consolidation of the sustainability of some measures (Ecuador); and finally in Colombia (iii) delays in the learning curve of the technical partners faced with the challenge of working on climate change adaptation with Afro-descendant and Indigenous Peoples in complex territories, despite having extensive experience working in the area, showing that the implementation of climate change solutions still requires the consolidation of local technical capacity; (iv) insecurity in Ecuador limited the pace of work in some communities; (v) the rainy season affected the progress according to the initial planning, having to intensify the work in times without rain; (vi) the weak governance and Awá leadership (in the case of FCAE) generated extensive decision-making processes due to internal consultations, reprocesses, wear and tear due to long negotiation times, difficulties in aligning expectations in the internal team, repeated requests for internal staff changes, among others. This implied permanent follow-up and support; (vii) the consolidation of the sustainability processes of the adaptation measures, especially the measures that are still being implemented (Colombia), which also implies seeking alliances with key actors (governors' offices, environmental secretariats, etc.). 3. Outline response to MTR undertaken this reporting period. It is important to highlight that the RMT Report contemplated an extensive analysis of the battery of project indicators. (1.1) Two binational coordination meetings were organized with the executing entities (Pasto, April 2023; Tumaco, September 2023); (1.2) Four technical meetings were held at the binational level for the coordination team to exchange experiences; (1.3) Governance meetings were organized following the guidelines of the operational manual for each governance meeting; (1.5) Internal coordination, follow-up and decision making meetings were reported in PPR5; (2. 1) Training and support activities were reinforced for executing entities to strengthen their financial execution rate; (2.2) Two quarterly binational operational and financial progress reports have been prepared (October 2023, April 2024); (3.1) The binational project's participation in the COP28 was achieved through a joint visibility agenda; (4. (5) WFP has made the necessary efforts to monitor all indicators of the project's results framework and the AF Results Tracker, ensuring: (i) methodological and observational rigor, based on applicable guidelines; (ii) consistency with the development of field activities, particularly with the adaptation measures prioritized by the communities that began in the third year of project implementation; and (iii) adaptation to the territorial context (intercultural approach that recognizes differences in the worldviews of ethnic groups, technical capacities of Afro-descendant and indigenous organizations, characteristics of the measures implemented, security conditions, accessibility to communities, remoteness, among others); (6. 2) Sustainability actions for prioritized adaptation measures are being managed in coordination with key actors of the project's governance, identifying commitments for each of the Parties according to their competencies.

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”. The project has reached the final stage of implementation of measures in which there are three key challenges: (i) complete the implementation of two adaptation measures in Colombia (2.2.1 Early Warning System, 3.1.3 Safe Water); (i) strengthen the sustainability of adaptation measures in both countries through the sustainability axes detailed in the RISK / Lack of coordination between different entities / cell E11 (i.e., regional, territorial and national governments); (iii) ensure the development of the project's closing activities in the last 6 months. For this, the following steps are contemplated: - Continue with the permanent accompaniment of the LDC project's Technical Team to the EEs under a logic of training, advice, facilitation, monitoring and mediation. in the final stage of execution in the field, both for adaptation measures that are in the final stage of implementation, as in the case of sustainability actions of the measures already implemented. - Strengthen the articulation of Afro-descendant and indigenous Awá organizations with key actors in the area to consolidate the approach to the sustainability of measures (sign agreements, develop guidance documentation for the operation of assets such as guides / protocols / manuals, train, accompany and provide basic tools, complete operational tests, among others).

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 communities' 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, drought 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	Community vulnerability is low to medium by the end of the project

			<p>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: 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.</p>	
Objectives	Dietary diversity score	COL: 48,29 ECU: 39,04	<p>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</p>	Increased dietary diversity to seven items in household diet

			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.	
Objectives	Binational capacity strengthening score	Latent	Moderate As part of the methodology, 3 pathways were considered: (1) Institutional effectiveness and 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 interlocation at that level).	Institutions strengthened to incorporate adaptation and risk reduction measures in plans;
Objectives	Percentage of women with physical, political and economic empowerment	Women have a limited role in decision-making, participation and opportunities for	Colombia: 77% economic empowerment and 33% of political empowerment	Women's physical, political and economic empowerment has increased by the end

		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 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%.]	(women that are part of EEs's authorities) Ecuador 74% economic empowerment and 50% of political empowerment (women are part of EEs's authorities)	of the project
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	By project end, ancestral knowledge and practices will be included in the design of adaptation measures and local planning

			served as a model for the implementation of other activities.	
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	Output Completed. 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 1.1.2 Number of studies on marketing traditional and native species	Limited knowledge on market opportunities for native species; [No studies exist related to potential for marketing of native species at the beginning of the project]	Output Completed. 3 studies realized so far on the identification of products with potential to marketing: cacao, tilapia, cassava and lulo, which includes; (a) value chain analysis through SWOT analysis; (b) Assessment of the Organizational capacity Index of community smallholder farmers associations; and (c) working plan for the marketing of each identified product.	Three feasibility analyses of potential marketing of native species with community participation
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	Output Completed # events 48; # communities (represented at events) 135; # people 2,800 during the reporting period.	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. Percentage of women participating in dialogue processes and advocacy	Women's voice are not considered as important actors to be heard	49% of women's participation in the dialogue of knowledge processes is registered.	Women and men are 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%]	Output Completed # communities (represented at events) 105	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%]	Output Completed # leaders 157	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%]	Output Completed # 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 actions; 50% of this in community-based activities: trainings on agriculture and climate change: 11.4% women, y 15% both (men and women)]	Output Completed # communities 98 during the reporting period	By project end, 120 communities were trained. There is equitable participation of 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	Output Completed # leaders 84 during the reporting period	By project end, 120 communities were trained. There is equitable participation of men and women

		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)]		
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)]	Output Completed # women 1,509 during the reporting period	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%]	90%; Under progress: EDUFAMI platform is in the final stage of web development, standardization, and integration: (i) uploading of Climafami, Equifami, and Nutrifami content; (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.	By project end, one binational learning platform is in place and used by communities and local authorities; Edufami se conforma de cuatro aplicativos: Nutrifami, Climafami, 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]	Output Completed 26 best practices on risk management and reduction were identified and systematized (Awá:	By project end, 12 best practices were compiled from each binational watershed on risk reduction and management

			13 Afro-descendants: 13)	
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]	Output Completed 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]	Output Completed 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	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	Disaster preparedness score is equal to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness and food security information with WFP support

		prepared for climate change] [7.3% of households perceive their communities are prepared for climate change]	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]	
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]	1 Early warning system (SAT) named Climatic Monitoring and Information System [SMIC, in Spanish] has been implemented, covering 65 communities, with 7 community nodes. To date, 8 climate information products/services have been designed, all of which are in use by the communities.	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
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 established in the toolbox for climate change management of the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador. At the moment, 5,000	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

			farmers and 500 collectors of mangrove products receive climate bulletins that support them in better development of their activities.	
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 7 during the reporting period # communities participating in the events 4	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 4	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]	62% 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 Percentage of households where women, men or both (women and men) make decisions on the use of incomes	'COL: 54,42 ECU: 43,86	COL: both men and women 52% ECU: both men and women: 69%	By project end, 100 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	Output Completed 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	3,874 assets created, maintained or improved since start of measures of implementation. 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: 286 resilient integral orchards, 10 Vegetative Banks/Botanical Gardens, 472 resilient integral plots, 1 Herbarium,	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.

			43 eco-efficient kitchens, 11 Basic safe water systems, 21 Water system rehabilitations, 399 Family water systems safe, 10 'Canoeras' to diversify the diet, 2,295 biodiverse patios, 15 Zones of rustification of native plant species, 65 Biofactories for organic inputs production, 108 Artisanal fish ponds with Awá worldview criteria, 126 food processing equipment at artisanal scale (such as: dehydrators, fermentation boxes, drying docks, among others), 12 traditional pancoger crops.	
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]	After completing the community-based participatory planning, prioritization and design of adaptation measures, it was agreed that the methodology for this indicator should be directly linked to the implementation of certain interventions having the greater impacts on the workload of women: *Family gardens and resilient integral plots and *Safe water. For this, a survey was defined to be applied before implementation starts. The results reported in PPR5 corresponded to the baseline or	120 community-based adaptation measures

			<p>"BEFORE" of the implementation of said measures. For PPR6 the "AFTER" measure implementation allowed to determined that: (1) Family gardens and resilient integral plots: Average time savings of up to 55 hours per month that people previously had to spend going out/returning to get food; (2) Safe water measures: Safe water systems generate an average time savings of up to 26 hours per month that women and children previously had to spend obtaining water.</p>	
Outputs	Output 3.1.2 Number of community-based adaptation plans	[0]; Communities in the area of intervention do not have adaptation plans	<p>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.</p>	120 community-based adaptation plans
Outputs	Output 3.1.3 Number of communities with improved access to water for agriculture and consumption	COL: 63,53 ECU: 63,23	<p>14 communities (all 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, 44 communities already have safe water</p>	By the end of the project, up to 120 communities adopt water management measures according to community plans

			systems installed and 32 more Afro-descendants from Colombia have received individual water systems.	
Outputs	Output 3.1.3 Number of people with improved access to water for agriculture and consumption	COL: 63,53 ECU: 63,23	2,388 households from Awa and Afro-descendant communities have improved access to safe water for consumption through the implementation of three subcategories of water systems: *11 Basic safe water systems, *399 Family safe water systems, *21 Water system rehabilitations .	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 is currently under progress.	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, chiro, chiro, chinese potato].	Output Completed 70 communities reintroduced native crops. More than 2,700 inhabitants have integral and resilient plots where they produce healthy and nutritious food products that diversify the diet and improve food consumption.	By the end of the project, 120 communities increased land area dedicated to the cultivation of native crops
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]	Output Completed 1 income type: agriculture with agroecological principles, conservation and rescue of ancestral	Targeted households develop one alternate income source

			native species, focused on food security with a gender approach.	
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. 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. Currently, measures linked to food production allows to save up to USD 38 monthly each family, in food representing 14% of the total cost of the basic food basket of Ecuador.	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]	2,912 natural assets implemented since start of measures of implementation. Those assets refers to actions with an ecosystem approach that are developed with communities, which contribute to climate change adaptation (EbA, CBA, GoR) of	Activities implemented according to community plans

			ecosystems (according to Output 321, 322). To date, the following have been recorded: 286 resilient integral orchards, 10 Vegetative Banks / Botanical Garden, 1 Herbaria, 23 Protected Water Sources, 12 Cultivos de pancoger tradicionales, 2,295 biodiverse patios, 5 Soil Retention Strip, 65 Biofactories as producers of organic inputs, 9 Plant Material Propagation Zones "rustification", 138 Biodiverse Patios, 68 drying docks.	
Outputs	Output 3.2.1 Number of ha	Limited soil management activities [0]	Output Completed Around 16,978 hectares are 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]	13,000 hectares of native forests conserved 4,550 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	[COLOMBIA] 1. Mangrove Conservation Measure > 14 new communities were incorporated into the CCBMYF, which was reviewed and approved by the CTAN in February 2024. 2. SAT > Adjustments have been made according to the Awá indigenous worldview to

		<p>respond to other types of early warnings (non-climatic). 3. Safe Water Measure > Adjustments were made based on the identification of technological proposals with greater potential, appropriation, and interest from the communities, such as considering systems for water purification. [ECUADOR] 4. SMIC Measure > The project form was redesigned to give greater clarity to the objectives and scope of the measure: More field visits with local support were included. 5. Mangrove Measure > Mangrove reforestation was concentrated in a single site, which allowed for greater interconnectivity in the ecosystem and improved long-term results, as well as better investment. 6. Garden Measure > Changes were made to the location of resilient gardens and resilient integrated plots due to climate threats and to be closer to the homes. 7. Expansion of CANE's local team > Teams of 5 people per organization were formed to accelerate the implementation of all administrative and technical processes. 8. Application of gender and intercultural methodologies and tools that allow the socialization of measures so that beneficiary communities can better understand the scope of the measures.</p>
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges & Opportunities	<p>•No negative effects were observed when applying the tool to the monitoring of safeguards for ecosystem-based adaptation measures, such as mangrove conservation, forests, and knowledge dialogues (reported in PPR3). •To reduce negative environmental impacts, the conservation of traditional ancestral knowledge and practices was promoted and incorporated into the</p>

		<p>implementation of resilient gardens. •In the case of resilient integrated plot measures (PIR), resilient gardens, and similar measures, training sessions were conducted with family participation on garden management to avoid overburdening women, girls, boys, and adolescents. A schedule was used for families to note their roles in garden management weekly, promoting awareness and more equitable participation (according to age) and preventing child exploitation. •No negative impacts were observed in the measures implemented during the evaluation period, including the two new measures currently being implemented, such as SAT and the safe water system.</p>
<p>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.</p>	Challenges & Opportunities	<p>•Establishing gender guidelines for executing organizations to consider in event organization (Criteria for mainstreaming the gender approach in workshops), for example, promoting gender 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. Additionally, women who are involved in implementing measures (e.g., restoration, production of plant material, etc.) have been encouraged to share their lessons learned with other families and/or communities. •The training processes for mainstreaming the gender approach were a great success, reinforcing this perspective and resulting in greater participation of women. •Capacities and knowledge on gender were strengthened, and methodological inclusion tools</p>

		<p>were incorporated using simple language, focused on climate change and food security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Parity hiring was promoted in local teams. Thus, for the implementation of measures, 178 local people were hired, of which 76 (43%) were women from some of the communities where the project intervenes.•Using appropriate methodologies and tools (generational and intercultural) facilitated the active participation of both men and women, thereby increasing women's participation and ensuring their voices are heard.•In the workshops held for each of the measures, inclusive language was used, and the participation of both men and women was promoted. Additionally, processes of awareness-raising about the important role of women and their connection to land and water resources were facilitated, highlighting the need to reduce gender gaps to mitigate the effects of climate change.•Considering the differentiated needs of men and women allowed the management of diverse groups under a gender approach through schedules that enabled women's participation, the incorporation of a mobile "children's corner" with recreational resources and games under the care of promoters. This allowed children to exercise their right to recreation while their mothers participated with the peace of mind that their children were well cared for.•The incorporation of a gender approach in event organization and measure implementation has been fundamental to achieving greater participation and empowerment of women. This has resulted in greater
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		<p>visibility of their key role in food security and climate change adaptation, strengthening community resilience. •Training and the use of inclusive methodologies have strengthened the capacities and knowledge of both men and women on gender, allowing their voices to be heard and recognizing the need to reduce gender gaps to address climate challenges and ensure food security equitably. •Considering the differentiated needs of men and women, facilitating their participation on equal terms, has been crucial in generating more equitable processes that truly respond to community realities, contributing to more effective climate change adaptation and greater food security.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>[COLOMBIA] The termination of the Agreement with Acipap and the signing of a new Agreement with Resguardo Ishú Awá slowed the execution pace due to the learning curve of the new Partner, even though Acipap's team was retained. The time required to complete the diagnostic phase with the Partners (País 21, Corprogreso) was longer than anticipated. In the first case, overly optimistic expectations were generated that, in some cases, anticipated the WFP's review/approval phase (Action with damage). This led to the need for new negotiations/agreements with the Awá EEs. With Resguardo Ishú Awá, there were difficulties in complying with admin/financial guidelines, which required constant support. [ECUADOR] 4. The rainy season slowed the progress pace for all Awá measures, creating intense work periods to compensate for the lost time. 5. Staff turnover, especially in the GADs,</p>

		<p>affected the development of activities for SMIC. Therefore, several professionals from various GAD areas were trained so that among them, there are people with permanent appointments. 6. Training personnel for the launch of SMIC was a challenging and time-consuming task. An intensive training and support period was created for this, with weekly meetings following the logic of assisted training and action-training. Simultaneously, a launch and sustainability plan was developed, and a person was incorporated to drive it forward and complement the work of the hydrometeorological assistant</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Challenges: •[COL] Difficulties in implementation by some project partners: for implementation.(1) The technical partners selected in September 2023 (País 21 for SAT; Corprogreso for the Agua Segura measure), presented difficulties in responding to the dynamics of working in the territory with Afro-descendant and Awá Indigenous Peoples. Intensive support was provided by the Project Team. However, with País 21 the agreement will be closed, leaving pending a part of the execution, which will be assumed by the EEs considering their greater capacity of current response. In the case of Corprogreso, an improvement plan was established. •[COL] The rotation of personnel in the project management position (Colombia) implied changes in the internal work mechanism (with the project technical team, and between different levels of supervision and instances), and external (in the interaction with the project partners), generating impacts in</p>

		<p>the continuity and rhythm of work. •[COL] The technical Partners faced with the challenge of working in CCA with Afrodescendant and Indigenous Peoples in complex territories, presented delays in their learning curve despite their work trajectory, evidencing that the implementation of climate change solutions still requires the consolidation of a local technical capacity that brings together the learning in a simple way. •[COL] The difficulties imposed by the project intervention area hindered the technical coverage that the team was able to provide for follow-up/monitoring: violence and insecurity due to the increased presence of illegal armed groups, dispersed communities, access difficulties, poor quality or non-existent roads, high costs of mobilizing materials and inputs, among others. •[ECU] The implementation of measures in the final stretch of the project limited the availability of time for the development of processes of longer duration / scope to accompany the implementation and operation of measures that generate higher levels of behavioral changes, empowerment and sustainability. •[ECU] The increase in the level of violence and insecurity on the northern border slowed the pace of implementation of measures and the possibility of providing adequate technical assistance in the measurement of integral resilient plots. This also dramatically slows down the possibility and interest of entities such as provincial governments and ministries to provide, assume and/or give continuity to this assistance.</p>
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		<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The admin/financial guidelines of the Agreements with the Partners (e.g., the allowed/established distribution of disbursements) are not always compatible with the difficulties of the context in which work is being done. For example, the lack of financial capacity of local organizations, without "financial muscle" to cope with the disbursement date. These aspects must be analyzed during the project design (due diligence) to strengthen the design of implementation arrangements. • Climate change adaptation interventions in highly vulnerable areas must be relevant, culturally appropriate, and attractive to generate appropriation and interest among the community, especially when they do not involve infrastructure construction or do not perceive a relevant impact from the population. • Implementing technically complex measures requires a broad technical team that, depending on the case, should be involved from the diagnostic stage, consultation, and/or implementation of measures: gender specialist, safeguards specialist, data management specialist, and specialists in the themes related to the measures (e.g., water and sanitation, forestry, agriculture, agronomy, or others). • The sustainability of the measures depends on multiple factors conditioned by the intervention area: there is no institutional presence due to budget and/or personnel restrictions, access, feasibility, insecurity, and a paternalistic/assistance approach from local organizations. This absence of the State could threaten the sustainability of the measures. •
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		<p>The rehabilitation of existing water systems focused on improving critical components of capture, conduction, and treatment which, when put into operation, tested the old distribution networks and the condition of household connections. This implied additional investments due to leakage problems, breaks, and temporary disruptions in water service provision. • The main challenges for rural communities to adopt safe water systems are excessive use, low payment culture, and resistance to micro-measurement. To address these challenges, it is crucial to implement a comprehensive approach that combines education, financial strategies, and institutional strengthening. Firstly, it is necessary to conduct community awareness campaigns to promote responsible water use and the importance of paying for the service. Likewise, fair and flexible tariff systems should be established, as well as exploring financing alternatives to support users with fewer resources. Strengthening institutional capacities and community participation are key elements. Training community leaders, ensuring adequate remuneration for staff, and fostering joint monitoring of the system will contribute to the long-term sustainability of water systems in rural areas. • The role and importance of local governments (municipal GADs) in Safe Water measures. While they show openness, interest, and goodwill to coordinate work, they do not grasp the responsibility of providing technical and methodological assistance to community providers. Additionally, staff turnover</p>
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		<p>limits sustained process and knowledge about current regulations regarding water management boards. • Close interaction and joint work between the community, the cooperating partner that implemented the water infrastructure, the local executing partner (CANE and FCAE), and the Project have been fundamental in changing users' perception of the administration, operation, and maintenance (AOM) of the water system by implementing three components: infrastructure, training, and organizational strengthening. This has motivated community ownership of the responsible organization and their desire to maintain it over time, thus promoting co-management of the system. • The provision of safe water has been practically and tangibly linked to the food security of families. It is noteworthy that women are the most interested in improving water supply as this directly impacts their living conditions and those of their households. These elements have been key to achieving greater community ownership and sustainability of the implemented water system. • The implementation of the resilient integrated plots measure, including the SAN training component, has generated significant improvements in the availability and consumption of healthy and nutritious foods. In addition to the delivery of inputs, the population greatly values the knowledge acquired and its application in daily life. • Local promoters played a fundamental role in facilitating the implementation process of the projects while strengthening their own capacities. Likewise, the ancestral knowledge of the</p>
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		<p>communities allowed making appropriate technical decisions for each context. This recognition and utilization of local knowledge were crucial for the success of the interventions. • Strengthening the conservation, restoration, and governance of mangrove and Awá forest ecosystems must be based on the local population's priorities. This will allow acceptance and sustainability by combining aspects related to self-supply of basic needs, income generation, and conservation of interest to third parties. In the coastal zone, this led to the generation of the proposal "Social and Resilient Mangrove Management" (GSRM) whose approach is innovative and can be part of the legacy of the Binational Adaptation Project. • Unlike traditional Early Warning Systems, which focus on imminent disasters and emergency actions, the SMIC (Output 221) focuses on providing practical, timely climate information that communities can use for decision-making in their productive activities. Additionally, the combination of this information with crop calendars is promoted, allowing users to comprehensively utilize climate data. • The level of involvement of key Entities depends heavily on the dynamism and interest of focal points in the project. Thus, the role of some governing bodies can become tangential or passive. • It would be crucial for climate tables to be operational before starting the implementation of measures; the importance of anticipating was confirmed. In the case of the San Marcos and La Guña communities, landslides caused difficulties in implementing</p>
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		<p>measures. This climatic event could have been foreseen, but the SMIC was not yet available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The working model with WFP allowed strengthening the organizational process of the executing entities, enabling direct contact with the communities. • Additionally, within the framework of the Agreements, positive results were delivered to an Agency of the level of WFP/UN. The project allowed the EEs to coordinate with State organizations, with whom they had not been previously involved. Doors have been opened with MAATE, especially with the Sub-Secretariat of Climate Change, maintaining a close relationship. Visibility has been gained, supported by the work done (e.g., CANE leveraged funds to implement a small project with UNDP).
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender	

issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

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

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

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Not Applicable

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

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
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)			

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats**Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis**

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
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/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				

Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

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

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

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

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

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

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

Output 3.2: Strengthened 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 committees/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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

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

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

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and

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

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas**Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets**

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				

Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance				

at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

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

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

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

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

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

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled 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
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Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			