
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands (FP087)
Accredited Entity:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
Date of Report submission:	15 April 2026
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GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		15 April 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 22.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 22.0	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 15.6	
	Grants		Mill. USD 9.6	
	InKind		Mill. USD 6.0	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 37.7	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to 8 April 2027			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B	
A.8. Executing Entity Information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Guatemala	Government	Focal point for the National Designated Authority (NDA)	Edwin Castellanos (Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Climate Change)

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	Guatemala	Jeongsin Cho (Director)	International organisation	Not applicable
National Forestry Institute INAB	Guatemala	Adelso Revolorio (Director of Coordination and Sectoral Cooperation)	Public	Not applicable
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources MARN	Guatemala	Edwin Castellanos (Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Climate Change)	Public	Not applicable

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food MAGA	Guatemala	Armando Martínez (Senior Advisor)	Public	Not applicable
National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology INSIVUMEH	Guatemala	Leticia de Cruz (cooperation unit)	Public	Not applicable

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP *(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)*

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Guatemala	13 April 2026	does not apply	does not apply	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact

A.12 Report to be shared with NDA

Yes ☐ No ☐

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

COORDINATION:

During this reporting period, the project held six SC meetings, including one field trip. The SC is led by MARN, with participation from MAGA; INAB; INSIVUMEH; IUCN; FCG as the implementing partner; and KOICA as a donor and decision-maker for small grants. The main SC actions during this period were: the approval of the 2025 AOP, including the budgets and procurement plans of government institutions; and decisions on the process for implementing grants.

Annex 07 | Steering Committee (SC) meetings and visit to beneficiaries

KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING:

In July, two experience-sharing events were held with grant-implementing organisations, in the project’s implementation area. Organisations shared success stories and challenges.

Annex 21 | Experience-sharing among beneficiaries.

In September, the project participated in the IUCN Regional Knowledge Day and gave a presentation on *the use of sampling and data collection methods for monitoring and evaluating plots implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation actions*.

Annex 10 | IUCN Knowledge Day in the region.

In October, the project actively participated in the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Abu Dhabi.

Annex 11 | Project participation in the IUCN World Conservation Congress.

In early December, the KOICA team visited the project focusing on the work being carried out with the direct beneficiaries of the small grants, particularly empowered women.

Annex 12 | KOICA visit to project beneficiaries.

Also in December, the project had the opportunity to share with other IUCN projects in the region, its experience with grant implementation, including the perspective of administration, finance, strategic communication, the application of socio and environmental safeguards, and the challenges of monitoring indicators.

Annex 13 | Lessons learned in grant implementation.

In 2025, lessons learned, and good practices were systematised through a participatory exercise involving project staff, under the supervision and support of the Accredited Entity (AE).

Annex 14 | Good practices and lessons learned.

E. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

HECTARES:

The indicator for hectares is *A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services*, which shows that the global target has been achieved.

A total of 34,408.48 hectares has been covered by EbA measures. In 2025, 9,694.28 hectares were covered, as detailed below:

Ecosystem-based Adaptation Action		TOTAL 2025 (HECTARES)		CUMULATIVE (HECTARES)	FINAL TARGET (HECTARES)
Agroforestry systems	Annual crops	2,654.51	3,235.47	6,879.19	13,257.00
	Perennial crops	346.70			
	Soil and water conservation	223.23			
	Silvopastoral	11.03			
Management of forest plantations, reforestation and production forests	Forest plantation	279.18	1,425.03	4,345.71	4,385.00
	Reforestation for restoration purposes	961.11			
	Natural forest for production purposes	184.74			
Improved or restored ecosystems	Natural forest for protection purposes	5,033.78	5,033.78	23,183.58	4,858.00
TOTAL =			9,694.28	34,408.48	22,500.00

Annex 16 | Project indicator dashboard.

As part of the impact scope, in 2025, the keyline approach was implemented in 14 demonstration plots (25.78 ha). This method combines soil and water conservation practices on agricultural and forest plots to capture rainwater and channel it into reservoirs. As a result, water management during the dry season has improved, strengthening the resilience of the households that benefit from this approach.

Annex 17 | Technical data sheets for Keyline plots.

During this period, 25 agroforestry nurseries (surpassing the target of 20) were strengthened to improve productivity and sustainability through technical training and the provision of inputs and productive infrastructure, including greenhouses, shade houses, and irrigation systems. As part of the strategy to strengthen resilience, priority was given to fast-growing native species such as alder (*Alnus jorullensis* and *Alnus acuminata*) and oak (*Quercus sp.*), as well as other species such as Guatemalan fir (*Abies guatemalensis*) —a species listed as threatened on the IUCN Red List—, white pine (*Pinus ayacahuite*), and native fruit species such as wild guava.

Annex 18 | Technical data sheets for forest nurseries

BENEFICIARIES:

Capacity-building among community members has been promoted through their consistent participation in the project's various activities helping to ensure reliability and sustainability. The process starts with project outreach, and Free, Prior and Informed Consultations. Once conditions are favourable for the project in a community, implementation of community-benefiting actions can begin. The scope of the three levels of implementation, as defined in the Theory of Change (activity, outcome and impact) is outlined below:

At the activity level (output): Across the three components, all activities reported participant involvement, with some individuals taking part in more than one activity. In 2025, there were 75,614 recorded instances of participation. Of these participants, 72% were women and 28% were men. Most were adults between 31 and 60 years old (63%), followed by those between 13 and 30 (20%). Overall, 94% are Maya Indigenous peoples: 45% speak K'iche', 29% speak Kaqchikel, and 15% speak Mam. In total, 217,098 people have participated in activities: 149,742 women and 67,356 men (69% and 31%, respectively).

At the outcome level: In 2025, 36,453 people were reached, including 24,682 women (68%) and 11,771 (32%). Most participants were between 31 to 60 (58%) years old and 22% were between 13 to 30 years old. Overall, 92% are Maya Indigenous peoples; 47% speak K'iche', 27% Kaqchikel and 11% speak Mam. Among those benefited, 41% are members of vulnerable households, 52% work in local organisations and 7% are primarily technical staff from municipalities in the project area and government institutions (MARN, MAGA, INAB, INSIVUMEH and CONAP).

In total, 85,916 people have benefited (64% women and 36% men), as shown in the table below:

	Women	Men	TOTAL
Local organisations	31,442	13,636	45,078
Vulnerable households	20,510	14,685	35,195
Technicians	3,082	2,561	5,643
TOTAL:	55,034	30,882	85,916

At impact level: In 2025, the project reached 17,011 households in the target area, benefiting 98,017 people (52% women and 48% men). To date, a cumulative total of 30,776 households has been reached, corresponding to 177,331 people, including all household members.

Annex 16 | Project indicator dashboard.

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION:

The project is currently monitoring indicators related to this strategy in order to achieve a positive and equitable impact on the project's target communities. Some results are described below:

- Through strategies that promoted women's involvement from the outset across all project activities, the project exceeded its 30% women's participation target. To date, cumulative women's participation at the activity level stands at 69%.
- Inclusive governance was strengthened through the creation of Watershed Councils with equal participation of women and men, that include a broad range of community stakeholders, such as Community Development Councils, Water Committees, and women's groups from the Centres for Rural Development Learning (CADER) among others, into decision-making processes.
- Despite the restrictions women face in accessing government incentives, mainly due to land tenure limitations, alternative strategies were implemented to ensure they still benefited from the implementation of EbA measures. These actions, particularly in agroforestry systems, significantly increased women's participation and contributed to closing gender gaps in access to and control over productive resources.
- Women's, youth and Indigenous Peoples' organisations were guaranteed access to funding through the small and medium-sized grants mechanism, enabling them to lead the implementation of EbA measures and ensuring equitable distribution of the project's benefits.

- Women implementing EbA measures improved their access to climate information, delivered in languages and formats that reflect appropriate cultural and linguistic diversity. Furthermore, traditional practices were also incorporated into recommendations for addressing climate threats on their plots.

Annex 16 | Project indicator dashboard.

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED GRANTS:

Medium-sized grants: In 2025, 12 contracts were signed for medium-sized grants (USD 2,258,732.07), bringing the cumulative total to 23 medium-sized grants (USD 2,352,317.54) surpassing the target of 17.

A total of 14,938.88 hectares has been reported out, exceeding the target of 6,828.00 hectares:

There is a total of 31,452 participants (69% women and 31% men). In 2025, a total of 1,217 participants were recorded: 755 women and 462 men.

Small grants: In 2025, 12 contracts were signed for small grants (USD 492,657.93), bringing the cumulative total to 53 small grants (USD 2,352,317.54) surpassing the target of 52.

The small grants mechanism ended on 31 December 2025. At the time of drafting the APR-2025 report, the mechanism is in the process of technical and financial closure, audit and final evaluation, with final closure expected in May 2026. The cumulative results achieved to date are presented below, with some quantitative data still to be incorporated.

A total of 2,525.79 hectares has been reported exceeding the target of 3,172 hectares.

In 2025, 32 grants were implemented simultaneously, which increased the overall number of beneficiaries. To date, a cumulative total of 73,152 beneficiaries has been reported to date, 69% women and 31% are men. In 2025, 44,580 participants were recorded, including 31,231 women and 13,349 men.

Annex 19 | Table of small and medium-sized grants.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS):

Data from INSIVUMEH's national network currently feeds the Early Warning System mobile app, which has been launched in its beta version. This tool provides real-time data services, including 15-day cumulative rainfall forecasts, meteorological data from the hydrometeorological network, impact-based forecasts and hydrological thresholds for 11 priority crops.

Annex 23 | Mobile app documentation.

Climate information is also being disseminated through agroclimatic bulletins prepared by the Agroclimatic Technical Tables in the project area. Because these bulletins contain technically complex information, efforts have focused on presenting it in a mediated and summarised way using specific recommendations, according to the needs of the three territories in the project's intervention area.

Annex 24 | 2025 Agroclimatic bulletins.

During this period, two scientific manuscripts were produced to consolidate evidence on climate resilience and agricultural impacts in the project area.

The project created a centralised electronic platform to support the Early Warning System, hosted at URL-IARNA. This platform manages meteorological and hydrological data from the INSIVUMEH national network, which feeds into the mobile app.

To promote the sustainability and continuity of climate communication, the Network of Local Climate Communicators was established.

Annex 25 | Development of the Network of Local Climate Communicators.

The Early Warning System relies heavily on local radio to reach communities.

Annex 26 | Report and radio spots in Spanish, Kaqchikel, K'iché and Mam.

During the second half of the year, 20 members of INSIVUMEH's technical staff participated in a specialised Earth Sciences programme focused on strengthening national capacity for climate and hydrological analysis, climate resilience and the basic concepts of Early Warning Systems.

Annex 21 | Diploma in Earth Sciences.

As part of its 2025 work plan, the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU-GCF) carried out an independent evaluation of the GCF's approach and portfolio on Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS).

Annex 09 | IEU-CIEWS visit and final report.

POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP AND REPLICATION:

The project shows strong potential for scaling up and replication, both locally and nationally. Its most notable aspects include:

- The implementation of Keyline-designed plots for the efficient use of rainwater in agroforestry systems as a practice that can be replicated in various regions of the country.
- A nationwide network of agrometeorological stations, installed at the request of INSIVUMEH, is currently in operation and generating data that strengthens the national climate monitoring network, as part of the Early Warning System.
- Other partners have shown interest in the project's activities to explore cooperation mechanisms that would help continue and replicate these practices in other vulnerable areas of the country (Annex 12). Other stakeholders have invited the project team to learn about and potentially replicate some actions.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	35,000	132,000	79,314	98,017	177,331

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	24,500	92,400	38,071	50,969	89,040
Female	0	10,500	39,600	41,243	47,048	88,291

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	24,500	92,400	38,071	50,969	89,040
Female	0	10,500	39,600	41,243	47,048	88,291

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Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Guatemala	0	35,000	132,000	79,314	98,017	177,331

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change					
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	5,750	22,500	24,714	9,694	34,408

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change					
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by country.					

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Guatemala	0	5,750	22,500	24,714	9,694	34,408

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
1.03. Number of men and women with improved capacities for climate action and watershed management and benefitting from forest incentives.	No. of Persons	306	28,000	50,000	28,392	50,729	79,121
1.01. Integrated watershed management plans under EbA criteria.	Plans	6	10	20	19	1	20
1.02. Area under EbA.	Hectares	4,523	7,000	12,500	11,166	5,777	16,943
2.01. Amount of grants/average size.	No. of Loans/Grants	0	9	17	11	12	23
2.02. Amount of grants/average size.	No. of Loans/Grants	0	30	52	41	12	53
2.02. Number of people benefitting from the grant facility.	No. of Persons	0	20,000	50,000	30,676	74,344	105,020
2.04. Area under EbA.	Hectares	0	3,000	10,000	13,547	3,917	17,464
3.01. Number of people with access to improved climate information (disaggregated by gender).	No. of Persons	6,320	50,000	132,000	53,909	43,491	97,400
7.1. Number of vulnerable households, local organizations and technicians at local level using totally or partially climate related tools, information and practices.	No. of Persons	1,374	50,000	132,000	49,463	36,453	85,916

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.2.1. Subprojects

Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).

Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants

Yes ☒ No ☐

C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year

Yes ☐ No ☒

No changes envisaged

L. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Reputation and image risk		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The risk that mass media outlets publish negative reports about the project, thereby damaging the reputation and image of the project, as well as that of the donors and the implementing organisations.		
Consequences	Damage to the reputation, image and credibility of the organisations involved in the project; and in serious cases, long-term sustainability may be affected.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Monitor the media. - Maintain good relations with the press. - Offer interviews, provide material and arrange site visits. - Request the right of reply where applicable. - Develop a crisis communication plan.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	1 - None	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	1 - None	2 - Low
Comments	POLITICAL risk was selected because of its relation to different points of view that other people may have.		
Risk 2	Low implementation capacity of organisations implementing grants.		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	A partner with limited experience in fund execution, which entails the risk of failing to achieve the targets committed to in their Implementation Agreement signed with IUCN.		
Consequences	Failure to meet grant targets jeopardises commitments made to communities and donors, specifically those relating to hectares covered.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Technical, administrative and financial assistance has been provided, along with direct support from project technicians and staff. - Specific capacity-building courses were offered, for example, on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), reporting and accountability. - Experience-sharing spaces were facilitated among beneficiaries to reinforce technical procedures to achieve targets, both in terms of hectares and number of beneficiaries. - Personalised support was provided for administrative and financial processes through visits organised with the organisations.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Staff turnover in the government institutions that make up the project's Steering Committee.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Changes in the personnel of the institutions that make up the Steering Committee (the project's governance body where decisions are made).		
Consequences	Delays in processes and decision-making related to i) approving calls for grant applications, ii) selecting organisations to implement grants, and iii) appointing of staff to the Technical Committee for the Evaluation of Grant Proposals.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 4 - Almost certain	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Request an updated list of the principal and deputy appointees on an annual basis or as needed.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	Political risk was selected because of its relation to government decisions.		
Risk 4	Roads blocked by social demonstrations		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Roadblocks caused by protests frequently occur in the project area, disrupting free movement on main and secondary roads. These social movements are often unpredictable and can last for several days, restricting access to the project's intervention areas and limiting public participation in previously planned activities. With the Guatemalan general election season approaching, so such situations are anticipated.		
Consequences	Delays in implementing field activities, failure to meet timelines, higher logistical costs, and potential impacts on the delivery of results, as well as failure to fulfil commitments made to communities, local groups and organisations.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 4 - Almost certain	Impact 4 - High	Severity 16 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Ongoing monitoring of the socio-political context at both national and local levels. - Activate the institutional security protocol, starting with communication to the IUCN security focal point in Guatemala.		

	- Reschedule activities as soon as this is deemed feasible and appropriate. - Remote work arrangements for technical and administrative activities where possible. - Coordinate with local authorities to obtain information as a preventive measure.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	2 - Low	8 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	2 - Low	8 - Medium High
Comments	POLITICAL risk was selected because of its relation to local government decisions.		
Risk 5	Roads affected by landslides, heavy rain and flooding.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	During the rainy season (approximately between May and October), landslides and flooding frequently affect the main roads in the project's area of operation. As a result, preventive measures are implemented annually to minimize disruptions. Fog and heavy also reduce visibility.		
Consequences	Rescheduling and/or cancelling events, lack of participation from communities and technical staff, accidents that may cause material damage or injury.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	5 - Catastrophic	20 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Ongoing monitoring by the competent authority (Road Safety and Protection – PROVIAL). - Monitor weather conditions. - Ensure that project vehicles are in excellent conditions. - Ensure that drivers have a valid driver's license. - Travel only during daylight hours (06:00 to 18:00).		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	2 - Low	8 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	2 - Low	8 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	MONEY LAUNDERING (ML) & TERRORIST FINANCING (TF)		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	does not apply		
Consequences	does not apply		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	does not apply		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	does not apply		
Risk 7	SANCTIONS		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	does not apply		
Consequences	does not apply		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	does not apply		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	does not apply		
Risk 8	FRAUD / BRIBERY & CORRUPTION 7 COLLUSION AND ANY OTHER PROHIBITED		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	does not apply		
Consequences	does not apply		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	does not apply		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	does not apply		
Risk 9	CONFLICT OF INTEREST		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	does not apply		
Consequences	does not apply		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	does not apply		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	does not apply		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

M. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Guatemala	Grants	USD	22,035,512	19,550,904	2,988,152.52	13,215,175.67	0%	0%
Total		USD	22,035,512	19,550,904	2,988,152.52	13,215,175.67	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
INAB	In-kind	USD	5,000,000	0	3,303,493.8	7,719,860.84	0%	100%
INAB	In-kind	USD	2,700,000	0	0	699,423.9	0%	100%
MARN	In-kind	USD	1,931,872	0	1,021,301.92	1,793,529.69	0%	100%
INSIVUMEH	In-kind	USD	200,000	0	204,214.29	460,476.7	0%	100%
MAGA	In-kind	USD	1,200,000	0	0	834,373.5	0%	100%
Total		USD	11,031,872	0	4,529,010.01	11,507,664.63	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: APR_2025_ANUAL_HF.xlsx

File Name: 2025_annual-performance-report-financial-information-section-3_UCIN2025.pdf

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N. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Yes, there is an update.

The ESMS assessment classified the project as having a moderate risk due to the presence of Indigenous Peoples in the intervention area. Although the risk is low and, as indicated above, any potential issues have been addressed throughout the project's lifetime, the measures established to prevent and mitigate negative impacts will remain in place. Regular monitoring and follow-up to ensure compliance with these measures will also continue.

The commitments defined in the FAA remain in force and continue to be aligned with the standards established in the Environmental and Social Assessment. Some of the actions undertaken during this period include:

- Free, Prior and Informed Consultations (FPIC).
- Complaints and grievances mechanism.
- Inclusion of women in governance mechanisms, such as the Watershed Committees.
- Inclusion of ancestral knowledge in the management of nurseries, the interpretation of climate information, and watershed management plans.
- Among others.

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Update:

Clause 10.2: Subparagraphs h, l, m: Measures were adopted:

- Organisations applying for the fourth cycle of medium-sized grants received guidance, and their environmental and social commitments were reviewed.
- Technical assistance was provided and the quarterly reports from grant-implementing organisations.
- Ongoing coordination was maintained with the coordinators of the project's three components.
- The measurement of social indicators and the evidence repository were regularly monitored.
- Technical tools and resources such as guidelines, systematisations and other materials were provided to the grantees.
- The participation of an Indigenous Peoples' organisation in the grant proposal evaluation process was promoted.
- Follow-up was carried out on FPIC processes.

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring <i>During the call for proposals for the fourth cycle of medium-sized grants, virtual sessions were held to explain the ESMS and Annex V. Additionally, five experience-sharing and training sessions were held with partner agencies (MARN, MAGA, INAB, INSIVUMEH and municipalities), focusing on gender and socio-environmental safeguards. To disseminate climate information, twenty-seven radio spots were produced in Spanish and translated into the Mayan languages spoken in the project's intervention area (Kaqchikel, K'iché and Mam), reaching an audience of 175,000 people. Annex 02 Communication and visibility material. Over the course of the year, nine Local Advisory Committee (CAL) meetings were held to further raise awareness of socio-environmental safeguards and promote local practices that improve crop management in response to main climate-related threats. Annex 08 Local Advisory Committees (CAL) meetings. The project supported MARN in developing a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) roadmap with specific criteria to ensure the incorporation of communal lands and Indigenous Peoples, including recognition of collective rights, application of FPIC, use of local languages in negotiation and implementation phases, and equitable benefit-sharing. Annex 27 Payment for Environmental Services – PES. Work continued identifying and systematising Indigenous Peoples' knowledge on climate change adaptation and weather forecasting and the use biological indicators such as animal behaviour to forecast weather—for example, when birds build their nests lower, heavier rainfall is expected, and when hens change their clucking, it signals a change in the weather, among other signs. Annex 28 Ancestral practices for climate change adaptation. During this period, the Pixcayá I River watershed Council was established, bringing the total to 20 councils and 20 watershed management plans. These plans address participation, governance, and the implementation of climate change adaptation practices, among other aspects.</i>
Outputs during the reporting period • Twenty-two strengthened agroforestry nurseries that incorporate the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples. • Twenty watershed management plans currently being updated to include E&S practices. • Medium-sized grants: In 2025, 100% of the grants awarded directly benefited Maya Indigenous Peoples. Of the 12 organisations selected, seven are identified as Indigenous Peoples' organisations. • Small grants: The scheme closed in 2025 with 100% of the grants implemented in Maya Indigenous communities. Six organisations are Indigenous by virtue of their legal constitution, and 15 self-identified as belonging to Indigenous communities based on their objectives or the nature of their work. In addition, one legally constituted youth organisation was supported, and alongside 13 organisations that self-identified as youth organisations due to their objectives or the nature of their work. Five formally constituted women's organisations were supported, along with 12 organisations that self-identified as women's organisations. • Grant-implementing organisations improved their understanding of the ESMS and gender inclusion. • Forty-eight FPIC processes were conducted during this period. • Communication materials were adapted and translated into local languages to disseminate climate information on crop plots. Children's games were also created and used to promote women's participation in project activities.
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation <i>The actions implemented in this reporting period contributed to reduce the following risks:</i> • Inadequate information, participation and representation of Indigenous groups in capacity-building processes. • Lack of consideration of existing capacities and traditional knowledge. • Production of materials not adapted to local cultural practices or local languages. • Lack of participation and engagement of local representatives in planning and management structures, e.g. in Watershed Councils/Committees. • Lack of participation and ownership of restoration opportunities within incentive and grant programmes. • Unequal distribution of benefits from incentives and grants. • Climate information not welcomed or considered relevant by stakeholders.
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention <i>Approval of the environmental management plan for creating the seed bank that will support INAB, in compliance with clause k) of the agreement with the GCF. IUCN will draft and submit the plan in the next reporting period.</i>
Remarks/Notes <i>As part of the project's exit strategy, several actions will be promoted in the coming period to institutionalise the progress achieved in the policies of the implementing partner institutions. The project has participated in the following policies:</i> • CONAP's Policy on Social Participation for the Governance of Protected Areas and Biological Diversity. • INAB's Forestry Policy. • MAGA's Institutional Policy on Support for Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Youth • Municipal agreements for the institutionalisation of Watershed Councils. • National Irrigation Policy 2024-2033 in Guatemala. This will build on the project's experience and ensure the continuity and sustainability of EbA actions.
F.4. Sub-projects information

Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
During this reporting period, the project held six SC meetings and hosted one field trip. Annex 07 Steering Committee (SC) meetings and visit to beneficiaries. Technical Evaluation Committee (CTE) met four times, including representation from an Indigenous Peoples' organisation participating in the National Climate Change Roundtable. Annex 29 Technical Evaluation Committee (CTE) meetings. Nine meetings of the Local Advisory Committees (CAL) were held. Annex 08 Local Advisory Committees (CAL) meetings. Coordination with the Gender and Indigenous Peoples Units of the implementing partner institutions was maintained through the Inter-institutional Coordination Groups (GCI). Annex 30 Inter-institutional Coordination Group (GCI) meetings. Coordination meetings were also held with the technical departments of municipal governments. Annex 31 Meetings with municipalities and communities. During 2025, actions to implement water and soil management plots continued under the Keyline approach, integrating the capture and redistribution of rainwater with soil conservation practices, aimed at reducing erosion, improving infiltration and increasing agricultural productivity. This model is contributing to compliance with the National Irrigation Policy 2024-2033 in Guatemala, whose objective is to increase irrigation coverage, improve food security and diversify production in the face of climate variability, where small, organized producers and the strengthening of infrastructure are prioritized to combat rural poverty. MAGA is currently developing the Soil and Water for the Future strategy, which incorporates the Keyline method to improve rainwater harvesting, as well as strengthening soil studies to recover the productive capacity of the land. Annex 17 Technical data sheets for Keyline plots.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Steering-Committee meetings: 20-February-2025 Guatemala City 29-May-2025 Guatemala City 11-July-2025 Guatemala City 15-July-2025 Guatemala City 1-August-2025 Quetzaltenango and Totonicapán 28-November-2025 Guatemala City Technical-Evaluation-Committee meetings in Guatemala City: 30-April-2025 14-May-2025 15-May-2025 20-May-2025	

Local Advisory Committees | in Quetzaltenango, Quiché and Chimaltenango:

26-March-2025
27-March-2025
28-March-2025
27-August-2025
28-August-2025
29-August-2025
12-November-2025
13-November-2025
14-November-2025

Inter-institutional Coordination Group | virtual and in-person meetings:

21-February-2025
26-February-2025
29-June-2025
9-October-2025
27-October-2025

Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)

Steering Committee | SC:

Representatives from the following organisations participated: MARN, MAGA, INSIVUMEH, INAB, KOICA, FCG and IUCN.

20 February 2025 | 6 women and 7 men
29 May 2025 | 5 women and 9 men
11 July 2025 | 4 women and 6 men
15 July 2025 | 3 women and 8 men
1 August 2025 | 3 women and 9 men
28 November 2025 | 5 women and 7 men

Technical Evaluation Committee | CTE:

Representatives from the following organisations participated: MARN, MAGA, INSIVUMEH, INAB, KOICA, FUNDALACHUÁ, IUCN.

30 April 2025 | 2 women and 11 men
14 May 2025 | 2 women and 11 men
15 May 2025 | 2 women and 11 men
20 May 2025 | 2 women and 11 men

Local Advisory Committees | CAL:

Representatives from the following organisations participated: MAGA, INSIVUMEH, INAB, FCG, IUCN, and the organisations that implemented grants in 2025.

Annex 19 | Table of small and medium-sized grants.

26 March 2025 | 16 women and 29 men
27 March 2025 | 12 women and 12 men
28 March 2025 | 13 women and 34 men
27 August 2025 | 14 women and 20 men
28 August 2025 | 2 women and 11 men
29 August 2025 | no record
12 November 2025 | 22 women and 21 men
13 November 2025 | 9 women and 23 men
14 November 2025 | 14 women and 25 men

Inter-institutional Coordination Group | GCI:

Representatives from the following organisations participated: CONAP, Land Fund, INAB, INSIVUMEH, MAGA, MARN, MEM, SOSEP, CONRED Secretariat, SEPREM and IUCN.

21 February 2025 10 women and 2 men 26 February 2025 2 women and 1 man 29 June 2025 3 women 9 October 2025 6 women 27 October 2025 20 women and 5 men
Information shared with stakeholders The Steering Committee was briefed on progress towards the project's objectives, specifically regarding the step-by-step process of the project's grant cycle; analysed the results of the proposal evaluations; selected the organisations to receive grants; and decided on remaining funds, activities and the annual budget. The Technical Evaluation Committee analysed and assessed all proposals received in the fourth cycle of medium-sized grants; these results were subsequently presented to the Steering Committee for a decision. The Local Advisory Committees were briefed on the project's progress, particularly regarding the Early Warning System, mechanisms for disseminating climate information, and recommendations for crop management in response to climate threats. Members were also trained on local governance processes, and on gender and socio-environmental safeguards, including the complaints and grievances mechanism. The project together with municipalities and the Gender and Indigenous Peoples Units coordinated institutional strengthening actions to support addressing initiatives that promote the participation of both women and men ensuring culturally appropriate actions. The Senior Gender Specialist from the IUCN office in Washington also participated in these.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period Steering Committee SC: - Effectiveness of grant interventions was underscored. To support this, project factsheets were developed and shared, followed by a visit to several beneficiaries. - The timely dissemination of climate information was emphasised. The project continued to develop its communication strategy, which includes adapting and translating climate information produced by the MTAs, and sharing it via radio spots, infographics and a WhatsApp channel. - INSIVUMEH was asked to move forward with the climate application, currently being developed by IARNA-URL. - It was requested that youth participation be promoted using the residual budget from medium-sized donations. Five potential initiatives were identified, which confirmation is expected in 2026. - The project was asked to proceed with building the Seed Bank in support of INAB. The procurement process for hiring the company that will execute this activity is currently underway. Local Advisory Committees CAL: - It was requested that climate information be communicated more clearly so that it is easy for producers to understand. It was also requested that some traditional practices be included in the agroclimatic bulletins and the mobile app. Climate information was shared through radio spots, infographics and bulletins disseminated by the MTA. - A request was made to support Watershed Councils so they could improve coordination among institutions according to priorities defined for watershed management. Inter-institutional Coordination Group GCI: - They requested the inclusion of the Watershed Councils in the Technical Watershed Committees so that these councils are formally recognized as part of the sustainability strategy. A plan will be agreed upon with MARN. - SEPREM, drawing on the activities women carry out at home, requested that backyard farming practices be incorporated into the agrometeorological bulletin. This was approved, and the distinct practices of women and men were taken into account.
Remarks/Notes In line with the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation: Enhance coordination among Executing Entities, stakeholders, and project-supported projects to streamline efforts; this can be achieved through regular communication channels, collaborative planning sessions, and joint decision-making processes, stakeholder engagement was strengthened using the different aforementioned mechanisms. In 2025, this approach resulted in greater ownership and

participation of institutional stakeholders at both management and local levels, as evidenced by the implementation of joint and coordinated actions.

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned

Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period

Main activities: • Organise participatory workshops with Indigenous Peoples to advocate for updating the forestry policy, and MAGA policies on Indigenous Peoples, gender and youth, among other instruments. • Provide technical support to update policies related to Indigenous Peoples. • Hold meetings within CAL to ensure stakeholder engagement. • Provide technical assistance to strengthen agroforestry nurseries with emphasis on socio-cultural aspects. • Prepare and present the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Seed Bank. • Facilitate the participation, promotion and engagement of the Watershed Councils in the Technical Committees. • Final review of the 20 updated watershed management plans, ensuring they incorporate ancestral and gender-based knowledge. • Publish at least one successful case study that takes Indigenous Peoples' considerations. • Deliver at least one training workshop with second-tier organisations implementing grants. • Monitor compliance with targets and indicators. • Organise at least three knowledge-sharing events. • Support at least one follow-up session on gender criteria and socio-environmental safeguards. • Produce at least 24 radio spots in Mayan languages. • Integrate audio in Spanish, Kaqchikel, K'iché and Mam to enhance use of the mobile app. The main expected outputs include: • Institutional, organisational and municipal policy or strategy instruments that include considerations for Indigenous Peoples and other approaches to vulnerable groups. • Institutionalisation of Watershed Councils within the MTAs, Watershed Technical Committees and Environment Commissions at municipal or departmental level. • Watershed plans that strengthen the inclusion of ancestral knowledge. • Materials adapted and translated into local languages. • Strengthened social inclusion approach.

Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities

• ADIC, a community organisation implementing a small grant, promotes knowledge exchange between young people and elders. Annex 33 | ADIC – Intergenerational exchange. • Asociación Renacimiento is a local organisation that previously implemented a small grant and is now executing a medium-sized one. It proactively promotes the integration of ancestral knowledge into adaptation actions. Annex 34 | Renacimiento – videos on ancestral knowledge for adaptation. • ADIGNA, a local women-led organisation, documented the traditional knowledge of the K'iche' Maya people. This knowledge includes practices such as preparing and selecting seeds for cultivation; observing bird migration, the crowing of roosters, signs in the sky, and the phases of the moon; and recognising the contributions of medicinal plants and fruit trees to the health of the soil and people. Annex 35 | ADIGNA – Systematisation of the K'iche' people's knowledge. • During this period, an online survey was conducted with local partners and during workshops to assess progress in implementing ESMS standards. • Lessons learned and successful cases regarding the implementation of gender and ESMS considerations in the project have been systematised since 2024 and the process ended in 2025. See attached Annex 36 | Incorporation of gender and ESMS.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project

☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

During the reporting period, community authorities and the Cajolá Municipal Women's Office in Quetzaltenango submitted three complaints. These complaints arose from a missed delivery deadline for supplies intended for individuals who had previously registered with IDESAC, a grassroots organisation responsible for implementing a small grant. As a result, the affected individuals expressed concern that they might be excluded from receiving the benefits. In response, support was provided to design and implement an action plan to address the issue. The implementing organisation then followed the established procedures, and the complaint was resolved to the full satisfaction of the complainants. Annex 32 | Complaints processed in the municipality of Cajolá, Quetzaltenango.

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

The capacities of partner organisations and agencies were strengthened, helping to systematically integrate gender and inclusion criteria into their interventions. This process included reviewing reports and incorporating gender-sensitive indicators. At the same time, the grant mechanism strengthened women's organisations and women's groups, enabling them to lead the implementation of EbA measures.

Quarterly monitoring identified significant progress in the participation of women, Indigenous Peoples and youth. However, it also ascertained persistent gaps in their access to resources, benefits and decision-making spaces, as well as structural barriers, such as women's limited access to land tenure in government programmes like PINPEP and PROBOSQUE.

The project advanced in disseminating climate information and strengthening capacities to interpret climate forecasts and implement EbA. These measures considered the distinct production systems of women and men and drew on Indigenous and traditional knowledge.

This period recorded a total participation of 75,614 individuals, including 54,744 women, who accounted for 72% of all participants, far exceeding the 30% minimum target. Furthermore, the project also ensured the inclusion of female-headed households, whose participation is estimated at around 21%, according to the baseline and mid-term household-level evaluations.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
1.1.1. Women's local capacities	
Indicator	
15,000 women in the project area, at least 50% of surveyed female-headed households.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	94
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	15000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
By 2025, 26,026 women had participated, out of a total of 36,720 participants. In addition, 5,465 single-mother households were identified representing an estimated 21% of the sample.	
The estimate of single-mother households (21% of the sample) is based on data from baseline and midterm surveys. Throughout the project's implementation, reporting on single-mother households was found to be incomplete and	

inaccurate. Therefore, the Project Management Unit decided that data from direct surveys would serve as the most reliable basis for this indicator.

Baseline (2021):

Total sample (control and benefited households) = 1,486 households | 947 women | 184 single-mother households = 19% on average

Benefited households = 758 households | 470 women | 94 single-mother households = 20% on average

Mid-term (2024):

Total sample (control and benefited households) = 1,256 households | 862 women | 251 single-mother households = 29% on average

Benefited households = 655 households | 458 women | 118 single-mother households = 26% on average

Households benefiting from the project (up to 2025):

Benefited households = 165 households | 122 women | 13 single-mother households = 11% on average

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Cumulative results show strong engagement by women in project activities: 54,535 women have participated, far exceeding the target of 15,000. Within this group, an estimated 11,453 are women heads of single-parent households.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025

Responsibility

Multiple stakeholders share responsibility for implementing the activity:

- Project coordination: responsible for overall coordination and technical and financial monitoring.
- Partner implementing agencies: MARN, MAGA, INAB, INSIVUMEH, and municipalities through the DMMS, support the engagement and promotion of women's participation.
- Component 1 of the project, which is responsible for this indicator, carries out territorial and institutional coordination to ensure the involvement of women's organisations and groups.
- Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist for the project and IUCN in Washington: responsible for guiding, supporting and ensuring the integration of the gender perspective.

Remarks/Notes

The indicator shows that component 1 has effectively promoted women's engagement, with women representing 71% of participants versus 29% for men, across capacity-building activities such as technical assistance, training, climate information dissemination, and experience-sharing.

GAP Activity

1.2.1. Women's access to government incentives

Indicator

3,000 women in the project area accessing government incentives.

Rating of Indicator	RED (off track and unlikely to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, PROBOSQUE's government forestry incentives benefited 114 people —no disaggregated information by sex is available— who collectively received Q7,740.00 in payments (approximately USD 997.00).	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
In total, the project has benefited 2,353 people: 39% women and 61% men.	
Annex 37 INAB letter regarding the payment of incentives.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
INAB is contributing USD 5,000,000.00 to facilitate government forestry incentives under PINPEP and PROBOSQUE. INAB and the project share responsibility, with the project managing the process from preparing the management plan and supporting the first year of implementation all the way to payment disbursement.	
Due to insufficient public funding allocated to this type of incentive, there has been a decrease in PINPEP payments; however, payments are still expected to be made as planned.	
Remarks/Notes	
In Guatemala, women in rural areas —especially Indigenous women— often lack land tenure due to a combination of structural factors, including gender and ethnic discrimination, patriarchal norms that favour men as landowners, and legal and economic barriers that restrict their access to credit and programmes, such as government forestry incentives.	
Efforts are currently underway to reduce gender disparities in the distribution of benefits from project activities. In particular, access to forest resources has been strongly promoted, taking into account the different preferences men and women have.	
GAP Activity	
2.1. Award and implementation of medium grants	
Indicator	
30% of participants in training and awareness-raising activities are women's organisations.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3358
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

This indicator refers to women working in women's organisations whose capacities have been strengthened through medium-sized grants. These grants have an overall target of reaching 11,194 women, and the indicator's 30% equals to 3,358 women.

First calculated in 2025, this indicator reflects the overall figure available at the time of this report.

Currently, there are 3,084 women who belong to women's organisations or groups, whether legally constituted or self-identified as organisations focused on working with women. This represents 92% progress toward this indicator. Of the beneficiaries, an estimated 648 are single-mothers heads of household (21%).

The project promoted this indicator through the Terms of Reference for medium-sized grants. As a result, 91 women's organisations or groups were recorded as having participated in activities of the 23 medium-sized grants awarded. Of the organisations implementing medium-sized grants, one (ADEMI | Asociación de Mujeres Ixpiyakok - Abuela del Día) is a legally constituted Indigenous women's organisation, while two others (ECO-LOGIC and ADIRO) self-identified as women's organisations based on the nature of their work.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

-

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2025

Responsibility

The technical team of Component 2 is responsible for ensuring compliance with this indicator, working in close coordination with the Fundación para la Conservación en Guatemala (FCG), the component's implementing partner. Furthermore, organisations participating in the medium-sized grants mechanism will also play a central role in on-the-ground implementation and reporting to meet this indicator by 2026.

The project's Gender and Social Inclusion specialists, together with IUCN in Washington, will support and guide the process and ensure that the gender and social inclusion approach is effectively integrated throughout all phases of the activity.

Remarks/Notes

The indicator is expected to be completed in 2026, supported by 10 medium-sized grants currently underway through the mechanism's third and fourth cycles.

GAP Activity

2.1. Award and implementation of small grants

Indicator

At least 10% of grants awarded to women's organisations in the project area. At least 50% of households surveyed headed by women.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

3806

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

This indicator includes women who have benefited from small grants. At the time of this report, the small grants programme is nearing completion, so some data is still pending. Nevertheless, 2025 records show 31,231 women participants out of 44,580 people in total, corresponding to 70% women's engagement.

As for households headed by single mothers, by 2025 an estimated 6,559 women were recorded (21% of participating women). The target has been exceeded by 172%.

In 2025, 12 small grant implementation agreements were signed: one with AFEDOG (Asociación Femenina para el Desarrollo de Occidente de Guatemala), a legally recognised women's organisation, and four with organisations that self identify as women's organisations (ADIT, AYUDA-GT, GEMAS, and ADIGNA). Two additional women's groups also benefited directly from the small grant implemented by UNHO.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

In total, 50,446 women have participated in small-grant activities out of 73,152 participants overall, representing 69% women engagement. Of these, an estimated 10,594 women are from single-mother households (21% of all women participants).

To date, 53 small-grant implementation agreements have been signed, exceeding the target of 52. In addition, 84 women's groups/organisations have been identified (either formally established as such, or self-identified as women's organisations based on their work).

Of the 53 signed agreements, 18 (34%) are with women's organisation: six with legally constituted women's organisations (ADEMI, MAJAWIL Q'IJ, AMTEDICH, KUCHUBAL, TERESA and AFEDOG) and 12 with self-identified women's organisation (AGEMA, which received two grants, and ADIRO, ASOPARI, RENACIMIENTO, APDIEG, ADIC, ADICH, ADIT, AYUDA-GT, GEMAS and ADIGNA).

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025

Responsibility

The Grants Component Technical Team is directly responsible for implementing this activity, working in coordination with the Fundación para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FCG) as the implementing partner.

Throughout the project, the Technical Officer for Gender and Social Inclusion and the IUCN Senior Gender Specialist in Washington provided support and monitored compliance with the established targets.

Remarks/Notes

The project has surpassed its original participation target of 3,806 women, reaching a cumulative total of 50,446 participants. Among these, an estimated 21% are single-mother households.

To date, small grants have been awarded to 18 women's organisations, accounting for 34% of the 53 agreements signed under the project.

GAP Activity

3.1. Women's access to climate information

Indicator

100% of the women involved in the project have access to climate information.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	39600
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, climate information reached 43,491 people, including 31,354 women. This indicator reflects activities across the project's three components, since climate information is integrated and disseminated through each of them.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
A total of 97,400 people received climate information: 67,337 women and 30,063 men (69% and 31%, respectively). For more details on the Early Warning System, see Section C: Outcomes and Impact.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
The URL was responsible of this activity as the implementing partner. However, as indicated in the 2024-APR, this responsibility was transferred to IUCN. INSIVUMEH has played a key role in formalising Early Warning System processes and integrating data from project-installed and upgraded weather stations into the national network. MAGA, as a counterpart and the authority in charge of the Agroclimatic Technical Committees (MTA), has supplemented this work with climate-informed recommendations for managing agricultural plots. Finally, partner organisations responsible for implementing the grants have a contractual obligation to participate in the project's activities to disseminate climate-informed recommendations.	
Remarks/Notes	
The project set a minimum target of 30% of benefited women among its 132,000 direct beneficiaries (39,600 women). Through the continued implementation of safeguards and the creation of an enabling environment for women's engagement, their participation has now surpassed this target. This upward trend is expected to continue throughout the project's final year.	
GAP Activity	
3.2. Women's access to the Early Warning System	
Indicator	
30% of women benefit from the early warning system (in decision-making regarding their productive livelihoods).	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	11880
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This indicator covers women who have benefited from applying climate-based recommendations to inform crop-related decisions and manage their plots. Specifically, it includes women who report benefits from land allocation, technical assistance for plot management, and access to climate information. In 2025, 4,094 people were recorded: 2,854 women (70%) and 1,240 (30%). This indicator shows how women's resilience has increased by implementing and managing their subsistence production systems in response to the region's main climate threats (frosts, droughts, heavy rains). It considers the different crops preferred by women and men and integrates traditional practices that help protect agroforestry systems.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Cumulatively, 19,320 people have been registered: 14,129 women (73%) and 5,191 men (27%).	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
INSIVUMEH and MAGA share responsibility for continuously producing climate information and recommendations for the management of production systems. Partner organisations responsible for implementing the grants have a contractual obligation to participate in the project's training and, subsequently, to disseminate climate-informed recommendations on managing agricultural plots for women who have registered plots with production systems. This coordinated effort will enable the dissemination of climate information through various existing bodies and mechanisms, including MTAs, Watershed Councils, the Network of Local Climate Communicators, the mobile app, radio spots, infographics, and other communication channels.	
Remarks/Notes	
The target of 11,880 women has been surpassed, with 14,129 women registered as of the time of this report. It is expected that in the final year the number of women who benefit from the Early Warning System will increase, given the dissemination of information to support decision-making regarding their livelihoods.	
GAP Activity	
3.3. Women's participation in capacity building	
Indicator	
30% of women benefit from training activities on topics related to the Early Warning System.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Unlike the previous indicators, this one focuses on women who have been trained to interpret climate information, whether or not they own land. These women have not only had access to climate information but have also been trained to interpret climate and weather data and to apply recommendations in EbA practices. The activities analysed encompass all three components. The project's target is 39,600 women. In 2025, 17,188 women and 7,221 men participated in capacity-building activities on Early Warning System-related topics totalling 24,409 people (70% women and 30% men). As outlined in the previous sections, the project implemented specific activities to promote women's participation. Furthermore, weather bulletins also included recommendations for differentiated productive activities, increasing the participation and empowerment of women's groups.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
To date, a total of 49,415 participations has been recorded: 35,335 by women (72%) and 14,080 by men (28%).	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
The three component coordinators share responsibility, with the Coordinator of Component 3 leading information generation in coordination with INSIVUMEH and MAGA through the MTAs. Grant-implementing organisations must also take this training so they can act as multipliers with their beneficiaries. Furthermore, INAB and the municipalities are involved to ensure that communities in the project's intervention area are reached.	
Remarks/Notes	
The project target specifies that 30% of the women reached must be trained on issues related to the Early Warning System, equivalent to 11,880 women. To date, a cumulative total of 35,335 women has been reached, showing that performance on this indicator has nearly tripled the original target.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Since implementation began, the project hired a gender specialist who provides assistance, recommendations and strategic guidance to integrate gender and social inclusion across all project activities. She also works closely with the staff and with women's institutions such as SEPREM, to ensure that contractual commitments on gender and social inclusion are effectively monitored in field interventions. An internal agreement with IUCN Washington provides specialised support for gender-related actions led by the Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist. As part of this support, the IUCN Washington team visited to strengthen the capacities of the technical team and provide specific guidance.</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated	Yes ☒ No ☐

Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	
<i>The project has implemented the Gender Action Plan in line with the provisions of the Financing Activity Agreements (FAAs). From the outset, it hired a specialist in gender and social inclusion to ensure the integration of a gender-responsive approach into all project activities and processes, in close coordination with the women's and gender offices of the implementing partner agencies. Because this is a cross-cutting issue, all actions were implemented within the budgetary framework approved in the Gender Action Plan, ensuring the effective participation of women. Specifically, activities such as strengthening the Watershed Councils and Local Advisory Committees, establishing the Network of Local Climate Communicators, producing infographics for agroclimatic dissemination, and submitting proposals to the Steering Committee were designed and carried out using gender criteria, thereby promoting women's empowerment. Likewise, targeted activities were also implemented to strengthen the gender perspective and promote social inclusion. These included funding the gender specialist's salary, technical backstopping from the IUCN office in Washington, delivery of a specialised course for women facilitators on strengthening leadership for inclusive governance, production of audiovisual material on single-mother households, and funding for women's organisations through the small and medium-sized grants mechanism, among others. The project has made significant progress in implementing the Gender Action Plan submitted to the GCF, ensuring both technical and budgetary execution in line with commitments under the FAA and the GCF Gender Policy.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The planned activities are designed to achieve the objectives, indicators, and deadlines defined in the GAP. During this period, scheduled actions have progressed well and remain aligned with the expected results. The indicators confirm steady progress, and no significant delays have been identified that could jeopardize compliance with the project timetable. Any adjustments made so far have been minor and do not affect the achievement of the planned objectives. The team, operating under the Project Management Unit, meets regularly to monitor qualitative and quantitative progress, ensure that activities stay on track, and agree on the exit strategy in close collaboration with stakeholders. Relevant activities planned for the next reporting period include:</i> <i>• Provide technical assistance to partner organisations and implementing agencies for proper data reporting.</i> <i>• Maintain capacity-building efforts on gender and ESMS through training and experience-sharing events.</i> <i>• Maintain coordination and engagement with gender offices.</i> <i>• Strengthen the Watershed Councils to promote their institutionalisation within the governing body, MARN.</i> <i>• Recruit staff to build people's capacity to access and use climate information, including the mobile application developed through the project.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>does not apply</i>	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>During the reporting period, the implemented activities have led to significant progress in women's participation exceeding the minimum initial target, compared to men's participation. The data collected show progress in line with the planned targets and confirm that the intervention is effectively contributing to close gaps and promote the inclusion of both groups. Notably, women's participation is particularly high, reaching 72% in 2025 (and 69% cumulatively). The project's intervention area is characterised by a high rate of male migration, which has likely led to increased participation by women, who are now responsible for managing their households. To further support this, the project implements measures that facilitate and encourage women's engagement, including scheduling activities on suitable days and at convenient times, providing childcare, and tailoring activities to women's interests, among others. Furthermore, the Project Management Unit holds regular meetings to monitor potential differences in access, participation and benefits between women and men, enabling timely adjustments to ensure objectives are achieved equitably in project's final operational year.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐

• The varying and often limited capacities of grantees and partner implementing entities make it difficult for them to fully understand and take ownership of gender-related actions, and limit reporting demographic data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and linguistic community. • Staff turnover at both the political and technical levels has undermined coordination, not only on gender issues but more broadly. • It is important that partner organisations implementing projects, such as FCG and URL, have gender policies in place to ensure these approaches are reflected in their work both within and beyond the project. • Small-scale farming remains a persistent reality in the western highlands and poses an added challenge to the establishment of agroforestry systems and other EbA measures. This situation is exacerbated by the restrictions women still face in accessing land tenure, which limits their participation in government mechanisms such as PINPEP and PROBOSQUE. • Gender tools and safeguards have been shared, and training on their application is provided periodically; however, they are not always widely disseminated by project staff and implementing organisations. • Providing childcare support during project activities has not only encouraged high levels of women's participation but has also made such participation more effective.

Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Good practices: • Involving Gender and Women's Offices, such as SEPREM, DMM and women's organisations, in capacity-building has facilitated the application of the gender approach. • Requesting formal agreements with women's groups receiving support from the grant mechanism. • Organising participatory workshops at flexible times and at accessible locations. • Developing and disseminating information materials to improve understanding. The most notable relevant cases involving gender issues are: • The ADEMI association, formed by Indigenous women and strengthened through a small grant, was selected to implement a medium-sized grant. • Mrs. Sebastiana, a K'iché woman and member of the women's organisation Majawil Q'ij, received support from MAGA through to install a rainwater reservoir.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

The main activities for the next reporting period include: • Produce and disseminate communication materials on good practices in governance, gender and social inclusion. • Continue gender backstopping to support with a focus on sustainability. • Consultancy to develop leadership and inclusive governance processes, targeted at men. • Develop short courses on gender, masculinities and leadership for organisations, municipalities and project partners. • Hold three regional workshops and exchanges in the region, in coordination with mechanisms for women, gender and Indigenous Peoples, to institutionalise gender approaches. • Coordinate with institutional gender offices, DMMs, SEPREM and other stakeholders to support implementation of the Strategy for Socially and Culturally Relevant Gender Inclusion. • Continue strengthening agroforestry nurseries that benefit women's groups and organisations. • Continue promoting Keyline demonstration plots that benefit women. • Promote the integration of a gender perspective into public policy instruments in which the project participates. • Continue strengthening the capacities of organisations within the grant mechanism. • Support the final evaluation of the small grants mechanism. • Build case studies on organisations' approaches to gender and ESMS. • Maintain efforts to incorporate gender aspects into materials produced for climate outreach.

O. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)

Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.

No annexes provided.

Annex 2: Communication and visibility material

No annexes provided.

Annex 3: List of grievances received

File Name: ANNEX-3_Quejas.docx

Annex 4: Procurement information

File Name: Procurement_2020_2025_GCF.pdf

Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year

File Name: 2025-2026-Timetable.docx

Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan

No annexes provided.

Additional Annexes (if applicable)

File Name: 2025_ACRONYMS.docx

File Name: 2025_Annexes-List-Links.docx

