
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Colombia REDD+ Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016 (FP134)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of Report submission:	17 September 2026
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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		17 September 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)				
	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 28.2	
	ResultBasedPayments		Mill. USD 28.2	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 0.000	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 28.2	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> 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)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Italy	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	FAO-CO@fao.org

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)
Not applicable	Colombia	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

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)
Colombia	19 December 2025	Colombia's NDC objective is to reduce emissions from deforestation and enhance carbon sinks through reducing deforestation and forest degradation, promoting sustainable forest management, strengthening forest governance, and enhancing national capacity for monitoring, reporting, and verification of emissions in the AFOLU sector.	The project contributes directly to Colombia's NDC mitigation objectives by supporting implementation of REDD+ actions that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance forest carbon stocks. It provides results-based payments for verified emission reductions achieved at the national level, strengthening incentives for forest conservation and sustainable land-use practices. The project reinforces national forest monitoring systems, including measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV), and strengthens institutional capacity for forest governance and climate mitigation planning. By supporting sustainable forest management and conservation efforts, the project contributes to reducing emissions in the AFOLU sector, which is a key component of Colombia's NDC mitigation strategy. These interventions support long-term mitigation outcomes and enhance national capacity to implement forest-based climate mitigation measures in line with Colombia's NDC commitments.	100%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
2 April 2026	

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

In 2025, the “Colombia Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Results-based Payments for results period 2015–2016” project made significant progress across all three outputs. Under Output 1, national and local deforestation monitoring capacities were strengthened. One annual deforestation report and four early-warning bulletins were produced, contributing to a cumulative total of two reports and ten bulletins (50 percent of the target). Participatory community monitoring was enhanced through updated methodologies and gender-responsive guidelines.

Under Output 2, progress toward the goal of 60,000 hectares under Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) reached 36 percent with the consolidation of a 22,000-hectare community-managed forest concession in the Paraíso Amazónico Nucleus. A total of 94 conservation agreements (78 percent of the target), together with strengthened territorial governance, farm-level planning, and food security initiatives on 103 farms, supported the adoption of sustainable practices. Two business plans were advanced (32 percent progress), reinforcing forest-based economic models for timber and non-timber products.

Under Output 3, Indigenous territorial governance was strengthened through a consolidated portfolio of 69 initiatives, aligned with the Visión Amazonía Programme and led predominantly by women (51 initiatives).

Implementation challenges related to logistics, coordination, and regulatory processes were mitigated through enhanced institutional collaboration and an implementation timeline extension.

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 in 2025 –During 2025, the “Colombia REDD+ Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016” project consolidated key enabling conditions to advance towards outcome-level results on deforestation reduction and the expansion of areas under Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the Colombian Amazon. These achievements have contributed to addressing the structural drivers of deforestation by strengthening farm-level land-use planning, consolidating territorial governance, and promoting diversified, sustainable forest-based livelihoods. Progress was underpinned by improved trust-building with community actors and Indigenous Peoples, enhanced coordination within the National Environmental System (SINA), and updated value chain analyses to better inform field-level decision-making. These results were achieved in contexts of high operational complexity, including logistical challenges in remote Amazonian territories and the need for sustained inter-institutional coordination.

These are the main concrete progress results

- Output 1: National forest monitoring capacities were strengthened through the publication of the 2024 deforestation annual report and four early warning bulletins, enhancing timely detection and institutional response to deforestation (the cumulative progress was 50%).
- Output 2: Progress toward the 60,000 ha under SFM target of 60,000 ha reached 36 percent, mainly due to coordinated efforts to consolidate a 22,000-ha community-based forest concession in the Paraíso Amazónico nucleus. Additional important results included the implementation of food security initiatives in 103 farms and the signing of 94 conservation agreements (the cumulative progress was 78%). These actions contribute to reducing pressure on forests and improving household well-being. In parallel, organizational capacities were strengthened and participatory governance and farm-level planning processes advanced, supporting the adoption of sustainable practices.
- Output 3: The project progressed in operationalizing agreements from the Amazon Regional Roundtable, including equitable resource allocation, joint definition and dissemination of terms of reference, and the strengthening of Indigenous governance through a monitoring platform composed of 12 Indigenous leaders (with gender parity), in coordination with national government institutions and the “Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana – (OPIAC)”. As a result, a portfolio of 69 Indigenous-led initiatives reached an advanced stage of formulation, laying the groundwork for implementation and contributing to sustainable forest use and deforestation reduction. This progress exceeded the project’s target of 30 initiatives.

These cumulative achievements contribute to building long-term, community-driven foundations for reduced deforestation and better forest stewardship.

Key Achievements by Component

OUTPUT 1: Strengthened national and local capacities for monitoring and control

Under Output 1, the project strengthened national and local capacities for forest monitoring and data use. Updated Forest cover information was generated and disseminated through the publication of official deforestation figures and four early warning bulletins (50% of the target), contributing to the operational use of the National Forest Monitoring System. In parallel, territorial uptake of this information was strengthened through the implementation of pedagogical tools, including the FAO–IDEAM reporter used in the Forest and Biodiversity Development Nuclei. Participatory forest monitoring was reinforced through the inclusion of local leaders in the National Network, promoting the generation and use of data of forest monitoring data and enhancing early response capacity to forest pressures in prioritized territories.

These results contribute directly to national policy needs for transparent, timely, and locally meaningful forest monitoring.

OUTPUT 2: Forest areas sustainably managed and contributing to close the agriculture frontier

Output 2 focused on expanding SFM, strengthening forest-based value chains, and reducing deforestation pressures linked to agricultural expansion. During the reporting period, the Paraíso Amazónico Forest and Biodiversity Development Nucleus served as a key coordination platform with institutions of the National Environmental System (SINA) and local stakeholders, supporting the social and organizational conditions required for advancing SFM processes.

Progress toward the two outcome indicators—hectares under SFM and business plans implemented —advanced steadily. A total 22,000 hectares were allocated to a community-based forest concession in Paraíso Amazónico, representing 36% of the 60,000-hectare target. Business plan implementation reached 32%, following the Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) methodology. Complementary actions strengthened local capacities, supported farm-level planning, and promoted sustainable practices that help reduce pressure on forests.

Progress against the six key performance indicators for Output 2 is summarized below:

(i) *Hectares under Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)*: Overall progress reached 36%, corresponding to 22,000 hectares defined for a community-based forest concession in the Paraíso Amazónico Forest and Biodiversity Development Nuclei. Additional areas were identified in Solano and Mapiripán, but were not reported pending formal delineation.

(ii) *Implementation of the SFM capacity-building programme*: The project achieved 40% progress, reinforcing the technical capacities of community organizations and local institutions engaged in SFM.

(iii) *Value chains established and consolidated*: Four value chains — timber, non-timber forest products, Amazonian fruits, and seeds—advanced to 25% progress, with the timber value chain showing the strongest development in in Paraíso Amazónico.

(iv) *Institutional strengthening of environmental authorities*: A Letter of Agreement with Corpoamazonía has been signed, reaching 25% progress, and engagement with Cormacarena continued toward the target of strengthening . two environmental authorities.

(v) *Conservation agreements signed and disbursed*: A total of 94 out of 120 agreements were formalized with farm households, representing 78% progress. These agreements were implemented through in-kind contributions, including technical assistance, capacity building, equipment provision (e.g. dendro-energetic stoves, GPS, computers, agricultural inputs, seeds and seedlings, etc.), and input supply was provided as part of the agreed incentive package.

(vi) *Community organizations engaged in participatory forest monitoring (with IDEAM)*: Three monitoring roadmaps were developed with community associations (one per association) out of 8 planned (cumulative progress were 10%), in collaboration with the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), reinforcing local involvement in forest monitoring.

Overall, Output 2 contributed to the establishment of practical and replicable models that combine sustainable forest management with strengthened livelihoods and improved territorial coordination, helping to reduce deforestation pressures in the Colombian Amazon.

OUTPUT 3: Strengthen the territorial governance and capacities of Indigenous Peoples for forest management and conservation.

Under Output 3, the project advanced the consolidation of Indigenous territorial governance through the Amazon Regional Roundtable. This platform enabled the equitable allocation of resources across the six Amazonian departments and strengthened a monitoring platform composed of 12 Indigenous leaders (6 women and 6 men), in coordination with national government institutions and OPIAC. Through departmental governance structures, 69 Indigenous-led initiatives were prioritized and reviewed by the platform, improving their technical quality and readiness for implementation.

These Indigenous-led initiatives —well above the initial target of 30—focus on sustainable forest management, forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and women's leadership, under an integrated territorial governance approach that articulates conservation, production, and community well-being, contributing to sustainable forest use and deforestation reduction.

By the end of the year, four initiatives were signed by FAO, and 51 of the 69 initiatives were led by women, demonstrating strong gender leadership in Indigenous governance processes.

Innovations and emerging good practices In 2025, the project consolidated key innovations to strengthen sustainable forest management through the territorial integration of management instruments and governance models, in coordination with Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, IDEAM, Corpoamazonía, and SINCHI. Good practices included:

- The Forest Development Nuclei model, operationalized as an integrated platform combining governance, community participation, and value chain development under a landscape approach.
- Participatory community forest monitoring models, strengthened as a complementary mechanism to the National Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (NFMS).
- Smallholder forest concession, advanced as an innovative governance instrument.
- Digital tools and rural care approaches, piloted to improve territorial management and facilitate more inclusive community engagement.
- Environmental School, initiated to build youth capacities and address structural barriers limiting women's participation in forest governance.

These innovations contribute to scalable, socially inclusive, and community-owned pathways for sustainable forest management in the Colombian Amazon.

Challenges and risk mitigation

Implementation in 2025 faced several operational challenges, including logistical limitations in remote Amazonian territories and the complexity of coordinating multiple institutional actors involved in forest governance. Furthermore, the processes necessary to establish sustainable forest management schemes, such as forest concessions and management plans, involve regulatory procedures that require coordination with environmental authorities often leading to extended timelines. To address these challenges, the project strengthened coordination with national and regional institutions and initiated a change request to extend the implementation period. This adjustment aims to ensure adequate time to consolidate ongoing processes and support their effective implementation across the targeted territories.

Priorities for 2026

In 2026, the project will focus on consolidating and scaling up sustainable forest management interventions across prioritized Forest Development nuclei. Key priorities include advancing forest management plans, strengthening forest value chains, and supporting the implementation of the smallholder forest concession in the Paraíso Amazónico nucleus once approved by the Environmental Authority. These efforts will be done in collaboration with partners also working in the territory (e.g., Corpoamazonia, the Corazón de la Amazonía project, etc.). The project will also continue strengthening participatory forest monitoring and Indigenous governance initiatives, ensuring their alignment with national forest monitoring systems and territorial planning processes. These actions will contribute to consolidating sustainable livelihoods and reducing deforestation pressure in the selected Amazonian territories.

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 Multicountry, 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

No APR logframe data available

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1 Strengthening of the existing national forest monitoring of early warning reports in deforestation hotspots.	50	722,149	1,410,406.15	51
1.2 Support the implementation of a strategy for Green Municipalities.	50	501,336	846,243.69	59

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.3 Support the implementation of rural environmental cadastres as a measure to monitor deforestation at farm level.	78	77,640	282,081.23	27
1.4 Implementation of the Deforestation Control Protocol (monitoring, forest traceability, operational and administrative) - including the reinforcement of deforestation control actions and other associated crimes.	88	137,047	282,081.23	48
2.1 Support local community based organizations in the design and establishment of sustainable forest management units in eighth areas.	37	1,489,674	8,180,355.67	18
2.2 Implementation of training programs for sustainable forest management.	40	159,962	1,128,325	14
2.3 Market access and strengthening of product value chains of timber and non-timber forest products and other sustainable products derived from forestry units..	25	231,155	1,410,406	16
2.4 Strengthening regional environmental authorities in the implementation of monitoring and control mechanisms and instruments to assure sustainable forest management in selected forestry units.	25	224,664	1,128,325	19
2.5 Design of incentives and financial instruments to promote sustainable forest management.	78	26,389	846,244	3
3.1 Strengthening REDD+ implementation and forest governance in Indigenous Territories.	40	1,211,809	5,641,625	21
3.2 Empowerment and participation of indigenous women.	40	53,041	2,820,812	1
2.6 Implementation of long-term community-based monitoring systems in forestry units.	10	6,884	1,410,406	0

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	Colombia	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	We acknowledge that the occurrence of these risks can lead to clear and measurable disruptions, including project delays, budget reallocations, or localized funding suspensions. Our compliance framework is designed to quickly identify these impacts, minimize operational downtime, and safeguard the core delivery of our project targets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO maintains a Policy Against Fraud and Other Corrupt Practices, along with a Whistleblowing Protection Policy, to safeguard anyone who reports misconduct from retaliation. To address money laundering, FAO enforces strict internal controls and compliance measures, and regularly assesses risks related to integrity risks, taking all necessary precautions to mitigate them. During project implementation, FAO makes reasonable efforts to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing, in accordance with its internal rules and international standards. An effective whistleblowing system ensures that all project partners know how to report illegal practices or misconduct, with confidentiality and protection guaranteed for good-faith reporting. Credible allegations of prohibited practices or conflicts of interest are investigated by FAO authorities following established procedures, and donors are kept informed of investigations and follow-up actions, balancing transparency with confidentiality.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	Note that the Risk name and description cannot be modified.		
Risk 2	Test 2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Test 2		
Consequences	We acknowledge that the occurrence of these risks can lead to clear and measurable disruptions, including project delays, budget reallocations, or localized funding suspensions. Our compliance framework is designed to quickly identify these impacts, minimize operational downtime, and safeguard the core delivery of our project targets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO maintains a Policy Against Fraud and Other Corrupt Practices, along with a Whistleblowing Protection Policy, to safeguard anyone who reports misconduct from retaliation. To address money laundering, FAO enforces strict internal controls and compliance measures, and regularly assesses risks related to integrity risks, taking all necessary precautions to mitigate them. During project implementation, FAO makes reasonable efforts to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing, in accordance with its internal rules and international standards. An effective whistleblowing system ensures that all project partners know how to report illegal practices or misconduct, with confidentiality and protection guaranteed for good-faith reporting. Credible allegations of prohibited practices or conflicts of interest are investigated by FAO authorities following established procedures, and donors are kept informed of investigations and follow-up actions, balancing transparency with confidentiality. Additionally, all partners and entities involved in projects are contractually obligated to comply with anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and conflict-of-interest requirements.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	Note that the Risk name and description cannot be modified.		
Risk 3	Test 3		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Test 3		
Consequences	Test 3		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 3		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Test 4		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Test 4		
Consequences	Test 4		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 4		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Implementation Risks (Security conditions in the project implementation areas have become a major operational challenge)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Security conditions in the project's implementation areas posed operational challenges for field activities. The Integrated Plan to Contain Deforestation prioritized interventions in high-deforestation zones such as Solano and Mapiripán which are also characterized by limited infrastructure, informal land, and the presence of non-state armed actors. Territorial disputes and mobility restrictions periodically limit safe access to communities and projects sites, affecting the scheduling of missions and the deployment of technical teams.		
Consequences	Security conditions may lead to the rescheduling of field missions, delays in obtaining access permits, and the temporary suspension of activities, and adjustments to the timeline of certain interventions. They may temporarily affect the implementation of capacity building processes, the development of sustainable forest manager activities, and monitoring actions in the field. This could result in delays in the execution of some planned activities and in the timely achievement of specific intermediate project results.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project team has maintained close coordination with United Nations security monitoring mechanisms, particularly UNDSS and FAO field offices. This collaboration included regular briefings, risk analyses, and the implementation of preventive measures such as assessing access conditions by location, jointly reviewing travel plans and safe routes, and activating security alerts with corresponding logistical adjustments managed through UN Security Offices. A key lesson learned is the strategic importance of partnering with grassroots organizations and local institutions. Throughout implementation, working with entities that have a long-standing presence, recognized legitimacy, and operational experience in the intervention areas has been essential. These partnerships have facilitated joint planning, strengthened operational continuity, and contributed to safeguarding project personnel.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Implementation risks - The absence of enabling conditions in the target territories)		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Many prioritized areas face limited infrastructure, weak connectivity, and restricted access to basic services. These conditions make it challenging for technical teams to reach communities often require long travel times and overnight field missions. However, conditions for extended stays in some requires adjustments in missions planning and technical support modalities. Seasonal climatic conditions, particularly periods of intense rainfall, which affect road access and transportation. In addition, limited economic opportunities and services in some territories may contribute to temporary mobility among some beneficiary members, which can slow the continuity of certain organizational and productive processes.		

	As a result, access and the ability to remain in the field may influence the pace of technical support required to advance the development and consolidation of forest-based products and other sustainable forest management alternatives promoted by the project.		
Consequences	These conditions may lead to adjustments in the scheduling and duration of field missions, including the need for shorter or more frequent visits to target communities. Limited opportunities for extended stays in the territories may reduce the continuity of technical accompaniment and slow the implementation of certain field-based activities. In addition, mobility constraints and temporary movements among some beneficiary members may affect participation in training and productive processes. As a result, progress in the development and consolidation of forest-based products and other sustainable forest management initiatives promoted by the project may advance at a slower pace than initially planned.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project has adopted an adaptive implementation approach to address logistical and territorial constraints. FFS have been established as decentralized training spaces that allow practical learning/knowledge exchange within communities, reducing the need for prolonged presence of external technical teams. In addition, the Rural Educator Training Program implemented in the Mapiripán strengthens the capacities of local leaders to facilitate knowledge transfer and support community processes, promoting the continuity of activities even when access to the territories is limited. Institutional coordination has also been strengthened to support capacity development and improve local access to training opportunities, including collaboration with local institutions providing technical and digital training. Communication support mechanisms have also been strengthened to improve territorial communication, maintain regular contact with community leaders and facilitate the dissemination of relevant information, such as deforestation bulletins. These mechanisms support coordination with communities and help maintain engagement when logistical constraints limit frequent field visits.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Country specific political and regulatory uncertainty/volatility Risks - Political and institutional changes within the national government and Indigenous entities		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Significant institutional changes have taken place during the implementation period, influencing the development of the project. Leadership turnover occurred within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, along with changes in key technical divisions responsible for climate change, forests, and education and participation. These institutional transitions required the re-establishment of coordination mechanisms and technical engagement processes with national counterparts. As a result, additional time was needed to align priorities, reestablish institutional dialogue, and ensure continuity in the implementation of project activities.		
Consequences	Institutional transitions required the reassignment of technical counterparts and the repetition of coordination processes, which generated delays in decision-making and administrative procedures. Additional time was needed to reestablish coordination mechanisms, conduct institutional engagement, and reactivate implementation processes with the newly appointed institutional teams.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Continuous dialogue has also been promoted with governmental partners, Indigenous Peoples, and strategic stakeholders to maintain institutional trust and facilitate the continuation of project processes during periods of institutional change.		

	In addition, internal coordination within FAO has supported the identification of operational solutions to administrative and contractual challenges. This coordination has allowed the project to adjust implementation processes and maintain progress in project activities while respecting FAO procedures and safeguards related to work with Indigenous Peoples.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
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
Colombia	Grants	USD	28,208,123	28,208,123	2,521,499	6,472,531	100%	0%
Total		USD	28,208,123	28,208,123	2,521,499	6,472,531	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
NO CO-FINANCIER	Grants	USD	0	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	0	0	0	0	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 13 - FP134 Financial Report COLOMBIA RBP correct.docx

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 ☒

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>The project has strengthened its safeguards team to ensure effective integration of environmental and social safeguards (ESS), gender, and Indigenous Peoples (IP) considerations. A Gender Specialist has supported gender mainstreaming since 2023. Initially, safeguards responsibilities were combined with the IP leadership role; however, increasing operational demands led to a clearer division of functions. As a result, a dedicated ESS Specialist was recruited through a process finalized in February 2026. She supports ESMP compliance, implementation of the IPP and SEP, safeguards reporting, GRM management and traceability, and stakeholder engagement, while also providing support to MADS in national safeguards reporting. Recruitment of a dedicated IP Lead is ongoing, with project coordination ensuring continuity of IPP implementation and engagement processes. Following GCF approval of the ESMP and IPP in August 2024, the project conducted internal dissemination to strengthen staff and territorial teams' understanding of safeguards application, monitoring, and reporting. Disclosure of safeguards information continues throughout implementation. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is operational, with information and contact details—including the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism—shared through meetings and communication materials. During the reporting period, three requests were received and addressed within established timelines. The project actively participates in CISSA, led by MADS, contributing to national safeguards monitoring, validation, and reporting aligned with the SIS. It also provided technical inputs to the SIS-VII under Colombia's UNFCCC commitments, including validated territorial information. Additional actions included progress in the Prior and Informed Consultation Process (PAS), development of a guide for Indigenous project proposals, participation in ARB meetings, provision of protective equipment, development of accessible monitoring tools, and implementation of gender-responsive, territorially adapted capacity-building activities.</i>
Outputs during the reporting period
<i>Under Output 2, the project ensured access to personal protective equipment (PPE) for community members involved in preparing and applying biopreparations and other organic inputs. This supports the safe implementation of sustainable productive practices, reduces health risks, and strengthens local capacities while promoting decent working conditions. Financial resources under components P2 and P3 were allocated to Indigenous Peoples across six Amazonian departments, establishing the basis for autonomous implementation. This process followed technical criteria and Terms of Reference validated with Indigenous authorities, in line with ESS-9 and respecting their governance systems. It also strengthened the role of the Technical Support and Monitoring Platform and promoted the leadership of Indigenous women. Under Output 3, a technical guideline was developed to support the formulation of initiatives aimed at reducing deforestation and conserving the Amazon forest. The guideline emphasizes organizational strengthening, territorial governance, empowerment of Indigenous women, alignment with strategic priorities, and environmental and social criteria, enhancing capacities for autonomous initiative design. The project also contributed technical inputs and field evidence to Colombia's Seventh National SIS/RIS Report, strengthening national safeguards reporting and linking territorial implementation with UNFCCC commitments.</i>
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation
<i>ESS2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats The project addresses risks of biodiversity loss, habitat degradation, and overexploitation of forest species driven by limited technical capacities and pressures from productive activities. Mitigation measures include promoting sustainable forest management, strengthening community capacities for ecosystem conservation, establishing agreements to protect forests, and ensuring continuous monitoring and reporting. ESS7: Decent Work Key risks include the exclusion of women from productive initiatives, occupational hazards, and limited use of the GRM. Mitigation measures include gender-responsive inclusion strategies, training on safe practices, provision of PPE, and strengthened GRM dissemination to ensure accessibility and trust. ESS8: Gender Equality and Gender-Based Violence Risks relate to women's limited participation and access to opportunities, as well as unpaid care burdens. Mitigation measures include participatory gender-responsive approaches, flexible participation mechanisms, targeted communication, and capacity building on gender integration. ESS9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage The project addresses risks related to participation, access to information, and social conflict. Measures include implementation of the IPP, intercultural communication tools, culturally appropriate GRM channels, and adaptive planning. Overall, implementation remains aligned with ESMP, IPP, and GCF/FAO safeguards frameworks.</i>
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention
<i>None identified to date; participatory monitoring will continue.</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	
- Governance and Institutional Participation - Annual Project Board IV was convened, providing a high-level governance space for reviewing project progress, strengthening strategic decision making, and engaging key institutional stakeholders. - Interinstitutional Coordination at the Territorial Level - An inter-institutional coordination process was developed among entities involved in the SFMNs (Paraíso Amazónico and Solano) to strengthen technical and operational coordination for project implementation. - Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Strengthening - Technical and experience exchanges with leading SFM organizations (e.g., COCOMASUR, ECOSERRANÍA, AMCOP) and national/regional institutions (MinAmbiente, IDEAM, SINCHI) to strengthen mutual learning, share best practices and promote collaboration for SFM implementation. - Gender Approach and Women's Participation - In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, particularly with the Directorate for Rural Women, the project's technical team supported the implementation of a pilot initiative related to the Rural Care Policy. This pilot was implemented in two of the project's SMFN, Paraíso Amazónico and Solano, contributing to the integration of gender-sensitive approaches and the recognition of care work within rural development processes. - Information, Outreach, and Consultation with Indigenous People - Two information and Q&A sessions on the ToR and the Indigenous Projects Guide with delegates from six Amazonian departments and Indigenous project formulators. - The Support and Follow-up Platform was held from 19 to 21 November as a governance and participation platform involving two delegates (one man and one woman) from each Amazonian department, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of the Interior, the National Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC), FAO, and other relevant stakeholders. This space facilitated dialogue and the formulation of recommendations to support the implementation of Indigenous subprojects, while promoting compliance with the terms of reference and the commitments established under the ARB.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
- Governance and Institutional Participation: 30 April 2025 (Annual Project Board). Bogotá. - Interinstitutional Coordination at the Territorial Level: 11 March 2025 (inter-institutional coordination). Bogotá. - Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Strengthening: June 2025 (Technical and experience exchanges). Florencia. - Gender Approach and Women's Participation: 2 – 3 and 27 – 28 August. (Rural Care Policy) Solano. - Information, Outreach, and Consultation with Indigenous People: 29 August 2025 and 5 September 2025 (Two information and Q&A sessions on the ToR). Virtual, 19–21 November 2025 (Support and Follow-up Platform). Virtual	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	

1. Governance and Institutional Participation: Governance and Institutional Participation: 2 from the National Planning Department/National Designated Authority (1 woman / 1 man); 5 from the MinAmbiente (3 women / 2 man); 2 from IDEAM (2 men); 8 from FAO (6 women / 2 men). Annual Project Board) 2. Interinstitutional Coordination at the Territorial Level: 3 from MinAmbiente (2 women / 1 man); 2 from Corpoamazonía (2 women); 4 from FAO (3 women / 1 man). (inter-institutional coordination). 3. Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Strengthening: Detailed roster including: MinAmbiente (1 woman); IDEAM (2 women / 2 men); multiple community/association reps with sex-disaggregated counts (e.g., SFMN Solano: 2 women; SFMN Mapiripán: 1 man / 1 woman; SFMN Paraíso Amazónico: 1 man / 1 woman), plus additional organizations listed with sex by participant. (Technical and experience exchanges). 4. Gender Approach and Women's Participation: Total 41 participants (28 women / 13 men) (Rural Care Policy). 5. Information, Outreach, and Consultation with Indigenous People: • Total: 42 participants (19 women; 23 men) from 18 Indigenous Organizations; detailed breakdown by organization provided (e.g., Asomuinka, OPIAC, multiple indigenous reservations, associations, and community groups), with the sex of each participant indicated. (Two information and Q&A sessions on the ToR) • Total: 28 participants (12 women / 16 men). (Support and Follow-up Platform)
Information shared with stakeholders
1. Governance and Institutional Participation: Balance of commitments established in the previous committee; Project progress, AOP and budget 2024; Project extension request; Mid-term evaluation. 2. Interinstitutional Coordination at the Territorial Level: Current Status of Articulation; Institutional Strengthening; Business Plans. 3. Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Strengthening: Forest conservation and sustainable use: protection of endemic species, prevention of indiscriminate logging, sustainable land use planning, and strengthening of forest management. Participatory community monitoring (PCM): advances in tools, capacity building, monitoring strategies, and community roles. Land planning and management: use of mobile applications, zoning, forest inventories, and the “dream farm” exercise. Conservation agreements: community commitments, enforcement mechanisms, sustainability conditions, and monitoring committees. 4. Gender Approach and Women's Participation: Comprehensive information was shared regarding the concept of rural care, its principal dimensions, and the various forms of care work present across the territories, as well as the guidelines established under the National Care Policy 5. Information, Outreach, and Consultation with Indigenous People: Socialization of the ToR and formats; Q&A addressed; acceptance of Indigenous leaders' request to extend the call until September 10.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
1. Governance and Institutional Participation: A detailed presentation was made on the status of compliance with previous commitments, with specific agreements for follow-up; the dissemination of technical and financial progress on the 2024 POA, accompanied by consolidated information on budget execution; and an explanation of the technical and operational reasons justifying the request for an extension. 2. Interinstitutional Coordination at the Territorial Level: Creation of technical boards, provision of technical information on forest management plans, and validation of proposals for institutional strengthening 3. Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Strengthening Experiences and lessons learned in Sustainable Forest Management; Technical/policy approaches to SFM (esp. Social Conservation Agreements); Advances in forest monitoring and enrollment of SFMNs into the Participatory Community Monitoring Network; Opportunities for inter-institutional articulation and reflections on SFM and capacity building. 4. Gender Approach and Women's Participation: Essential information was disseminated on the concept of rural care, its core dimensions, and the guidelines established under the National Care Policy. These actions contributed to addressing existing knowledge gaps and strengthening evidence-based, informed decision-making processes within the participating communities 5. Information, Outreach, and Consultation with Indigenous People: Increased clarity and understanding of ToR

and application requirements among Indigenous Organizations; Procedural and eligibility questions resolved; Adjustment of application timeline to ensure broader and more equitable participation.

Remarks/Notes

NA

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

1. Site screenings / ESMPs implementation and monitoring • Ensure the permanent support of the territorial teams through periodic meetings, workshops and field visits to strengthen the implementation of safeguards. • Quarterly monitoring of the risk identification and prevention measures tool for all general and specific activities in the Sustainable Forest Management Nucleus (SFMNs). 2. Recruitments • Recruitment of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) specialist. 3. Trainings • Develop training activities on safeguards for project beneficiaries. • Design, publish and distribute materials on safeguards. • Generate spaces for sharing good practices and lessons learned on the application of safeguards and socioenvironmental benefits. 4. SEP implementation • Conduct socialization and feedback workshops with key stakeholders in each Sustainable Forest Management Nucleus (NDFyB) to ensure their informed and effective participation in project decision making 5. FPIC / IPP implementation • Preparation of FPIC documents for indigenous subprojects. 6. GRM / Disclosure • Implementation of a community strengthening process for the effective use of the Complaints and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), through regional awareness raising, training, and technical support workshops for beneficiaries, community organizations, and stakeholders. • Supervision of the Complaints and Conflict Resolution Mechanism. Short satisfaction surveys will be designed and administered to GRM users.

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

The Farmer Who Planted Hope with His Biofertilizer Mauricio C. never imagined that an organic fertilizer could restore hope to his deforested land. Yet as he prepared his first batch of biofertilizer, something in him also began to revive—driven by learning, determination, and patience. His journey started at a Farmer Field School (FFS) under the GCF project, where he discovered that banana stems, manure, and milk could be transformed into powerful biofertilizers to regenerate soil. Applying it to cassava and young bananas, he quickly saw results: “The change is 80%,” he says. Mauricio expanded his efforts, planting guamo, subsistence crops, and woody species to ensure firewood without cutting forest trees. Today, around 60% of his family’s food comes from his agroforestry system, reducing dependence on external inputs and pressure on forests. As his connection with the land deepens, Mauricio now shares his knowledge with other farmers, promoting farmer-to-farmer learning and restoring dignity in rural livelihoods. In La Nueva Libertad, Solano (Caquetá), his experience reflects how the GCF project supports resilient livelihoods, sustainable practices, and Colombia’s climate commitments.

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 ☐
See Annex 3. During 2025, the Mechanism received a total of 21 requests, bringing the cumulative number of requests submitted between 2023 and 2025 to 25. All requests have been processed within the established timeframes, with only one remaining open to date. On 12 September 2025, the IRM acknowledged receipt of a complaint pertaining to GCF Project FP134 "Colombia REDD+ Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016." The complainant alleges to have improperly denied benefits previously allocated to them as part of a program to support sustainable forest management in the region of Caquetá, Colombia. During the eligibility determination phase, the IRM sought to obtain additional information about the project activities linked to the concerns raised in the complaint. Eligibility determination was extended through January 2026 to allow sufficient time for the IRM to obtain necessary information to proceed with the eligibility determination. The IRM concluded that the complaint meets the eligibility requirements and will proceed with engaging stakeholders to understand their preferred modality for addressing the concerns raised in the complaint.		
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan		
Significant progress was achieved in implementing the GAP across the three project outputs. Under Output 1, IDEAM advanced its 2023 Gender Training Plan by delivering capacity-building sessions to FCMS staff on GBV, inclusive language, advocacy communication, and community participation. These actions strengthened institutional capacities and reinforced GBV prevention and response protocols. Gender recommendations were incorporated into national PCM guidelines through participatory work with communities, and women's engagement in SFMNs improved territorial analysis and decision-making. The Forest and Deforestation Monitoring Report included sex-disaggregated data for the first time, making women's technical contributions visible and institutionalizing gender equity in monitoring systems. Under Output 2, the project updated the baseline of female beneficiaries by characterizing 50% of participating women to assess care burdens and capacity needs. Women's circles in Solano and Paraíso strengthened leadership, communication, emotional well-being, and participation in territorial governance. Rural Care Work Schools promoted shared care responsibilities, new masculinities, and GBV care routes, reinforcing coordination with institutions and supporting more equitable territorial management. Under Output 3, transformative gender criteria were integrated into ToRs, and the AFP was activated with gender-balanced representation. Delegates emphasized the need to explicitly integrate gender equity across implementation to strengthen governance and Indigenous women's political leadership.		
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		
Activity 1.1 Strengthening of the existing national forest monitoring of early warning reports in deforestation hotspots.		
Indicator		
Number (no.) and percentage (%) of men and women trained in Community Forest Monitoring.		
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)	
Baseline	0	
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40	
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)		

See Annex 6 attached	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
See Annex 6 attached	
Budget	804
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2028
Responsibility	
FAO - IDEAM - Associations and Community Action Boards (CABs) of the SFMNs	
Remarks/Notes	
AMBER is reported during the period because not all planned workshops in the territory were completed (Solano was missing) and, to date, the PCM pilots in the SFMN have not yet begun. To mitigate this situation, the pending workshop will be scheduled and the PCM pilots will begin in 2026, ensuring the participation of women, in order to advance toward the indicator 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>The project includes a gender specialist who leads the implementation of the GAP and coordinates with territorial, forestry, markets, and social participation teams to ensure a cross-cutting approach. This work focuses on transforming gender roles in line with FAO Colombia principles. The specialist has been part of the technical team since January 2023, contributing to the development of the GAP and ESMP and providing guidance for field implementation to ensure gender integration across outputs. In 2025, an additional gender expert was recruited for methodological support but resigned for personal reasons. Ongoing collaboration will ensure continued progress toward gender-related targets.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>The budget allocated for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) is being executed in accordance with the Funding Activity Agreements and the GCF Updated Gender Policy. Resources from the general GAP budget as well as financial contributions assigned to each project product and activity are being utilized. Implementation includes articulation and coordination with the territorial teams of the SFMN, product leaders, transversal professionals, and project coordination, promoting a cross-cutting approach.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>During 2025, progress in activities was partially affected by territorial challenges. Security restrictions temporarily limit access by the SFMN field team to certain communities. In this regard, there were ongoing adjustments to the institutional structures of regional and national environmental authorities, resulting in a recalibration of the GAP mainstreaming strategy. In 2025, adjustments were made to previously planned activities, such as the women's dialogue, which was reoriented toward gathering information on the overall implementation of the project. In addition, a closing event was planned to conclude the project. Despite the challenges mentioned, the planned activities continue to be implemented, with adjustments to schedules and methodologies to ensure the effective integration of the gender approach into the project processes.</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 in question is implementing strategies aimed at actively promoting women's participation, with the goal of achieving female representation of at least 40% among the partners who directly benefit from the initiative. Recent reports suggest an increase in women's participation in project activities, particularly in participatory spaces where decisions are made within organizations and boards of directors. These spaces cover issues related to land management, biodiversity, and sustainable forest management. Preliminary findings indicate that the project is on track to meet the gender-disaggregated targets set out in the funding proposal. It is expected that continued efforts to integrate women into leadership and decision-making roles will not only preserve but also exceed these achievements.</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 ☐
<i>The project has faced challenges related to deeply rooted patriarchal norms in rural and Indigenous communities, particularly limiting women's participation in organizational and forestry activities. Several key lessons have emerged to promote gender equality and leadership, including the need to address the redistribution of care responsibilities. An institutional alliance with the Rural Women's Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture supports the implementation of care schools, promoting awareness and practical actions based on the "five Rs" of care. Environmental education strategies have also been linked to childcare needs, enabling women's participation in decision-making, training, and representation spaces. Affirmative and transformative actions—engaging both women and men—have proven essential to foster more inclusive governance. Strengthening women's capacities through targeted training and ensuring equal participation opportunities has enhanced their confidence and leadership roles. Community engagement, particularly involving men and local leaders in gender dialogues, has helped create more supportive environments. Additionally, population mobility due to social and economic factors requires flexible planning and implementation. These lessons are informing ongoing project actions to systematically address gender barriers, promote shared care responsibilities, and strengthen inclusive leadership.</i>	
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>One good practice of the project is the Women's Circles, which were created to strengthen women's leadership in the SFMN, promoting their participation in decision-making, land stewardship, and community forest management. The methodology included exercises in recognizing community voices and developing skills in public speaking, verbal and nonverbal communication, body language, stage presence, and emotion management. In addition, organized groups of men aided with food and transportation to help participants feel included and supported. The women and the community are satisfied with the work of the SFMN and FAO team. The ASOVELAPIZ board is pleased with the activities and wants to maintain spaces for women and create new dynamics with their partners. This practice shows how Women's Circles can create a space for personal and collective unity and strengthen leadership, participation, and community well-being.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>This year, efforts will focus on increasing the participation and decision-making of rural women within the SFMN, building on lessons learned and progress to date. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be implemented in coordination with territorial teams, community leaders, and project management to ensure gender integration across all activities. Key actions include the design and delivery of gender workshops (April, May, and November), and continuous capacity-building processes for community leaders. Women's empowerment will be strengthened through training programs, women's circles, and the "Somos del Bosque" strategy, which integrates participation, environmental education, and community care throughout the year. Rural care schools for women will also be supported. Additional efforts include methodological support for capacity-building programs, follow-up with women's organizations, and systematization of experiences under Activity 2.2. Targeted support will be provided to women-led initiatives, including InnovaYac projects and exchanges with women's committees. Gender inclusion will be monitored regularly, including training for enterprises</i>	

and integration into project indicators. Cross-cutting actions include communication strategies to highlight women's roles, coordination with gender and socio-community teams, and alignment with FAO Colombia's gender work plan.

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: FP134_Annex 1.docx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: FP134_Annex 2.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Annex 3_FP134_RBP Grievance Tracker (1) (1).xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: FP134_Annex 4.docx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5_Updated imp timetable (1).docx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: FP134_Annex 6_GAP activities.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

