
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	RELIVE – REsilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala (FP145)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of Report submission:	2 September 2026
Version number	V2.0



GREEN
CLIMATE
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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		2 September 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 29.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 29.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 36.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 31.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 66.7</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 29.8	Grants	Mill. USD 29.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 36.8	Grants	Mill. USD 31.1	InKind	Mill. USD 5.7	Total Financing	Mill. USD 66.7
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 29.8														
	Grants	Mill. USD 29.8														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 36.8														
	Grants	Mill. USD 31.1														
	InKind	Mill. USD 5.7														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 66.7														
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 <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)												
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-gt@fao.org												
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)	Guatemala	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	rony.abiu@dcpf.maga.gob.gt												
National Forest Institute (INAB)	Guatemala	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	secretariagerencia@inab.gob.gt												

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, Livestock and Food (MAGA)	Guatemala	rony.abiu@dcpf.maga.gob.gt	Government	Government of Guatemala
National Forest Institute (INAB)	Guatemala	secretariagerencia@inab.gob.gt	Government	Government of Guatemala
Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	Republic of Korea (the)	koicagt3@gmail.com	Private Entity (e.g. for profit entities, financial institutions)	Government of Korea
Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.)	Italy	fao-gt@fao.org	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	UN System Entity

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)
Guatemala	23 May 2022	Guatemala's NDC objective is to Enhance climate resilience and reduce emissions through sustainable forest management, agroforestry expansion, restoration of degraded lands, and strengthening climate-resilient rural livelihoods	The project contributes directly to Guatemala's NDC adaptation and mitigation priorities by strengthening agroforestry systems and restoring degraded forest and agricultural landscapes in the Dry Corridor and Mayan landscapes. It supports implementation of agroforestry and sustainable land management practices, promotes restoration and sustainable management of forests through national incentive programmes (PINPEP and PROBOSQUE), and strengthens climate-resilient agricultural production systems. These interventions enhance carbon sequestration, reduce land degradation, and strengthen resilience of climate-sensitive rural livelihoods. The project also strengthens institutional capacity through improved forest governance, climate-resilient land-use planning, and implementation of sustainable forest management programmes. By restoring degraded landscapes, strengthening	100%

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)
			agroforestry systems, and improving climate-resilient land management and governance, the project directly supports Guatemala's NDC priorities for climate-resilient rural development and forest-based mitigation.	
Guatemala	24 September 2021	Guatemala's NAP objective is to strengthen climate resilience of agricultural systems, forest ecosystems, and vulnerable rural communities through climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable forest management, ecosystem restoration, and integrated water resource management	The project supports Guatemala's NAP priorities by strengthening resilience of agricultural and forest-dependent communities through climate-resilient agroforestry and sustainable land management practices. It promotes restoration of degraded lands, enhances ecosystem resilience, and strengthens adaptive capacity of vulnerable smallholder farmers exposed to drought and climate variability. The project also strengthens institutional capacity for climate-resilient land-use planning, forest management, and adaptation governance. These interventions directly support national adaptation priorities related to strengthening resilience of rural livelihoods, ecosystems, and agricultural production systems.	100%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☒
The 2025 APR itself was not shared with the NDA; however, the NDA has been kept fully informed of the implementation status and progress of the RELIVE Project, including its achievements through 2025, through the following engagement activities: - Every two months, FAO shares physical and financial progress reports on the RELIVE Project with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and the Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency (SEGEPLAN). - At least twice a year, FAO meets with the Climate Change Directorate of MARN to present the progress of the Project, including its annual achievements. - At least twice a year, MARN staff from the Directorate of International Cooperation and the Climate Change Directorate visit the Project's implementation areas. These visits provide opportunities to review progress regarding the practices and measures being promoted and to engage directly with the Project's rights-holders and partner implementing organizations.	

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 RELIVE project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of the most vulnerable smallholder farmers and indigenous communities in Guatemala’s Mayan landscapes and Dry Corridor. It is designed to benefit more than 6,000 family farms by promoting adaptation practices and gender-sensitive technology packages for staple crops, coffee, and cocoa, while enhancing early warning systems and restoring watersheds through reforestation and agroforestry.

In its third year of implementation, the project continued translating these objectives into measurable adaptation outcomes. Climate risk management capacity improved through the upgrading of 14 national meteorological stations and the modernization of the Agricultural Stress Index System – Country Level (ASIS-Country- (Next Generation) system, enhancing climate analysis and early warning dissemination for priority crops.

Climate-resilient production systems expanded across 326 hectares of staple crops and 1,250 hectares of coffee and cocoa. These interventions enhanced productivity and resilience while strengthening the capacities of 2,046 producers, extensionists, and technicians, 35 percent of them women. Water and ecosystem resilience advanced through the establishment of seven watershed committees, installation of 531 small-scale irrigation systems, and incorporation of 2,521 hectares into national forest incentive programs, benefiting 1,941 producers. Policy dialogue further supported long-term impact through progress on soil conservation and ecosystem service compensation frameworks.

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)

1. Overall Progress in 2025

In 2025, the RELIVE project —“REsilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala”—consolidated a results-oriented implementation phase, advancing steadily toward the outputs and outcomes defined in its approved logical framework. The year was characterized by significant advances in: (i) climate information services and their practical application in agricultural decision-making, (ii) adoption of climate-resilient production practices, (iii) water management at territorial level, and (iv) ecosystem restoration through existing institutional mechanisms. In parallel, enabling conditions for sustainability were reinforced through policy dialogue, operationalization of environmental and social safeguards, and the application of innovative delivery models that reduce structural barriers for smallholder farmers.

2. Key Achievements by Component

Component 1 – Climate-resilient agricultural practices and improved livelihoods

In 2025, Component 1 advanced the project’s objective of strengthening farmers’ capacity to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to climate variability through improved access to climate information, enhanced extension systems, and expanded adoption of climate-resilient practices. A central achievement was the consolidation of agroclimatic roundtables led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, MAGA) and the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología, INSIVUMEH) in Petén, Alta Verapaz, and Baja Verapaz. These platforms translated seasonal climate outlooks into crop-specific, consensus-based recommendations, strengthening practical use of climate information in local agricultural planning.

Institutional capacity was further reinforced through the a structured training plan for MAGA extensionists and agricultural promoters, focusing on the application of climate information to agricultural, forestry, livestock, and climate risk management practices. Formal endorsement by MAGA’s Directorate of Rural Extension (DICORER) represents a significant milestone, as it embeds project-supported methodologies within national systems and ensures continuity beyond the reporting period. INSIVUMEH’s operational capacity was strengthened through an approved diagnostic and implementation plan for meteorological stations, including technical specifications and staff training, improving the quality and reliability of climate data for early warning and advisory services.

The project also facilitated the update of the Agricultural Stress Index System – Country Level (ASIS-Country-Next Generation) system within MAGA and INSIVUMEH platforms, including calibration for drought and water-stress monitoring in maize, beans, coffee, cocoa and cardamom. MAGA technical staff were trained to independently generate calibration inputs for other crops, ensuring long-term institutional ownership.

At territorial scale, climate vulnerability analyses were completed across four agroecological zones. Designs and procurement processes for four Climate Change Adaptation Centers were finalized, positioning them for operationalization in early 2026 as hubs for learning, innovation, and service delivery. Centers will be established in: i) Technical School of Agricultural Training, Alta Verapaz; ii) Agricultural Production Center of MAGA, Petén; iii) National Forest Institute (INAB), Baja Verapaz; and; iv) INAB Región Zacapa.

Adaptation practices expanded through training of 2,046 people—including professionals, extensionists, promoters and producers, of whom 35% were women—focused on agroforestry systems for basic grains, coffee and cocoa, and household gardens. Field implementation included: 326 hectares of agroforestry systems with basic grains in coordination with MAGA, renovation of 835 hectares of coffee in coordination with ANACAFÉ, and improvement of 415 hectares of cocoa in collaboration with Heifer Project International, directly contributing to more resilient livelihoods , diversified income sources, and stabilized production under climatic variability.

Seven agricultural seed banks managed by women’s groups were initiated and will be further strengthened in 2026 through technical training with MAGA support. Inputs and tools were also delivered to strengthen ten agroforestry nurseries. Along value chains, producer associations were also identified to establish three value aggregation centers for coffee and cocoa, laying the groundwork to improve market access and economic resilience for participating producers.

Component 2 – Efficient water management to reduce climate vulnerability

Component 2 advanced substantially in 2025 by strengthening both governance and infrastructure for efficient water management, addressing a key driver of vulnerability in the Dry Corridor. Seven microwatershed committees were formally established, each defining its mission, vision, strategies, and action priorities. These committees constitute legitimate local governance mechanisms for collective water stewardship and climate-risk management.

Technical progress included completion of hydrological flow measurements, biophysical characterization, and diagnostic assessments across all micro-watersheds, along with the preparation of one microwatershed management plan. This plan, will serve as a model for replication and enables evidence-based adaptive water management as well as more informed decision-making at local level.

At household level, the project initiated the installation of 531 rainwater harvesting systems linked to mini irrigation for

family gardens, coupled with technical training delivered with MAGA support. This integrated approach—combining infrastructure, skills, and institutional backing—reduced dependence on erratic rainfall, supported year round food production, and enhanced livelihood stability. The intervention directly contributes to outcome-level resilience by lowering sensitivity to dry spells and improving water-use efficiency.

Landscape resilience was further strengthened through alignment with national forest incentive programs. A spatial analysis identified priority areas for agroforestry conservation and restoration, and technical assistance enabled producers to incorporate 2,521 hectares of agroforestry systems and natural forests into incentive schemes administered by the National Forest Institute (Instituto Nacional de Bosques, INAB). This institutionalizes climate-resilient land management within national financing mechanisms and enhances the sustainability and scalability of project outcomes.

Component 3 – Enabling environment for climate-resilient livelihoods

In 2025, Component 3 strengthened the policy, institutional, and safeguards framework required to sustain adaptation outcomes at scale. The project supported the development and socialization of the Policy for Compensation of Ecosystem Services Associated with Forests (PCSEB), which reached an advanced review stage within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. In parallel, dialogue continued on the draft Agricultural Soil Conservation Law, currently under analysis by the national congress. Both processes address structural drivers of land degradation and ecosystem loss, enabling conditions for resilient productive landscapes.

A major crosscutting milestone was the approval and operationalization of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and its annexes, including the Indigenous Peoples Plan, Gender Action Plan (GAP), Pest Management Plan, and Occupational Health and Safety Plan. Application of these instruments improved risk management, strengthened accountability, and ensured that vulnerable groups—including Indigenous Peoples and women—benefit from interventions in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner.

These achievements collectively enhance the institutionalization and long-term viability of adaptation benefits.

3. Innovations & Emerging Good Practices

A key innovation scaled in 2025 was the outsourcing of technical assistance for agroforestry restoration linked to national forest incentive programs. Specialized forestry service providers delivered bundled services —producer identification, training, material delivery, technical accompaniment, and legal support for management plan approval—effectively addressing four critical barriers that typically limit smallholder access to public incentives: lack of information, limited technical assistance, financial constraints for plan preparation, and access to quality planting material. By bundling services the model improved inclusiveness, efficiency, and scalability.

This model exceeded expectations by accelerating producers' effective linkage to incentive schemes while strengthening compliance with national requirements. It demonstrates strong replication potential, as it leverages existing legal frameworks and institutional systems rather than creating parallel mechanisms. Additional good practices include the integration of climate information systems with extension planning through agroclimatic roundtables, and the combination of water governance, infrastructure, and capacity development at watershed level—approaches that improved operational efficiency and enhanced resilience outcomes.

4. Challenges & Risk Mitigation

Two main risks materialized during the reporting period. First, gender-related challenges linked to land tenure: cultural and legal barriers related to land tenure limited women's participation in some interventions, particularly in predominantly Indigenous communities. The project mitigated this risk by prioritizing women's participation in activities not conditioned on land ownership, such as seed banks, household gardens, training processes, and governance roles, preserving progress toward inclusion objectives.

Second, procurement constraints for coffee and cocoa inputs: supplier availability and purchase volume limitations affected the timing of input delivery and created misalignment with agricultural calendars. Mitigation measures focused on prioritizing technical assistance and cultural practices that do not depend on external inputs, ensuring continuity of system renovation and resilience gains. These adaptive measures proved effective in maintaining implementation momentum and alignment with the logical framework, consistent with the risk management approach reported in APR Section D.

5. Priorities for 2026

Priorities for 2026 focus on scaling achievements, strengthening institutionalization and deepening learning. Key actions include:

- Finalize capacity development on climate information use and application across MAGA and INSIVUMEH
- Reinforce INSIVUMEH's meteorological network and data reliability
- Begin construction and operationalization of the Climate Change Adaptation Centers
- Deliver remaining coffee and cocoa inputs in coordination with partners
- Prepare and replicate microwatershed management plans
- Expand agroforestry restoration through forest incentive programs
- Strengthen policy dialogue on forests, soils, and ecosystem services
- Launch Midterm Evaluation activities

Together, these priorities aim to deepen impact, strengthen sustainability, and ensure adaptive management during the

second half of implementation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	81,447	116,353	0	31,390	31,390

(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	48,868	69,812	0	21,973	21,973
Female	0	32,579	46,541	0	9,417	9,417

(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
Guatemala	0	81,447	116,353	0	31,390	31,390

(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	233,258	583,146	0	156,950	156,950

(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	151,618	379,045	0	109,865	109,865
Female	0	81,640	204,101	0	47,085	47,085

(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
Guatemala	0	233,258	583,146	0	156,950	156,950

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	24,241	69,260	0	21,973	21,973
Female	0	16,161	46,174	0	9,417	9,417

(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
Guatemala	0	40,402	115,434	0	31,390	31,390

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened (IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	43	9,000	25,110	0	0	0
Female	48	6,000	16,790	0	0	0

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened (IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Guatemala	91	15,000	41,900	0	0	0

(PMF) A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	415	48,869	69,812	0	0	0

Female	625	32,578	46,541	0	0	0
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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	312,500	315,000	321,320	0	0	0
Female	208,333	210,033	214,213	0	0	0

(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
Guatemala	520,833	525,033	535,533	0	0	0

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	142,677	144,477	146,394	0	2,602	2,602
Female	95,118	96,318	97,596	0	1,735	1,735

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security	
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by country.	
Unit	No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Annual value
Guatemala	4,337

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			
58.012	64.512	71.012	0	2,521	2,521

(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.						
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Target		Unit		Annual value	Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value		Cumulative Value
Guatemala	58,012	64,512	712,012	0	2,521	2,521

(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.						
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Target		Unit		Annual value	Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value		Cumulative Value
Forest	58,012	64,512	712,012	0	2,521	2,521

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
% of farmers (gender desegregated) adopt climate resilient agricultural practices on their fields	Percentage	30	70	90	0	33	33
% of increased income of smallholder farmers due to diversified activities	Percentage	2,401	2,406	2,421	0	0	0
Number male and female farmers use climate information to inform agricultural practices	No. of Farmers	105	8,000	19,239	0	6,278	6,278
Number of male and female farmers have access to technical assistance on resilient agricultural practices provided by the Learning Centers for Rural Development (CADER)	No. of Farmers	31,068	32,068	33,068	0	3,589	3,589
Number of municipalities with improved capacity provide technical assistance	No. of Institutions	0	18	28	0	23	23
Number of national policy instruments integrating	No. of Policy Instruments	41	42	42	0	0	0

agricultural resilience practices							
Number of technical officers supporting national level adaptation planning in relevant government institutions (MAGA, MARN and INAB)	No. of Persons	13	70	90	0	0	0
Area (ha) of arable land under assured irrigation via water harvesting and drip irrigation farm systems	Hectares	377	480	1,000	0	53	53
Area (ha) with established incentive mechanism for adaptive forest management and agroforestry systems	Hectares	58,012	64,512	71,012	0	2,521	2,521
Number of micro-basin plans developed and implemented	Plans	0	7	14	0	0	0
Total local water collection capacity from rainwater harvesting systems (m3/year)	Cubic metres	7,015	70,000	150,000	0	26,550	26,550
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	237,796	240,796	243,991	0	0	0
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	1,200	2,478	0	0	0
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Persons	105	8,000	19,329	0	78	78
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	1	1	0	0	0
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	17	18	18	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1 Organize workshops for extension technicians and farmers regarding the importance of climate information and use in decision-making	10	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.2 Install 13 hydro-meteorological monitoring equipment for drought to inform climate resilient agricultural management strategies.	15	147,009	771,116	19
1.1.3. Disseminate climate information and response adaptation measures using locally-relevant delivery mechanisms as virtual platforms, electronic means, telecommunication and visits of the extension workers.	25	30,484	207,818	14
1.1.4. Implement 4 local agro-ecological centers for climate change adaptation for knowledge generation and sharing	20	0	0	0
1.2.1 Fund the implementation of the adaptation practices and gender-sensitive technology packages for staple crops, coffee and cocoa in 6,195 family farms.	18	838,195	12,582,869	6
1.2.2. Implement at least 10 trainings to enhance the technical and organizational capacity of 6,195 farmers for climate-risk informed planning and implementation of agricultural adaptation measures at farm level	25	0	0	0
1.2.3 Establish 28 women-led, farm-level seed nurseries for resilient crops and community forest nurseries	13	0	0	0
1.2.4. Extension workers provide technical assistance through regular consultation sessions and field visits to 6,195 small farmers.	15	0	0	0
1.3.1.Promote diversification of productive units in home gardens for 2,500 farm families and install 370 greenhouses micro-tunnel facilities for vegetables and poultry	12	121,299	546,303	22
1.3.2. Organize training for 2,500 farmers to improve technical skills for enhancing coffee and cocoa value chains and to strengthen organizational capacities of producers' associations to access markets infrastructure	15	0	0	0
2.1.1. Establish or strengthen the capacity of 14 Local Water Committees for climate risk-informed integrated water resource management and planning instruments related to public policy on climate change	20	74,604	325,997	22
2.1.2 Provide technical assistance to Local Water Committees to develop and implement 14 climate	12	143,046	804,226	17

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
risk-informed water management plans at micro-basin level which correspond to the project site.				
2.2.1 Technical support to 19,239 smallholder farmers (women in particular) to access forest incentives	5	0	0	0
2.2.2. Training of 90 technicians from extension services, forest regents and INAB	5	93,112	1,173,480	7
2.2.3 Restore 13,000 ha through reforestation and agroforestry	19	1,395,476	7,347,017	18
2.2.4 Evaluate forest management plans and certify their compliance to manage and allocate the necessary funds to reforest and manage 13,000 hectares of plantations and agroforestry systems	15	0	0	0
2.3.1 Provide trainings to improve technical capacity of 2,500 local officials and members of community organizations on the implementation and maintenance of micro-basin infrastructure	18	39,974	170,533	23
2.3.2 Install farm-level drip irrigation system for using harvested water on 250 ha of farm land	16	722,136	3,763,389	19
3.1.1 Provide training to 100 technicians from 28 municipal environmental units and other local government agencies on climate change and climate adaptation planning and climate resilient agricultural solutions	5	2,293	113,997	2
3.1.2 Facilitate 4 meetings of 2 water management and climate change thematic roundtables including the participation of MAGA, MARN and other relevant actors to integrate agricultural resilience practices in the national action plan on adaptation to climate change.	25	25,060	171,222	14
3.2.1 Train and assist 90 staff members from INAB, MAGA and MARN on the management and dissemination of climate information.	10	10,959	149,466	7
3.2.2 Train 100 at departmental and municipal level and agricultural extension workers and other staff from SNER on climate risk-informed agricultural adaptation strategies.	10	2,503	40,744	6
3.2.3 Train 300 community promoters on the use of climate information and planning instruments for agriculture adaptation strategies and strengthen the capacity of 80 CADERS	0	7,014	42,704	16

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
NA	USD	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants

Yes ☒ No ☐

The project is compliant with legal agreements

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

No changes are envisaged for the next reporting period

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	Risk of staff turnover and institutional rotation affecting project continuity		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Staff turnover in key project positions and within partner government institutions may affect continuity in technical work and coordination. This risk is mainly linked to institutional rotation policies, temporary assignments, and staff mobility within public institutions. When changes occur in technical or managerial roles, there may be short transition periods in which responsibilities are reassigned and new staff become familiar with project procedures and ongoing activities. Given the multi-institutional nature of the project, staff changes can occasionally slow internal processes if not properly managed.		
Consequences	Staff turnover may lead to short delays in implementation during transition periods, mainly due to the time required for new personnel to become familiar with project activities and coordination mechanisms. In some cases, technical follow-up or decision-making processes may be temporarily less efficient. However, these effects are expected to be limited in scope and duration, provided that adequate documentation and coordination mechanisms are in place		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project manages this risk through clear institutional arrangements and consistent documentation of technical processes. Key information is captured in technical reports, planning documents, and micro-watershed management plans. Regular meetings of the Technical Committee and Steering Committee support continuity by ensuring shared understanding of decisions, priorities, and implementation status. These measures help limit disruptions and keep both the likelihood and impact of the risk at a low level.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Sociocultural barriers limiting inclusive participation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	Cultural norms and social practices in some project areas may limit the effective participation of women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples in project activities. This risk is mainly related to traditional gender roles, language barriers, and community decision-making structures that may reduce inclusive engagement if not adequately addressed. In certain contexts, participation of specific groups may require additional facilitation to ensure that project activities are accessible and culturally appropriate.		
Consequences	If cultural barriers are not adequately addressed, participation of women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples may be lower than expected in some activities. This could limit equitable access to project benefits and reduce the uptake of climate-resilient practices among all intended beneficiaries. In addition, uneven participation may pose challenges for meeting gender and Indigenous Peoples commitments under the project's environmental and social safeguards framework. These impacts would mainly affect the inclusiveness of results rather than overall project delivery.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project manages this risk through the implementation of its ESMP, including the GAP and Indigenous Peoples Plan. Activities are designed using culturally appropriate approaches, with targeted outreach and facilitation to promote participation of women, youth, and Indigenous communities.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Extreme climate events		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Extreme climate events such as droughts, heatwaves, and intense rainfall may affect demonstration plots and productive activities supported by the project. These events are external to project control and reflect increasing climate variability in the intervention areas. Adverse weather conditions may disrupt planned agricultural cycles, affect crop performance, or limit the effectiveness of field-based activities during certain periods. Given the nature of the project and its focus on climate-exposed production systems, this risk is considered inherent to implementation in vulnerable agro-ecological contexts.		
Consequences	Extreme climate events may result in partial crop losses in production areas, requiring adjustments to activity schedules or implementation approaches. In some cases, expected short-term results from productive activities may be delayed or reduced. These impacts may affect the timing of outputs but do not compromise the overall project objectives. Furthermore, the project's team ensure that adaptive measures are in place.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 4 - Almost certain	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project mitigates this risk by promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices and diversified production systems. Climate monitoring and the use of agroclimatic information support adaptive decision-making at field level. Demonstration plots are designed to include a variety of crops and practices suited to local conditions, reducing exposure to single-hazard events. Flexible planning allows adjustments to implementation schedules when needed. These measures help reduce the impact of climate-related events and support continued progress toward project outcomes, resulting in a moderate residual risk.		

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 4	Money laundering and terrorist financing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Exposure to money laundering risk may arise through relationships with suppliers, contractors, implementing partners, or other third parties, particularly where operations involve multiple actors. This risk could materialize if a third party were to misuse funds received in connection with Project activities or provide incomplete, inaccurate, or fraudulent information regarding its identity, ownership structure, beneficial ownership, or activities. FAO's direct financial management, procurement, and payment processes are subject to established corporate financial controls and oversight mechanisms. During the reporting period, no material changes were identified that increased the Project's exposure to money laundering risk arising from third parties.		
Consequences	Materialization of the risk could result in financial losses, suspension or recovery of funds, non-compliance with FAO and GCF policies, administrative or legal investigations, and reputational damage to FAO, GCF and participating institutions. It could also result in suspension or termination of contractual arrangements and delays in Project implementation.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk is managed through FAO corporate controls applicable to procurement, contracting, payments and third-party management, including due diligence and verification prior to establishing contractual relationships; segregation of duties and authorization levels; documentary traceability of procurement and payments; financial controls; and audit and oversight mechanisms. Where red flags are identified, they are escalated in accordance with applicable corporate procedures before the transaction or contractual relationship proceeds. These controls primarily reduce the likelihood that the Project enters into or maintains financial relationships with entities or individuals associated with illicit activities. During the reporting period, no incidents, red flags, material changes or new concerns related to this integrity risk were identified.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	There is a risk that the Project could enter into contractual relationships, make payments or conduct transactions involving individuals or entities subject to applicable sanctions or restrictions. Exposure could arise during procurement, contracting or engagement with third parties if applicable restrictions are not identified in a timely manner or if a counterparty's status changes during an existing contractual relationship. No material changes increasing the Project's exposure to this risk were identified during the reporting period.		
Consequences	A transaction involving a sanctioned individual or entity could result in non-compliance with applicable requirements, suspension of payments or contracts, financial losses, implementation delays, investigations and reputational damage to FAO and GCF.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High

Mitigation Measure(s)	The Project benefits from FAO corporate controls applicable to the selection and engagement of suppliers, contractors and other third parties. These include verification and due-diligence processes prior to contractual engagement, controls during procurement and payments, authorization levels, and escalation mechanisms when a potential match, restriction or red flag is identified. Process documentation provides traceability and supports subsequent verification, oversight and audit. During the reporting period, no sanctions-related incidents, red flags, material changes or new concerns were identified. Existing controls reduce the likelihood of occurrence, while the potential impact remains high. The likelihood of occurrence is further reduced through the use of United Nations corporate procurement mechanisms and supplier registration processes (UNGM), which provide additional screening and eligibility controls prior to contractor engagement.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	other prohibited practices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The Project is exposed to fraud, bribery, corruption, collusion or other prohibited practices in procurement, contracting, contract execution, payments, selection or delivery of inputs and other implementation activities. Potential root causes include engagement with multiple contractors and suppliers, and possible submission of false information or documentation, manipulation of processes, improper arrangements among bidders, or misuse of resources.		
Consequences	Materialization could result in financial losses or misuse of resources, procurement at unfavorable prices or conditions, lower-quality goods or services, contractual non-performance, delays, administrative or legal action, recovery of funds and reputational damage. It could also undermine the confidence of rights-holders and key stakeholders in the Project.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk is mitigated through competitive procurement and contracting procedures; segregation of duties; authorization and approval controls; documented bid evaluation; verification of deliverables before payments are authorized; financial and documentary controls; technical supervision of contractors and suppliers; inspection and quality control of inputs prior to acceptance and distribution; audits; and channels for reporting suspected prohibited practices. The Project also maintains a Grievance Redress Mechanism through which external stakeholders can raise concerns regarding Project implementation. No confirmed incidents, red flags, material changes or new concerns related to fraud, bribery, corruption or collusion were identified during the reporting period.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There is a risk that personal, family, professional, institutional or financial interests of Project personnel, committee members, partners or other participants in decision-making processes could interfere, or be perceived as interfering, with the impartial performance of their responsibilities. This risk is particularly relevant to procurement, the		

	selection and evaluation of suppliers or contractors, recruitment, payment approvals, and other decisions involving the allocation of resources or benefits.		
Consequences	An undisclosed or inadequately managed conflict of interest could compromise the impartiality and transparency of decisions, improperly favor particular individuals or entities, result in financial losses, challenges to procurement or selection processes, investigations and administrative measures, and undermine the credibility and reputation of the Project, FAO and GCF.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk is managed through segregation of duties and responsibilities, competitive and documented procurement and contracting processes, mechanisms for declaration and management of conflicts of interest, review and approval through different levels of authority, and recusal arrangements where applicable. Decision traceability and oversight, audit and reporting mechanisms support the identification of potential conflicts and enable corrective action or escalation when required. During the reporting period, no reported conflicts of interest, red flags, material changes or new concerns were identified. Preventive controls continued to be applied across procurement, contracting and other relevant decision-making processes.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - 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
Guatemala	Grants	USD	29,837,169	10,328,078	2,771,497	4,238,420	0%	100%
Total		USD	29,837,169	10,328,078	2,771,497	4,238,420	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
KOICA	Grants	USD	6,600,000	4,202,827	495,781	1,075,592	0%	100%
Gov of Guatemala - MAGA	In-kind	USD	5,740,000	0	587,362	1,353,929	0%	100%
INAB	Grants	USD	24,100,000	0	2,262,541	2,266,034	0%	100%
FAO	Grants	USD	400,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	36,840,000	4,202,827	3,345,684	4,695,555	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 - FP145 - grant-financial-progress-detail 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 ☒

During the reporting period, the RELIVE project maintained full compliance with the ESS requirements established under the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA), particularly covenants 10.02(b), (c), (d), (e), (g) and (h). Project activities were implemented in accordance with the approved ESMP and its annex instruments, ensuring alignment with FAO safeguard standards, GCF Environmental and Social Standards, and national legislation of Guatemala. Relevant legal frameworks include the Environmental Protection Law, Protected Areas Law, Labor Code, the Law for the Dignification and Integral Promotion of Women, and ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples. No cases of non-compliance were identified during the reporting period.

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

Significant progress was made in implementing environmental and social safeguards following approval of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in June 2025. The ESMP strengthened risk management and ensured mitigation measures were applied throughout project activities. Key actions included disclosing safeguard documents via FAO platforms and integrating safeguard requirements into contracts and agreements, promoting transparency and accountability. Capacity-building efforts targeted partners, extension workers, and communities, improving understanding of safeguards. Monitoring visits in multiple regions verified compliance and identified risks early, while technical assistance supported safe agriculture, occupational health and safety, and environmental protection. Safeguards were fully integrated into field operations, including agroforestry, home gardens, and water systems. Monitoring ensured proper agrochemical use, waste management, and prevention of negative impacts, supported by regular reporting and supervision. Training covered critical topics such as pest management, labor compliance, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, using inclusive and culturally appropriate approaches. The project also promoted awareness of grievance and accountability mechanisms. Implementation aligned with FAO and GCF frameworks and national regulations. Complementary plans—covering gender, Indigenous Peoples, pest management, protected areas, and occupational safety—were operationalized, ensuring comprehensive safeguard integration across all project components. The GRM/IRM were disseminated in all community activities.

Outputs during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the project achieved significant results across capacity building, safeguards, production systems, and governance. A total of 2,046 people were trained in climate change adaptation, 35% of whom were women. Extension workers and agricultural promoters strengthened outreach by transferring knowledge to 720 producers, while technical assistance reached farmers in home gardening, coffee, and cocoa production, emphasizing pest and disease management. Additional training improved forest fire prevention and safe handling of agrochemical waste. Environmental and social safeguards were reinforced through culturally appropriate agroclimatic information, strengthened labor compliance in contracts, and training of technical staff on labor regulations. Monitoring confirmed compliance, with no reported violations. Key instruments, including occupational health and protected area management plans, were implemented, and agreements on responsible agrochemical use were formalized. In production systems, 7,531 home gardens were established, mostly led by women, alongside agroforestry systems covering over 2,500 hectares, many linked to forest incentives. Seed banks are under construction, and women landholders began accessing incentive schemes. Governance outcomes showed increased female participation in training and planning processes, though representation in leadership remains limited. Micro-watershed plans are being developed using participatory approaches and local languages to ensure inclusivity.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

During the reporting period, the RELIVE Project actively identified and managed key environmental, social, and gender-related risks across its intervention areas through field supervision, technical assessments, and safeguard screening processes. One major risk was the low survival of agricultural inputs, such as seedlings and seeds, caused by climatic variability, logistical constraints, and limited irrigation capacity, which could affect household food security. This risk was addressed through input replacement and targeted technical assistance. Health and environmental risks from improper use and disposal of agrochemicals were mitigated through training on responsible handling, prohibition of highly hazardous pesticides, and coordination with AGREQUIMA for proper disposal. Occupational health and safety risks during construction and field activities were managed through the implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP), including worker training, supervision, and integration of safety measures into contracts. Risks of exclusion of women and Indigenous Peoples were addressed through the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), which promoted culturally appropriate engagement, use of local languages, and enabling conditions for participation. Environmental risks such as soil degradation, erosion, and biodiversity loss were mitigated via agroforestry systems, conservation practices, and farm and forest management plans. Potential impacts on protected areas and cultural heritage sites were managed through site validation and coordination with CONAP. Environmental contamination from hazardous and solid waste was addressed through training and the establishment of collection systems. Finally, risks of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEA/SH) in community engagement activities were mitigated through the PSEA protocol and dissemination of reporting mechanisms. Overall, continuous monitoring and implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and its associated instruments allowed the project to prevent, mitigate, and manage environmental and social impacts effectively, ensuring that interventions were implemented safely, inclusively, and in alignment with safeguard requirements.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

No

Remarks/Notes

<i>The implementation of the ESMP strengthened institutional and community capacities for environmental and social risk management within the RELIVE Project. Safeguard measures were integrated into technical assistance, planning, contracts, and monitoring systems. Participatory approaches and culturally appropriate communication, including local languages, supported the inclusion of women and Indigenous Peoples in decision-making processes. Coordination with MAGA, INAB, CONAP, and AGREQUIMA ensured alignment with national frameworks. Field monitoring enabled early risk identification and management, with no significant safeguard incidents reported. Lessons learned are informing improvements in future monitoring, training, and community engagement.</i>	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
During the reporting period, a range of stakeholder engagement activities was implemented to ensure the effective participation of local actors, Indigenous Peoples, women, government institutions, and implementing partners in project interventions related to environmental management, climate change adaptation, agricultural production, and water governance. Key activities included socialization and training on the use of agroclimatic information through 12 meetings held within four Agroclimatic Round Tables established in Petén, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, and Chiquimula. Participatory workshops were conducted with watershed committees from the El Zapote, Shusho, Carcaj, and Machaquilá watersheds to identify environmental and social risks and support the development of micro-watershed management plans. Capacity-building activities were also delivered to extension workers, agricultural promoters, technicians, and producers, focusing on climate change adaptation practices, agroforestry systems, integrated pest management, the safe use of agrochemicals, and environmental protection measures. In addition, safeguard instruments—including the ESMP, Gender Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and Occupational Health and Safety Plan—were disseminated through training sessions and community-level activities. The FAO Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM), and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) framework were also socialized among project rights-holders. Participatory processes supported the preparation of farm plans, forest management plans, and micro-watershed management plans, ensuring inclusive stakeholder engagement. These activities strengthened inclusive participation and ensured that stakeholders were well informed about project objectives, safeguard measures, and opportunities for engagement. The project continued culturally appropriate consultation processes in line with the Indigenous Peoples Plan. As approximately 70% of beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples, their participation has been systematically mainstreamed across all activities. No additional FPIC processes were required during the reporting period, as activities remained within approved safeguard instruments. Nevertheless, Indigenous Peoples were meaningfully engaged throughout implementation, including planning, capacity building, and decision-making processes.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Stakeholder consultations took place across multiple dates and locations in 2025. Agroclimatic roundtables were held between February and November 2025 in Petén, Alta Verapaz, and Baja Verapaz, engaging producers, extension workers, and institutions. Micro-watershed committees and participatory planning occurred between March and May 2025 across project intervention areas, involving community representatives and local authorities. Community meetings and training activities were conducted throughout 2025 in Petén, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, and Chiquimula, reaching 2,046 participants. Additionally, safeguard dissemination sessions—including ESMP, GRM, IRM, and PSEA—were carried out during 2025 across all project territories to ensure stakeholder awareness and engagement.	

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

Stakeholder engagement during the reporting period was conducted in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), ensuring the inclusion of a broad range of stakeholders beyond project beneficiaries. Engagement processes involved project rights-holders, Indigenous Peoples, women, local authorities, community organizations, implementing partners, and national institutions such as MAGA, INAB, MARN, and municipal governments.

These processes focused on the disclosure, communication, and discussion of project information, including environmental and social safeguard measures, climate change adaptation practices, and accountability mechanisms. Engagement activities were designed to promote inclusive participation, culturally appropriate consultation, and informed decision-making, in line with the ESMP and its associated instruments (GAP, IPMP, PMAP, and OHSP).

The following section provides information on participants in these engagement processes, including disaggregated data by gender and Indigenous Peoples.

- 2,046 right-holders were trained on climate change adaptation practices in coordination with MAGA, of whom 35% were women and 65% were men, the 70% of participants belong to Indigenous Peoples from the project intervention areas.
- 524 participants (extension workers, agricultural promoters, and technicians) were trained on the proper management of construction waste associated with rainwater harvesting systems, of whom 226 were women (43%) and 298 were men (57%), the 80% belong to Indigenous Peoples.
- 165 extension workers and agricultural promoters participated in training on the safe management of agrochemical containers and triple washing procedures; 21% were women and 79% were men, the 80% belong to Indigenous Peoples from the project intervention area.
- In the process of preparing micro-watershed management plans, 34% of participants were women, 66% were men, and 16% of members of the directive boards of the eight micro-watershed committees were women. The 90% of participants belong to Indigenous Peoples. The following outlines the participation details
 - Shusho micro-basin: 3 women (25%) and 9 men (75%)
 - Zapote River micro-basin: 2 women (22%) and 7 men (78%)
 - Carcaj River micro-basin: 4 women (27%) and 11 men (73%)
 - San Miguel River micro-basin: 1 woman (10%) and 9 men (90%)
 - Cahabón River micro-basin: 1 woman (11%) and 8 men (89%)
 - Polochic River / Tamahú micro-basin: 1 woman (11%) and 8 men (89%)
 - Polochic River / Tukurú micro-basin: 1 woman (11%) and 8 men (89%)
 - Machaquilá River micro-basin: 1 woman (8%) and 12 men (92%)

These participation figures demonstrate active involvement of women and Indigenous Peoples in project consultation, training, and local planning processes.

List of implementing and strategic partners involved in project implementation

The RELIVE Project is implemented through coordination with national institutions, local governments, technical partners, and sectoral organizations that contribute to the implementation of project activities, technical assistance, safeguard compliance, and stakeholder engagement processes.

National government institutions

MAGA – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food

INAB – National Forest Institute

CONAP – National Council for Protected Areas

INSIVUMEH – National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology of Guatemala

MARN - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

These institutions support project implementation through technical assistance, regulatory oversight, forest incentive programs, and environmental governance related to natural resource management.

Local governments

Petén Department

- Municipality of Dolores
- Municipality of Poptún
- Municipality of San Luis

Chiquimula Department

- Municipality of Camotán
- Municipality of Jocotán
- Municipality of Olopa
- Municipality of San Juan Ermita
- Municipality of Chiquimula
- Municipality of La Unión

Alta Verapaz Department

- Municipality of San Juan Chamelco
- Municipality of Santa María Cahabón
- Municipality of Cobán
- Municipality of Santa Catalina La Tinta
- Municipality of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas
- Municipality of San Cristóbal Verapaz

Baja Verapaz Department

- Municipality of Purulhá

Organized groups of project beneficiaries (rights-holders)

- Community Development Councils (COCODES)
- Micro-watershed Committees
- Rural Agricultural Development Centers (CADER)

Local governments participate as implementing partners through Letters of Agreement, supporting the establishment of agroforestry systems, technical assistance to producers, and community engagement processes.

Inter-municipal associations and civil society organizations

- Mancomunidad Copán Chortí
- Fundación Laguna Lachuá
- ANACAFÉ – National Coffee Association of Guatemala
- Heifer International (HEIFER)
- SID Guatemala

Contracting companies

- ASOVERDE
- AGROBOS
- Finca Sepamaj

These organizations support project implementation through territorial coordination, community engagement, and technical support for natural resource management activities.

Technical and sectoral partners supporting safeguard implementation

Specialized technical partners provide support for specific safeguard-related areas.

- AGREQUIMA

Supports responsible agrochemical management, including training on triple washing and proper disposal of agrochemical containers. (Letter of Mutual Responsibilities)

Information shared with stakeholders

The following information was shared with stakeholders during consultation and engagement activities:

- Climate information and agroclimatic forecasts to support agricultural decision-making.
- Climate change adaptation practices and sustainable agricultural production systems.
- Environmental and social safeguard measures included in the ESMP and its annex instruments.
- Responsible use of agrochemicals, integrated pest management practices, and proper management of hazardous waste derived from agricultural activities.
- Information on forest incentives and agroforestry systems.
- Information on the GRM, the GCF IRM, and the PSEA.

Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period

Describe the issues and concerns raised by the Stakeholders and how those were addressed during the reporting period. Stakeholder engagement activities resulted in the dissemination of project information, including safeguard measures, climate adaptation practices, and accountability mechanisms, reaching diverse stakeholders across the project intervention areas.

As a result of these engagement processes, stakeholders raised several key concerns and issues, including:

- Low survival rates of agricultural inputs (seedlings and seeds), associated with climatic conditions, timing of delivery, and access to irrigation, which affected household food production.

• Limited access to water and irrigation systems, particularly in areas affected by dry spells, impacting agricultural productivity. • Need for continued technical support and guidance on agricultural practices, including pest management, waste management, and crop establishment. • Barriers affecting women's participation, including time constraints, care responsibilities, and limited access to productive resources. • Concerns related to the management of agrochemical containers and environmental impacts, highlighting the need for improved disposal systems. These issues were addressed through adaptive management measures, including: • Technical assistance and follow-up. • Adjustment of input delivery strategies. • Strengthening of training activities. • Implementation of enabling conditions for women's participation. • Coordination with partners such as AGREQUIMA for waste management.
Remarks/Notes
Stakeholder engagement processes were implemented using participatory and culturally appropriate approaches, including the use of local languages such as Q'eqchi', Poqomchi', and Ch'orti', which facilitated communication with Indigenous communities and supported inclusive participation in project activities. These engagement processes contributed to strengthening trust between communities, local institutions, and project partners, and supported inclusive decision-making in project implementation.

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	
These actions are planned for implementation in 2026 to further strengthen environmental and social safeguard systems across the project. In the first quarter, efforts will focus on reinforcing safeguard implementation and monitoring by strengthening the capacities of territorial safeguard focal points and ensuring the systematic use of the Safeguards Logbook to document compliance and mitigation measures. Induction sessions will also be delivered to contractors and implementing partners—particularly those involved in infrastructure works—covering key instruments such as the Occupational Health and Safety Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism, and the Protocol for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. During the second quarter, activities will prioritize Indigenous Peoples' participation through regional engagement meetings in project areas. These will support the progressive implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent under the Indigenous Peoples Plan, ensuring continuous dialogue and incorporation of stakeholder feedback into project decision-making. Communication efforts will include culturally appropriate approaches, such as the use of local languages, alongside the development of audiovisual materials and strengthened dissemination of grievance mechanisms. In the third quarter, environmental risk management will be enhanced through the installation of agrochemical container collection centers in coordination with AGREQUIMA, as well as training on responsible agrochemical use and environmental protection. Monitoring of mitigation measures across project systems will continue. In the fourth quarter, knowledge management activities will document lessons learned to inform adaptive management. Throughout 2026, recurring actions will include integrating safeguards into contracts, conducting quarterly monitoring visits, and producing safeguard reports to track progress and risks. • Safeguard induction sessions for contractors and implementing partners	
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 RELIVE Project shows that strong environmental and social safeguards, combined with inclusive and culturally appropriate approaches, can enhance community-level climate resilience. A key achievement is increased participation of women in agroforestry systems linked to forest incentives, with about 30% of rights-holders being women, exceeding the 20% target. This is significant in a context of predominantly male land tenure and reflects progress in women's economic inclusion and decision-making. Another key practice is the establishment of women-led seed banks, which support biodiversity conservation, improve household food security, reduce reliance on commercial seeds, and promote climate-resilient crop varieties while strengthening local capacities. The project has also integrated Indigenous Peoples' knowledge through participatory approaches and local languages, enabling meaningful engagement of communities representing around 70% of beneficiaries. This has strengthened trust and relevance of interventions. Adaptive management has been important in addressing challenges such as low seed and seedling survival rates through improved verification and input delivery systems. However, structural barriers to women's land access still limit	

participation in forest incentives, while climate variability continues to affect agricultural productivity, requiring ongoing adaptation and targeted technical support.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

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

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

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

During the reporting period, three grievances were received through the project GRM related to agricultural input quality and seed germination:

- Two grievances related to low survival of vegetable seedlings delivered for home gardens were addressed through technical verification and replacement with seeds, resulting in successful crop establishment.
- A third grievance related to non-germinating bean seeds (ICTA Ch'orti' variety) was resolved through compensation with agricultural tool kits due to agricultural calendar constraints. All grievances were addressed through the GRM and are currently closed. More details have been included in the Annex 3: List of grievances received

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

During the reporting period, the RELIVE Project made substantive progress in the implementation of the updated GAP, following its approval by the GCF in May 2025. Gender-responsive provisions were systematically incorporated into Terms of Reference, Letters of Agreement and contracts with municipalities, service providers and partners, ensuring enabling conditions to support women's participation and equitable access to project benefits.

Capacity-building efforts were reinforced through the engagement of a National Gender Specialist and targeted training processes for project staff, service providers, and local institutions. A total of 34 project personnel were trained on gender equality principles and operational guidelines, strengthening institutional capacities for gender mainstreaming in planning, implementation and monitoring. Gender information capsules were integrated into training events and community processes, raising awareness of women's participation.

Concrete results were observed at field level. Women represented a high proportion of beneficiaries in family gardens with irrigation systems, agroforestry systems for basic grains, and seed banks under construction managed by women's groups. In forest incentive schemes, 30% of identified rights-holders were women, exceeding the GAP target.

Despite these advances, structural land tenure barriers and capacity gaps remain. Lessons learned are informing adaptive measures and continued implementation in the next reporting period.

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
Hire a gender expert to coordinate the implementation of the GAP	
Indicator	
Number of gender experts hired	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, a National Gender Specialist was engaged to lead and coordinate the implementation of the updated Gender Action Plan (GAP). The specialist supported the integration of gender-responsive measures across project components, assisted implementing partners in applying GAP guidelines, and monitored compliance with gender provisions in operational instruments and field activities. Following approval of the updated GAP by the GCF in May 2025, the specialist supported its operationalization by facilitating dissemination, integrating gender provisions into Terms of Reference, Letters of Agreement, and contracts, and strengthening coordination with implementing partners and territorial teams. Seven gender monitoring missions were conducted to verify the application of enabling conditions for women's participation, including flexible schedules, childcare arrangements, gender information capsules, and participation targets. The Gender Specialist also supported capacity-building for project staff, service providers, and local institutions to ensure a shared understanding of gender equality principles and GAP requirements. Gender content was integrated into training activities and governance processes, including micro-watershed committees, strengthening institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming. These actions contributed to improved implementation of the GAP, stronger coordination among stakeholders, and enhanced inclusion of gender considerations across project activities during the reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
- Engagement of a National Gender Specialist responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the GAP throughout the project lifecycle, ensuring compliance with Environmental and Social Standard 6. - Updated Gender Action Plan (GAP) approved by the GCF in May 2025. - Progressive integration of gender-responsive provisions into project operational instruments, including Terms of Reference, Letters of Agreement and contracts with implementing partners and service providers. - Strengthening of institutional and technical capacities for gender mainstreaming among project staff, implementing partners and territorial teams through targeted guidance, training processes, and on-the-job technical support. - Establishment of gender monitoring mechanisms to verify the application of enabling conditions for women's participation in project activities, including flexible schedules, childcare arrangements, gender information capsules and participation targets. - Systematic incorporation of gender considerations into governance and planning processes, including those related to micro-watershed committees and territorial implementation arrangements.	
Budget	234,807

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	1 April 2024
Responsibility	
Project coordination unit	
Remarks/Notes	
Report on all GAP activities is provided as an annex in Section G due to the word limit in this section.	

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 National Gender Specialist who provides technical support for the implementation and monitoring of the updated GAP. The specialist remains engaged with the project and supports the integration of gender considerations across project interventions, including the verification of compliance with the gender-related guidelines established in the updated 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 ☐

Yes. The budget allocated for the implementation of the updated Gender Action Plan (GAP) is being implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) and the GCF Updated Gender Policy. The budget for GAP implementation is integrated within the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) budget. A detailed breakdown of this allocation is presented in Table 7 of the updated GAP, which forms part of the approved project documentation. This budget includes resources allocated to local consultants and territorial teams, capacity-building activities on gender and safeguards, monitoring and field verification, as well as the production and dissemination of communication materials, including audiovisual products and community radio broadcasts, among other actions supporting GAP implementation. These resources enable the systematic integration of the gender approach across project activities, including institutional capacity strengthening, monitoring of compliance with gender guidelines, awareness-raising, and information dissemination. The implementation of these actions is carried out in full alignment with the requirements established under the Funding Activity Agreement and the GCF Updated Gender Policy, ensuring consistency between approved budget allocations, policy commitments, and on-the-ground implementation.

Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

During the reporting period, implementation of the updated GAP progressed broadly as planned. Key advances were recorded in priority areas, including the update and formal approval of the GAP, the integration of gender provisions into operational and contractual instruments, capacity strengthening of technical staff and service providers, the use of gender information capsules, the promotion of women's participation in productive adaptation measures, and the monitoring of compliance with gender-related guidelines at field level. Progress was also observed toward achieving the minimum percentage of women's participation established by the project in its productive interventions, indicating positive alignment with the sex-disaggregated targets defined in the funding proposal. Activities rated GREEN advanced according to the approved workplan and timelines. Only 6 activities are rated AMBER and these correspond to preparatory processes, actions dependent on procurement or contracting, or activities scheduled for implementation in 2026. In these cases, progress was achieved in design, planning and institutional coordination, without indicating any critical deviation from the overall GAP timeline. Overall, the progress observed during the reporting period indicates that the implementation of the updated GAP remains on track, with no significant delays or risks affecting the achievement of planned activities, targets, indicators or timelines

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 ☒

No changes to the approved GAP	
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 ☐
The results reported during the implementation period indicate that the project is on track to contribute to meeting—and in some cases exceeding—the sex-disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries established in the funding proposal. Women’s participation has been actively promoted across multiple project interventions, particularly in productive and climate adaptation measures such as family gardens with irrigation systems and agroforestry systems for basic grains. During the reporting period, 1,593 people benefited from family garden interventions, distributed as follows: Chiquimula: 311 women (78%) and 88 men (22%); Alta Verapaz: 736 women (73%) and 272 men (27%); Baja Verapaz: 83 women (89%) and 10 men (11%); and Petén: 72 women (77%) and 21 men (23%). In total, 1,211 women (76%) and 382 men (24%) benefited from family gardens across the four departments. These results demonstrate that women are participating actively and at high rates in the productive and climate adaptation measures promoted by the project. Overall, implementation remains aligned with the sex-disaggregated targets defined in the funding proposal and indicates positive progress toward achieving—and in several cases surpassing—the planned gender participation objectives.	
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 ☐
Two main challenges were identified during the reporting period. The first relates to the consistent application of enabling conditions to support women’s participation in project activities, including flexible schedules, childcare arrangements, gender-sensitive facilitation methods, and targeted outreach. Field monitoring indicated that approximately 57% of these measures were applied, reflecting progress but also the need to strengthen their systematic implementation by service providers and implementing partners. The second challenge concerns the limited participation of women in leadership roles within micro-watershed committees. While women actively participated in committee activities, their representation in decision-making positions remains low due to structural barriers, including unequal access to land, time constraints linked to care responsibilities, and persistent gender norms that limit participation in governance spaces. These challenges highlight the importance of strengthening continuous capacity-building and technical guidance for implementing partners, service providers, and local stakeholders to ensure effective application of gender-responsive measures and to promote women’s leadership. To address these issues, the project will reinforce gender monitoring mechanisms, including regular field verification of enabling conditions and targeted technical support. Additional efforts will focus on promoting women’s leadership through awareness-raising, capacity-building, and the promotion of more inclusive governance practices within community structures.	
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 ☐
During the reporting period, the project identified emerging examples of women’s leadership and participation in climate-resilient agricultural activities supported by the project. One notable example comes from women producers participating in family garden initiatives with irrigation systems, where women have taken a leading role in the management of climate-resilient food production systems at the household level. In several communities, women producers have strengthened their knowledge and technical skills related to the management of irrigation systems, crop diversification and climate-resilient agricultural practices. These initiatives have contributed to improving household food security while also strengthening women’s roles in decision-making related to agricultural production and resource management. Although formal case studies were not fully documented during the reporting period, the project has begun identifying testimonies and experiences of women beneficiaries that demonstrate how climate adaptation interventions are contributing to strengthening women’s participation, leadership and resilience in rural communities. The documentation of these experiences will continue during the next reporting period as part of the project’s monitoring, communication and knowledge-sharing efforts.	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	

During the next reporting period, the project will continue implementing the updated Gender Action Plan (GAP) in the prioritized territories. Planned activities led by the Gender Specialist include follow-up on the integration of gender guidelines into Terms of Reference, Letters of Agreement, and contracts to ensure consistency across project operations. The specialist will provide technical assistance to the project team and implementing partners to support alignment with the GAP and strengthen gender-sensitive capacity-building for implementing partners and service providers. Training will also be delivered to UOT specialists and technicians on new masculinities, in line with GAP provisions. Additional activities include technical support to ensure enabling conditions for women producers' participation in project interventions, as well as the provision of children's play kits to CACs and Territorial Operational Units in compliance with GAP requirements. Gender inclusion will continue through information capsules integrated into territorial activities. Qualitative monitoring and follow-up will be conducted in prioritized territories. The safeguards log will be applied by territorial technicians to track GAP measures, and testimonies of gender-sensitive actions will be collected within the framework of the International Year of Women in Agriculture, strengthening documentation and visibility of results.

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.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: APR2025_Guatemala_Annex 2_Communication.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: 20260318_Annex 3_Grievance Tracker.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: procurement-template-revised FAO.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex5_Revised timetable.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: APR2025_Guatemala_Report on GAP activities.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: ESS monitoring _ KoboToolbox.pdf File Name: ESS monitoring_ KoboToolbox (El Petén).pdf File Name: ESS monitoring_ KoboToolbox (Verapaces).pdf File Name: ESS monitoring report 29_septiembre 2025.docx

File Name: ESS monitoring report 1 al 4 de julio.docx

File Name: ESS monitoring report Chiquimula 16 al 19 septiembre 2025.docx