



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Nicaragua
Project Title:	Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacities in the Agricultural and Forestry Sectors in Nicaragua in Response to Requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /NIC/042/CBT
GEF ID:	10118
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Mitigation
Project Executing Partners:	Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change (SCCP), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA), Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy (MEFCCA), National Forestry Institute (INAFOR), Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)
Project Duration (years):	3 years
Project coordinates:	Matagalpa / 13.00, -85.00 / 3617708

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	August 24, 2020
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	January 14, 2021
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	January 13, 2024
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	\$ 863,242
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	\$ 309,600
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	\$ 355,492
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	\$ 103,200

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	September 9, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	N/A
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	N/A

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Low</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	1st PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	María Belén Moncayo, Project Coordinator, FAO Nicaragua	Maria.moncayo@fao.org
Budget Holder	Iván León, FAO Representative, FAO Nicaragua	Ivan.leon@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Lucio Santos, Forestry Officer, FAO Forestry Division (NFO)	Lucio.santos@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Nadia Mujica, Program and Policy Coordination, FAO Subregional Office for Mesoamerica (SLM)	Nadia.mujica@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
To strengthen technical and institutional capacities in the agricultural and forestry sector in order to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework reached under the Paris Agreement, in harmony with Nicaraguan National Human Development Plan and the	Outcome 1.1: Capacities at the interinstitutional technical team (ITT), whose members are INTA, INAFOR, MARENA, MEFCCA and INETER, are strengthened regarding ETF requirements for implementation of PNMACC guidelines, as well as PNDH mandates.	Indicator 3: Increase in participation by institutions and their staff, with equal opportunities for women and men (MARENA, INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA) in the preparation of country reports, according to ETF MPGs. (Scale: 1 - 4)	2	2	3	<p>The entities that make up the Interinstitutional Technical Team (MARENA, MEFCCA, INAFOR, INETER and INTA) have begun (at different paces) the process of taking ownership of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and its requirements as concerns the preparation and rendering of reports. Those work areas that need strengthening have been identified with each of the aforementioned institutions.</p> <p>The increase in the level of institutional participation is reflected as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Four (4) Letters of Agreement (LoAs) were signed with the interinstitutional technical teams at INTA, INAFOR, MARENA and INETER. These LoAs operationalize the institutional strengthening actions required so that these entities are in a position to generate sufficiently robust reports on climate change in the framework of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). 	(S)

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

<p>guidelines of the National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy.</p>						<p>2. The technical team of the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change (SCCP, acronym in Spanish) has joined project implementation, in close cooperation with the Project Technical Coordination.</p> <p>3. Joint actions have been identified for implementation in the context of the project titled “Enabling the Preparation of Nicaragua’s Fourth Communication to the UNFCCC”, intended to systematize climate change adaptation experiences gathered by means of intersectoral participation.</p>	
		<p>Indicator 4: Number of women and men enjoying equal opportunities on the interinstitutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA), the SNRCC and the SNPCC to strengthen their capacities to comply with ETF requirements in the four prioritized information flows, including gender equality and indigenous and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>The process to define the ETF’s Training Programme in the AFOLU sector is underway. It will be headed by FAO but is to be implemented in collaboration with the United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the SCCP.</p> <p>In addition, capacities have been strengthened among technical staff at INAFOR, specifically as regards developing methodologies for the Second National Forest Inventory (NFI) and the collection of field data by using Silva Metricus software. In attendance were 118 technicians, of which 32 are women (26%).</p> <p>There is also a proposal for the strengthening of institutional capacities concerning use of the System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing, and Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL), which is to be headed by INETER.</p>	<p>(MS)</p>

	<p>Outcome 2.1: Technical capacities are strengthened for the monitoring, quantification and analysis of the data necessary for the generation of GHG emissions reports and the monitoring and evaluation of the prioritized sectors</p>	<p>Indicator 5: Number of evaluation, monitoring surveillance plans regarding GHG emissions in the agricultural and forestry sectors implemented, in keeping with ETF MPGs.</p>	1	2	2	<p>The following progress is reported:</p> <p><u>First:</u> The improvement in forest emissions factors has been strengthened by the process of preparing the second NFI measurement cycle.</p> <p>Specifically, the INAFOR institutional team has made progress as concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination and permanent work between international technical assistance (TA) and the interinstitutional team for purposes of implementing the work plan for preparing the second NFI measurement cycle. b) Adjusting the Silva Metricus software used for NFI data collection, storage and analysis. c) The participation ratio of men and women in day-to-day work is currently 3:1, probably because the professional forestry sphere has traditionally been masculinized. d) The contracting of consultants to assist in the development of a methodology by which to prepare allometric equations has concluded and the activity is about to get underway. <p><u>Second:</u> Led by INTA, the Agroecological, Climate Change and Soil Table is functioning as a space for discussion on how to improve measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes in agriculture. However, formal institutional arrangements have yet to be defined.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the limited staff available with which to carry out the activities and outputs committed to in the Project, INTA has taken the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For the purpose of strengthening its capacities, INTA has proposed a review and amendment to the LoA, as well as the direct involvement of international technical assistance intended to strengthen the team in two areas: 	(MS)
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of emission factors • Evaluation of adaptation technologies and the formulation of a technology adaptation dissemination plan <p>b) Terms of reference (ToRs) are being prepared for international technical assistance to develop emission factors for enteric fermentation among cattle.</p> <p>c) ToRs are under preparation for international technical assistance to evaluate adaptation technologies, according to the UNFCCC methodology.</p> <p><u>Third:</u> The INETER institutional team is undertaking activities keyed to the construction of its specific outputs: a soil coverage and current soil use map cut at 2020 and an analysis of the dynamics involved in achieving changes in soil use 2018-2020.</p> <p><u>Fourth:</u> A review has taken place of the actions foreseen to be implemented by MARENA in the light of the new institutional framework for climate change management. In this regard, the activities at this entity will be aimed at building MRV capacities to measure reductions in greenhouse gases (GG) by means of the pilot REDD+ experiences in the Caribbean, which were carried out through the GEF 9579 and 5277 projects.</p>	
		<p>Indicator 6: Number of institutions that make up the Forest MRV Table and increase their capacities to use tools and guidelines for national forest monitoring.</p>	0	5	10	<p>INAFOR has worked in permanent coordination with the National Forest Commission (CONAFOR) and the regional / provincial forestry commissions (one per province and two autonomous regions) as well as the institution's provincial delegations to design and plan the second NFI measurement cycle.</p> <p>There is broad-based, national, regional and provincial participation by the INAFOR technical team intended to strengthen capacities in the methodology to be used in the second NFI measurement cycle. To that end, more than forty (40) work sessions and two (2) nationwide workshops were held.</p>	(S)

	<p>Outcome 3.1: Improved education, communication and institutional human capacity as concerns the mitigation of climate change, emissions reductions and its effects on the prioritised sectors.</p>	<p>Indicator 7: Number of bulletins published on the subjects of good practices, experiences and lessons learnt in matters of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p>	0	3	6	<p>Contents to be disseminated are being prepared in collaboration with UNEP-FAO and the SCCP. An exchange of experiences took place between the FAO-SCCP teams and the Ecuadorian CBIT team on the automatization of MRV. A systematization of adaptation to climate change is being prepared.</p>	(MS)
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 2.1: Technical capacities are strengthened for the monitoring, quantification and analysis of the data necessary for the generation of GHG emissions reports and the monitoring and evaluation of the prioritized sectors</p>	<p>The amendment to the LoA with INTA is under preparation. It is to incorporate specific activities related to: (1) enteric fermentation emissions factors (T2); and (2) evaluation of adaptation technologies and the formulation of an adaptation technologies dissemination plan. This will strengthen the capacities of INTA to determine emission factors in the agricultural sector as well as to propose productive system adaptation mechanisms, based on lessons learnt from national projects.</p>	FAO Nicaragua - INTA	July 15, 2022
	<p>Priority is given to the engagement of international consultancies under FAO responsibility for the development of enteric fermentation emissions factors and the evaluation of adaptation technologies.</p>	FAO Nicaragua	July 30, 2022
	<p>Amendments to the MARENA LOA are underway and are geared toward building MRV capacities to measure reductions in greenhouse gases by means of the pilot REDD+ experiences in the Caribbean, to be carried out in coordination with the GEF 9579 and 5277 projects. A system for monitoring, reporting and verification of actions in the territory and reduction of emissions will be designed, which must be aligned and harmonized with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).</p>	FAO Nicaragua - MARENA	15 de Julio 2022
	<p>Underway are processes to engage international consultancies under FAO responsibility which are intended to design the MRV for payment for performance in the pilot experiences of the G5 and G6 projects.</p>	FAO Nicaragua - MARENA	30 de Julio 2022
	<p>SEPAL training will be furthered to improve the monitoring of forest cover, with the participation of other entities working with geospatial data, among them MAG, INAFOR, MARENA and INETER, for the purpose of expanding knowledge and procedures by which to improve the quality of data among other entities that also have functions regarding spoil use and soil use change.</p>	FAO Nicaragua – INETER, MAG, INAFOR, MARENA	September 2022
	<p>Due to institutional changes as concerns dealing with climate change, the design of formal institutional arrangements for the MRV in the AFOLU sector is about to begin, in articulation with a central node that will integrate the MTR/MRV processes of all sectors. To do so, international technical assistance is required, which, together with the Project Technical Coordination will promote the MRV in the AFOLU sector, prepare one proposal for a normative instrument and another proposal for its implementation that is to include concomitant costs.</p>	FAO Nicaragua - Secretaría de Cambio Climático de la Presidencia	Start: October 2022 Term: March 2023

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Outcome 1.1: Capacities strengthened among the interinstitutional technical team (MARENA, INTA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA) regarding ETF requirements for implementation of National Human Development Plan mandates and guidelines 1, 5 and 6 of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy in the agricultural and forestry sectors.</p>	<p>Indicator 3: Increase in participation by institutions and their staff, with equal opportunities for women and men (MARENA, INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA) in the preparation of country reports, according to ETF MPGs. (Scale: 1 - 4)</p>	<p>Strengthen ETI capacities linked to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the adaptation actions taken in the agriculture and forestry sectors, in accordance with guideline 1 of the National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (PNMACC, acronym in Spanish).</p>	<p>The government of Nicaragua carried out significant changes in the institutional framework for tackling climate change by creating the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change (SCCP) by means of Presidential Decree 06-2021 and the National Climate Change Management System (SNGCC) through Presidential Decree 15-2021.</p> <p>The SNGCC is coordinated by the SCCP and has among its functions to validate and submit for approval by the President of Nicaragua all reports generated in the country regarding climate-related matters.</p> <p>In addition, a first effort took place to prepare a road map by which to implement the Enhanced</p>	<p>Considering the adjustments made to the institutional framework to work on climate change, the Project executing agency is no longer the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA). Instead, the SCCP has been incorporated to coordinate project implementation directly with (MARENA).</p> <p>Institutional arrangements and coordination for Project management were approved by its Steering Committee.</p>

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<p>Transparency Framework. It was introduced to the institutions that make up the National Climate Change Management System.</p> <p>Based on the road map a process took place to review priorities among the entities that make up the interinstitutional technical team (MARENA, MEFCCA, INAFOR, INETER and INTA) as regards the Enhanced Transparency Framework and its requirements for the rendering of reports.</p> <p>At each of the institutions that participate in Project implementation it was identified which work areas need to be strengthened. This is taken up in the Letters of Agreement signed with them.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.1: The national ITT coordination platform, with members from the SNRCC and the SNPCC, is set up to provide follow-up, evaluate strategies and accompany policy proposals, in keeping with ETF requirements.</p>	<p>Indicator 4: Number of women and men enjoying equal opportunities on the interinstitutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA), the SNRCC and the SNPCC to strengthen their capacities to comply with ETF requirements in the four prioritized information flows, including gender equality and indigenous and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Design and training on monitoring and evaluation methodologies for adaptation to climate change (ACC) in agricultural technologies – INTA</p>	<p>Underway is the process by which to identify an expert to provide international technical assistance that strengthens capacities in the use of methodological tools for the evaluation of adaptation technologies (see the annual objective for result 1.1.4 assigned to INTA).</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.2: A training programme is designed and implemented for decision-making linked to the inclusion of knowledge concerning national processes, in keeping with ETF requirements.</p>	<p>Indicator 4: Number of women and men enjoying equal opportunities on the interinstitutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA), the SNRCC and the SNPCC to strengthen their capacities to comply with ETF requirements in the four prioritized information flows, including gender equality and</p>	<p>Design of a programme for training in gender equality.</p>	<p>An LoA is to signed with the Ministry of Women (MINIM) in Nicaragua to incorporate gender awareness to climate actions.</p>	<p>The outputs defined in the LoA to be signed with MINIM will be available in 2023 and include:</p> <p><u>Output 1:</u> Proposal for strategies, gender-based indicators and climate change, as well as contents for training campaigns to the Ministry’s technical staff for the formulation of</p>

	indigenous and traditional knowledge.			<p>strategies keyed to gender and climate change.</p> <p><u>Output 2:</u> Instrument for the gathering of information on gender and climate change for the purpose of generating reports, contents and training campaigns keyed to applying the instrument and using it to identify, capture and collect information on gender and climate change for the purpose of preparing reports.</p> <p><u>Output 3:</u> A document that gathers information on gender-related issues and climate change, applying the proposed instrument.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4: Number of women and men enjoying equal opportunities on the interinstitutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA), the SNRCC and the SNPCC to strengthen their capacities to comply with ETF requirements in the four prioritized information flows, including gender equality and indigenous and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Expert in programme design to strengthen capacities on issues related to the ETF and climate change - MARENA.</p>	<p>FAO-UNEP-SCCP collaboration underway to prepare the Training Programme on the Enhanced Transparency Framework.</p>	<p>Through the aforementioned collaboration the training contents will be defined and systematised</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3: A programme to exchange and capture experiences is implemented that is keyed to the ITT and makes use of platforms and international research centres working to measure, report on and verify (MRV) emissions for the agricultural and forestry sectors, in keeping with ETF requirements.</p>	<p>Indicator 4: Number of women and men enjoying equal opportunities on the interinstitutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA), the SNRCC and the SNPCC to strengthen their capacities to comply with ETF requirements in the four prioritized information flows, including gender equality and indigenous and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Facilitate the inclusion of SEPAL to the INETER platform to ensure access to other institutions.</p> <p>- Design and implement a programme by which to exchange and collect experiences, aimed at the ETI, with international platforms and research centers involved in the MRV of emissions, in accordance with the MTR for</p>	<p>A Training Plan is prepared to include the SEPAL platform to cover monitoring activities.</p> <p>Colombia and Uruguay identified to participate in the MRV/MTR exchange programme with agriculture and forestry sectors.</p>	<p>The training plan for the SEPAL tool was expanded to include good practices by which to improve monitoring of soil coverage, which includes the harmonisation of categories and definitions regarding land use, tools and methodologies for improvement of quality and calculation of uncertainties.</p>

		the agriculture and forestry sectors.		
Output 1.1.4: ITT capacities are strengthened as concerns the M&E of adaptation activities in the agricultural and forestry sectors, in keeping with PNMACC guideline 1.	Indicator 4: Number of women and men enjoying equal opportunities on the interinstitutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA), the SNRCC and the SNPCC to strengthen their capacities to comply with ETF requirements in the four prioritized information flows, including gender equality and indigenous and traditional knowledge.	Design a M&E methodology for adaptation in the family economy sector, in accordance with the MDPs approved at COP24 and validate it (NICADAPTA case study), taking into account gender and interculturality – MARENA. International technical assistance to design an M&E proposal for agricultural climate change adaptation technologies, to include: support to the systematisation of adaptation technologies, definition of indicators, application of an evaluation methodology and capacity strengthening – INTA.	Underway is a process to engage an international expert to assist in the systematisation and analysis of adaptation measures implemented in Nicaragua as a result of the implementation of projects with a climate change component. Terms of reference formulated and approved. Underway is a process to identify an expert to provide international technical assistance that strengthens capacities in the use of methodological tools for the evaluation of adaptation technologies.	
Output 1.1.5: A national methodological process is established and adopted by the SNRCC (road map) with the aim of following up on and presenting reports, in keeping with ETF requirements.	Indicator 4: Number of women and men enjoying equal opportunities on the interinstitutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA), the SNRCC and the SNPCC to strengthen their capacities to comply with ETF requirements in the four prioritized information flows, including gender equality and indigenous and traditional knowledge.		A road map is prepared and validated by the SNGCC. The formulation of orientations and recommendations for implementation through the FAO-PNUMA-SCCP collaboration is underway.	
Outcome 2.1: Technical capacities are strengthened for the monitoring, quantification and analysis of the data necessary for the generation of GHG emissions reports and the	Indicator 5: Number of evaluation, monitoring surveillance plans regarding GHG emissions in the agricultural and forestry sectors implemented, in keeping with ETF MPGs.		There stands out: a) Institutional coordination in forestry, represented by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) and its branches, which taken together can be seen as a forestry MRV.	

<p>monitoring and evaluation of the prioritized sectors</p>	<p>Indicator 6: Number of institutions that make up the Forest MRV Table and increase their capacities to use tools and guidelines for national forest monitoring.</p>		<p>b) Good functioning of the Agroecological, Climate Change and Soil Table, headed by INTA and which can contribute to the agriculture MRV. c) INETER interinstitutional team for the preparation of specific outputs that contribute to the MRV and M&E (maps and specific studies).</p>	<p>Formal MRV institutional agreements entered into in the AFOLU sector, articulated around a central note that will house the entire MRV/MTR process from all sectors.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1: A national evaluation, monitoring and surveillance plan for GHG emissions in the agricultural and forestry sectors is drawn up, coordinated by MARENA in the framework of the SNRCC.</p>	<p>Indicator 5: Number of evaluation, monitoring surveillance plans regarding GHG emissions in the agricultural and forestry sectors implemented, in keeping with ETF MPGs.</p>	<p>A Spoil Coverage and Current Use Map cut at 2020 is prepared, as is a Report on Dynamics of Soil Use.</p>	<p>Under preparation. Output defined in the INETER LoA. Delivery: November 2022</p>	
		<p>Methodological proposal for adjustment and correction of inconsistencies in order to estimate data on activities, using wall-to-wall maps and a multi-temporal visual evaluation mesh</p>		<p>Output deferred to fourth quarter of 2022.</p>
		<p>National monitoring, reporting and verification plan on GG emissions (for the agriculture, forestry and soil use sectors - AFOLU) in protected areas.</p>	<p>New outputs defined in the MARENA LoA – design and implementation of an MRV of incentives to reduce deforestation based on pilot experiences in the G5 and G6 projects.</p>	<p>Achieving outputs will depend on the time it takes to sign the amendment to the LoA with MARENA.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2: INAFOR capacities are strengthened in the use of tools (second NFI measurement and adaptation of the Silva Metricus) for national forest monitoring</p>	<p>Indicator 6. Number of institutions that make up the Forest MRV Table and increase their capacities to use tools and guidelines for national forest monitoring.</p>	<p>Engage an expert to prepare the second NFI measurement cycle. Documentation: i) development of an inventory methodology; ii) transition to the new design and treatment of new data; iii) quality control</p>	<p>Expert engaged and developing the required outputs. Progress to date: implementation of a work plan or road map for the planning of the second NFI measurement cycle and the institutional appropriation of the Silva Metricus software.</p>	

		and assurance; iv) field manuals; and v) budget needs.		
		Engage an expert to assist in the use of the Silva Metricus software in the Nicaragua NFI and implementation of a system by which to manage the its database, processing, calculations and reporting, as well as access to and dissemination of data.	Expert engaged and developing the required outputs.	
		Procurement of equipment to evaluate Silva Metricus software.	Delivered to INAFOR.	
<p>Output 2.1.3: INTA capacities are strengthened through specialised technical and methodological tools that help determine emissions factors in the agriculture sector; INAFOR capacities are strengthened to calibrate allometric equations in agroforestry systems and forests, in support of the reports generated in keeping with ETF requirements.</p>	<p>Indicator 5: Number of evaluations, monitoring surveillance plans regarding GHG emissions in the agricultural and forestry sectors implemented, in keeping with ETF MPGs.</p>	Engagement of an expert to offer training in allometric equations for forests and agroforestry systems.	Expert engaged and starting activities in order to deliver the required outputs	
		Design and implement a training plan for technicians on methodologies by which to construct emission factors in the agriculture sector.	The output's scope was redefined because of the complexity of the activity, the project's time frame and budget. It was agreed with INTA to develop emission factors (T2) for enteric fermentation among cattle. The activities and their budgets are included in the proposal for amendment to the LoA with INTA.	Achieving outputs will depend on the time it takes to sign the amendment to the LoA with INTA.
		Procurement of accessories and equipment for conditioning of GG samples – INTA	The development of emission factors (T2) does not require the procurement of equipment for conditioning of GG samples.	Output eliminated from planning.
		Purchase of laptops and accessories needed to take samples to be used in the construction of emissions factors – INTA	The actions and the budget needed to carry out the concomitant activities are included in the proposal for amendments to the INTA LoA, and involves the purchase of computer hardware to be used for data capture and processing.	Achieving outputs will depend on the time it takes to sign the amendment to the LoA with INTA.
		Procurement of equipment and accessories for field research to establish allometric equations– INAFOR.	Procured and delivered	

Output 2.1.4: Methodologies are identified for the adjustment and implementation of adaptation activities in the agricultural and forestry sectors, in accordance with PNMACC guideline 1.	Indicator 5: Number of evaluations, monitoring surveillance plans regarding GHG emissions in the agricultural and forestry sectors implemented, in keeping with ETF MPGs.			
Outcome 3.1: Improved education, communication and institutional human capacity as concerns the mitigation of climate change, emissions reductions and its effects on the prioritized sectors.	Indicator 7: Number of bulletins published on the subjects of good practices, experiences and lessons learnt in matters of mitigation and adaptation to climate change			Output deferred to the fourth quarter of 2022
Output 3.1.1: Lessons learnt and knowledge acquired in the agriculture and forest sectors are shared on national and international platforms (e.g. the CBIT global coordination platform), in order to improve the scheduling and presentation of reports, in accordance with enhanced transparency requirements.	Indicator 7: Number of bulletins published on the subjects of good practices, experiences and lessons learnt in matters of mitigation and adaptation to climate change	International consultant engaged to define and implement an instrument by which to collect and systematise good practices related to adaptation technologies. He/she is also to design a dissemination strategy.		Output deferred to the fourth quarter of 2022
Output 3.1.2: A dissemination plan is designed and implemented on good practices in climate change adaptation and mitigation, as per guidelines 1, 5 and 6 of the PNMACC, in the framework of enhanced transparency. It is aimed at public officials, universities and agricultural and forestry producers.	Indicator 7: Number of bulletins published on the subjects of good practices, experiences and lessons learnt in matters of mitigation and adaptation to climate change			Output deferred to the fourth quarter of 2022.

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The progress made during the reporting period focus on capacity strengthening, technical assistance and exchanges of experiences among the interinstitutional technical teams at INTA, INAFOR, MARENA, MEFCCA and INETER, in coordination with the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change and FAO, is as follows:

- a) Planning for the second NFI measurement cycle: i) design of a methodology for NFI implementation; ii) preparation of a general budget; iii) an exchange of experiences with peers from Guatemala, Honduras and Panama; and iv) training in the use of the Silva Metricus software used for gathering and analysing field data took place.
- b) The process of taking institutional ownership of the SEPAL platform for satellite monitoring of changes in land use by INETER is now underway, beginning with the training in how to operate the software and formulations of recommendations to improve the quality of estimates on data regarding activities in the subsector of soil use, changes in soil use and forestry.
- c) Steps taken to prepare a Soil Coverage and Current Use Map cut at 2020.
- d) INTA is carrying out studies of GG emissions factors in agriculture, as well as an assessment of adaptation technologies and a dissemination plan.
- e) A dialogue has begun with the Ministry of Women (MINIM) aimed at designing a proposal for gender indicators and climate change for purposes of international reporting.

Regarding difficulties encountered during the reporting period, the following stand out:

- a) There were difficulties during the efforts to take institutional ownership of the SEPAL platform due to its incompatibility with the methodologies currently being developed by INETER. As a mitigation measure it is foreseen to implement an expanded training plan based on recommendations made that will improve the estimates of activity data in the soil use, changes in soil and forestry sectors. It is foreseen that other institutions which work on this issue also participate (INAFOR, MARENA, MAG, MEFCCA and INTA).
- b) Limited technical staff at INTA with few specific capacities with which to undertake GG emission factors studies. As a mitigation measure and for the purpose of strengthening capacities among institutional technical staff, an international expert was engaged who is accompanying staff as they undertake the studies, while fostering capacity development.
- c) In general, it is necessary to strengthen / consolidate capacities among institutional technicians in the use of MRV tools.

The MRV is currently inactive due to institutional changes in the approach to climate change since the establishment of the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change (SCCP) and the National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC). As a mitigation measure the dialogue to reach formal institutional arrangements on MRV in the AFOLU sector will get started, in articulation with a central node that will integrate the MTR/MRV processes in all sectors.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	Project management has overcome significant challenges related to changes in the original institutional arrangements (transfer of Project coordination from MARENA to the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change – August 2021), considering that full Project implementation began with the signing of institutional LoAs in October 2021. Although the timing of the activities has been affected, it is not expected the Project's results framework will be affected, given that corrective and risk mitigation measures were included to the amendments in the LoAs, including a redefinition of activities that will facilitate the closing of temporary gaps in implementation, while seeking to improve the quality of the outputs established for achieving the expected results.
Budget Holder	S	MS	After execution began, the project faced the challenge of readjusting to a new institutional framework for addressing climate change in the country (approved in May 2021 through Presidential Decree 06-2021). This meant rethinking the institutional coordination scheme and reviewing the role and scope of participation of some of the entities participating in the project, according to the new institutional framework, including operational and execution responsibilities. However, this process was an opportunity for the institutions to more precisely identify their requirements for compliance with the MTR and, as a result, some of the activities in the results framework were adjusted, without affecting the committed products and objectives. The project is currently progressing towards achieving its goals and contributing to the global environmental objective of strengthening national capacities to apply the MTR.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	S	The new institutional structure for climate change arranged by the Government of Nicaragua with the creation of the Secretariat for Climate Change of the Presidency and the approval of the National Climate Change Policy constitute an opportunity for the implementation of the project, since it facilitates the installation of the transversal institutional arrangements required by the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the better prioritization of capacity building actions aimed at

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

			improving the quality information management processes of the national entities that make up the AFOLU sector, in the future expectation of consolidating an MRV of emissions and an M&E of adaptation with the effective participation of all the institutional counterparts that make up the National Climate Change Management System.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	The Nicaraguan government has made an important change in the institutional structure with the creation of the Climate Change Secretariat of the Presidency, with which the coordination powers changed from MARENA to the latter. This change will undoubtedly help to improve the management of climate change actions that require transversal decisions from all the ministries, but since it occurred during the execution of the project, it has been necessary to readjust some activities in favor of the new institutional structure, but without affecting the results and products of the project. Additionally, as part of capacity building, new needs have been identified that can be met within the framework of the project to ensure the comprehensiveness of the results and the operation of the MRV of the AFOLU sector.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<i>Nicaraguan government and the project present relevant advances to generate an important institutional structure that allows the installation of capacities in national institutions for the mainstreaming of climate change are key and relevant elements in this reporting period. However, despite the fact that specific actions have been developed to enable the progress of the project and the report, it is necessary to incorporate clear milestones for the fulfilment of the necessary technical advances that allow the generation of information and clear elements that allow the advancement of the implementation of the transparency framework in the country.</i> <i>In gender mainstreaming it is necessary to identify the necessities and differentiated impacts of climate change in women, in order to advance in specific actions that can attend and mainstream gender equality into climate change mitigation and adaptation.</i>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	ESS risk classification remains Low

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Lack of support from government authorities during Project implementation	Low	Y	This initiative has taken place upon petition of the government of Nicaragua, once it ratified its adhesion to the Paris Agreement. The Project proposal was prepared in a participatory fashion, jointly with the interinstitutional technical team (ITT) appointed by the government. This evidences there is a high level of commitment to its execution, in accordance with national priorities.	The Project is being implemented with the participation of entities who are members of the National Climate Change Management System and are directly related with the MTR, in accordance with that which was set forth in the Project Document. The implementation of the MTR as per the Paris Accords is reflected in the country's most important planning instrument, the National Struggle Against Poverty and Human Development Plan 2022-2026, specifically its guideline 11, Measures vis-à-vis Climate Change. This serves as an indicator to the effect that Nicaragua takes climate change seriously.	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Low levels of institutional participation during implementation of response activities developed by the project.	Low	Y	<p>Support measures:</p> <p>I. The Project will strengthen the SNRCC's work and its coordination mechanisms with the SNPCC to ensure that ITT members continue interested in participating.</p> <p>II. The institutions will guarantee the participation of its technicians in the various training and experience exchanges activities.</p>	<p>The Project's coordinating body was modified due to the creation of the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change. Among its functions are to follow up on and support the implementation of activities Nicaragua has committed to before international organisations specializing in climate change.</p> <p>Further, the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change now coordinates the National Climate Change Management System (SNGCC), which was established in June 2021 to replace the National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC). The new entity is made up of 21 government institutions and universities, including all those that currently participate in the Project. Among its functions are to validate and introduce for approval by the President of Nicaragua the reports on MTR, in the light of the UNFCCC objective set forth in articles 2, 4, 7 and 14.</p> <p>In this manner it is ensured that there is permanent and future participation by all institutions, both in the Project and in the national reporting processes.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Sustainability of Project results over time.	Moderate	Y	<p>Once the Project concludes, the institutions must ensure the continuity of the activities by means of the national budget, insofar as allowed by the country's economic situation.</p> <p>FAO will apply the Capacity Development approach to guarantee the sustainability of Project results over time. This approach recognizes three dimensions of action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual dimension that refers to a wide range of actors as policy makers, researches and staff of organizations. 2. The organizational dimension that includes public organizations, civil society and networks of organizations. 3. The enabling environment that is the context in which individuals and organizations work and includes a country's institutional set-up, power structures and policy and legal frameworks. 	<p>As mentioned earlier, there is now in the country a new policy framework and institutional management system for tackling climate change.</p> <p>In this regard, the foundation has been laid for achieving the sustainability of Project results, as there is now a framework in support of national reporting to UNFCCC, in accordance with the MTR.</p> <p>In addition, sectoral progress has been made intended to strengthen capacities to undertake specific tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) INAFOR has concluded the planning phase of the Second NFI measurement cycle, including a financing plan. b) INTA is developing emission factors for enteric fermentation in future GG measurements in the cattle-raising sector and is in the process of designing an M&E system for adaptation to climate change. <p>INETER is preparing a proposal according to which it will lead the strengthening of the institutions participating in the Project by using the SEPAL platform.</p>	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	The overall risk rating is maintained as low.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Change in the Project coordinating body from MARENA to the SCCP.	August 2021	Project Steering Committee
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity	Change in the Project coordinating body from MARENA to the SCCP.	August 2021	Project Steering Committee
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval <u>during this reporting period</u> .			
Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change (SPCC)	Ensure the achievement of the outputs committed to by the Project, with support from FAO as GEF implementing agency.	Overall coordination of Project implementation	Institutional Strengthening of the SPCC to ensure the sustainability of Project results.
National Forestry Institute (INAFOR)	INAFOR will lead the achievement of output 2.1.3 and generate data that become inputs to the calculation and updating of the emissions factors and the construction of allometric equations in the forestry sector and agroforestry systems. It will also play an active role in achieving outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.3 y 3.1.1.	Planning of the second NFI measurement cycle underway. Ownership being taken of the Silva Metricus tool, used to gather and analyse forest-related information.	Identifying new sources of financing to carry out the Second Nicaragua Forest Inventory.
Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER)	INETER generates information that is pertinent to the forestry and agriculture sectors. The institution administrates the soil use, forest coverage and production monitoring system. It is part of the SNMB and the MRV table of the forestry sector and will therefore contribute to achieving outputs 1.1.3 and 2.1.1.	Ownership being taken of the SEPAL platform, used for satellite monitoring of soil use change. Progress made in the preparation of the forest coverage and current soil use map.	There have been difficulties regarding the compatibility of the platform's conceptual framework and INETER's methodologies. It is foreseen to plan and carry out training, aimed at making recommendations for ways to improve the quality of estimates and diminish uncertainties.

	It will also play an active role in achieving outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.3 y 3.1.2.		
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	<p>As a member of the SNGCC and the SPCC, INTA will work to develop an articulation and coordination mechanism between both systems, to be used when preparing the reports required by the MTR.</p> <p>As a member of SNGCC, INTA will strengthen its institutional capacities to calculate agricultural GG emissions factors (output 2.1.3)</p> <p>The institution will also play an active role in achieving outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 2.1.1, 2.1.4 and 3.1.2.</p>	<p>As part of capacity strengthening for monitoring, quantifying and analysing data used to generate INGG reports the following studies were begun:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GG emission factors in agriculture. <p>Evaluation of adaptation technologies and dissemination plan.</p>	For technical staff capacity strengthening purposes an international expert is being engaged who will accompany the preparation of pertinent studies.
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA)	MARENA is a member of the National Climate Change Management System (SNGCC).	The Project has identified new roles for MARENA, after adjustments were made to the national institutional framework created to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.	It is necessary to strengthen MRV capacities, with emphasis on payment for performance.
Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy (MEFFCA)	<p>As a member of the SNGCC, the Ministry will participate in outputs 1.1.4 and 2.1.4 by adjusting methodologies, training its staff and validating case studies on the monitoring, evaluation and adjustments made to adaptation activities.</p> <p>In addition, MEFFCA will also play an active role in achieving outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.3 y 3.1.2.</p>	Information has been identified that can be provided by MEFFCA with a view to systematising the climate change adaptation experiences.	An international consultant is in the process of being engaged to accompany the implementation of activities that systematise practices related to adaptation to climate change and promoted by the NICAVIDA project.
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Private sector entities			

Others[1]			
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			
Ministry of Women (MINIM)	Originally this institution was not considered in the Project Document. However, its importance was identified as concerns the enrichment and sustainability of gender reports and climate change.	A dialogue has begun with MNIM to design a proposal for gender and climate change indicators, for purposes of generating international reports	To reach a sufficient level of capacity strengthening to be able to generate and sustain the collection of information and generate reports on gender and climate change.
National Agrarian University (UNA)	Academe	Participation in the training on methodologies to implement the Second NFI measurement cycle using Silva Metricus.	
Nacional Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN)	Academe	Participation in the training on methodologies to implement the Second NFI measurement cycle using Silva Metricus.	
University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast (URACCAN)	Academe	Participation in the training on methodologies to implement the Second NFI measurement cycle using Silva Metricus.	
Ministry of Agriculture (MAG)	Originally this institution was not considered in the Project Document. However, it was found to be of strategic importance due to the need to link the gathering of information on mitigation and adaptation to the agricultural census and the various agricultural surveys.	Initial dialogue on capacity strengthening in gathering data on climate change.	Expand capacity strengthening in the agriculture sector in order to further the comprehensive reinforcement of MRV in the AFOLU sector.

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	Process of capacity strengthening underway at the national entity charged with the design of and implementation of a national gender policy (Ministry of Women) by signing a LoA.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	N/A	Project will promote gender equality and women's empowerment in two ways: through the strengthening of the capacities of female civil servants who participate in the generation of reports according to the MTR, as well as obtaining a better understanding of the adaptation measures that have been developed in the country and the way in which they have directly benefited (or not) women.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage)		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	The equitable participation of technicians in capacity strengthening processes at the various institutions is promoted. Noteworthy is the planning for the Second NFI measurement cycle, with 30% participation by women. A full 80% of the INETER technical team working on capacity strengthening is made up of professional women.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	No	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	No	The development of tools to capture and process gender-sensitive data at INTA and MINIM has begun.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Project Technical Coordinator
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	By its very nature (capacity strengthening) the Project includes knowledge management activities which are currently underway and are directly related to its results framework.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The Project lacks a communications strategy. However, with assistance from the FAO Communications Unit it is foreseen to disseminate the results of the implementation.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	The collection and systematizing of experiences regarding climate change adaptation measures that are to include the life stories of Project protagonists.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	N/A
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	https://www.fao.org/redd/news/detail/es/c/1390716/
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	maria.moncayo@fao.org Glomara.iglesiasalvarez@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

The Project is keyed to strengthening capacities among institutions that are part of the National Climate Change Management System (SNGCC), in response to the country's commitments regarding climate change. It therefore does not implement activities related directly to indigenous peoples.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Government Institutions	SCCP	In kind (recurring expenses)				
	MARENA	In kind (recurring expenses)				
	INTA	In kind (recurring expenses)	118,800	39,600		118,800
	INAFOR	In kind (recurring expenses)	43,200	14,400		43,200
	INETER	In kind (recurring expenses)	50,400	16,800		50,400
	MEFCCA	In kind (recurring expenses)	32,400	10,800		32,400
United Nations System Agency	FAO	In kind (recurring expenses)	64,800	21,600		64,800
		TOTAL	309,600	103,200		309,600

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Se espera que el proyecto logre o supere todos sus principales objetivos ambientales globales y produzca beneficios ambientales globales sustanciales, sin grandes deficiencias. El proyecto se puede presentar como una “buena práctica”
Satisfactory (S)	Se espera que el proyecto logre la mayoría de sus principales objetivos ambientales globales y produzca beneficios ambientales globales satisfactorios, con solo deficiencias menores
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Se espera que el proyecto logre la mayoría de sus principales objetivos relevantes , pero con deficiencias significativas o una relevancia general modesta. Se espera que el proyecto no logre algunos de sus principales objetivos ambientales globales o produzca algunos de los beneficios ambientales globales esperados
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Se espera que el proyecto logre sus principales objetivos ambientales globales con importantes deficiencias o se espera que logre solo algunos de sus principales objetivos ambientales globales)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Se espera que el proyecto no logre la mayoría de sus principales objetivos ambientales globales o que produzca beneficios ambientales globales satisfactorios)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	El proyecto no ha logrado, y no se espera que logre , ninguno de sus principales objetivos ambientales globales sin beneficios que valgan la pena).
Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	la implementación de todos los componentes cumple sustancialmente con el plan de implementación original/revisado formalmente para el proyecto. El proyecto puede ser presentado como “buena práctica
Satisfactory (S)	La implementación de la mayoría de los componentes cumple sustancialmente con el plan original/formalmente revisado, excepto por unos pocos que están sujetos a medidas correctivas.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	La implementación de algunos componentes cumple sustancialmente con el plan original/revisado formalmente y algunos componentes requieren medidas correctivas
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	La implementación de algunos componentes no cumple sustancialmente con el plan original/revisado formalmente y la mayoría de los componentes requieren medidas correctivas.
Unsatisfactory (U)	La implementación de la mayoría de los componentes no cumple sustancialmente con el plan original/revisado formalmente
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	La implementación de ninguno de los componentes cumple sustancialmente con el plan original/formalmente revisado.
Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	Existe una probabilidad superior al 75% de que los supuestos no se cumplan o no se materialicen, y/o el proyecto pueda enfrentar riesgos elevados.
Substantial Risk (S)	Existe una probabilidad de entre el 51 % y el 75 % de que los supuestos no se cumplan o no se materialicen, y/o el proyecto pueda enfrentar riesgos sustanciales
Moderate Risk (M)	Existe una probabilidad de entre el 26 % y el 50 % de que los supuestos no se cumplan o no se materialicen, y/o el proyecto solo enfrente un riesgo moderado.
Low Risk (L)	Existe una probabilidad de hasta un 25 % de que los supuestos no se cumplan o no se materialicen, y/o el proyecto solo enfrente riesgos bajos.