
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles) (FP202)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of Report submission:	4 July 2026
Version number	V2.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)														
Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.														
A.1. Date of report submission		4 July 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 33.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 33.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 30.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 30.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 63.3</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 33.3	Grants	Mill. USD 33.3	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 30.0	Grants	Mill. USD 30.0	Total Financing	Mill. USD 63.3
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 33.3												
	Grants	Mill. USD 33.3												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 30.0												
	Grants	Mill. USD 30.0												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 63.3													
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)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	FAO-BO@fao.org										
Ministry of Productive, Rural and Water Development	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Goverment	Executing Entity	Ministry of Productive, Rural and Water Development										
Federation of Municipal Associations of Bolivia (FAM)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	Executing Entity	Flavio Merlo President FAM flavio.merlo@fam.org.bo Filomeno Cruz Acting Executive Director FAM filomeno.cruz@fam.org.bo										

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 Productive, Rural and Water Development	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Viviana Mariscal Montaño Vice Minister of Water Resources, Irrigation, Drinking Water and Sanitation viviana.mariscal@produccion.gob.bo	Government	NA
Federation of Municipal Associations of Bolivia (FAM)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Flavio Merlo President FAM flavio.merlo@fam.org.bo Filomeno Cruz Acting Executive Director FAM filomeno.cruz@fam.org.bo	Civil society organization	NA

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)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	9 September 2025	Bolivia's NDC objective is to strengthen climate resilience and mitigation through ecosystem-based adaptation, restoration of degraded ecosystems, sustainable water management, and strengthening adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities.	The project contributes directly to Bolivia's NDC adaptation and mitigation priorities by restoring degraded ecosystems and strengthening climate-resilient water and land management in the Valles macro-region. It supports implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including restoration of degraded lands, strengthening climate-resilient agricultural systems, through technologies such as resilient agriculture, efficient irrigation and water storage, and improving watershed management to enhance water availability and ecosystem resilience. These interventions enhance carbon sequestration and reduce vulnerability of climate-sensitive rural livelihoods to drought and climate variability. The project strengthens adaptive capacity through implementation of climate-resilient municipal planning and supports climate-informed governance through strengthened institutional capacity for ecosystem management and adaptation planning. By restoring ecosystems, improving water resource management, and strengthening climate-resilient land-use planning and governance, the project directly supports Bolivia's NDC priorities for ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient agriculture, and sustainable land and water management. It directly contributes to the following goals (G): G5 Forests: By 2035, Bolivia will increase its forest cover area by 1 million hectares	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)
			through restoration, afforestation, and reforestation actions. G1 Agriculture and Livestock: By 2035, climate resilience will be increased in the agrifood systems of the various macro-regions of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. This will be achieved through conservation agriculture, regenerative, and precision agriculture practices, among others, enabling production diversification, the strengthening of low-emission value chains, and improving the adaptive capacity of at least 40% of agricultural production units affected by climate change in highly vulnerable rural populations. G2 Water: By 2035, there will be 102 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans in implementation, incorporating climate change adaptation approaches. G3 Water: By 2035, infrastructures will have been built and implemented to store 978 of water, with a focus on water resilience in the face of climate change. G8 Water: By 2035, the area intervened with water-use efficiency technologies will have increased by 653,981 hectares under irrigation, as a measure for adaptation and water security. Indirectly, it contributes to the goals of carbon sequestration and capture, and sustainable land use.	

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

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

During 2025, the project “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia” (RECEM Valles) consolidated the enabling conditions established in Schedule 8 of the FAA for its implementation. Key advances included the development and operationalization of

the Operations Manual and the Benefit Sharing Mechanism, ensuring transparent beneficiary identification.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs were procured, and a technical and administrative team with strong territorial presence was deployed.

In terms of results, the project has directly benefited 6,924 people through knowledge exchange and capacity-building activities. These efforts have supported the adoption of climate-resilient practices, reaching 467 hectares under resilient food production systems, 220 hectares with revitalized irrigation systems, and 77.97 hectares restored in water recharge areas. Results were achieved through coordinated action with municipal, departmental and national institutions.

Partnerships with civil society organizations are expected to reach at least 15,000 additional beneficiaries and support the sustainable management of 3,750 hectares of land under climate-resilient agriculture, while strengthening water governance, institutional y capacities, financial access, and early warning systems.

Political transitions and macroeconomic instability affected coordination and procurement processes.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

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

Overall Progress in 2025

During the 2025 implementation period, the project “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia” (RECEM Valles) made significant progress in implementing interventions to enhance the climate resilience of agri-food systems in the Valles Macro-region. total of 6,924 beneficiaries were reached, contributing to the management of 467 hectares under climate-resilient agriculture, 220 hectares under improved and climate-resilient irrigation, and 77.97 hectares restored or improved. Major milestones included the establishment of demonstration plots for the participatory validation of adaptive technologies in potato cultivation, where yields increased from 7 t/ha to an average of 30 t/ha, demonstrating a significant improvement in climate-resilient production. Complementary action included the incorporation of green manure for soil regeneration, enhanced efficiency of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems for improved water use, and the introduction of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Learning Nodes to strengthen technical and productive capacities. These processes promoted agroecological practices that have improved soil fertility, water-use efficiency, and the resilience of production systems to extreme climate events. Furthermore, technical studies were initiated to inventory water sources and diagnose irrigation systems in prioritized micro-watersheds. Restoration interventions, including reforestation with native species in water recharge areas, were deployed to safeguard water regulation functions. Climate adaptation technologies, such as solar greenhouses, thermal blankets, anti-hail nets, and hydrogel, were also initiated within agroforestry systems and productive restoration processes. These efforts were complemented by the construction of water reservoirs and the revitalization of technified irrigation systems, contributing to improving water availability and enhanced agricultural resilience in the face of climate variability.

Project implementation was influenced by several contextual factors, including a national economic downturn, fuel shortages, exchange rate volatility, local social tensions, and an administrative transition at central government level. These conditions generated logistical and operational constraints that affected the deployment of technical teams to the field and the availability of inputs. Nevertheless, the project succeeded in maintaining progress on prioritized activities and consolidated the technical and territorial foundations required to scale up the implementation of climate resilience interventions in the coming years.

Key Achievements by Component (80–100 words per component)

Component 1 supported the transition toward climate-resilient production systems, benefiting 3,521 producers, of which 47.2% women, and contributing to the sustainable management of 467 hectares under climate-resilient agricultural practices and efficient irrigation. Actions have focused on the promotion of agroecological practices, sustainable soil management, and optimization of water use, implemented through participatory methodologies such as FFS and Learning Nodes. Additionally, climate adaptation technologies, including solar greenhouses for protected vegetable production, as well as thermal blankets and anti-hail nets, were introduced to reduce losses associated with frost and hail events, thereby strengthening the productive resilience of the beneficiary communities.

Component 2 strengthened water resource management through the revitalization of irrigation systems as a key measure to enhance the resilience of watersheds and production systems. Water-use efficiency was increased for 291 beneficiary families through the waterproofing of reservoirs preventing water losses due to runoff, raising irrigation efficiency from 11.7% to an average of 80%, thereby enabling water savings for other crops. A total of 220 hectares were covered across 15 municipal governments, and 26 irrigation systems were revitalized. In addition, 1,474 producers and 39 technicians were trained, and hydrogeological monitoring was promoted in coordination with the Universidad Mayor de San Simón (UMSS) within the framework of the Rocha River Basin Interinstitutional Platform.

Component 3 advanced sustainable watershed management and ecosystem restoration through the signing of three contracts to inventory water sources, providing essential data for water planning in the Valles Macro-region. In parallel, restoration actions targeted water recharge area to reverse degradation of vegetation cover and restore ecological functions and key ecosystem services vital for local communities. A total of 77.97 hectares were reforested with native forest species, supporting long-term landscape resilience, biodiversity recovery, and improved water regulation.

Component 4 strengthened institutional capacities for climate-resilient water resource management and adaptive territorial planning. In coordination with the National Irrigation Service (Servicio Nacional de Riego - SENARI), 39 municipal technicians were trained in water balance assessments for irrigated areas. Additionally, participatory territorial planning processes strengthened 65 municipalities, supporting the formulation of Municipal and Community Intervention Plans, integrating climate vulnerability analysis to inform decision-making and guide adaptation interventions in the territory.

Innovations & Emerging Good Practices

The project promoted various technical innovations and good practices during 2025, focusing on climate-resilient technologies that combined context-appropriate solutions with strong community participation. For solar greenhouses, the project prioritised the use of locally available materials and significant beneficiary counterparts. These systems incorporated communal seedbeds or nurseries for seedling production, multi-cell trays for improved seedling establishment, anti-vector nets, drip irrigation systems, and organic fertilizers, resulting in more efficient water use and improved crop health. For frost protection of high-value crops, thermal blankets were implemented through the construction of macro-tunnels using galvanized wire, a low-cost solution that enhances both crop growth and protection of horticultural crops. In ecosystem restoration and agroforestry, hydrogel application emerged as a key innovation, reducing irrigation frequency in reforestation and improving soil water retention capacity in agroforestry plots. Soil pH testing supported optimal hydrogel application rates and improved soil-water interaction. In the water infrastructure portfolio, reservoir waterproofing using geomembranes followed a technical protocol including spring discharge assessments, the calculation of crop water requirements, and the selection of the most appropriate irrigation system according to area and crop type. Finally, as part of the ecosystem restoration actions, the project is developing studies on water sources and an inventory of existing irrigation systems, with the aim of improving territorial planning and decision-making for sustainable water management in micro-watersheds.

Challenges & Risk Mitigation

The project faced several operational and contextual challenges related to the country's political, economic, and environmental context. At the institutional level, national elections held in October 2025 and the subsequent administrative transition generated temporary implementation delays. To mitigate such risks, the project maintained active engagement with technical-level counterparts, ensured systematic documentation of processes, and strengthened inter-institutional coordination to preserve institutional memory and ensure operational continuity. In addition, municipal elections planned for March 2026 may similarly affect local-level coordination due to changes in authorities and turnover among technical staff.

Macroeconomic challenges—including inflation, exchange rate restrictions, fuel shortages, and rising operational costs—affected the procurement of specialized materials such as geomembranes, thermal blankets, and anti-hail nets. Additionally, environmental risks were identified, including the potential use of exotic forest species in restoration processes and increased pressure on water sources due to growing demand for irrigation technologies. To address these challenges, the project implemented several mitigation measures, including the diversification of national and international suppliers, advance procurement planning, prioritization of strategic activities, strengthened direct coordination with communities and producer associations to reduce dependence on municipal counterparts, and the promotion of native species alongside water availability assessments prior to the implementation of reservoirs.

Priorities for 2026

The 2026 implementation period will adopt a restrengthened strategy aimed at accelerating results and expanding territorial scope. Under Component 1, Territorial Operational Units (TOUs) are being strengthened as key actors for field-level implementation. To date, five contracts have been signed, enabling an integrated intervention in more than 200 communities and directly benefiting approximately 5,000 people. Additionally, it is expected that by mid-2026 two additional contracts will be formalized, with the aim of expanding the project coverage to approximately 700 communities, 10,000 beneficiaries, and 2,500 hectares under climate-resilient agriculture.

Under Component 2, the project will train 488 irrigation promoters, who will replicate improved irrigation practices within their communities, reaching 488 communities, benefiting 7,320 producers and strengthening irrigation management across 1,830 hectares of productive land.

Component 3, in coordination with the National Forest Development Fund (Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Forestal – FONABOSQUE), will support the restoration of over 6,000 hectares of ecosystems.

Component 4 will promote access to financial services for resilient production, with an estimated reach of over 2,000 beneficiaries.

Collectively, these actions will significantly scale-up the project's impact during 2026, both in terms of the number of beneficiaries and hectares under intervention, contributing to the achievement of the project's results chain, indicators, and operational targets.

The second disbursement for this project is planned for Q1 of 2026.

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) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes

(IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered

No indicators/questions defined.

Forestry and land use

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions					
(IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices					
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha).					
Baseline	Target		Unit		Hectares
	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
0	6,000	17,510	176	78	254

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions						
(IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	6,000	17,510	176	78	254

(IRMF) Supplementary 4.1 Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial-non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems
Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha).

Baseline	Unit				Hectares
	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	6,000	17,510	176	765	941

(IRMF) Supplementary 4.1 Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial-non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems

Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha), disaggregated by type.

Disaggregation by: Land Type	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (reforestation)	0	6,000	17,500	0	78	78
Cropland	0	10,000	23,400	0	467	467
Other	0	2,000	4,488	0	220	220

(IRMF) Supplementary 4.1 Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial-non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems

Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha), disaggregated by country.

Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	18,000	45,388	0	765	765

**(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.

Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Unit					No. of Beneficiaries
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	34,000	81,551	0	3,521	3,521
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	34,000	81,551	0	1,485	1,485
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	34,000	81,551	0	2,748	2,748

**(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.

Disaggregation by: Gender	Unit					No. of Beneficiaries
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	17,680	42,407	0	3,644	3,644
Female	0	17,680	39,144	0	3,280	3,280

**(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
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	35,360	81,551	0	6,924	6,924

(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	500,708	1,251,769	0	54,000	54,000
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	472,446	1,251,769	0	22,700	22,700
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	500,708	1,251,769	0	42,100	42,100

(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	260,368	659,920	0	56,252	56,252
Female	0	240,340	600,849	0	51,925	51,925

(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
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	500,708	1,260,769	0	108,177	108,177

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	5,928	14,819	0	1,859	1,859
Female	0	5,472	13,679	0	1,662	1,662

(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
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	11,400	28,498	0	3,521	3,521

(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	0	17,680	42,407	0	0	0
Female	0	16,320	39,144	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
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	34,000	81,551	0	0	0

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

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

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

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

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	16,963	42,407	0	775	775

Female	0	15,658	39,144	0	710	710
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(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
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	32,621	81,551	0	1,485	1,485

(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	0	5,928	14,819	0	992	992
Female	0	5,472	13,679	0	863	863

(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		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				1,855		

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Decision-making entity type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Institutions	0	0	4	0	4	4
Decision-makers	0	0	1	0	1	1

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	0	5	0	5	5

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development					
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms.					
Baseline	Target		Unit		No. of Items
	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
0	0	1	1	1	2

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development						
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Items
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	0	1	0	1	1

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Number of new water reservoirs	No. of Items	626	1,300	6,000	0	291	291
Number of people in farming households with access to a financial mechanism	No. of Households	0	0	2,224	0	0	0
Number of tools (online webpage) for monitoring, consolidation and dissemination of information (on climate, weather conditions, food production, water availability and others)	No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms	0	0	1	0	0	0
Number of ecosystem restoration plans implemented	Plans	0	5	14	0	0	0
Number of community promoters whose capacity on irrigation management have been strengthened	No. of Persons	0	150	450	0	0	0
Number of technicians from local organizations and municipalities whose capacities have been strengthened on climate-resilient agricultural and integral water management practices (including the use of	No. of Persons	0	160	400	0	39	39

tools like CROPWAT and MOSAICC)							
Number of territorial platforms who have incorporated climate change adaptation mainstreaming in the implementation of policies and strategies	No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms	0	3	7	0	1	1
Area of farming systems where climate resilient agroecological management and management have been adopted	Hectares	0	10,000	23,400	0	467	467
Climate risk assessment tool adopted by defined institutions to scale up financial mechanisms for small scale farmers	No. of Studies/assessments	0	0	1	0	0	0
Area of farms with improved, on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems	Hectares	0	2,000	4,488	0	220	220
Number of farmers (male/female) members of developed operational community and associative productive enterprises	No. of Farmers	0	2,000	4,970	0	40	40
Agricultural productivity, measured in potato crop yield per hectare	Tonnes per hectare	5	7	11	5	30	35
Total area with avoided deforestation	Hectares	0	20,000	40,910	0	765	765
Number of women engaged in the agriculture sector	No. of Persons	0	7,000	20,000	0	3,280	3,280

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1 Provision of climate technologies to address vulnerability and increase resilience in the Valles Macro-region	23	1,595,365.65	7,231,724	22
1.1.2 Capacity building on climate resilient agricultural practices and support production and delivery of biological agricultural inputs to	15	200,647.89	4,080,807.75	4

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
contribute to increased resilience and productivity of agricultural systems.				
1.2.1 Development and implementation of community and associative productive enterprises	3	450,186.08	1,970,608	22
1.2.2 Technical support and implementation of collection and marketing centers for agroecological products.	11	49,269.77	1,453,500	3
1.2.3 Promoting climate resilient value chains for livelihood diversification according to the prioritised region (beekeeping, among others).	19	46,519.48	882,990	5
2.1.1 Improve and expand the water reservoirs network to optimize water harvesting activities linked to on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems	20	419,520.64	260,000	161
2.1.2 Update the inventory of irrigation systems implemented, to enable the implementation and revitalization of climate-proofed on-farm irrigation systems	5	49,817.14	489,161	10
2.1.3 Implement and revitalize technified and on-farm climate-proofing irrigation systems	13	19,037.7	4,448,000	0
2.2.1 Strengthen capacities of key stakeholders (including community promoters, technicians and professionals) to enable locally-owned technological innovation processes related to on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems.	19	28,457.95	1,441,200	1
2.2.2 Replicate technological innovation processes related to on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems to up-scale the knowledge to other communities through the strengthening of capacities of key actors, technicians and professionals in national and subnational levels.	30	0	0	0
2.2.3 Design an O&M Plan for the irrigation systems including the legal agreements between MiRiego, Municipalities and the Irrigation Committees.	3	32,003.44	391,371	8
2.2.4 Promoting the signature of the legal agreements and the O&M Plans for the irrigation systems between MiRiego, Municipalities and the Irrigation Committees	0	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
3.1.1 Development and implementation of integral micro-watershed management and water use plans to enhance climate change adaptation.	32	399,164.4	3,743,000	10
3.1.2 Implement restoration processes in micro-watersheds, to increase resilience and climate adaptation by enhancing ecosystems functions and services.	69	5,615.67	105,000	5
3.2.1 Develop and implement an online tool (annexed to the MMAyA's web page) for monitoring, consolidation and dissemination of information relevant for informed climate-sensitive planning and decision-making processes related to sustainable water use (based on climate, weather conditions, foot print of food production, water availability	24	38,273.31	506,489	7
4.1.1 Facilitate capacity development and consultation processes to enable the design and implement national and sub-national policies, regulations and plans (including PTDis) that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation processes.	48	71,167.36	280,050	25
4.2.1 Partner with existing domestic funders and financial institutions to develop innovative financial instruments that enable the implementation of climate-proofed irrigation and ecosystems restoration investments.	19	0	1,462,949.53	0
4.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of communities, smallholders and associations on financial management and access to innovative financial instruments relevant for climate resilient agriculture.	33	2,847.56	377,049.8	0
4.3.1 Capacity strengthening for local stakeholders (including smallholders, public officers, local CSOs and relevant academia) on the integration of climate change risks for decision making to increase the resilience of smallholders and communities	0	1,716.48	150,000	1
4.3.2 Establish coordination and consultative territorial platforms (to facilitate climate change adaptation mainstreaming into the participatory implementation of policies and strategies), in accordance with the Comprehensive Management Plan for Watershed Resources and Integrated Watershed Management.	31	4,243.07	992,500	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
4.3.3 Enhance capacity of Municipalities to strengthen the monitoring and reporting base for the macro region related to climate change impacts	0	0	0	0
4.3.4 Impact evaluation and developing knowledge management products	20	0	448,500	0

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Not applicable	USD	0	0	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	0	0
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
NA							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☒ No ☐			
No major changes have occurred; however, following recent government restructuring, the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA, previously a co-financing entity of the project), has been dissolved. Responsibilities related to water have now been transferred to the Ministry of Productive Development, Rural Economy, and Water. The Government has confirmed that the co-financing commitment remains unchanged, both in scope and amount, and will continue under the new institutional arrangement. FAO has informed the GCF accordingly and is awaiting confirmation on whether a formal amendment to the FAA is required to reflect this change, or if an official communication from FAO to the GCF would be sufficient to formalize the update.							

As recommended by GCF, FAO will submit a letter in Q1 2026 to inform GCF about this change.

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

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

Risk Management Matrix

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

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

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

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

Risk scoring:

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

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

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

Risk 1	Test 1		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Test 1		
Consequences	Test 1		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 1		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Test 2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Test 2		
Consequences	Test 2		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 2		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Test 3		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Test 3		
Consequences	Test 3		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 3		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Test 4		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Test 4		
Consequences	Test 4		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Test 4		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	Test 4		
Risk 5	Changes in local authorities and municipal financial constraints affecting project coordination and implementation		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project faces a risk due to the upcoming departmental, regional, and municipal elections scheduled for 22 March 2026, which are expected to result in changes in local authorities and turnover of technical staff, particularly within municipal governments in the project's area of intervention. These transitions are typically accompanied by institutional restructuring processes, shifts in priorities, and disruptions to operational continuity. In addition, many municipal governments are facing budgetary constraints due to the current national economic situation, particularly during pre- and post-electoral periods. The combination of these factors increases the risk of delays in the implementation of climate resilience and adaptation activities previously agreed with outgoing authorities, as well as in the validation of community plans, local co-financing arrangements, and territorial coordination with the Territorial Operational Units (TOUs).		
Consequences	Limited municipal engagement may affect the implementation of project interventions, constrain the adoption of climate-resilient technologies, and reduce the planned coverage for 2026. Insufficient financial or logistical counterpart support, as well as the potential lack of prioritization of environmental issues within Municipal Autonomous Governments (GAMs), may delay field activities, weaken participatory processes with producer associations, and create a perception of inaction among beneficiaries. Additionally, changes in local authorities will require renewed socialization and		

	engagement processes, potentially disrupting institutional continuity and reducing operational efficiency at a critical stage of project implementation. This may also affect the long-term sustainability of project outcomes, particularly where local ownership and coordination are essential.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	and/or impact of risk occurring? If so, evaluate the residual risk using a score of 1 to 5. 150-word limit Prior to the newly elected authorities' transition, the project will prioritize the formalization and initiation of activities requiring municipal political endorsement. Following the transition, targeted briefing sessions will be conducted to present project objectives, progress, commitments, and benefits, with the aim of securing renewed operational agreements aligned with the actual financial capacity of each municipality, while strengthening coordination with departmental and national counterparts. To reduce dependency on municipal actors, the project will reinforce direct engagement with producer associations and communities, ensuring continuity of productive and climate resilience activities during political transition periods. These measures are expected to reduce both the likelihood and impact of implementation delays.		
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 6	Impacts on environmental and ecosystem functions due to the prioritization and promotion of exotic forest species in restoration activities within the project area		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The use of exotic species such as pine and eucalyptus in ecosystem restoration poses significant risks to biodiversity and natural regeneration processes. These species lack natural biological controls, have high levels of flammable resin, and produce litter that decomposes slowly, forming dense layers that inhibit the germination of native species and increase fuel loads, thereby raising wildfire risks. While this risk is inherent to the use of exotic species, it is reinforced by the National Reforestation Program (PNFR 2016–2030), which does not clearly differentiate between native and exotic species, facilitating their widespread use. Additionally, local demand favors these species due to their commercial value and income-generating potential, further incentivizing their use despite associated environmental risks.		
Consequences	The use of exotic species negatively affects water availability and hydrological regulation functions in springs and micro-watersheds, while also contributing to biodiversity loss. These species can lead to soil acidification and compaction, and increase wildfire risk due to their high flammability. In the medium to long term, these impacts reduce ecosystem resilience and compromise the effectiveness of restoration interventions. Their widespread use, driven by rapid growth and economic value, also hinders natural regeneration processes and alters landscape dynamics, leading to long-term ecological degradation in the project's intervention areas.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will strengthen municipal and departmental nursery capacities to prioritize the production of native species, linking these efforts to the formulation and implementation of PTDIs (2026–2030) and ecosystem restoration processes. A species selection protocol will be developed and applied, ensuring that restoration interventions prioritize native species adapted to local ecosystems, biophysical conditions, and hydrological regulation functions. This protocol will be integrated as a		

	mandatory criterion for project investments. The project will engage municipal governments to raise awareness of the environmental risks associated with pine and eucalyptus in restoration contexts, supported by systematized evidence from areas where these species have negatively impacted water sources. Technical assistance will also be provided to guide the limited and controlled use of exotic species strictly for productive purposes, under farm- and watershed-level planning criteria, avoiding their establishment in critical water recharge and regulation zones.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Risk of social conflicts and reduced sustainability due to cumulative impacts on water availability at the watershed level		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project promotes geomembrane-lined reservoirs as an efficient and accessible technology, which has increased demand and visibility among beneficiary communities. This may generate cumulative pressure on rivers, streams, and springs at the watershed level. Insufficient characterization of water sources, particularly in terms of reliability, recharge capacity, and long-term sustainability of surface and groundwater systems, may lead to risks of overexploitation and maladaptation. Without comprehensive assessment of cumulative impacts and adequate water resource planning, these interventions could reduce water availability, affect ecosystem functions related to soils and aquifers, and increase the likelihood of conflicts among water users, ultimately compromising watershed sustainability.		
Consequences	Please briefly describe the consequences of the risk to the best of your knowledge. 150-word limit The increased extraction of water may lead to reduced flows in rivers, streams, and springs used by communities within the project's intervention areas. In the case of groundwater sources, pressure on shallow aquifers may result not only in reduced availability but also in deterioration of water quality. These impacts can increase community vulnerability and trigger conflicts among current and potential users over access, allocation, and use of water resources. In the medium term, this may weaken local water governance systems and undermine the sustainability of watershed management efforts supported by the project.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will ensure verification of water availability throughout all stages of reservoir implementation, including pre-feasibility assessment, design, construction, and monitoring, to prevent cumulative impacts. Awareness-raising activities will be conducted with local stakeholders to promote proper characterization and diversification of water sources, including rainwater harvesting, and to ensure the maintenance of ecological flows. The project will work with upstream and downstream communities to ensure that water abstraction does not negatively affect existing uses or generate conflicts, while promoting the formalization of water use rights through SENARI to support conflict prevention and resolution.		

	Additionally, the project will disseminate findings from PTDI assessments and existing water planning instruments, strengthening territorial planning through inter-institutional watershed platforms, as well as coordination with FAM and AMDES.		
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 8	Increase in operational costs due to the removal of fuel subsidies and generalized price inflation.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The increase in operational costs has placed financial pressure on both the project and its implementing partners, leading implementing partners to request adjustments within their contractual budgets to accommodate rising operational expenses. These conditions may reduce the project's implementation capacity within the approved budget, affecting the scale and coverage of planned activities and potentially compromising the achievement of targets and results. Additionally, higher transportation, logistics, and input costs have contributed to delays in activity implementation and increased financial strain on overall project sustainability.		
Consequences	The increase in operational costs has placed significant financial pressure on implementing partners, leading them to request adjustments within their contractual budgets to cover rising expenses. This situation also affects the overall financial sustainability of project implementation arrangements. At the project level, the available budget may no longer support the originally planned scale of activities, directly affecting the scope of targets and indicators and potentially compromising the achievement of expected results. Increased costs for transportation, logistics, inputs, and equipment—driven by inflation and exchange rate depreciation—have further reduced implementation efficiency. As a result, the project faces a reduced execution capacity within the approved budget, delays in activity implementation, and increased financial pressure on maintaining planned outputs and timelines		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project is implementing a set of adaptive financial and operational measures to manage increased costs. These include the prioritization of activities, with the reallocation of resources toward strategic interventions to ensure the achievement of key indicators. Logistical optimization measures are being applied through improved route planning and coordinated field deployment, aimed at reducing transportation costs and increasing operational efficiency. In parallel, the project has expanded procurement processes to include international suppliers, where cost-effective, and is strengthening strategic purchasing practices to better manage price volatility and input availability. Additionally, the project is conducting continuous economic monitoring, including regular market assessments of input prices and exchange rate fluctuations, to anticipate cost variations and adjust implementation planning accordingly.		

	These measures are expected to reduce the impact of cost increases, although continued financial pressure remains a relevant risk for project implementation. A budget revision will be requested to GCF in Q32026.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

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

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Grants	USD	33,300,000	7,603,613	3,363,303	3,927,523	0%	100%
Total		USD	33,300,000	7,603,613	3,363,303	3,927,523	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

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

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Government of Bolivia - MDP RyA	Grants	USD	29,500,000	0	10,640,656	10,928,934	0%	100%
FAM	Grants	USD	500,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	30,000,000	0	10,640,656	10,928,934	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 - FP202 - Grant - Financial Progress Detail-RECEM VALLES-BOLIVIAFinal.AR10.4.26-OCB0327 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 ☒

In May 2025, the ESMP was approved by the GCF and disclosed in accordance with the FAA in Quechua, Aymara, English and Spanish:

The Project risk category remains Moderate. The ESMF, the IPP, the SEP and the GAP did not register modifications.

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

The project PMU includes an Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist and a Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist, both recruited on 1 January 2025 to strengthen safeguards implementation. During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved in implementing environmental and social safeguards in line with the ESMP and the ESS triggered at approval (ESS2, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, and ESS8). The ESMP was finalized, translated into English, Quechua, and Aymara, and disclosed through FAO platforms, the GCF portal, and dedicated information workshops with communities and territorial stakeholders. Safeguards requirements were systematically integrated into project documents, including contracts, and operational tools were developed to verify preconditions, assess compliance, and monitor field activities, particularly for low-risk actions and sub-projects. Mitigation measures were applied across interventions. In productive activities, training promoted sustainable resource management, alternatives to agrochemicals, and responsible technology use to prevent soil and water contamination. In ecosystem restoration, environmental criteria prioritized native species and excluded exotic species, in line with Schedule 9 of the FAA. For reservoir-lining sub-projects, mitigation measures were incorporated from the design stage, including water availability assessments, verification of water-use rights, on-site compliance checks during geomembrane installation, community safety measures, and contractor training on occupational safety and decent work. Safeguards actions also integrated Gender Action Plan criteria, promoting women's participation in decision-making, technology selection, and capacity-building. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples was ensured through information-sharing and dialogue processes aligned with FPIC follow-up. The Grievance Mechanism was operationalized through five intake points, complemented by outreach in Quechua and a system for tracking and monitoring grievances. Stakeholder engagement included communities, Indigenous Peoples, municipal governments, universities, and civil society, supported by participatory territorial analysis and targeted training on safeguards, gender, and SEAH prevention.

Outputs during the reporting period

ESMP instruments and tools: A standard safeguard clause was developed and integrated into project agreements. Nine Letters of Agreement (LoAs) under Components 1, 3, and 4, and one Service Contract under Component 2, began implementation with specific safeguard requirements. Technical design formats and ESMP compliance forms were also prepared for sub-projects. *Mitigation measures:* Overall ESMP implementation reached approximately 57%, with measures applied across 2025 activities and continued monitoring planned for 2026, including field visits. A total of 1,411 beneficiaries (695 women, 716 men) were trained on environmental and social mitigation practices, including bio-inputs, hydrogel use, climate-resilient irrigation, and reservoir safety. *Safeguard compliance* was reviewed in 15 irrigation systems, and 17 community workshops were conducted. *ESMP disclosure:* The ESMP package was published on six institutional websites, complemented by 15 workshops and communication materials, including booklets, an infographic, and digital content. *Indigenous Peoples:* A community mapping protocol was developed, with territorial maps and systematizations completed. *Agreements* were signed with key Indigenous organizations. *Grievance Mechanism:* Five intake points were established, with outreach in Quechua. Seven grievances were registered, five resolved, and two under follow-up. *Capacity building:* Training was provided to 153 technical staff and 21 project team members on safeguards, gender, and SEAH.

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

Environmental, social and gender risks associated with both low-risk activities and sub-projects were identified and managed in accordance with the ESMP and the project's applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESS2, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6 and ESS8). For low-risk activities, environmental risks linked to production practices and installation of technologies were addressed, including widespread agrochemical use and preference for exotic species in reforestation. These were mitigated through training on bio-inputs, agroecological management, and awareness on prioritizing native species in ecosystem restoration. For sub-projects, safeguards were applied as follows: *ESS2 – Resource management and pollution prevention:* Measures included reviewing water availability and water-use rights before reservoir installation, training on reservoir cleaning and maintenance, and proper waste management during geomembrane lining. *ESS4 – Labor conditions:* Actions included briefings for contractors, field checks on use of personal protective equipment and first-aid kits, and verification that no workers under 18 were employed. *ESS5 – Community health and safety:* Accident-prevention guidance was provided for reservoirs; beneficiaries committed to fencing and installing safety lines; and geomembrane quality tests were completed with community oversight committees. *ESS6 – Gender and participation:* Low women's participation in certain productive chains was identified. This was addressed through gender-equality awareness workshops and activities promoting women's involvement in project interventions. *ESS8 – Indigenous Peoples:* Information and dialogue processes were held with Indigenous communities on project scope and its climate-adaptation approach, including participatory territorial analysis using community mapping as part of FPIC follow-up. This supported the identification of environmental conditions, water sources, climate risks and community adaptation priorities, which will inform intervention design for 2026.

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

NA

Remarks/Notes	
NA	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Title of the sub-project	Improvement of irrigation systems for climate resilience and adaptation in the communities of Jutulaya, Cochaca, Callejas, Romeral, Sapse, Toco Khala, La Hoyada, Criva, León Cancha, Chuncho, Chakapata, Aramasí Calicanto, Palamana, Huayllajara Z-1 and Huayllajara Z-2
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The intervention covers the improvement of 26 reservoirs (12 of which in Palamana) lined with geomembrane in the communities of: Jutulaya, Cochaca, Callejas, Romeral, Sapse, Toco Khala, La Hoyada, Criva, León Cancha, Chuncho, Chakapata, Aramasí Calicanto, Palamana, Huayllajara Z-1 and Huayllajara Z-2. Each system constitutes a unit of intervention under a common technical design and within the project's environmental and social safeguard framework. ESMP requirements in sub-projects are applied through specific tools used to check safeguards compliance at different stages of the intervention: (i) assessment of preconditions during the prioritization and design stage through technical design review and ESMP compliance forms; (ii) environmental and social safeguard clauses in service contracts for geomembrane installation; (iii) field checks using compliance checklists during implementation of works; and (iv) during the monitoring stage, through two semi-annual field verifications. During 2025, these tools were applied in the prioritized reservoirs, including review of technical design, verification of environmental and social conditions prior to the intervention, and field supervision during geomembrane lining works. The following mitigation measures were applied to prevent environmental contamination: • Training session delivered to contractor, including guidance on the application of the ESMP; • Integration of ESS requirements in the contract signed with the company PREAGUAS, including water quality tests and removal of geomembrane off-cuts generated at installation phase. • Ensuring the contractor's responsibilities for the removal and safe disposal of waste material including the geomembrane residues (at the nearest municipal waste collection points) at the end of field operations. • The cleaning of all the intervention areas was verified in situ through the Field Verification Checklist for Geomembrane Installation	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement was actively implemented across the 15 irrigation systems included in the project, involving municipalities, local communities, and direct beneficiaries. These actions contributed to strengthening participation in environmental, social, and gender aspects, in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). As part of this process, the ESMP was disclosed on November 11, 2025, in English, Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara through institutional platforms of key local actors, including national and departmental municipal associations and irrigation federations. This ensured broad accessibility and transparency. At the community level, safeguards and gender workshops were conducted in all intervention areas between July and December 2025, with some communities hosting multiple sessions. These workshops supported awareness-raising on environmental and social risk management, gender inclusion, and community roles in project implementation. Stakeholder engagement was integrated throughout all sub-project stages. This included participatory territorial diagnosis through Municipal and Community Intervention Plans (PIM and PIC), irrigation system design, and the establishment of institutional and community agreements for reservoir implementation and management. Land tenure was reviewed to ensure no adverse impacts on rights. Community committees were also formed to monitor environmental and social risks, including geomembrane quality checks. In addition, technical training was provided for the operation and	

Title of the sub-project	Improvement of irrigation systems for climate resilience and adaptation in the communities of Jutulaya, Cochaca, Callejas, Romeral, Sapse, Toco Khala, La Hoyada, Criva, León Cancha, Chuncho, Chakapata, Aramasí Calicanto, Palamana, Huayllajara Z-1 and Huayllajara Z-2
maintenance of irrigation systems and reservoirs. At the municipal level, a dedicated training session was delivered to strengthen capacities in assessing moderate-risk activities, incorporating environmental and social safeguards principles. The methodology combined theoretical sessions with practical exercises on risk identification based on project-relevant cases. Overall, these actions demonstrate steady progress in implementing the SEP, ensuring inclusive, participatory, and informed engagement across stakeholders.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No Indigenous Peoples were identified in the intervention areas of the irrigation systems included in the sub-project; therefore, FPIC-related processes were not required.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, environmental and social safeguards management addressed key risks related to safety, potential contamination of stored water, conflicts over water access, occupational health and safety during geomembrane installation, limited participation of women in irrigation management, and land tenure considerations. To address reservoir safety, community-based measures were defined to prevent accidents such as falls or drowning, with responsibilities agreed among communities, municipalities, and the project. Environmental risks were mitigated through training on preventing contamination, including waste and sediment control, regular cleaning, monitoring of water levels, and the use of filters in intake systems. In some irrigation systems, filters were identified to improve water quality. Measures to prevent algae growth and vector proliferation—particularly in humid and high-temperature areas—include regular maintenance, sediment removal, and system cleaning, with responsibilities to be defined in Operation and Maintenance Plans. Technical guidance from the Regional Office is applied to ensure slope stability, water quality, and site conditions are adequate before geomembrane installation, while also addressing potential cumulative impacts on water availability at the watershed level. Water management rules and irrigation schedules were reviewed with users to prevent conflicts. Occupational health and safety compliance during installation was monitored, including contractor practices, site conditions, and material quality, with support from community commissions overseeing installation quality. To address gender gaps, targeted training and awareness activities were conducted to promote women's participation in irrigation management. Land tenure verification confirmed that no third-party property or use rights were affected, based on community agreements and technical documentation. Overall ESMP implementation reached 74%, with continued monitoring planned, including biannual field visits from 2026 to ensure sustained compliance and identify emerging risks.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
NA	

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, stakeholder engagement activities were implemented in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ensuring inclusive participation across all project stages.	

Stakeholder engagement planning was carried out through a series of workshops with local communities and key actors during the preparation and approval of the Municipal Intervention Plans (PIM) and Community Intervention Plans (PIC). These processes were supported by coordination platforms such as the Technical Committee, facilitating structured dialogue and joint decision-making.

The engagement strategy focused on coordinating territorial and institutional stakeholders in project planning, ESMP, GAP, and IPP implementation, and capacity-building activities, with differentiated approaches tailored to each group.

For Indigenous Peoples, engagement included ongoing FPIC follow-up and participatory processes. The project established collaboration with the National Council of Ayllus and Markas of Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ) and the Indigenous Platform on Climate Change (PILCC), supporting capacity development on climate adaptation while respecting collective rights, customary norms, and the roles of women and youth. Participatory “Talking Map” exercises were conducted with four Indigenous groups to capture local knowledge on water, agriculture, ecosystem restoration, and climate change perceptions.

Institutional stakeholders were engaged through the Technical Committee and implementing ministries in defining project interventions and approving planning instruments. Collaboration with municipalities, supported by AMDECO and AGAMDECH, strengthened capacities for environmental and social risk screening and management.

Academic institutions participated as technical partners, supporting the integration of native forest species criteria in ecosystem restoration activities.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism remained operational, with five intake points and outreach in Quechua through the ACLO network. Seven grievances were recorded, five resolved, and two under follow-up, ensuring accountability and responsiveness.

Dates and venues of engagement activities

Indigenous Peoples

- September 9, 2025: Vilaya Community, Ayllu Aysoka, Puna Municipality, Potosí Department.
- September 10, 2025: Tirina Community, Tacobamba Municipality, Potosí Department.
- September 11, 2025: Pampasi and Lastrojo Communities, Tinquipaya Municipality, Potosí Department

Institutional stakeholders

- December 11, 2025: Chuquisaca Departmental Government Office, Sucre.
- September 28, 2025: AMDECO Office, Cochabamba
- April 23, 2025: ESFOR, UMSS, Cochabamba.
- October 23 and 24, 2025: UAJMS, Tarija.

Academic institutions

- April 23, 2025: ESFOR, UMSS, Cochabamba.
- October 23 and 24, 2025: UAJMS, Tarija.

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

Indigenous Peoples

- Vilaya Community, Ayllu Aysoka, Puna, Potosí: 7 male, 15 female = 22 total
- Tirina Community, Tacobamba, Potosí: 7 male, 2 female = 9 total.
- Pampasi and Lastrojo Communities, Tinquipaya, Potosí: 10 male, 3 female = 13 total.

Institutional stakeholders

- Chuquisaca Departmental Government Office: 37 male, 18 female = 55 total.
- AMDECO Office, Cochabamba: 27 male, 9 female = 36 total

Academic institutions

- ESFOR, UMSS, Cochabamba: 54 male, 12 female = 66 total
- UAJMS, Tarija: 44 male, 13 female = 57 total

Information shared with stakeholders

Indigenous Peoples. The project provided information on its scope, planned interventions, and the safeguards to be applied (ESMP, IPP, and GAP) to support FPIC processes and the definition of interventions at the territorial level.

Institutional stakeholders. Within the Technical Committee, the project defined project interventions using its planning tools (PIM and PIC) and agreed criteria, as part of joint decision-making. With municipalities, the project set out the ESS

applied, the criteria for implementing the ESMP, and the risks associated with project activities and subprojects. Academic institutions. The project shared technical criteria to produce native forest species in municipal nurseries.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
Indigenous Peoples. These processes identified local knowledge on water, agriculture, and ecosystem restoration in four Indigenous Peoples. Concerns included water availability, climate changes, and impacts on livelihoods. These will inform interventions through the PIM and PIC, with priority on water management and productive resilience. Institutional stakeholders. The workshops improved understanding of FAO standards and national laws at central and local levels and strengthened the ability to screen environmental and social risks and define mitigation measures. Municipalities reported difficulties in applying these regulations. Academic institutions. After the workshops with nursery operators, participants gained knowledge on producing and managing native seedlings. A preference for exotic species (such as pine and eucalyptus), driven by higher economic returns creating pressure on their use in reforestation and municipalities lack infrastructure and resources to produce native forest seedlings were identified as concerns.
Remarks/Notes
NA

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
ESS, Gender and IPs Specialists are in place. A contractor is implementing geomembrane installation in 47 reservoirs, complying with ESS/ESMP requirements. Disclosure of risks/mitigation measures: Training was delivered to 700 beneficiaries on ESMP risks and mitigation in sub-projects, mainly geomembrane-lined irrigation systems, covering infrastructure safety, waste management, and water-source protection. An additional 1,000 families were trained on risks and mitigation for low-risk activities in climate-resilient agriculture, ecosystem restoration, technified irrigation, and apiculture. Restoration interventions applied criteria prioritizing native species. Materials were disseminated via local radio in Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara. Capacity strengthening: Updated ESMP training will be provided to 12 Regional Operational Unit staff, 50 LoA technical staff, and 100 municipal technicians on risk identification in sub-projects and low-risk activities. Engagement with municipalities will promote improved waste management, responsible agrochemical use, and native species in restoration. Two partner outputs were reviewed for safeguards compliance. The geomembrane contractor continues operating under safeguard clauses. Stakeholder engagement: Coordination with municipalities, community organizations, producer associations, and irrigation committees will support sustainable production. Engagement with universities, civil society, and public entities will strengthen training, knowledge generation, and safeguards monitoring, including FPIC-related dialogue with Indigenous Peoples. GRM: Two grievances were received. One accessibility survey was prepared, translated into Quechua, and applied in four Indigenous communities. A radio piece in Quechua and Aymara was broadcast. Results will inform improvements. IPs: Four Life Plans were prepared. Interventions were implemented in four Indigenous territories. FPIC processes were documented. ESS Monitoring: Includes prior and on-site checks, with two annual visits. Monitoring forms were applied. In 2026: 15 on-site checks for 2025 systems; 47 prior and 47 new checks. Monitoring will cover 15% of activities and 20% of anti-hail nets.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
Success story: Community mapping on climate change with Jatun, Tauka and Aysoka Indigenous Peoples (Puna, Potosí) (Annex 3).	
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 ☐		
<i>The Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established prior to implementation. Following GCF comments to APR 2024, several actions were undertaken to strengthen its accessibility and effectiveness. Five intake points were set up in territorial offices and the FAO Bolivia national office, supported by information materials. The GRM was disseminated through the ACLO network (Regional Potosí), covering municipalities with Indigenous Peoples (Tinguipaya, Tacobamba, Yocalla, Potosí, Puna, Caiza D, Vitichi, and Tupiza) in Quechua. During the reporting period, seven grievances were registered: two in Cochabamba, one in Santa Cruz, three in Tarija, and one in Potosí. These cases mainly related to eligibility criteria linked to land titling (Schedule 8 of the FAA), operational aspects such as technical guidance on project technologies, and timelines for procurement and delivery of inputs. Grievances were addressed through coordination with the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA), review of eligibility requirements, and technical support to beneficiaries and counterparts. Five cases were resolved through agreed solutions, while two remain under follow-up due to procurement and delivery timelines. A field survey was also developed to assess awareness, accessibility, language, and barriers to the GRM, with implementation in prioritized Indigenous communities planned for 2026.</i>			
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan			
During the reporting period, the project advanced the Gender Action Plan (GAP), bringing a gender focus into activities on climate-resilient agriculture, water management, ecosystem restoration and institutional strengthening. These actions supported women's participation in access to climate technologies, technical training, and productive activities, strengthening their role in climate adaptation and community-level decision-making. In results, 1,411 producers adopted climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices, including 695 women. In addition, 464 producers (274 women) applied agroecological measures linked to restoration and agroforestry, while 1,484 producers, including 645 women, improved access to irrigation water through reservoir rehabilitation and more efficient technologies. These interventions reduced the time spent on irrigation in women-headed households. A total of 78 producer associations were identified, prioritizing women-led organizations to strengthen their participation in climate-resilient value chains and financial education activities. The project also found that, while both women and men take part in agricultural marketing, women face barriers and risks in some market spaces. Actions are being taken to strengthen their organizational capacity, leadership, and economic autonomy, supporting fairer conditions for their participation in local markets.			
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐		
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">GAP Activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Activity 1.1.1 Provision of climate technologies and implementation of climate resilient agricultural practices to address vulnerability and increase resilience in the Valles Macro-region. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		GAP Activity	Activity 1.1.1 Provision of climate technologies and implementation of climate resilient agricultural practices to address vulnerability and increase resilience in the Valles Macro-region.
GAP Activity			
Activity 1.1.1 Provision of climate technologies and implementation of climate resilient agricultural practices to address vulnerability and increase resilience in the Valles Macro-region.			

Indicator	
A.1.1.1.Number of smallholder farmers (heads of households), who have adopted technologies and climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	4680
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
See annex 6	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
See annex 6	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
See annex 6	
Remarks/Notes	
See annex 6	
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 ☐
Yes, a gender specialist was hired to support implementation of the GAP. She is currently carrying out the activities. June 2024	
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 allocated budget for the Gender Action Plan is being used. The budget is included in the overall RECEM Valles project budget and covers gender-focused training, educational materials, partnerships with NGOs, and the hiring of the gender specialist.	

Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes, the activities, objectives, indicators, and schedules of the GAP are underway. Gender-focused training has been carried out, and gender-sensitive educational materials, guides, and technical factsheets have been drafted. Some pending indicators depend on technical products still in the early stages of implementation, which are being actively coordinated to ensure full compliance with the established goals.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
NA	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes, the reported results contribute directly to the sex-disaggregated targets. Training sessions were held on gender-transformative approaches as well as on technologies implemented by the RECEM Valles team. Additionally, the gender perspective was built into assessments with specific indicators.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☐ No ☒
NA	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Two testimonies from women -Justina Mamani and Vilma Vallejos- are shared, as presented in Annex 2. Video series on climate-resilient agricultural practices.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>Monitoring will follow the MEAL (Monitoring and Evaluation) framework established for RECEM Valles, with monthly technical visits by the Technical Operational Units (UOTs) across five departments. Three verification stages will be conducted per micro-region: participatory diagnosis, implementation, and monthly reporting. Tools include Kobo Toolbox, community mapping (Mapas Parlantes), Participatory Guarantee System (SPG) systematization, and field monitoring to validate technology adoption, including irrigation, hydrogel, improved potato varieties, thermal blankets, anti-hail nets, and solar tents. Key documents include the annual Gender Action Plan (GAP) report, Letters of Agreement with three NGOs (27 initiatives led by women), and a database of 78 associations tracking production, SPG registration, leadership, sales, and contacts. Additional outputs include systematization of community mapping and FPIC processes, as well as intervention plans for UOTs with schedules and planning tools. Materials developed include gender and climate change</i>	

booklets, masculinity guides, technology sheets, and intervention curricula with thematic content and timelines. Tools to strengthen leadership, self-esteem, and value chains are also applied. Monitoring records include participant lists disaggregated by gender and age, FPIC meeting records and protocols, systematization of Indigenous Peoples' mapping, and communication materials such as video scripts.

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
File Name: v. 9 GCF Valles project in Boliva_EX-ACTmonitoring 050326 1.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Annex 2 Communication and visibility material -.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Annex3_Grievance Tracker__2025_en.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: FP202_Annex 4.docx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: RECEM Valles_Annex 5_Implementation timetable_FAO.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: FP202_Annex 6_GAP activities.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

