
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA) (FP089)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of Report submission:	15 April 2026
Version number	V1.0



Contents

Section A	<u>PROJECT DATA</u>
Section B	<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>
Section C	<u>RESULTS AND IMPACTS</u>
Section D	<u>RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT</u>
Section E	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>
Section F	<u>ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER & INDIGENOUS PEOPLE</u>
Section G	<u>ANNEXES</u>

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)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 35.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 35.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 91.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 91.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 127.7</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 35.8	Grants	Mill. USD 35.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 91.8	Grants	Mill. USD 91.8	Total Financing	Mill. USD 127.7
GCF Financing	Mill. USD 35.8													
Grants	Mill. USD 35.8													
Co-Financing	Mill. USD 91.8													
Grants	Mill. USD 91.8													
Total Financing	Mill. USD 127.7													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to 17 July 2026													
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 (MARN)	El Salvador	Government	Executing Entity	medioambiente@ambiente.gob.sv										
Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas (FIAES)	El Salvador	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	Executing Entity	info@fiaes.org.sv										
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	El Salvador	Government	Executing Entity	info@mag.gob.sv										
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	El Salvador	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	FAO-SV@fao.org										

A.9. Co-Financier information				
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 and Livestock (MAG)	El Salvador	info@mag.gob.sv	Government	Government
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	El Salvador	medioambiente@ambiente.gob.sv	Government	Government
Initiative of the Americas Fund (FIAES)	El Salvador	info@fiaes.org.sv	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
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)
El Salvador	24 December 2025	Strengthen climate resilience of agriculture, water resources, and vulnerable rural communities through climate-resilient agricultural practices and improved water and land management	Strengthen climate resilience of agriculture, water resources, and vulnerable rural communities through climate-resilient agricultural practices and improved water and land management	100%

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

The RECLIMA project achieved substantial progress in strengthening climate resilience, restoring ecosystems, and enhancing institutional capacities in El Salvador. During 2025, RECLIMA has contributed to the restoration and reforestation of 82877 hectares of degraded ecosystems, protecting water sources and supporting aquifer recharge. These actions improved access to water for 3691 families and strengthened the resilience of 51503 smallholder farmers to the impacts of climate change. According to the final 2024 survey, at least 9% of beneficiary households reported improved food security.

RECLIMA also strengthened territorial governance and institutional capacity for sustainable natural resource management. A total of 2436 territorial stakeholders participated in planning processes that supported the development of 89 territorial instruments, while 1224 national officials were trained in integrating adaptation and mitigation measures into public policies, contributing to update 11 regulatory instruments aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Key challenges include inter-agency coordination and the sustained adoption of resilient practices. RECLIMA addresses these through an integrated landscape approach that brings together national institutions, local governments, and community stakeholders under a shared territorial planning framework. By strengthening coordination mechanisms among environmental, water, agricultural and local governance institutions, the project promotes joint decision-making, data sharing and aligned implementation of climate resilience actions.

C. 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)

Overall Progress

During 2025, the RECLIMA project continued to advance transformational change in the management of climate-resilient production systems, rural landscapes, and public institutions across El Salvador's Dry Corridor. Through an integrated approach combining resilient agriculture, ecosystem restoration, and strengthened climate governance, the project expanded the adoption of climate-adapted practices and strengthened institutional and community capacities for climate risk management.

By 2025, climate-resilient agricultural practices had been implemented across 2958.6 hectares by 4129 farmers, whilst ecosystem restoration measures covered 15021 hectares, concurrently advancing climate change adaptation and mitigation. In addition, 607 local stakeholders and 284 public officials were trained in environmental and climate planning. These achievements reflect sustained progress towards project outcomes and contribute to establishing the enabling conditions necessary for the sustainability and replication of the approaches promoted by RECLIMA within national climate resilience programmes.

By 2025, RECLIMA moved beyond pilot-scale interventions, consolidating integrated models for climate-resilient livelihoods and landscape restoration that are increasingly embedded in national and territorial planning processes. The scale achieved in both agricultural adaptation and ecosystem restoration demonstrates the project's contribution to El Salvador's climate resilience agenda, while laying the groundwork for institutional uptake and territorial replication beyond the project lifecycle.

Key Achievements

C1: Improved resilience of livelihoods and production systems in family farms.

During 2025, RECLIMA strengthened the resilience of rural livelihoods through the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices and improved water access in communities across the Dry Corridor. A total of additional 4129 farmers (36% women, 28% young people and 5% members of Indigenous Peoples) implemented climate-adapted practices across 2958.6 hectares, thereby strengthening sustainable productivity and the adaptive capacity of family farming systems. Over the same period, 2363 families improved their access to safe water through 100 household and 13 community rainwater collection systems, complemented by 500 purification filters, contributing to water security and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable rural households. These results indicate a sustained uptake of climate-resilient practices by family farmers, supported by strengthened local extension and community-based learning mechanisms, which are critical for long-term resilience under increasing climate variability.

C2 - Increased resilience of flows of environmental services at landscape level.

RECLIMA expanded ecosystem restoration interventions at the landscape level through the implementation of 50 district restoration plans, guiding integrated restoration actions across priority territories of the Dry Corridor. In 2025, 15021.17 additional hectares were restored through agroforestry systems, assisted natural regeneration, and soil and water conservation practices, strengthening ecosystem services and the climate resilience of the landscape. The strengthening of 30 community and institutional forest plant nurseries, including those of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, resulted in the production of 606275 forest and native plant specimens. In total, more than 1.24 million trees were planted, contributing to ecosystem restoration and climate change mitigation. The scale and diversity of restoration measures implemented in 2025 strengthened key ecosystem services, including water regulation and soil conservation, while also generating co-benefits for climate change mitigation. These results reinforce the relevance of integrated landscape approaches as a viable pathway for contributing to national climate commitments, as shown by the contribution of RECLIMA to almost 8% of the climate commitment of El Salvador for 2050.

C3 - Improving governance and the flow of information in support of sustainability and expansion.

RECLIMA strengthened climate governance by building technical capacity and consolidating coordination mechanisms among public institutions, local governments and civil society organisations. During 2025, 607 territorial stakeholders participated in environmental planning and management processes, while 284 national and local officials were trained in environmental management, water security, ecosystem restoration and the use of geospatial tools for territorial planning. The project also supported the updating of the National Drought Contingency Plan, strengthening coordination within the national civil protection system and advancing the integration of climate adaptation criteria into territorial planning processes.

Innovations and Good Practices

RECLIMA promoted innovative approaches with the potential to generate transformational change in the management of climate-resilient landscapes and rural livelihoods across the Dry Corridor. The use of native species stakes as a restoration technique proved to be a low-cost solution well adapted to drought conditions, achieving survival rates of over 85% and enabling the acceleration of restoration processes in degraded areas. The project also promoted an integrated water management model combining rainwater collection systems with small-scale drip irrigation technologies, enabling collected water to support both domestic consumption and agricultural production, thereby strengthening the resilience of rural households. Alongside these efforts, the use of geospatial tools for territorial planning and forest fire prevention strengthened inter-agency coordination and evidence-based decision-making. These approaches are being progressively incorporated into national programmes and initiatives, creating opportunities to scale up the models promoted by RECLIMA beyond the project's scope.

In 2025, RECLIMA consolidated an innovative and flexible extension approach by combining multiple, complementary delivery models adapted to diverse territorial and institutional contexts across the Dry Corridor. Rather than relying on a single extension mechanism, the project articulated Farmer Field Schools as structured platforms for participatory learning, community-based promoters to expand outreach and continuity at local level, and institutional technical assistance through national and local authorities, complemented by geospatial tools for territorial planning and risk management. This diversified extension framework increased adoption of climate-resilient practices, reduced delivery constraints in remote areas, and strengthened the scalability and institutional uptake of RECLIMA methodologies within national programmes.

No Change Requests were prepared or approved in 2025, and the MTE recommendations are fully implemented.

Challenges and Risk Mitigation

During 2025, implementation faced challenges related to changes in labour market conditions and shifts in the institutional priorities among sectoral partners. The increase in the minimum wage and variations in labour availability resulted in differentiated elevated operating costs for restoration and community construction works across the territories where the project restored 15021.2 hectares of landscape and supported the production of more than 1.24 million trees. To mitigate this risk, the project adjusted operational planning and implemented budget reallocations to ensure the continuity of interventions. Shifts in the priorities of the education sector reduced the installation of rainwater collection systems in schools. To maintain progress towards project targets, RECLIMA redirected resources to household and community rainwater collection systems, ultimately enabling 2363 families to improve their access to safe water through 100 household and 13 community installations.

Priorities for 2026

As it enters its final implementation phase, RECLIMA will prioritise consolidating the sustainability of results achieved and meeting project targets related to resilient livelihoods, ecosystem restoration, and institutional strengthening. Actions will focus on consolidating the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices currently implemented by 4129 farmers across 2958.6 hectares, strengthening community and territorial mechanisms supporting the restoration of more than 15000 hectares, and securing the sustainability of water systems providing safe water access to 2363 families. Concurrently, progress will be made in institutionalising project methodologies and aligning them with national programmes such as "Somos Río Lempa", as well as with the regional Ecosystem-based Adaptation project implemented by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, thereby creating conditions for the territorial upscaling of the models developed by RECLIMA.

During the reporting period, RECLIMA advanced several knowledge-generation and analytical processes to strengthen the evidence base on the sustainability, effectiveness, and scaling potential of project interventions. These efforts supported adaptive project management and documented lessons learned linked to the achievement of project outputs and outcomes, while generating knowledge products designed to inform policy processes and drive broader uptake of climate resilience solutions in other Dry Corridor territories. A sustainability analysis assessed the likelihood that benefits related to climate-resilient agricultural practices, ecosystem restoration, and improved water security will be maintained beyond project implementation. The study examined factors influencing continued adoption, including strengthened technical assistance, community-based learning mechanisms, and improved local capacities for climate risk management. These insights will guide RECLIMA's 2026 priorities to ensure interventions transition from project-supported activities to locally owned, self-sustaining practices.

In parallel, the project assessed environmental governance systems related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, identifying opportunities to strengthen inter-institutional coordination and integrate climate resilience into territorial planning. Additional analyses evaluated the impact of household rainwater harvesting systems (SCALL) and conducted a cost-benefit assessment of adaptation practices, confirming their contribution to improved water availability, productivity,



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

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

- 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.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by result area.

Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Mitigation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forestry and land use	0	230,072	842,043	4,068,685	637,785	365,450	1,003,235

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq), disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	0	230,071	842,043	4,068,685	637,785	365,450	1,003,235

Forestry and land use

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha).						
Unit					Hectares	
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value		Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target				
0	13,076	17,333	19,810		15,021	34,831

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	0	13,076	17,333	19,810	15,021	34,831

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by land type.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (reforestation)	0	13,076	17,333	19,810	15,021	34,831

(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	102,231	225,000	219,155	29,214	248,369

(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	63,421	139,500	131,493	26,521	158,014
Female	0	38,810	85,500	87,665	2,693	90,358

(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 Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	0	102,231	225,000	219,155	29,214	248,369

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect 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	604,651	2,064,618	805,683	2,955	808,638

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect 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	290,232	511,017	370,614	1,537	372,151
Female	0	314,419	553,601	435,069	1,418	436,487

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	0	604,651	1,064,618	805,683	2,955	808,638

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	63,421	139,500	131,493	26,521	158,014
Female	0	38,810	85,500	87,662	2,693	90,355

(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 country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	0	102,231	225,000	219,155	29,214	248,369

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, 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	306	1,897	385	1,147	1,532
Female	0	188	1,163	943	1,216	2,159

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses

(IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, disaggregated by country.

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	0	494	3,060	1,328	2,363	3,691

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 <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	13,076	17,333	1,627	17,980	19,607

(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
El Salvador	0	13,076	17,333	1,627	17,980	19,607

(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 ecosystem type.

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest	0	13,076	17,333	1,627	17,980	19,607

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors

Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors.

Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Decision-making entity type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Local actors	3	1	11	9	2	11

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors

Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, disaggregated by country.

Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	3	1	11	9	2	11

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)						
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha).						
Unit					Hectares	
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)	
	Mid-term	Final target				
0	33,467	73,977	82,877	17,980	100,857	

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)						
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
El Salvador	0	33,467	73,933	82,877	17,980	100,857

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)						
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by land type.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (reforestation)	0	13,076	17,333	34,831	15,021	49,852
Cropland	0	20,391	56,600	48,046	2,959	51,005

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Indicator 3.1a: Local organizations participating effectively in planning and governance in support of adaptation and restoration.	No. of Institutions	0	57	722	1,829	607	2,436
Indicator 1.1.b: Number of target households that are food secure	No. of Households	1,314	0	3,300	1,750	4,674	6,424
Indicator 1.2.a: Number of farm families with home rainwater collection systems installed and functioning, with a storage capacity of at least 1,100 litres	No. of Households	0	320	1,320	1,328	100	1,428
Indicator 1.2b: Number of farm families with access to 9 litres per household per day during dry period up to 180 days, meeting national quality standards, through community	No. of Households	174	0	1,740	0	2,263	2,263

rainwater collection systems							
Indicator 1.1.a: Area of farming systems with at least two resilience measures applied	Hectares	0	20,391	56,600	45,087	2,958	48,045
Indicator 2.1.a: Area of ecosystems of farm restored and/or effectively protected to favour resilience of ecosystem services of importance for target families	Hectares	0	13,076	17,333	19,810	15,021	34,831
Indicator 3.1c: Number of planning instruments subject to multi-stakeholder review and adjustment as needed to make provision for CC adaptation	No. of Policy Instruments	0	30	92	56	34	90
Indicator 3.2.a: Number of regulatory, policy and planning instruments that are favourable for the adaptation and mitigation measures proposed	No. of Policy Instruments	0	3	11	9	2	11
Indicator 1.3a: Number of extension agents trained in adaptation issues and responses, and showing increases in Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) scores	No. of Persons	0	0	304	215	110	325
Indicator 1.3b: Number of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) operating in target municipalities	No. of Items	0	649	1,415	1,392	143	1,535
Indicator 1.3c: Number of active participants in the FFS in target municipalities	No. of Persons	0	22,718	50,000	46,070	3,993	50,063
Indicator 1.3d: Number of young people trained in climate-resilient agricultural and land-use practices	No. of Persons	0	3,000	5,000	12,937	1,032	13,969
Indicator 1.3e: Percentage of genetic resources requested by project technicians and extension agents, met by CENTA Germplasm Centre and DGOFCR-MAG Centre for Forest Development.	Percentage	0	0	100	0	100	100
Indicator 3.1b: Number of municipal environmental units (UMAs), local development associations (ADESCOs) and community water administration boards	No. of Institutions	0	147	570	1,024	200	1,224

developing or implementing norms on natural resource governance with provision for climate change adaptation, as a result of training through the project.							
Indicator 3.2.b: Numbers of officials of MARN, MAG and local government with guidelines and training on incorporating provisions in support of the proposed adaptation and mitigation measures	No. of Stakeholders	0	196	650	739	284	1,023
Indicator 3.3.a Numbers of platforms meeting for the interchange of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned on adaptation measures, among Government, CSO and other actors	No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms	0	1	1	1	1	2
Indicator 3.3.b: Number of planning instruments of MAG, MARN, municipalities and CSOs that reflect medium-term trends in climate change and their implications	Plans	0	0	118	31	36	67
Indicator 2.1.b: Area of agricultural land made more resilient through new agriculture measures (planting of trees and assisted natural regeneration)	Hectares	0	4,078	11,320	9,018	591	9,609
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	0	3,300	0	4,674	4,674
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	0	0	0	1,825	1,825

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1 Promotion of climate-resilient agriculture exceeding 56,000 hectares	97	12,979,691.8	13,476,663.36	96

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.2 Improvement of water collection and management	99	3,479,261.3	4,266,094.93	81
1.3 Strengthening human and institutional capacities for sustainability and scaling up adaptation strategies	100	3,875,080.92	4,157,258.44	93
2.1 Restoration of vegetation cover in critical areas to enhance hydrological services and increase carbon stocks	97	9,051,278.92	8,530,557.47	106
3.1 Strengthening local governance and planning structures in support of adaptation	99	1,246,116.86	1,578,699.5	78
3.2 Adjustment of regulatory, policy, planning, and incentive instruments to support the proposed adaptation and FAO–MARN mitigation measures	100	497,992.85	536,034.9	92
3.3 Strengthening capacities for information management to support adaptation planning and scaling up	100	1,213,544.19	1,604,560.27	75

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
Not applicable	USD	0	0	El Salvador	0	0	0
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			

NA	
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
NA	

D. 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	Test 1		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Test 1		
Consequences	Test 1		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 1		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Test 2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Test 2		
Consequences	Test 2		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 2		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Test 3		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Test 3		
Consequences	Test 3		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 3		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Test 4		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Test 4		
Consequences	Test 4		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 4		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Shift in priorities of the Ministry of Education		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	During 2025, the project experienced changes in the institutional context that affected the original targeting arrangements for school-based rainwater harvesting systems. In the second half of the year, an internal reorganization and adjustments in service coverage within the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT) resulted in revisions to the list of priority schools in several municipalities. As a result, some schools initially identified during the project design phase were no longer eligible for support, and the installation of 18 community rainwater harvesting systems originally planned for schools could not be implemented as foreseen during the reporting period. In response, the project applied adaptive management measures and maintained coordination with relevant stakeholders to review implementation options and adjust the implementation strategy. These actions aimed to ensure continued progress toward improving access to safe water and strengthening climate resilience among vulnerable communities, while maintaining alignment with the project results framework.		
Consequences	As a result of this change, the project had to redirect implementation from school-based systems to household-level rainwater collection systems. This reorientation led to delays in the implementation schedule, as additional time was required to identify eligible households, adjust technical designs, and revise installation planning. Furthermore, the compressed timeframe for implementation reduced the time initially allocated for technical follow-up and beneficiary training on system operation, water quality management and the adoption of good management practices. These effects posed a risk to timely delivery and to the quality of user support, although they did not		

	compromise the overall project target related to the number of beneficiaries with improved access to water		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate these effects, the project applied adaptive management measures, including the completion of the necessary administrative and financial procedures to reallocate funds and redirect implementation towards household rainwater collection systems. A total of 257 beneficiary households were selected, ensuring that the overall target for beneficiaries with access to safe water was maintained. A revised installation schedule was established, and targeted technical and practical support was provided to beneficiary families, including training on system operation, cleaning and maintenance of rainwater channels, and basic water disinfection practices. These measures enabled the project to restore implementation momentum, safeguard result delivery, and effectively respond to changes in the institutional context		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

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)

E. 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
El Salvador	Grants	USD	35,849,611	35,849,611	4,825,676	33,929,294	22%	78%
Total		USD	35,849,611	35,849,611	4,825,676	33,929,294	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
Government - MAG	Grants	USD	75,232,232.89	0	1,078,742.29	123,996,576.28	21%	79%
Government MARN	Grants	USD	2,771,384.52	0	1,174,818.67	7,731,187.79	25%	75%
FIAES	Grants	USD	91,838,126.41	0	5,336,005.78	23,332,577.34	25%	75%
Total		USD	169,841,743.82	0	7,589,566.74	155,060,341.41	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: APR2025-FP089-grant-financial-progress-detail.13Mar2026 - NO ETL.xlsx

F. 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 ☒

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 ☒

NA

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>Verification of Compliance: (a) Field monitoring: A total of 379 beneficiary surveys were conducted (253 men and 126 women, including 9% Indigenous Peoples) across 58 districts. (b) Follow-up of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for small SCALL works: installation of warning signage in 12 schools, perimeter fencing to prevent unauthorised access, and verification of contractor compliance with occupational health and safety obligations for its personnel. Promotion of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): Permanent and cross-cutting implementation, including visual updates to facilitate understanding, awareness, and use by beneficiaries (SAS Survey, 2025). Training and Capacity Building: Technical personnel of the implementing partners benefited from the following activities: (a) Induction (March): 92 technicians (72 men and 20 women, including 2 men and 1 woman from Indigenous Peoples); (b) Biodiversity course (October): 95 participants (68 men and 27 women), facilitated by MARN; (c) Workshop on good practices for solid waste management: 175 technicians (105 men and 70 women), implemented in coordination with Asociación Ciudadana Migueleños en Acción (MIACCION).</i>	
Outputs during the reporting period	
<i>ESS management: Field monitoring conducted with 379 beneficiaries verified that the project contributed habitat and food resources for 74 species, principally through agroforestry systems, irrigation ditches, the gradual eradication of agricultural burning, and the use of bokashi and dead barriers, thereby supporting biodiversity within farm plots. In addition, 91% of beneficiaries interviewed reported applying knowledge on the proper management of plastic waste, and 24 species were reported to have returned to project territories, mainly reptiles, with 97% of farmers who identified them stating that the project had provided them with knowledge to support the protection of these species. ESS management for SCALL works: A total of 12 community SCALLs installed in 12 schools comply with safety and protection standards, benefiting 2,263 families, with women accounting for 49% of beneficiaries. GRM: 79% of surveyed beneficiaries are aware of the grievance mechanism, although none reported making use of it. The survey covered only project beneficiaries. The remaining 21% may reflect differences in access to information and participation levels. Targeted outreach actions will be implemented to improve awareness and ensure continued accessibility of the GRM beyond project completion.</i>	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
<i>Field monitoring confirmed that the project did not generate adverse environmental or social impacts and that preventive measures were effectively implemented. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), particularly for small-scale SCALL works, were systematically applied, including site-specific risk identification, occupational health and safety measures, installation of protective infrastructure (e.g., signage and perimeter fencing), and supervision of contractor compliance. In addition, the promotion of environmental good practices—such as agroforestry systems, improved waste management, and the elimination of agricultural burning—has contributed to mitigating potential risks and strengthening environmental outcomes.</i>	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
<i>There are no outstanding actions related to environmental, social, or gender issues requiring the intervention of the accredited entity or the attention of the GCF.</i>	
Remarks/Notes	
NA	
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	
Three key activities engaging stakeholders were carried out with stakeholder participation during the reporting period: 1) Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey with implementing partners joining implementation during 2025: an initial survey was conducted to assess the knowledge and experience of technical personnel upon joining the project, informing RECLIMA's capacity building efforts in support of effective implementation. The 2025 implementation partners were: ACUGOLFO, APSIES, CADEM, CLUSA, FUNDESYRAM, Fundación Campo, and Fundación Segundo Montes. 2) RECLIMA Steering Committee Meeting: cumulative results, lessons learned and best practices were presented. 3) District restoration plans: consultation processes were conducted to define priority restoration areas by district, with the participation of territorial stakeholders, district authorities, national institutions with a territorial presence, and civil society organisations, including women, young people and Indigenous Peoples. Dates and venues of engagement activities Provide dates and locations where stakeholder consultations took place. The KAP survey was conducted with technical teams in March and November 2025 using a digital format (Kobo). The Steering Committee meeting was held in September 2025 in in San Salvador. Consultations for the preparation of the district restoration plans were carried out across multiple districts:6 in Ahuachapán, 9 in Usulután, 8 in La Unión, 13 in San Miguel and 14 in Morazán, between January and December 2025. The consultations were primarily held within the respective municipalities.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
The KAP survey was conducted with technical teams in March and November 2025 using a digital format (Kobo). The Steering Committee meeting was held in September 2025 in in San Salvador. Consultations for the preparation of the district restoration plans were carried out across multiple districts:6 in Ahuachapán, 9 in Usulután, 8 in La Unión, 13 in San Miguel and 14 in Morazán, between January and December 2025. The consultations were primarily held within the respective municipalities.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
In March and November, 110 technical experts from implementing organisations (ACUGOLFO, APSIES, CADEM, CLUSA, FUNDESYRAM, Fundación Campo, and Fundación Segundo Montes), participated in training activities, including 25 women, 85 men, 56 young people and 3 Indigenous Peoples. The Steering Committee meeting was attended by 20 representatives, of whom 12 were women, 8 men and 6 young people. Participants included 2 delegates from FIAES, 1 from MAG, 4 from CENTA, 1 from MARN, the FAO Representative, and 11 FAO members of personnel (RECLIMA specialists, Programme Officer, and Project Coordinator). 13 women's organisations, 7 youth organisations, and 2 Indigenous Peoples' organisations participated in the consultations for the preparation of restoration plans across 50 districts. Institutional actors included municipalities, districts, and technical units. Civil society organizations, such as: ADESCOS, water boards, civil protection committees, farmers' associations. Non-governmental organisations. In total, approximately 3526 people participated (1878 men and 1648 women).	
Information shared with stakeholders	
The KAP survey identified the baseline knowledge, skills and capacities required to inform a capacity building plan in support of the effective implementation of project activities and compliance with the standards and procedures established for RECLIMA. The Steering Committee was briefed on the project's accumulated results and informed of progress and projections towards project closure. Through the preparation of the district restoration plans, criteria were presented and agreed upon to prioritise areas for restoration, identify actions to be promoted and establish stakeholder responsibilities over a five-year period.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
During the reporting period, the following stakeholder engagement actions captured key issues and concerns, which were addressed as outlined below: 1. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey (110 respondents):	

Technical personnel from partner organisations highlighted the need to strengthen technical capacities in key areas. In response, capacity building efforts contributed to reported improvements in the use of digital tools for planning and monitoring (87%), the integration of gender approaches into resilient agriculture and restoration actions (66%), and the adoption of agroforestry systems and conservation tillage practices (64% and 58%, respectively). 2. Training and technical assistance activities: Stakeholders recommended reinforcing content on local governance, biodiversity conservation, and solid waste management. These topics were subsequently incorporated into training sessions and technical assistance provided during the reporting period. 3. Steering Committee and territorial coordination spaces: Concerns were raised regarding the sustainability of project interventions. In response, the Steering Committee agreed on priority actions for project closure and continuity through 2026. Additionally, district restoration plans established coordination and follow-up mechanisms among local stakeholders to support implementation through 2030.
Remarks/Notes
There are no outstanding actions requiring further attention.

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	
During the first half of 2026, monitoring is planned to verify compliance with occupational health and safety standards during the installation of 257 new household SCALL rainwater collection systems. To this end, technical field personnel will conduct on-site visits to inspect the structural safety of system foundations, coordinate with health promoters on the delivery of training on the use of Puriagua, and provide training on the proper maintenance of systems, including preventive recommendations to reduce occupational health and safety risks.	
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	
Success Story: Empowerment of community promoters from Gualococti, Morazán Norte: María Hernández and Nubia Cruz are community promoters who have solidified their leadership roles within their communities through their participation in the Field Schools. They have replicated climate change adaptation agricultural practices supported by the project to safeguard key resources such as soil and water. Good Practice: the use of native species stakes has been consolidated as an effective and low-cost restoration technique, particularly in assisted natural regeneration processes, by providing vegetative material adapted to local conditions and reducing dependence on forest plant nurseries. Challenge: the decline in self-identification as members of Indigenous Peoples represents a structural challenge for differentiated targeting and inclusive participation. According to the 2024 Population Census, out of a total population of 5744113 inhabitants, only 0.23% identify as members of Indigenous Peoples (0.24% men and 0.23% women). This low rate of self-identification limited the ability to meet the 9% Indigenous participation target in some project activities, although the overall participation percentage envisioned was maintained.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>	
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 ☒
NA	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
The approved gender action plan was fully implemented in 2025. The project increased the participation and decision-making of female-led households in climate resilience actions, achieving a 39% participation rate among women, with youth participation at 28% and Indigenous Peoples' at 9%. Project activities are implemented without risk of discrimination, and training on the prevention of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse is provided at all levels. The adoption of affirmative measures continued, including i) more flexible scheduling to enable women to complete Farm Plans, ii) the integration of the gender approach into Field School training; and iii) the distribution of play kits to facilitate childcare during Field School sessions in six additional districts, reaching the target of 114 districts. These measures have contributed to reducing participation barriers and enabling more inclusive engagement of women in project activities. With regard to restoration measures, women, young people and Indigenous Peoples from local communities and areas undergoing restoration participated in the preparation of restoration plans, led native plant production processes for reforestation activities, and strengthened their knowledge on restoration techniques. These actions have supported the active involvement of these groups in field implementation and decision-making processes, contributing to more inclusive and sustainable restoration outcomes.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>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.</i>	
GAP Activity	
Farm plans in female-led households and certain Indigenous Peoples.	
Indicator	
(1.1.1) Farm Plans in female-led households (50,000 families) (38% of female heads of household)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, 4129 new farm plans were developed: 3993 for individual male and female farmers and 136 for community promoters (37% women, 26% young people and 5% Indigenous Peoples), in coordination with implementing partner ACUGOLFO across 6 project intervention districts (Berlín, Alegría, Santiago de María, Uluazapa, Yayantique and Yucuaquín).	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Target Achieved: By December 2025, the project had developed a cumulative total of 51503 farm plans across three implementation phases, with women accounting for 39% (19674), young people for 28% (13963) and Indigenous Peoples for 9% (4489).	
Budget	1,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
As of 2025: FAO and implementing partner ACUGOLFO.	
Remarks/Notes	
The target number of beneficiaries has been achieved.	
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 ☐
The project has a gender specialist, hired full-time for the implementation of the GAP.	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated 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.	Yes ☒ No ☐
The Gender Action Plan is being implemented according to the GCF Funding Activity Agreements and the GCF's Updated Gender Policy.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

<i>GAP activities have been carried out in accordance with compliance requirements and are on track.</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 ☒
NA	
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>The project has increased the participation and decision-making of female-led households in climate resilience actions, reaching 39%, with youth participation at 28% and Indigenous Peoples' at 9%. All project activities are implemented without risk of discrimination.</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 ☒
NA	
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 ☐
<i>Commemoration of International Women's Day: 2 territorial events were held, focused on women and girls (one in San Miguel and one in Ahuachapán), featuring the presentation of overall project outcomes, actions specifically targeting women, conclusions from the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, and the presentation of life stories through audiovisual media. A total of 218 people participated (76% female and 24% male) across 73 districts</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>All GAP actions have been implemented, achieving 100% compliance. Monitoring gender approach compliance will nonetheless continue across all project activities through to June 2026. Events will be held to commemorate International Women's Day and the International Day of Women Farmers, and a systematisation of life stories will be prepared.</i>	

G. 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.
File Name: Anexo 1.1-MYR_2025_RECLIMA_GCF_EX-ACT-v7_04_02_2026.xlsx File Name: Anexo 1.2 MONITORINGTABLE_RECLIMA_extension_GCF_EX-ACT_APR2025_04_02_2026.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: FP089_Annex 2.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5 - PLAN DE TRABAJO 2026.docx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: FP089_Annex 6.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

