CAF-GEF PIR for Fiscal Year 2020-21

(Period: July 1 to June 30, 2021)

PART A – Project Implementation Progress & Risk Management

1. GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Andes Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources Project (AICCA)

Implementing Agency:	CAF

Executing Agency:	CONDESAN

Project partners:	Ministry of Environment and Water of Bolivia (MMAyA), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia (MADS), Institute for Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), Regional Autonomous Corporation of Boyacá (CORPOBOYACA), Ministry of Environment and Water of Ecuador (MAAE), Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy of Ecuador (MEER), Ministry of Environment of Peru (MINAM), and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru (MIDAGRI).

Geographical scope:	4 countries: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ecuador, and Republic of Peru

Participating countries:	Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ecuador, and Republic of Peru

GEF project ID:	5384	**CAF Project ID:**	CAF01/GEF5384
Focal area(s):	Climate Change, Biodiversity	**GEF OP #:**	
GEF strategic priority/objective:	CC-SP1, CC-SP2, CC-SP3, BD-SP2	**GEF approval date*:**	May 30, 2017
CAF approval date:	June 16, 2016	**Date of first disbursement*:**	March 26, 2018
Actual start date:	March 1st, 2018	**Planned duration:**	48 months
Intended completion date*:	June 30, 2021	**Actual or Expected completion date:**	November 30th, 2022
Project type:	FSP	**GEF Allocation:**	US$9,696,621.00
PPG GEF cost*[1]:	NA	**PPG co-financing CAF:**	USD 44,720.00
Expected MSP/FSP Co-financing*:	US$58,181,237	**Total Cost*:**	US$67,877,858
Mid-term review/eval. (Planned date):	March 31, 2020	**Terminal Evaluation (actual date):**	
Mid-term review/eval. (Actual date):	August 19, 2020	**No. of revisions*:**	NA
Date of last Steering Committee meeting:	August 28, 2021	**Date of last Revision*:**	NA
Disbursement as of March 26, 2018 April 4, 2018 Jan 18, 2019 Jan 22, 2019 Jan 24, 2019 Aug 29, 2019 Sep 3, 2019 Sep 5, 2019 Dec 11,2019 Dec 31,2019 March 10, 2020 Sep 8, 2020	 US$51,761.75 US$250,000.00 US$50,560.50 US$1,201.25 US$712,662.10 US$98,211.69 US$224,374.90 US$51,761.75 US$51,761.75 US$458,134.58 US$915,271.49 US$147,517.34	**Date of financial closure*:**	June 30, 2021

[1] CAF as implementing agency did not received PPG funds for the development of the AICCA Project document.

Sep 8, 2020 Oct 21, 2020 Oct 27, 2020 Jan 24, 2021 Jan 25, 2021	US$51,761.75 US$51,761.75 US$1'578,372.50 US$ 51,761.75 US$ 1'205,012.37		
Date of Completion:	June 30, 2021	**Actual expenditures reported as 1st of July to June 30 of 2021:**	US 2´798,272.72
Total co-financing realized as of March 8th of 2018 to June 30th of 2021:	US$ 111,688,642.36	**Actual expenditures to date:**	US$ 5,462,690.74
Leveraged financing:	NA	NA	NA

Project summary	The Andes Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources Project (*Adaptación a los Impactos del Cambio Climático en Recursos Hídricos en los Andes*, AICCA) is designed to generate and share data, knowledge, and experience on climate-change adaptation measures and strategies to enhance resilience against climate variability. The project's findings are designed to inform policies in selected sectors. The project also includes pilot investments in priority areas in the four Andean countries: Bolivia (urban stormwater drainage), Colombia (highland agricultural systems), Ecuador (small and medium-sized hydroelectric power generation), and Peru (small-scale irrigation). The AICCA project is financed by SCCF (US$8.46 million) and GEFTF (US$1.24 million), implemented by CAF, and executed by CONDESAN. Its total duration is 48 months, and it includes the following four components: *Component 1: Generation and exchange of knowledge and technology transfer* (US$2.13M in total financing: US$0.85M from GEF SCCF, US$0.17M from GEFTF and US$1.11M from matching government contribution). This component aims to strengthen the scientific and technical foundations of climate-related policies, strategies, programs, and management instruments in the program's targeted sectors and transfer the skills and technology necessary to address the implications of climate change and climate variability (CC/CV). Activities financed under the component include: (i) integrating hydrological modeling under CC/CV projections vulnerability analysis into impact analyses of fragile ecosystems to generate knowledge on the impact of CC/CV in the selected sectors; (ii) designing and implementing curricula and training programs to promote knowledge transfer and build administrative capacity in the selected sectors; and (iii) formulating local development strategies, land-use plans, sector policies, and enhanced regulatory frameworks that incorporate clearly defined and effective efforts to address anthropogenic threats to biodiversity at the watershed level. *Component 2. Mainstreaming of climate change considerations into policies, strategies, and programs* (US$2.22M in total financing: US$0.90M from GEF SCCF, US$0.13M from GEFTF and US$1.19M from matching government contribution). This component supports a review of the existing management instruments in selected sectors to improve the mechanisms that decision-makers rely on to make rational and informed choices that effectively promote CC/CV resilience. The component finances: (i) the development of guidelines for public investment in specific sectors as well as standards for territorial management and land-use planning at the national level that integrate CC/CV considerations; (ii) the elaboration of subnational policy instruments that support CC/CV resilience, including an integrated urban drainage-management plan for the Municipality of Cochabamba in Bolivia to the design of a program that monetizes environmental services in the Lake Tota basin; (iii) the design of a methodology to for mainstreaming climate considerations into the design and implementation of strategies, programs, and projects at the national and sectoral levels; and (iv) the development of technical standards and guidelines for biodiversity conservation and climate-change adaptation to be incorporated into management plans for watersheds and protected areas. *Component 3. Design and implementation of adaptation measures in priority sectors* (US$$62.2M in total financing: US$5.88M from SCCF, US$0.88M from GEFTF and US$55.44M from matching government contribution). This component supports the implementation of pilot investments in selected sectors designed to both generate direct benefits and enhance resilience to climate change. Analyzing the impact of these pilot investments will also generate critical knowledge on operationalizing CC/CV resilience policies. This component finances: (i) the design and implementation of specific adaptation measures, such as sector-specific upstream watershed levels and groundwater

	recharge levels, which incorporate proven technologies, such as the controlled flow of stormwater discharge downstream, flood control and groundwater recharge, participatory assessments of the water footprint of different agricultural management practices, flow and sediment control, and the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems; (ii) the design and implementation of systems to monitor and assess the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the adaptation initiatives; and (iii) the development and implementation of targeted interventions to protect fragile ecosystems and watersheds and to address threats to biodiversity in project-intervention areas, including the restoration and recovery of degraded ecosystems, the removal of cattle from alpine tundra areas (*páramos*), the development and implementation of best practices for productive activities such as animal husbandry, agriculture, and agro-forestry, the development of fire-prevention plans for alpine tundra areas and associated habitats, and the formation, training, and equipping of fire brigades to prevent and control forest fires. *Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation.* (US$1.3M in total financing: US$0.83M from SCCF, US$0.05 from GEFTF and US$0.44 from co-financing CAF and CONDESAN). This component supports region-wide coordination systems designed to ensure efficient, high-quality program implementation, regular monitoring, and evaluation (M&E) of intermediate and results, and the wide dissemination of analytical findings and lessons learned. The component also encompasses fiduciary risk management mechanisms and other safeguards. It finances the operations of a Regional Coordination Unit based in Lima, Peru, which provides implementation support to participating countries in the areas of procurement, financial management and disbursements, as well as technical assistance with the implementation of the other project components and regular communications with National Focal Points in each country. The component facilitates project M&E, results assessments, and the dissemination of lessons learned. Regional activities are embedded in all four project components but budgeted under Component 1. Regional activities include: (i) the promotion of knowledge exchange, capacity-building through international workshops, and cross-country collaboration via existing regional platforms; (ii) the dissemination of lessons learned through online media, print media, and information sessions; and (iii) analytical work designed to generate further knowledge and scale up successful interventions at the regional level. This report covers the third year of execution of the Project (July 2020 – June 2021). The Project's operational and procurement plans reflect this reporting timeframe.

Project status Year 3 1 July 2020 – 31 June 2021	*Summary:* In this third year, the AICCA project has succeeded in expanding the information and knowledge base necessary for the incorporation of relevant considerations of adaptation to the impacts of climate variability and change on water security in the management instruments of the selected sectors, exceeding the expected knowledge products and meeting the Project's outputs. Among the products finalized this year are the CC risk and vulnerability studies, impact models, hydrological modeling under CC scenarios, water use optimization models, river buffer strips, needs and gaps analysis to select ACC measures as an input to facilitate actors in proposing new options and CC adaptation alternatives, financial strategy for adaptation measures for the NDCs, among others. Based on the information and knowledge generated, the project has strengthened institutional and local leader capacities regarding access to knowledge. In this sense, the Project has created numerous mechanisms to improve access to and use of this knowledge. In Perú, a web application was developed which uses climate trends as a support in creating public investment projects. In Colombia, the project supported strengthening the Hydro-meteorological Network at Lake Tota. In Ecuador and Bolivia, specific tools were developed to carry out follow-up on the adaptive capacity and post-investment of the projects. These access-to-information mechanisms are also accompanied by capacity strengthening processes for technical experts and local communities through trainings, exchanges, and webinars. In Bolivia, the diploma course entitled, Adaptation to Climate Change in Water Resources trained technical experts from the municipalities. In Perú, capacities of public investment project developers were strengthened to incorporate risk management in the CC context of irrigation projects, as well as raised awareness among regional government sectoral specialists on the provisions of the Climate Change Law Regulation and mainstreaming the gender approach. In Ecuador, training was provided to the electrical sector regarding public policy design with participative and inclusive approaches that align with climate change policies. In Colombia, a rural

	extension program was developed in partnership with the mayor's offices for producers including an adaptive approach and work was carried out on water-related conflict analysis. In Ecuador, the project supported the establishment of agricultural rural schools with communities in the implementation areas. In Perú, an awareness raising program for the beneficiaries of Ancash's irrigation canals started, where issues on community water management with a gender approach are being included. The AICCA Project has promoted intersectoral and inter-institutional collaborative processes in each of the countries, articulating local and national actors with different uses of water resources. The Project has worked with and across different levels of government within established competencies to develop national and sub-national public policy instruments, strengthening enabling conditions for climate change (CC) adaptation in the four participating countries. The Project's technical team in each of the countries has provided guidance on CC inclusion in different instruments including territorial land-use (e.g., CC/CV guidelines in planning instruments such as development and territorial land-use) or sectoral policies. In Perú, the products created by the Project have contributed to the implementation of the NDC at the national level through various instruments, including the guide for the development and updating of the NDC's adaptation and its application for components of water for irrigation and soils, and the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System prototype for the Agriculture NDC, prioritizing eight adaptation measures. In addition, the Project created the NDC climate financial strategy which aligned the financial needs with available financial sources, which complements the development of the Specific Standard Technical Fact Sheet for the development of irrigation public investment projects to develop irrigation projects resilient to climate change. With this, the AICCA Project's experience has the potential to be replicated in other sectors in Perú as well as other countries in the region, for example, Ecuador, where technical support was provided on the NDC for the hydrological sector. To date, the electrical sector and strategic sectors have expressed interest in fostering the experiential exchange to promote lessons learned. In the other countries, significant efforts were made this year to advocate for tools and policies at the sub-national level, taking advantage of opportunities to promote feedback on national tools (e.g., guides). In the case of Colombia, a key highlight is the technical assistance provided to the municipalities of Tota, Sogamoso and Cuitiva in the Lake Tota basin to develop the Territorial Land-Use Plans (POT by its Spanish acronym) based on the Main Ecological Structure (EEP by its Spanish acronym) for Lake Tota, a foundational instrument for planning using environmental and climate change criteria. The EEP has also become a key input for other regional planning tools at different scales and with different seasonal horizons such as the Hydrographic River Basin Management and Land-Use Plans (POMCA by its Spanish acronym) and the Water Conservation and Efficient Use Programs (PUEAAs by its Spanish acronym), which have been finalized. Regarding Ecuador, the Project supported the inclusion of CC criteria in territorial planning through the development of a national guide and based on this methodology, the updating of seven Territorial Land-Use and Development Plans (PDOT by its Spanish acronym) for the Decentralized Autonomous Governments in project target areas. In addition, during this year, inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination was strengthened among Ministries of Environment, Energy, Risk Secretariats, and the National Electricity Operator for the implementation of the Comprehensive Risk Management Plan (PIGR by its Spanish acronym), an instrument that will position the sector's risk management and will identify and define adaptation measures. This and other tools and policies are prioritized and worked jointly at the electrical sector roundtable, which has been strengthened in this third year of the Project. AICCA's Project efforts in Bolivia have focused on working with the departmental government of Cochabamba and the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA by its Spanish acronym) to develop several guides, regulations, and resolutions for river buffer strips, solid waste management, and construction and demolition residues and cleaning urban stormwater drainage systems that contribute to reducing flood risks including climate risks. Through its conceptualization and development, coordination is fostered among sectors that previously worked separately, establishing an achievement in the sector's management. Regarding governance, the AICCA Project has adopted a participative approach that, together with the information database and knowledge generated by the Project, has been key in supporting the selection, prioritization, and implementation of climate change adaptation measures (ACC by its Spanish acronym). In Colombia, the Project's efforts have focused on promoting the active participation of communities in the development of their territories and in decision making, facilitating them mechanisms to influence the formulation of municipal development plans with the inclusion of climate change criteria. In Ecuador, the territorial governance roundtables, both in Azuay and Napo, are an important space for dialogue and articulation that allows for joint work between various institutions in order to contribute to the development of activities and actions in favor of conservation, production and society. Based on the local experience, a

	national working roundtable has been promoted for the coordination within the electrical sector and for the development of sectoral policies. In Perú, the Project's intersectoral collaboration efforts are aligned to support the implementation of the NDCs, where mechanisms such as the High-Level Climate Change Commission or the re-activation of the Working Technical Group for Food Security and Climate Change (GTTSACC of the MIDAGRI) represent an opportunity to present AICCA's advances in the sector's agenda and strengthen its sustainability. In Bolivia, inter-institutional arrangements are promoted for the follow-up and monitoring of reforested areas, including academia, the public sector, non-governmental organizations, and community-based actors. Also, a fundamental piece of the Project's third year advancements has been the implementation of the prioritized adaptation measures based on the results of the studies developed and which have been prioritized in a participative manner with local, sub-national, and national actors. Currently, all four countries have a set of measures in place that address in an integrated manner the different aspects of adaptation in each place, from the restoration and conservation of water recharge areas and key ecosystems, to measures that seek to improve local community livelihoods, improve access to information and strengthening capacities for an improved response to possible climate events. Also, enhancing local governance and cooperation networks among actors, generating strong networks and links among local actors and communities of external actors at different scales. The Project has improved local community livelihoods, with an emphasis on its adaptive capacity. In this sense, the AICCA Project has promoted the diversification of climate resilient livelihoods. For instance, in Colombia entrepreneurship and value chains have been promoted under a comprehensive financial sustainability strategy to support green businesses linked to local institutions such as Corpoboyacá, municipalities and universities. In Ecuador, by strengthening sustainable agricultural production with pilot measures for adaptation to climate change in agricultural production systems that are resilient to climate hazards, supporting the food sovereignty and security of beneficiary populations, and improving natural capital. The strengthening of community savings banks is envisaged for the sustainability of the actions. In Peru, progress was made with the technical files for public investment projects to improve irrigation canals, which seek to boost the economy of fruit products that depend on this resource, complemented by technical assistance to strengthen their associativity and the use of business tools. In Bolivia, work initiated with the community-based recycling group to improve solid waste use and re-use, in this way improving the income sources for this important social group. Regarding measures that promote trust and equity networks, in Colombia, conflict resolution strategies for water resources that will improve relations among users of the Lake Tota basin water were developed. Meanwhile, in Ecuador, the Project supports the design of potable water systems for the districts of Cuyuja and Papallacta as a benefit to permanently facilitate quality water access for local communities, considering its direct effect due to climate threats. Providing potable water to communities that supply water and electricity to large cities as Quito and Cuenca, reduces conflicts regarding use and resource quality in the area, an essential component of the adaptation processes. Furthermore, measures for the conservation and care of natural resources are promoted considering that water provision depends on the ecosystems that provide it, and these in turn depends on the care and well-being of the populations that live and manage them. Thus, actions have been developed to restore water recharge sites in Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia, safeguarding the integrity of ecosystems, and thus the availability of water for today and for future generations. Finally, in all countries, the capacity of priority sectors to respond to extreme weather continues to be strengthened. In Ecuador, capacity building processes were promoted for technicians in the electricity sector for the development of climate change scenario modelling and hydrological risk assessment. In Peru, a course was held on the identification and evaluation of irrigation infrastructure investment projects and the incorporation of risk management with project formulators from regional governments. In Bolivia, training sessions were held for actors in the Metropolitan Region of Kanata for the management of climate and risk information so that it can be incorporated into the planning of the delimitation of safety strips, the design of rainwater drainage systems, solid waste management, among others. At the regional level, a consistent approach to climate change adaptation is needed to analyze and learn from the experiences in the four countries under a common conceptual and strategic approach that allows for regional reflection. This analysis framework will facilitate the development of comparative understandings regarding key factors of ACC and water security. To this end, the Regional Coordination Unit has initiated the development of a conceptual framework that guides regional reflection regarding the Project's implementation in the four countries. During this third year, seven common factors have been identified that contribute to the resilience processes that are addressed by the four countries as a contribution to the sectors'

resiliencies (common denominators) and that will be analyzed regionally in the last year of the project. Complementarily, to strengthen knowledge sharing at the regional level, three regional webinars were implemented highlighting the studies and tools developed by the Project. The following themes were addressed: (1) the contributions of climate vulnerability and risk studies as tools for water resources management (Ecuador and Colombia); (2) the relationship between the interactions of weather - ecosystems-water for climate change adaptation (Colombia); and (3) the importance of integrated river basin management for the adaptation of the hydropower sub-sector (Ecuador).

Finally, the Regional Coordination Unit developed the conceptualization of the first regional synthesis study regarding monitoring and evaluation strategies of climate change adaptation measures, which will use as case studies the monitoring systems developed by the project. One of the main gaps in managing adaptation to climate change is precisely the evaluation of the effectiveness of implemented adaptation strategies/measures. This regional synthesis seeks to provide evidence on the different tools, methodologies or approaches used for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and impact of climate change adaptation measures for sustainable water resources management in the subsectors of water and sanitation, upland agriculture, minor irrigation and hydropower. The study also seeks to contribute with recommendations and lessons learned regarding criteria such as cost-effectiveness, duration, utility, sustainability, among others of the monitoring systems implemented. The ToRs have been conceptualized in partnership with CONDESAN's Andean Forests Program and Adaptation at Altitude Program, two regional climate change adaptation projects that seek to join forces and contribute to knowledge on the issue.

Finally, at the regional level, the project's web platform is already in place and serves as a space for learning, exchange and joint strengthening (www.aicca.condesan.org).

Technical implementation at the regional level:

OUTCOMES: Overall Project Outcome Indicators

	Indicador Outcome	End Target	Target Año 3
O1.	Knowledge products generated provide inputs for the incorporation of pertinent considerations of adaptation to the impacts of climate variability and change on water security into management instruments in the selected sectors.	16	28
O2.	Key actors are better prepared to incorporate climate variability and change (CV/CC) considerations for water security, in water systems, water management and water use within the sectors involved (number)	135	473
O3.	Pilot adaptation measures in the field have allowed validating the importance of inclusion of CV/CC considerations on water security in the selected sectors, and the information generated is used to amend management instruments.	13	14
O4.	New tools about the impact of CV/CC on water security in each participating country are shared and discussed with the same sector actors from the other three countries and explored (number of tools shared)..	8	0
O5.	Identify, share, and explore common denominators regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security in management instruments (public and private) at regional level (number of denominators).	7	0

With respect to **Outcome 1**, 15 additional knowledge products were developed during the third year (2 from Bolivia, 3 from Colombia, 6 from Ecuador and 4 from Peru), increasing the number of knowledge products generated so far from 13 to 28. With this progress, the final planned target for this outcome has been exceeded.

For **Outcome 2**, a total of 473 key actors were trained, with 296 new actors (technical specialists, policy makers, decision makers) better prepared to incorporate climate variability and change. In this year, the courses and formal capacity building processes developed include the Diploma in water resources management and climate change in Bolivia, social leaders, municipal mayors, officials from Corpoboyacá, MADS, IDEAM in Colombia as part of the courses and training that accompany the implementation of adaptation measures and investment project formulators in Peru.

Despite restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of thirteen climate change adaptation measures was completed during this period (**Output 3**). These include reforestation campaigns in Bolivia, water harvesting and irrigation, participatory meteorological monitoring, strengthening of the hydrometeorological monitoring network and the phenological network in Colombia, the development of agricultural field schools

and ecosystem restoration in Ecuador, and the implementation of agro-climatic information services and an application for historical precipitation and temperature trends TENDHIS in Peru.

In relation to **Outcome 4** on cross-learning of the AICCA project, it was defined that these spaces seek to share and explore new tools, experiences, learning, instruments or management models on the impact of CC developed by each participating country with sector actors from other countries. In this year, key tools and processes developed by more than one country and relevant to peers in other AICCA countries have been identified. Thus, in year 4 it is intended to hold 8 regional conversations in the form of cross-learning between the same actors at regional level.

Finally, for **Outcome 5**, progress was made with the conceptualization of common denominators which represent common criteria addressed by the project that promote the resilience of Andean socio-ecosystems. Next year, a regional study is planned to identify the best experiences in which these seven common elements have been addressed to promote the exchange of lessons learned at the regional level: (1) Diversity of adaptation options, (2) Governance and effective institutions, (3) Community participation and inclusion of local knowledge, (4) Preparedness, planning, (5) Learning, (6) Cooperation networks, social trust and equity, (7) Inter-scalar perspective.

OUTPUTS: Outcome Indicators by Country

Country	Outputs PRODOC	Outputs Planned Year 3	Outputs completed Year 3	Overall Progress
Bolivia	15	6	7	46,6%
Colombia	11	5	7	63,63%
Ecuador	27	16	17	63%
Perú	7	4	5	71,42%
Total	**60**	**30**	**36**	**60%**

To date, 36 of the 60 planned products were finalized, which represents 60% of an overall advance. Bolivia has finalized seven of its 15 products, with 46.6% progress. Colombia has advanced seven of its 11 products, with an overall advance of 63.3%. Ecuador has finalized 17 of its 27 products, reaching 59.26% of an overall advance. Perú has finalized five of its seven products, with an advance of 71.42%.

- *Budget Execution at the Regional Level:*

	Global Budget	Executed Y1&Y2	Executed Y3	Cumulative Execution	% Global Execution
C1	$ 855,536.02	$ 406,712.57	$ 286,001.66	$ 692,714.23	81%
C2	$ 991,870.96	$ 387,558.09	$ 273,537.46	$ 661,095.55	67%
C3	$ 6,795,428.91	$ 1,483,216.84	$ 2,065,725.64	$ 3,548,942.48	52%
C4	$ 1,053,785.11	$ 386,930.52	$ 173,007.96	$ 559,938.48	53%
Total	**$ 9,696,621.01**	**$ 2,664,418.02**	**$ 2,798,272.72**	**$ 5,462,690.74**	**56%**

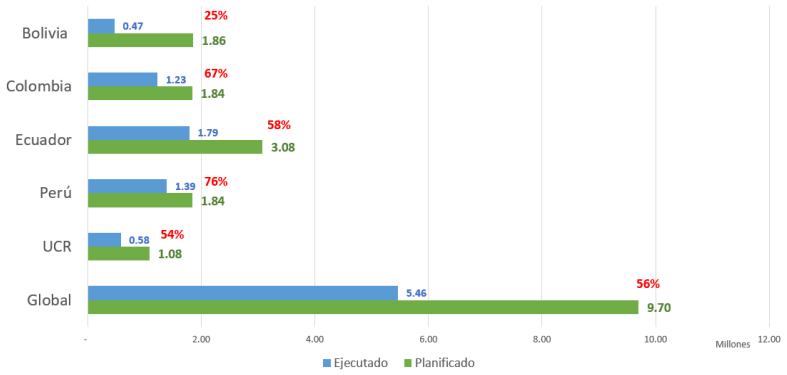
To date, the overall budget execution advance made is 56% (US $5,462,690.74) out of a total budget of US $ 9,696,621.00.

In Component 1, the implementation of 81% of the total budget has been achieved as planned. The first years of the project were dedicated to the generation of information, so in this third year most of the studies have been completed. Few studies remain to be concluded, especially those of the Regional Coordination Unit related to the regional syntheses that gather the experiences of the 4 countries.

In Component 2, budget execution to date is 67%. In this period great progress has been made in the development of guidelines, guides, directives, among others for the incorporation of CC in the sector's instruments. There are still processes to be concluded, however, all the tools to which it is intended to contribute have been identified and are under development.

In Component 3 the cumulative budget execution is 52%. During this period, strong progress has been made in the implementation of adaptation measures. It is important to mention that the adaptation measures related to infrastructure such as the Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) and the works of the Drinking Water Systems in Napo and Azuay, comprise a budget of around $1.7 million, with almost 50% of the remaining execution in C3. The construction of these works will require larger disbursements for their completion.

Finally, for component 4 the budget execution was 53%. The Regional Coordination Unit has already established the necessary studies and products to achieve exchanges of experiences and the synthesis of regional information, with comprehensive regional readings. The first consultancy is underway with its budget committed, and the Terms of Reference for the remaining syntheses and studies are being developed.



With respect to the overall execution of the countries, Bolivia has executed 25% of the overall budget, Colombia 67%, Ecuador 58%, Perú 76%, and the UCR 54%.

On the other hand, of the overall budget planned for the third year, $ 4,870,076.07, the 57% was executed, $ 2,798,272.72. As displayed in the following table, Bolivia executed 28% of the planned budget, Colombia 72%, Ecuador 60%, Perú 80%, and the Regional Coordination Unit 47%.

Countries	Planned Y3	Executed Y3	Execution %
Bolivia	1,073,704.75	301,228.35	28%
Colombia	941,998.27	674,546.88	72%
Ecuador	1,735,461.98	1,048,891.98	60%
Perú	747,289.52	600,597.55	80%
UCR	371,621.55	173,007.96	47%
Total	**4,870,076.07**	**2,798,272.72**	**57%**

In Bolivia the under-execution is mainly due to the construction of the Sustainable Urban Drainage System, which was planned to be implemented between the third and last year of the project. Since SUDS are pioneering infrastructures and there is no experience in the region on their development, it took longer than expected to review international examples and to propose a system in accordance with the Bolivian reality. In addition, this year it was not possible to start with the Pluvial Drainage Master Plan, which also represents a large percentage of the under-execution. In this second case, part of the delay was due to the time it took for CAF to raise no objection to the change of scope of the Output. In the Project design the target referred to the elaboration of a Drainage Master Plan for the Kanata Metropolitan Region. However, an adjustment to the

output was requested as the project resources are not sufficient for the proposed scope. The new scope is the elaboration of a Pluvial Drainage Master Plan for the Municipality of Sacaba.

In Colombia, the main constraint was mobility restrictions due to COVID-19 by the national government. This resulted in the delayed start for the adaptation measures implementation, leading to repercussions to the budgetary execution. In addition, the public security situation between the months of February and May which included heavy national protests and complicated mobility at the national level, affected transportation movement for the consultants in the region and their ability to advance their products as planned.

In Ecuador, a great deal of the delay in their execution was due to the implementation of the potable water systems (SAP by its Spanish acronym), which were planned to be finalized in this third year. However, despite good management of the teams and project counterparts, one of the three tenders was unsuccessful, and the process was re-launched. The Terms of Reference were revised and adjusted to be open to a wider range of applicants. At the end of the third year, the execution of two of the three drinking water systems was contracted, so their budget is committed and being executed according to the progress of the works. In addition, it is important to note that the processes of product review, meetings and agreements took longer due to the virtual nature of the project, lengthening the development times of certain products.

In Perú, the COVID-19 pandemic has destabilized the planning processes and public investment project execution in the regional governments, with a major emphasis on the regional governments of Piura, Ancash and Cajamarca (extreme level. Investments in health investment projects have been prioritized, so the additional effort of the team for the prioritization of irrigation projects has been key. Another determining factor has been political instability and the high turnover of civil servants and specialists in the regional governments, which has prolonged the execution periods for pre-investment studies, technical files and adaptation measures in irrigation projects such as the SAT Piura.

With respect to the Regional Coordination Unit, the execution of the knowledge activities was delayed because its development needed to be conceptually defined and establish a common understanding that addresses the various adaptation activities developed in the project.

Summary of the technical and budgetary execution at the national level and for the UCR:

- ***Bolivia:***

Technical Advancements:

In the project's third year, Bolivia's technical team finalized four products (outputs) corresponding to 1) risk study of floods and landslides per CC/CV scenarios in prioritized basins of Cochabamba; 2) implementation of the diploma course on the adaptation of climate change and water resources; 3) An operational management guide for construction and demolition residues (RCD) and 4) a management guide for solid waste incorporating stormwater drainage cleaning mechanisms. As an accumulated total, seven of the 15 products were finalized which represents an overall advancement of 46.6%.

A key achievement for the project this year has been the development and completion of the design of the Sustainable Drainage Urban System in the Cretácico Park in the municipality of Sacaba. Establishing the design was a persistent effort during this year led by a multi-disciplinary team of various institutions which resulted in a change of perception regarding the management of urban floods to a comprehensive system that values the contribution of the natural infrastructure that regulates water recollection and runoff. A complete and innovative design was developed converting Cretácico Park into a model of urban systems at the regional level.

Al the end of the project, through the completion of the products in Bolivia (Outputs) such as flood and alluvium studies, operational guides for solid wastes, the Drainage Plan, implementation of sustainable drainage urban systems, reforestation of basins, and environmental education campaigns with the community and key actors from the municipality of Sacaba, a contribution would be made towards the resilience of stormwater drainage systems for the metropolitan region of Cochabamba as well as an increased response capacity regarding extreme events affecting its residents.

The following details the advances made on the Project's products to date:

- During this year, the CC/CV flood and landslide risk study was finalized for the basin area of Maylanco (microbasins Sapanani and Jaka Rana). As a result, a Methodological Guide for floods and alluvium in watersheds in the context of VC/CC was developed. To this end, technical factors were considered that include the influence of climate change and variability, as well as socio-economic criteria including gender. The Guide includes the methodology to identify climate change adaptation measures.

	The information from the risk study of the Sapanani micro-watershed was incorporated into the software "My Resilience" of the Ministry of Environment and Water, which allowed the cost/benefit evaluation of the proposed pilot measures in the risk areas, resulting in the analysis of the costs of inaction. This information is useful for decision making by technicians and authorities (municipal and departmental) to guide investment in this type of measures. The study and the economic evaluation of the measures provide a tool for territorial planning, risk management and water resources. - The climate change and water resource adaptation diploma course was developed in coordination with the Universidad Privada Boliviana (UPB) which carried out the training for 31 students (16 men and 15 women). The Project also covered the costs of partial and full scholarships for students and promoted the participation of women. The diploma course was so well received and relevant that its replication is planned for the beginning of the fourth year of the project and will include capacity strengthening in climate change and water resource management for a greater number of people. - The Operational Management Guide for Construction and Demolition Residues (RCD) was finalized, in which the first part of the document provides RCD-generated diagnostic information from Cochabamba, El Alto and Santa Cruz. The second part of the document, guided by technical criteria, provides the management phases for these residues. Also, the Stormwater Drainage Cleaning Mechanisms and Solid Waste Management Guide was finalized which is the first national document that provides orientation on the relationship that exists between management of solid and liquid wastes and the cleaning of natural and artificial drainage networks in a climate change context. The scope of the RCD management guide is sub-national and the scope of the RCD management guide that incorporates mechanisms stormwater drainage cleanup is national. These products are the first to include technical aspects for the sector, because there are no existing regulations or methodologies for RCD management in Bolivia. - In this third year, a synergy of work has been carried out with the Chamber of Industry, Commerce and Services of Cochabamba (ICAM) to develop an event for the exchange of information on solid waste, called "Green Business Fair 2021. The AICCA project participated in the event by socialising information from the "Diagnosis on the generation and management of Construction and Demolition Waste in Cochabamba". From this, it showed the opportunities for the use of these wastes through their recovery, recycling and transformation. This space also allowed for the identification of networks of contacts working in this area in order to enable alliances in the implementation of activities with people who recover and make use of solid waste. The event was attended by 449 people (170 men, 279 women). - A key achievement of the year was the completion of the Pre-investment Technical Design Study (EDTP by its Spanish acronym) “Construction of the SUDS measures for the Cretácico Sacaba Park,” which details the technical specifications of the structural and non-structural SUDS measures that are grouped to complete the following objectives: a) natural infiltration of stormwaters, b) use and re-use of stormwaters and c) protection of flood risks. The project design includes an operations and maintenance manual as well as monitoring of the SUDS measures operations. - To protect water recharge areas in basin headwater points and contributions to soil stabilization and erosion protection to prevent flood and landslide risks, 21 reforestation campaigns continued to be implemented in the metropolitan region of Cochabamba. The reforestation activities are carried out jointly across the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Autonomous Departmental Government of Cochabamba and the Autonomous Municipal Government of Cochabamba, promoting inter-agency coordination for restoration governance and its sustainability. This activity included the active participation of 1,386 people including men, women, youth, and children. To date, an area of 85 hectares out of a total of 78,285 trees has been reforested. - The AICCA’s Environmental Awareness and Education Plan came to an end and includes the following lines of action: a) Water Resource and Climate Change Adaptation Training Program (ACCyRRHH) led by municipal technical experts, b) School nurseries and school gardens program (elementary , teachers, PPFF), c) environmental brigades (high school), d) environmental forum (high school), e) environmental leaders (OTBs), f) climate change adaptation hack-a-thon (university students), g) awareness raising audiovisual on water and climate change adaptations, h) radio spots on issues such as: climate change and water (floods), solids residue, sustainable urban drainage systems (civil society), and i) mobile expo “Jamuy Mayu” (civil society) fairs in the Cretácico Park. Through various training and awareness raising issues, the aim is advocate for the success of adaptation measures in their different dimensions. - Complementing the implementation of technical activities, the Project seeks to make information available through different communications channels oriented at various groups of actors. Consequently, this year, transfer of knowledge was carried out with the incorporation of the professional communications team. Communications products of both guides have been developed. In addition, the

following activities have been supported: a campaign to promote the use of river security borders, systematization of the diploma course, publication of news to capture the importance of the issues addressed by the Project, bulletins, and consistent updating of Bolivia's webpage.

Advances in Budget Execution:

Bolivia's overall budget execution is 25% (US$ 471,231.02) out of the overall planned amount. As previously mentioned, Bolivia's execution was affected in a significant way due to the high turnover of authorities and technical experts across different public mechanisms with which the project worked with and coordinated. Political and social problems related to the changes in government due to the national electoral process of October 2020 and the subnational elections of March 2021. In this adverse context, the activities implemented this year in Bolivia corresponded to a large extent to management and technical implementation activities in all project activities considered as preconditions. In addition, the public health emergency brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic obligated the rescheduling of activities that required field work by consultants or the Project's team. The environmental education and forestation adaptation measures had to be rescheduled due to the restrictions of in-person activities.

- ***Colombia:***

Avances técnicos:

Technical Advances:

In the third year, the project in Colombia finalized four products (outputs) out of the five planned for this period. 1)CC/CV projections integrated in hydrological cycle and water balance models of the IDEAM for Lake Tota's basin, 2) two participative evaluations to compare the efficiency in water use, 3) guidelines, information and methodologies that support the inclusion of CC/CV criteria in environmental management planning instruments, especially those related to the development and adaptation of the POMCA (Hydrographic Basin Management and Land-Use Plans), POT (Territorial Land-Use Plan) and PUEAA (Water Saving and Efficient Use Programs) and 4) three water saving and efficient use programs (PUEAA) in irrigation districts. Total cumulative progress amounts to 7 out of 11 outputs, representing 63.63% of overall progress.

A key project achievement in this third year has been the completion of the guidelines for the incorporation of climate change criteria in the POMCA, PUEAAs, and POT. Despite the challenging work via virtual modalities, the team in Colombia has developed a rigorous, participative effort with diverse actors for the finalization of the tools. With this, the Project finalizes its emphasis regarding public policy instruments and focuses on continuing with the implementation of adaptation measures in the agricultural sector of the high lands. In addition, in this third year, progress has been made with the implementation of adaptation measures such as research workshops, which continued in a send phase as knowledge communities, a key initiative for territorial governance. Activities such as restoration, implementation of agricultural measures, water harvesting, among others, have started in this third year, leaving almost the majority of the budget committed for the last year of the project.

The following details the main advances made in Colombia:

- Two new knowledge products were developed for the Lake Tota basin including: 1) a physio-chemical diagnostic of the Lake Tota basin water and 2) a risk analysis of the water resource regarding climate change and vulnerability with the participation of the community. This last activity includes the analysis of some ecosystem regulation and provision services of the lake.
- Eleven dissemination and knowledge materials were published: 1) Invitación a la aventura, 2) Reportaje de la montaña, 3) Ingredientes para la adaptación, 4) Caja de herramientas para la adaptación al cambio climático, 5) Embajadores de la adaptación con mis actividades económicas.6) Género y cambio climático, 7) La cuenca del lago de Tota y su Estructura Ecológica Principal 8) Explorando mi cuenca. 9) Análisis de vulnerabilidad y riesgo por cambio climático para la cuenca del lago de Tota. 10) Modelación hidrológica de la cuenca del lago de Tota and 11) Decálogo de acciones que contribuyen a la adaptación.
- Development of six dissemination campaigns entitled: AICCA Como vamos, me comprometo a, alertas del territorio, yo soy el Lago de Tota, la información para que and territorio de acuerdos.
- The guidelines to incorporate CC/CV criteria into the different national environmental management planning instruments, mainly the POMCA, were finalized.

- The guidelines for the incorporation of the variability and climate change component in the land-use planning schemes and plans of the municipalities of Aquitania, Tota, Cuitiva and Sogamoso in the Lake Tota basin were delivered
- The conflict resolution plan related to Lake Tota's basin water was finalized.
- The IDEAM's hydrometeorological monitoring network was strengthened. At the community level, the Participatory Meteorological Monitoring network was consolidated, made up of 12 climate observers.
- Within the framework of the community governance route in the basin, the research groups were consolidated and 8 groups were formed as Knowledge Communities. They aim to respond to concerns generated around the role ancestral lessons play, gender relations, environmental education, analysis of regional governance conditions, socio-environmental vulnerability, the productive processes that are being implemented in the area, sustainable tourism and the use of alternative energies to guarantee the access to water in the adaptation processes.
- As climate change adaptation measures, the implementation of 16 rainwater harvesting systems were finalized in the municipality of Aquitania. Also, the germination center implementation initiated for the recovery of seeds and agroforest species storage and the implementation of living gardens in the municipality of Tota, which aims to facilitate ecosystem restoration processes and strengthen food security and sovereignty. In addition, the ecological restoration process initiated in four areas of water and ecosystemic importance. Finally, as a community science experience, the phenological monitoring network was formed with birds as bio-indicators of climate change.

Budget Execution Advances:

The accumulated budget execution for Colombia is US$1,227,706.21 which is 67% of the total budget (US$1'837,500.00). With respect to Year Three, 72% (US$ 674.546,88) has been executed out of the planned amount (US$ $ 941.998,27).

- ***Ecuador:***

Technical Advances:

To date, the Ecuador team has finalized 17 of their 27 products with an overall advance of 63%. During the year, the AICCA project team in Ecuador finalized: 1) two climate risk studies, one for the Victoria Hydropower Plant (in the province of Napo) and the second for the Machángara Hydropower Complex (in the province of Azuay); 2) two technical documents that analyze gaps in deficiencies and needs of the pilot projects (one for each intervention area in Napo and Azuay); 3) two technical workshops on Andean sustainable development; 4) an impact model for small-scale hydropower central plants in Azuay; 5) two environmental management plans (PMA) for partnering hydropower central plants; 6) two territorial regulation and development plans (PDOT); 7) a strategy to disseminate generated project knowledge; 8) two local development strategies; 9) fragile ecosystem management plan with climate change variables (Cayambe Coca National Park); 10) strategic water sector strategies on the first report on national mitigation and adaptation contributions for Ecuador's water sector (NDC); 11) three operational governance roundtables; 12) technical workshops on local climate change; 13) restored ecosystems; 14) improved productive practices; 15) training of two qualified, trained and duly equipped firefighter teams; and 16) fire prevention plans.

In this third year, a key achievement for the Ecuador project has been the start of the Integrated Risk Management Plan for the Electric Sector which seeks to serve as an instrument to identify and manage climate risks of the sector. As part of developing the Plan, inter-institutional coordination is strengthened and several guidelines, guides and plans are developed for the correct consideration of climate change variability criteria for the design and operation of hydroelectric and electric transmission projects. In addition, this year important territorial adaptation measures were developed such as greenhouses, hydroponic cultivation, adaptation credits, agricultural field schools that not only diversify community livelihoods, but also improve the care and health of ecosystems that provide water to hydropower projects.

The most relevant developments of the project this year are detailed below:

- The studies entitled, "Climate risk evaluation based on the presence of extreme hydroclimatic events in the influence area of the microbasins of the Victoria and Chalpi Rivers, Quijos-Napo" and the "Evaluation of climate risk and vulnerability of hydropower generated from climate change and variability effects" were finalized. In addition, the identification and prioritization of adaptation measures was developed and a follow-up and monitoring mechanism of the adaptive capacity using the case study of the Machángara River sub-basin.

	- The gaps and needs analysis as well as the local development strategy were finalized on the hydrographic basins of the Machángara River in Azuay and Victoria River in Napo. Both documents include the main territorial needs identified that relate to climate threats for which adaptation measure initiative profiles were prepared. The main findings in this document were: low levels of governance, reduced availability of economic resources, landslide risks due to transporting materials and damages to the Victoria Hydropower infrastructure, no availability of potable water during the intense rainy season, loss of crops and animals due to present climate threats (intense rains and freezes), and the need to transition to technical productive systems. - The impact model was finalized for small-scale central hydropower plants in Azuay, an input that facilitates the inclusion of climate change variables in the analyses and basin condition projections for the sustainability of the hydropower plant. In addition, the "Methodological guide for the implementation of hydrological models for small-scale hydropower central plants using Azuay's hydropower plants as a case study" was finalized. This document provides operational alternatives for Machángara hydropower central plants, contrasting climate, hydrology, and electrical generation predictors. - Technical guidance was provided to the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD) of the districts of Cuyuja and Papallacta in Napo regarding the inclusion of climate change criteria for the formulation of their Territorial Land-Use and Development Plans (PDOT). In addition, support was provided for the formulation of five development and territorial land-use plans in the province of Azuay and Cañar, where climate change criteria were included in the bio-physical component, in accordance with the guides from Plan Ecuador Technical Secretariat. - To contribute to fire management, the Project reinforced equipping the Cayambe Coca National Park brigadiers and park rangers as well as the provincial brigade of Azuay. To date, 81 kits have been delivered, including tools such as personal protection equipment and others, which will serve to fight forest fires in the areas of intervention of the project in Ecuador. The provision of kits is complemented with the capacities generated in past periods regarding fire management. - Ecuador's Cayambe Coca National Park Management Plan was finalized and disseminated, which includes climate change guidelines developed by the project team based on biodiversity conservation and monitoring measures defined for its 408,000 hectares. - The Project's three partner working roundtables are active and operational. During this third year, joint actions were coordinated to implement the Integrated Risk Management Plan with the national working roundtable of the electric sector. With Napo's working roundtable, the prioritization of adaptation measures was implemented and followed up on during the year, selecting activities that facilitate economic re-activation for the beneficiaries in the short-term. With Azuay's working roundtable, the development of guidelines to update the Machágara Basin Management Plan was prioritized which was continuously worked on with the actors. - In Napo, as part of implementing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities in the basins of Chalpi, Cuyuja and Victoria, 42 greenhouses were implemented for resilient production and actions. Trainings also initiated to start the commercialization chain of cultivated products. - Two field schools on Agriculture and Livestock were implemented in the parishes of Cuyuja and Papallacta, with 150 people trained. The Schools seek to provide producers (particularly, cattle herders which is the predominant soil use in the area) with basic knowledge on the care and management of their animals and how to manage resources in a sustainable and resilient manner with regard to climate change. The sessions were carried out in a coordinated manner with the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), district GADs and Coca Cayambe National Park. ***Budgetary Execution Advances:*** - ***Perú***: ***Technical Advances*** The Perú team concluded five of seven products. In Year 3, the following four products were finalized: 1) conceptual and methodological model for the valuation of current and future risk and vulnerability regarding climate change effects which affect water availability of hydrographic basins, for the different water uses (agrarian use, multisectoral, community, and energy management). This model was validated in three basin

watersheds of the Pacific, Amazons, and Titicaca. (2) Incorporation of climate change considerations and risk management of methodological instruments referred to minor irrigation public investment projects through the development of the standard technical fact sheet for irrigation infrastructure public investment projects. The technical fact sheet incorporates risk management in a climate change context within INVIERTE.pe. (3) Knowledge sharing events were carried out, including the socialization of the results of the economic evaluation study of adaptation measures in irrigation systems identified in the regions of Cajamarca, Ancash and Piura, the launching of the web application on climate historical trends "THENDIS V1.0" with participation of public officials and specialists form the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Perú (SENAMHI), the construction and socialization of the study of the conceptual and methodological model for the estimation of climate risk in hydrographic basins in the context of climate change in the framework of INVIERTE.pe. (4) Two training courses for INVIERTE.pe operators, the first related to the Regulation of the Climate Change Law, and the second on public investment projects that incorporate risk management in a climate change context. Both courses contribute to the development of competencies and capacities regarding investment projects and climate change.

A fundamental achievement in Perú during the third year has been the approval via the Ministry's Resolution No. 44-2021-MIDAGRI of the Standard Technical Fact Sheet and its instructions to develop investment projects based on the typology "Improvement of Irrigation Infrastructure," which incorporates risk management in a climate change context. The Technical Fact Sheet constitutes a key national scope tool to mobilize public investment with climate change criteria. Complementing this, during this year, important knowledge management events have been carried out, transferring information of developed studies to key regional actors.

The following summarized the activity advances made during Year 3:

- The first edition of the course "Identification and evaluation of irrigation infrastructure investment projects and incorporation of risk management in a climate change context" was completed with the participation of the Invierte.pe operators from the regional governments of Áncash, Cajamarca and Piura, as well as entities associated with the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI). It included the participation of 25 professionals (9 women and 16 men). Subsequently, the second edition of the course took place, which to complement this, the use of the web application "Historical climate trends" (TENDHIS) was included as source of climate information to promote the development of climate resilient irrigation projects. This course is scheduled to be completed in July 2021, which includes the participation of 53 professionals (19 women and 34 men).
- The course entitled "Regulations of the Climate Change Law" was carried out on the MOODLE platform of the MINAM. The course includes 24 hours of chronological classes and was completed with 100% course passing participants (38 women and 68 men). The course is posted on MINAM's information platform ensuring its maintenance and sustainability moving forward.
- The reorganization proposal for the irrigation and drainage water infrastructure investments was finalized. It aims to generate operational conditions to implement climate change adaptation measures for the water for agrarian use component. This proposal will provide an improved intervention for the agrarian infrastructure works and an improved distribution of the country's financial resources, and it will strengthen coordinated efforts including regional and local governments that will implement and upkeep minor and drainage infrastructure projects.
- The proposal for the Financing Strategy for the Implementation of the NDCs for Agriculture was finalized. This tool will facilitate the Ministry of Irrigation and Agrarian Development (MIDAGRI) in achieving coherence across the financial needs of the sector to implement the NDC under its purview and available financial sources. This proposal contributes as an achievement to the 2019-2030 National Productivity and Competitivity Plan (Political Measure 9.1: Financing Strategy of Climate Change Measures).
- The development of the conceptual and methodological model for the analysis and estimation of current and future risk to the effects of climate change, which affect the water availability of river basins, was completed. This model was validated by three basins in Santa, Maura, and Mantaro from the watersheds of the Pacific, Amazons, and Titicaca, respectively. This tool facilitates orienting different national and subnational actors in the focalization and prioritization of its diverse institutional interventions related to the NDC. Noteworthy, the study was carried out in a collaborative manner with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (General Office of Agrarian Environmental Issues and Irrigation and the Office of Water Infrastructure and Irrigation), the National Water Authority (ANA), the Ministry of Energy and Mining (MINEM), the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Health (MVCS). In addition, it received support from scientific-technical institutions

such as the National Institute for Glacial Research and Mountain Ecosystems (INAIGEM) and the National Meteorological and Water Service of Perú (SENAMHI).

- A guideline to carry out and update the adaptation NDC was created which indicates steps to follow to incorporate new climate change adaptation measures or products into the Tentative Programs of the sectors. Regarding this, the NDC irrigation water and soil updating process proposal is under consturction which will include the flow chart displaying the coordination with the sector's planning instruments.
- The implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Plan advanced through guidance and technical assistance focused on the mainstreaming of the gender approach and inter-cultural intersection. To this end, professionals who have intervened in the project activities were trained, in total 99 people (48 women and 51 men).
- The preliminary technical file for the pilot irrigation project in Piura was completed, comprising component 1: improvement of the irrigation infrastructure of 16.22 km of canal in order to supply irrigation water to 860 hectares. The file addresses the following aspects: descriptive memory, current situation, project engineering, basic studies, and conclusions and recommendations that are required to support the approval of the project's implementation.
- The public pre-investment study is being developed, at the profile level, of a pilot irrigation project located in the region of Cajamarca in which the guidelines for the incorporation of risk management is being applied in a climate change context in the investment projects related to water for irrigation in the National Multi-Annual Programming and Investment Management System Framework. In addition, the methodology prescribed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) is being followed. The Pre-Investment Study includes three modules i) identification, ii) formulation and iii) evaluation.
- Diverse communications materials were developed to disseminate the information generated by the project, but also to raise awareness on hazards associated with CC in the irrigation investment project. Among the communications products are: i) handbook on the gender approach and the NDC of water climate change adaptation for agrarian use in the context of COVID-19, ii) identification of financial opportunities for projects that incorporate agriculture NDC into the agricultural productive system components with an emphasis on agro-biodiversity and water for agrarian use; iii)infographics on the Climate Change Law; iv) promotional video on the web application of Historical Climate Trends (TENDHIS); v) three infographics on the results of the economic evaluation of adaptation measures in identified irrigation systems in the regions of Ancash, Cajamarca, and Piura. All the communications products previously mentioned are published in the National Environmental Information System through the MINAM web page. In addition, completion was achieved regarding the vi) instructional dossier of the standard technical fact sheet for the formulation of the investment projects "Improvement of Irrigation Infrastructure", vii) two dossiers, two infographics, and two flyers on the study measuring dangers associated with climate change in two sub-basins of the regions in Ancash and Cajamarca.

Budgetary Execution Advances:

The budget execution advance was 80.37% of the planned budget (US$600,597.55 of US$747,289.52), with a 76% overall advance ($1,392,777.87) of the total ($1,840,000.00).

- ***Unidad de coordinación regional (UCR)***

In this third year, the Regional Coordination Unit (UCR) has initiated with the conceptualization of a regional intervention strategy, building a conceptual framework that addresses the diverse sectoral experiences, scales, and issues addressed by the project. To this end, a Knowledge Management Strategy was carried out, identifying shared perspectives of reflection on the adaptation and key elements that contribute to the resilience of the socio-ecosystems of the Andes. The Knowledge Management Strategy is an internal management document that guides the implementation of the Project's regional objectives, common denominators and cross-country lessons. With respect to common denominators, seven key attributes of resilience have been identified that are addressed by the four countries: 1) efficient governance and institutions: decentralized organizational structures and policies to be more flexible to possible changes and that are closer to local needs and realities; (2) community participation and inclusion of knowledge: the community involvement, appropriation, participation, and local/indigenous knowledge are essential factors in resilience processes; (3) Preparation and planning: relevant and timely information as well as incorporate disaster preparation plans within the existing institutional processes; (4) cooperation, social trust, and equity networks: foster the cooperation and coordination in a community, problems are resolved in an effective manner, generate consensus and reduce conflicts; (5) inter-scaling perspective: inter-connection among the

diverse components of a system. Structural and operational relationship between the community and extra-communal systems; (6) lessons: shared lessons empower at the local level and strengthens governance. Continuous processes which generate various opportunities to develop, understand and share new knowledge; (7) diversity of adaptation options: adaptation options respond to a broad range of future scenarios and does not depend on any one linear solution. These seven factors have been addressed by the four countries on different levels, generating valuable experiences at the regional level. To identify and raise the visibility on each one of the Project's experiences that directly contributes to factors that promote resilience is sought, considering criteria of common analysis. This study will be implemented at the beginning of Year 4.

In addition, this year we have started to identify key tools and experiences that can be replicated or scaled up at the regional level and that contribute to the generation of cross-learning between the sectors of the countries on adaptation management.

In addition, during this period, the Project's communication was strengthened by raising visibility on the advances made by the countries at the regional level and raising awareness among an important group of people regarding the issue of climate change adaptation for each of the countries. At the beginning of Year 3, the graphic identity manual was updated regarding national and regional communications products on the diverse typologies. Based on this, various written and audiovisual materials were produced in each country to make knowledge generated from the project language accessible for diverse audiences. Among those are news bulletins, educational videos, study summaries, technical guides, dissemination handbooks of results, infographics, material for environmental education processes, among others.

Social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Youtube and Whatsapp) has been used to highlight key messages, support project management (announcements, invitations, events) and to disseminate project advances, as well as knowledge generated and systematized in communications publications and materials. Likewise, through media management, a large number of spaces have been obtained in local, national and regional radio, press, television and digital media to disseminate issues of importance to the project. With these activities, over 1.7 million persons have been reached.

A key accomplishment for information dissemination was the development of the Project's webpage (www.aicca.condesan.org). Through the webpage, communications material was not only featured, but it also generated a space for learning, exchange, and collective strengthening. The platform constitutes a centralized repository of the project's information as well as a mechanism to foster regional cooperation and coordination among the four Andean countries. Through it, joint visions are strengthened, networks are formed and south-south exchange on key factors for adaptation processes in the Tropical Andes is cohesive.

The following describes other regional activities carried out during the third year:

- The selection process for the first regional knowledge product regarding the "Regional synthesis of monitoring and evaluation strategies of climate change adaptation measures" was completed. The study seeks to analyze the different conceptual and methodological approaches used at the regional level regarding monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness and on determining the impact of adaptation measures related to water resources in the economic subsectors prioritized by the countries, including the measures designed and implemented for the project. The study coordinates the project's regional approach and CONDESAN's institutional vision.
- Regional guidance for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan initiated resulting in a diagnostic on the advances made regarding the implementation of a gender approach in the Project's activities. Guidance included the review and modification of report indicators, gathering of lessons learned and best practices in each of the countries, a regional webinar being carried out, and the systematization of experiences at the regional level.
- Three regional webinars were developed:
  - "*Results from the Risk Studies and Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis in Ecuador and Colombia*". This webinar included the participation of 200 persons via Zoom during the presentation and had over 1,400 views of the event during the FaceBook Live session. The webinar included the participation of representatives of climate change authorities from Colombia and Ecuador, as well as an issue expert from CAF Ecuador. Link:https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=620618388884883&ref=watch_permalink.
  - "*Understanding climate- ecosystems-water interactions for climate change adaptation. Case study, Lake Tota basin*". This webinar registered 1,600 views of the event during the FaceBook Live session and included the participation of representatives of climate change authorities from MADS and

	IDEAM Colombia, as well as a CAF Colombia official. Link: https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=778121002765819&ref=watch_permalink, – "*Towards a comprehensive management of hydropower within the climate change framework*" organized jointly with the Ecuador team. The event included the participation of national and international experts that presented climate change challenges and opportunities regarding hydropower and how a comprehensive approach contributes to incorporating socio-economic, ecosystem, and governance dimensions. The event included the participation of 60 participants Link: https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/videos/172928851164549/ ***Relevant Management Activities during the Third Year:*** - During August 2020 to January 2021, the Mid-Term Evaluation led by CAF was carried out. As a result, the evaluation team issued 16 recommendations, including the management of an extension of the project for 12 months, the promotion of the project to all technical staff of partner institutions of the project, implementation of the Communications Plan, improve the design of existing indicators, strengthen the regional strategy and collaboration, review the TT indicators that do not reflect the scope of the project, among others. Most of the recommendations have been accepted by the UCR and are being executed according to its Implementation Plan. - The technical and financial proposal was developed which rescheduled project activities along a nine-month extension period, until November 2022, which was approved by CAF and the countries. Based on this proposal, the Project Addendum was established until May 2023, including a 17-month extension to finalize the project's technical and budgetary implementation (November 2022); and six months for the administrative closeout of CONDESAN-CAF (including the financial audit results for 2022 and the Project's final evaluation). Operational advancement and budget availability of this extension period will facilitate reaching the technical and overall knowledge management outcomes planned for the Project. ***Budgetary Execution Advances:*** The budgetary execution rate of the UCR is 54% ($ 580,897.97) of the overall budget ($ 1,084,121.00). Due to the mobility restrictions and social distancing brought about by the health emergency, monitoring and supervision trips were not carried out. The regional studies and synthesis will begin in Year 4.
Planned contribution to strategic priorities/targets	Reduce vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate variability and climate change at the local, national, regional, and global levels **(CCA-1)** Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate variability and climate change at the local, national, regional, and global levels **(CCA-2)** Promote the transfer and adoption of adaptation technology **(CCA-3)** Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use principles into productive landscapes, seascapes, and sectors **(BD-2)**

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project's overarching objective is to generate and share local, national, regional, and global knowledge on climate-change adaptation and resilience to climate variability, leverage that knowledge to inform more effective policies in selected sectors, and pilot investments in priority areas in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

The development of climate vulnerability, risk and hazard studies has enabled the project teams in the four countries to increase and consolidate the knowledge base on adaptation to climate variability and change among the actors and partners involved in the project, particularly at the sub-national level.

In addition, the authorities in the four sectors prioritized by the project have adopted specialized management tools in each country. These tools incorporate climate change adaptation guidelines and criteria developed by the project, and their use is already affecting the

regulatory frameworks in each country. In addition, both the results of the studies conducted and the updated regulatory frameworks are shaping the design of the climate change adaptation measures to be implemented by the project.

The main risk identified from now on are the delays in the implementation of adaptation measures in the territory as a consequence of the restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although there has been a gradual return to the localities, and CONDESAN has implemented strict biosecurity protocols for field work, the risk of a resurgence and a new quarantine remains latent in the four countries.

A second risk, which is not minor, is the change of authorities at national and sub-national levels in three of the four partner countries (Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru), which entails a high level of turnover among official counterparts in ministries and other government agencies. These changes have a delaying influence on the review, approval and issuance processes of the consultants' ToRs.

CCA-1 and CCA-2: The teams in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia have implemented 13 adaptation measures that provide resilient livelihoods to the population, such as greenhouses, water harvesting systems, sustainable production practices, hydroponic crops, restoration, community adaptation credits, life gardens, among others.

CCA-3: As a result of the training courses organized by the project, the formation of regional, national, and local working groups, the completion of studies for technical experts and decisionmakers in the partner institutions, 432 key actors in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia are now better prepared to incorporate climate variability and climate-change considerations into water security. Additionally, in this third year, important processes of climate-resilient technology transfer have taken place through the delivery of territorial planning tools, incorporating climate hazards and training for their implementation, TENDHIS climate information services and implementation of resilient practices such as greenhouses, drinking water systems, irrigation systems, etc.

BD-2: In Bolivia, 85 hectares were reforested by planting 78.285 native seedlings, including Peruvian peppertree, *tipuana tipu, jarkas,* jacaranda, parkinsonia, Spanish broom, poplar, and various fruit trees. A total of 1738 people (352 women and 1386 men) participated in the reforestation, including adults and youth.

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK RATING

3.1 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Project Objectives and Outcomes	Description of Indicators	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level on Jun 30th, 2021	Progress rating
Objective *To generate and share data, information, and experiences relevant for adaptation to climate variability and change, and useful for the formulation of policies in selected sectors, and to pilot investments in priority areas in the four Andean countries*	Produced knowledge products provide inputs for the incorporation of pertinent considerations of adaptation to the impacts of climate variability and change regarding water security in management instruments in the selected sectors (number).	0	13	16	28	
	Key actors are better prepared to incorporate climate variability and change (CV/CC) considerations for water security, in water systems, water management and water use within the sectors involved (number)	0	45	135	473	
	Pilot adaptation measures in the field have allowed validating the importance of inclusion of CV/CC considerations on water security in the selected sectors, and the information generated is used to amend management instruments.	0	3	13	14	
	New tools about the impact of CV/CC on water security in each participating country are shared and discussed with the same sector actors from the other three countries and explored (number of tools shared).	0	2	8	0	
	Identify, share, and explore common denominators regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security in management instruments (public and private) at regional level (number of denominators).	0	2	7	0	

Overall rating of project progress towards meeting project objective(s) (*To be provided by CAF-GEF Task Manager. Please add columns to reflect all prior year ratings)*

FY March 2018 rating	FY June 2019 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
MU	MU	During this period, the project completed the definition and establishment of governance, administrative, financial, monitoring and evaluation procedures. These procedures were set up in alignment with PRODOC, the Cooperation Agreement signed with CAF, and the GEF Guidelines on Project and Program Cycle Policy. Likewise, the project was successful in embedding and aligning its interventions with country climate change strategies and policies. These achievements are worth mentioning as they are paramount to ensuring the long-term sustainability of initiatives and systemic changes promoted by the project. Having said this, the project had a marginally unsatisfactory (MU) progress towards meeting the project objectives. In this period only 51% of the planned targets for this year were completed and key overarching products as the Environmental and Social Management Framework, the Project Communication Plan and the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy are still under development. Moreover, the timeliness and quality of project reporting has been a serious and repeated issue throughout the execution of this fiscal year with an average of 40 days' delay in delivery and a minimum of 5 reviews per technical or financial report. A similar issue has been encountered in the development of project implementation and acquisition plans, and the revision and approval of terms of reference for technical studies, which takes around two months in average. To secure the successful competition of all project objectives on time, within budget, achieving the intended impact, and to a level of quality that is satisfactory to GEF, country partners and CAF, it is critical that in the second fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020) the Executing Organization pays urgent and proactive attention to these project management issues and (i) implements efficiencies in the process of revising and approving technical documents, (ii) secures the effective allocation of man-hours to project activities, and (iii) designs and implements a risk management plan to mitigate and monitor the project implementation risks identified in this fiscal year.

FY July 2019 rating	FY June 2020 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
MS	MS	In this second year of project execution (July 2019 – June 2020) the AICCA project had as main achievements the development of products and implementation of enabling environment conditions required for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures in the field. These products and enabling environment activities include but are not limited to (i) vulnerability and risk assessments conducted in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia; (ii) the development and inclusion of climate change concepts, guidelines and considerations in regulatory frameworks of the prioritized sectors (Ecuador and Colombia); (iii) the endorsement by national bodies and affiliated institutions in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru of improvements conducted to water-resource modeling methodologies; (v) the strengthening of public systems (e.g. INVIERTE.PE) to secure the inclusion of climate change and climate variability considerations in the assessment of small scale public irrigation projects in Peru; (vi) the strengthening of the capacities of key actors in Ecuador and Colombia to incorporate climate variability and climate change considerations in water resource management practices and systems within the sectors involved. Likewise, the project continued with the successful practice of embedding and aligning its interventions with the respective country climate change strategies and policies in place. The latter is important to mention as it is crucial to ensure the long-term sustainability of initiatives and systemic changes promoted by the project. The overall project execution was affected by several external factors this second year; (i) the high turnover among public officials following changes in national governments, (ii) political protests, (iii) forest fires, (iv) postponement of planned field activities including face-to-face meetings, trainings, workshops, courses, and the implementation of pilot climate-change adaptation measures in the field due to the travel restrictions put in place in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. These external factors had significant impact in the low execution rate this year. Nonetheless, it is pertinent that the project team implements considerable efficiencies to reduce the time required for the revision and approval of terms of reference (7 weeks in average) and technical studies (4 weeks in average) commissioned by the project. Also, the implementation of regional knowledge management activities requires considerable attention in the next program year Thus far only 10% of the total budget planned for this component has been implemented with an outreach limited to the project team and current government partners only.

FY July 2019 rating	FY June 2020 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
		With the incorporation of an M&E expert (part-time) to the project team in February of 2020 overarching products such as the Environmental and Social Management Plan and Project Knowledge Management Strategy were initiated, and the project evidenced a considerable improvement in the quality of the content reported. Nonetheless, the timeliness in delivering project reports remains a serious concern with an average of 37 days delay in the delivery of technical and financial reports and an average of 3 to 4 revisions. A similar issue is faced with the development of Project Implementation and Acquisition Plans which, this year, took over 3 months and at least 3 reviews to each country plan to ensure the alignment with the project impact targets and tracking tools indicators. The lack of proactive coordination and efficient communication from the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) in the revision and preparation of these tools (PoA y PA) led to a delay in the approval of these documents from July 9 to August 14, as well as the postponement of the Fourth Regional Steering Committee from July 9 to August 30, 2020. These major project management issues were already identified in the first year. On August 21, 2019, CAF as implementing Agency, had sent a letter to the RCU highlighting the need to improve the performance on these project management indicators. However, by the closure of the second year these major issues have not been fully addressed and/or corrected. Regarding co-financing, the project has been able to secure 100% counterpart funding from public and private partners in Ecuador and Bolivia. Although by the end of year two, the executing agency reported that the co-financing from government counterparts in Peru and Colombia has been secured, in the co-financing report submitted in August 2020, these two countries reported a contribution of only 4.4% of their committed funds. CAF, as implementing agency, has requested the Regional Coordination Unit to formally address this issue with the country partners in Colombia and Peru and secure the implementation of fast-track actions to mitigate this risk by December 2020. In the third program year, the Executing Organization needs to ensure the proactive coordination, timely decision making, and effective monitoring and supervision to: • Address the slow co-financing reported by Peru and Colombia with the respective government counterparts and mitigate this risk by December 2020 (RCU and country teams in Peru and Colombia). • Secure the timely delivery of technical and financial reports in compliance with deadlines stipulated in the CAF-CONDESAN cooperation agreement (RCU); • Secure that all products and reports have gone through the required revisions and quality control processes before they are submitted as final to Supervision /Task Manager CAF (RCU); • Ensure the implementation of efficiencies to reduce the time required for the revision and approval of terms of reference and technical products developed by the project (RCU and Country Teams); • Secure the timely monitoring, supervision, and mitigation of project management risks (RCU) • Secure a coordinated and effective allocation of man-hours and financial resources to the implementation of knowledge management activities required to reach the more than one million beneficiaries planned under impact targets 5, 7 and 8 of the tracking tools (RCU and country teams); • Identify, document, and share at regional level common denominators regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security (RCU); • Have in place the required sanitary protocols and procedures that allow teams to continue with the execution of project activities in the field (RCU); • Complete the assessment of a non-cost extension of the project to compensate for the setback in project execution caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (RCU) The recommendations and inputs resulting from the Mid Term Evaluation of the project (August – November 2020) will be critical and supportive in (i) the identification of additional actions required to improve the performance of the project, (ii) address the issues and risks identified in this report, and (iii) promote learning and knowledge sharing through results, accomplishments and lessons learned among CAF, CONDESAN and the country partners.

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating *(To be completed by CAF GEF Task Manager in consultation with Project Manager)*

Action(s) to be taken July 2020 – June 2021	By whom?	By when?
Design and implement a risk management plan for the project	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit	July – September 2019
Review and identify efficiencies in processes and procedures for the revision and approval of project documents and products	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit	July – September 2019
Develop and implement mechanisms for monitoring the efficient allocation of man-hours to project activities.	Regional Coordination Unit	July – September 2019
Conduct regular progress monitoring of project activities and secure the implementation of the work plan as per schedule	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit	July 2019 – June 2020
Develop quality standards at the output level and ensure they are clearly communicated and explained to all project key stakeholders.	Regional Coordination Unit	July – September 2019

Action(s) to be taken July 2020 – June 2021	By whom?	By when?
Meeting with the Executing Organization to: • Revise technical and financial performance of year 2 as well as project management issues identified in this report. • Identify improvements required to the development, revision, and approval processes of technical and financial reports to ensure full compliance with deadlines stipulated in the CAF-CONDESAN cooperation agreement. • Identify critical aspects to reduce the time required for the revision and approval of terms of reference and technical products developed by the project.	RCU and CAF	September 2020
Secure a coordinated and effective allocation of man-hours and financial resources to the implementation of knowledge management activities to reach the more than one million beneficiaries planned under impact targets 5, 7 and 8 of the tracking tools.	RCU and Country Teams	July 2020 - onwards
Identify, document, and share at regional level common denominators regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security.	RCU	July 2020 - onwards
Monthly monitoring of activities and risk which are critical for the success of the project.	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit, CAF	July 2020 – June 2021
Formal communication with country counterparts to address the slow co-financing reported by Peru and Colombia for year 2	RCU, Country Teams in Peru and Colombia, NFP	September 2020
Implementation of fast-track actions to mitigate the slow co-financing reported by Peru and Colombia by December 2020;	RCU, Country Teams in Peru and Colombia, NFP	September - December 2020
Monthly follow up on the submission of evidence of the fast-track actions the RCU is implementing to mitigate the slow co-financing reported by Peru and Colombia	CAF	September - December 2020
Develop and implement the protocols required to allow the implementation of project activities in the field in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.	RCU	October 2020
Complete the assessment of a non-cost extension of the project to compensate the setback in project execution caused by the COVID-19 pandemic	RCU	September 2020

This section should be completed if project progress towards meeting **objectives** was rated MS, MU, U or HU during the previous Project Implementation Review (PIR) or by the Mid-term Review/Evaluation (*To be completed by Project Manager)*.

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR (Year 2: March 2018 – June 2019)	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Delays in the technical and budget execution.	– A risk matrix was prepared and presented together with the quarterly reports to review and update the risks associated mainly with possible delays in the technical and budget execution, as well as mitigation measures. – Strategic planning sessions were held with each country team to mitigate the risk of low technical and budget execution. As a result of these meetings, both the AOP and the PAC 2019 - 2020 were rescheduled, advancing activities of year 3 and its related budget to year 2. The main activities schedules are those related to implementing the measures aimed at climate change adaptation.	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit	September 2019 – June 2020
Delays in the presentation of financial reports	– An internal review mechanism was established between the RCU and the NTL to perform a cross-check of quality, verifying the correct allocation of items. However, errors persisted. – To speed up preparation of the quarterly financial reports, management prepares a monthly budget execution progress report aimed at detecting possible errors and correcting them to avoid their accumulation up to the moment of presentation of the quarterly report. – To solve these problems, the nomenclature of the budget items related to workshops and field trips in each country in the AOP and PAA 2020 - 2021 has been standardized and made more precise, to facilitate the allocation of expenses, which is expected to improve the financial reporting times	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit	September 2019 – June 2020
Delays in the review of ToR's, technical reporting as well as in developing of knowledge management products.	– In February 2020, the regional team was reinforced with a SM&E Specialist (part-time), who took on the leadership of the knowledge management activities, which correspond to Component 1. – In addition, an internal revision mechanism has been established between the Regional Coordinator and the M&E specialist, to make a cross-quality control, validating the information provided by the M&E for technical report preparation.	Regional Coordination Unit	February 2020

3.2 (A) PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Project Outputs	Expected Completion Date [2]	Planned vs Actual Implementation Progress as of June 30, 2021 (%)	Year 3 Targets (July 1 to June 30, 2020), per Operational Plan 2020-2021	Planned Progress of targets (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status as of June 30, 2021 (Narrative Description)	Comments	Progress Rating
Component 1: Generation and exchange of knowledge, technology transfer and institutional strengthening								
Component Result: Knowledge and capacity has been generated, strengthened, and transferred in relation to water security in the context of vulnerability to climate variability and change on water resources in selected sectors.								
Output 1.1: Multiple studies assessing the vulnerability of water resources to the impacts of CC/CV are generated.								
Colombia								
CC/CV projections have been integrated into IDEAM's hydrological cycle and water balance models for Lake Tota basin	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Technical document proposing methodological improvements in water-resource modelling will be produced and made available in both print and digital formats.	100%	100%	The technical document including methodological improvements for water-resource modeling was finalized and consists of the following chapters: • Evaluation and analysis of the offer, demand, and quality of the water from Lake Tota's main tributaries • Spatial representation of the demand and support of water for Lake Tota's basin, including the water use index. • Hydrologcial modeling of Lake Tota's basin, together with stormwater runoff and calculation of the water-lake balance equation, designed to simulate changes in the storage capacity and elevation of the lake and to build the basin's historical hydrology. • Diagnostic of the condition of the current quality of Lake Tota's water resource and tributary rivers, considering its ecological integrity. As a general result, considering the evaluated indexes and variables upon preparing the document, the current state of the water and ecological quality of Lake Tota's basin falls in the regular-bad range. On a scale of 1-10 (where 10 is the optimal state of ecosystems quality), the values vary from 3 - 5. It is worth mentioning that all the locations evaluated have		

Project Outputs	Expected Completion Date [2]	Planned vs Actual Implementation Progress as of June 30, 2021 (%)	Year 3 Targets (July 1 to June 30, 2020), per Operational Plan 2020-2021	Planned Progress of targets (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status as of June 30, 2021 (Narrative Description)	Comments	Progress Rating
						a midway value along the Quality Index for Human Consumption (IRCA), or in other words, the tributary waters, as well as the lake, are not apt for consumption, without previous treatment. Finally, this document includes the methodological improvements in water resource modeling and based on the results of the last chapter, the permanent program design for monitoring the quality of Lake Tota's water and tributaries is being designed in partnership with the Universidad Tecnológica Pedagógica de Colombia (UPTC).		
			Implementation of the Communications Plan: Training tools for the dissemination of knowledge and technical information implemented.	100%	100%	During this year, training, dissemination, and document layout tools were developed. In addition, spaces for project awareness raising were created. The following details the most relevant advances: • Five video capsules of the project's general aspects and of Lake Tota's basin regarding adaptive practices, agroclimatology, climate change adaptation, and basin eco-systems were approved by MADS, IDEAM, UCR and CAF. Video capsule: Lake Total basin site- Colombia - Condesan • Development of three awareness raising and commitment campaigns with actors from the basin entitled, "*Así es Tota*", "*Me comprometo a*" and "*AICCA como vamos*". The channels utilized were local megaphones, e-mail, social media and radio with a reach of 36,911 persons (18,154 women and 18,757 men). • Development of 11 communications materials of knowledge products generated by the project: 1 *Reportaje de la montaña*. 3. *Ingredientes para la adaptación.* 4. Caja de herramientas para la adaptación al cambio climático.		

Project Outputs	Expected Completion Date [2]	Planned vs Actual Implementation Progress as of June 30, 2021 (%)	Year 3 Targets (July 1 to June 30, 2020), per Operational Plan 2020-2021	Planned Progress of targets (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status as of June 30, 2021 (Narrative Description)	Comments	Progress Rating
						5. Embajadores de la adaptación con mis actividades económicas. 7. La cuenca del lago de Tota y su Estructura Ecológica Principal. 8.Explorando mi cuenca 9. Análisis de vulnerabilidad y riesgo por cambio climático para la cuenca del lago de Tota. 10.Modelación hidrológica de la cuenca del lago de Tota. 11.Decálogo de acciones que contribuyen a la adaptación. The products were disseminated through a campaign entitled, "Información para que", which aimed to raise awareness of the community from Lake Tota's basin regarding the importance of being informed, highlighting an access route, locating and valuing different sources of existing information developed by the Project with a reach of 47,029 women and 11,396 men. • A communications group was formed within Lake Tota's basin named *Lagonautas* which seeks to serve as a coordination space for communications on climate change. Activities such as photography, reporting, and fostering cultural heritage are carried out with a total of 29 women and 18 men. • Also, coverage was carried out via media such as print, television, and radio including the interview with AICCA Colombia on Tv Agro, Cable News, the brief on the regional channel: Channel 13, press note in the Semana magazine (digital version) and the radio interview in Uniminutoradio, reaching a total of 278,135 women and 287,163 men.		

Project Outputs	Expected Completion Date [2]	Planned vs Actual Implementation Progress as of June 30, 2021 (%)	Year 3 Targets (July 1 to June 30, 2020), per Operational Plan 2020-2021	Planned Progress of targets (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status as of June 30, 2021 (Narrative Description)	Comments	Progress Rating
			Technical document with a water resource risk analysis, which follows the methodological structure of the Third Communication applied to CC/CV.	100%	100%	The product of the Water Resource Risk Analysis was finalized, following the document's guidelines on vulnerabilities with the new approach and climate risk concept from the AR5 Inter-governmental Climate Change Panel (IPCC). A contextualization and selection of two risks to evaluate the historical scenario and a future dry scenario were carried out: 1. Water shortage risk for agricultural and domestic use in Lake Tota's basin due to an increase in droughts. 2. Risk of decrease of biodiversity in algae, macroinvertebrates, fish, and birds in Lake Tota due to an increase in droughts. Regarding the first risk, water shortage, the current risk and vulnerability were greater in the Lake systems and sub-basins of Tobal River, Los Lamos Cañada, Aguablanca arroyo, and La Mugre arroyo mainly due to the anthropic pressure regarding the offer and increased demand for the water resource for agricultural and domestic use (high to very high use index). This adds to the low adaptive and coping capacity in these sub-systems. Under the dry scenario, this situation turns critical, and the shortage risk greatly increases for aqueduct and irrigation users, who consume water that comes from Lake Tota's basin. With respect to the second risk, the decrease of freshwater biodiversity in the Lake, the risk is intermediate due to the presence of species sensitive to drought conditions. Especially in the Lake's ecosystem where northern and western migratory birds have exclusive water shoreline habitats. The fish and bird species under threat increase the vulnerability and risk of species loss in the system. The risk goes from intermediate to very high at La Mugre arroyo and Agua Blanca arroyo for the dry scenario, due to, among other factors, the		

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						low adaptation capacity regarding protection policies of ecosystems. As a result from this analysis, CC/CV adaptation strategies are proposed for these risks, for example to rotate onion crops with crops that demand less water during the dry season; implementation of a system with greater efficiency in water resource transportation to minimize water losses; incentivize the implementation of projects that facilitate establishing monthly ecological flow values for the tributaries of Lake Tota, among others.		
			A strategy document for capacity building and transfer of information derived from the knowledge products generated by the Project.	100%	100%	A systematized document was finalized that includes the identification of agricultural practices for CC adaptation and water resource management of the main production systems associated with Lake Tota's basin. Also, the Main Ecological Structure (EEP) training was carried out, which concluded with the production of the Lake Tota's Basin Main Ecological Structure storymap video Estructura Ecológica Principal Cuenca del Lago de Tota (arcgis.com) In addition, the contents for the virtual course, "Main Ecological Structure," were finalized and will be available on the AICCA webpage. The expected learning outcome is that the community gains basic knowledge with regard to ecological structure and ecosystem service issues including a gender approach and to be transferred to a greater percentage of the community, leading to sustainable regional development.		
Two participatory assessments to compare water-use efficiency: (i) a	June 2020	Planned: 100%						

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technical document identifying traditional agricultural practices and adaptation methods for staple crops such as onions and potatoes, as well as silviculture and other production systems, prepared in a participatory manner; and (ii) a water-use efficiency analysis prepared for the production systems associated with the basin.		Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						
Bolivia								
Study of low-risk CC/CV scenarios in Cochabamba using two-dimensional modelling to identify risk areas for flooding and landslides in watersheds	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	A risks study under alternative CC/CV scenarios in the river basins of Cochabamba will be completed	100%	100%	The risk study for floodings and landslides in the Maylanco Basin (Sapanani and Jaka Rana micro-basins) was completed. With this information, a methodological guide was developed on flooding and alluvial risks in hydrological basins. To this end, technical factors were taken into account that include the influence of climate change and variability, as well as socio-economic criteria. The guide includes the identification of adaptation measures to prevent the identified risks. In addition, this study made it possible to incorporate the analysis information of the Sapanani microbasin into the Ministry of Environment and Water's "Mi Resiilencia" software which resulted in the cost/benefit evaluation of pilot measures proposed in risk areas. In this process, the cost and benefit of implementing or not implementing the proposed adaptation measures in the micro-basin was differentiated. This information is useful for decision-making by technical experts and authorities (municipal and departmental) to orient investment into these types of measures.		

Project Outputs	Expected Completion Date [2]	Planned vs Actual Implementation Progress as of June 30, 2021 (%)	Year 3 Targets (July 1 to June 30, 2020), per Operational Plan 2020-2021	Planned Progress of targets (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status as of June 30, 2021 (Narrative Description)	Comments	Progress Rating
Guidance for determining maximum flood areas and delimitating safety zones in rivers incorporating CC/CV factors	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						
Ecuador:								
Studies on climate vulnerability for each of the two selected hydroelectric projects and modeling exercises for the CC/CV impacts of both projects	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Two climate vulnerability study for two hydroelectric plants development, and validation of results in territory.	100%	100%	The two climate risk and vulnerability studies for the two hydropower plants were finalized. **Napo:** The climate risk study of the micro basins of the Victoria and Chalpi, Quijos Rivers – Napo, reported in the previous period, is being applied. Of the measures identified to reduce vulnerability in the basins during the third year, eight adaptation measures have been implemented: 1. Efficiency study of water use (two definitive studies on potable water) 2. 42 greenhouses for resilient production (completed, commercialization chain initiates) 3. Sustainable cattle ranching (supplies, training) 4. Sustainable production (agricultural technification, training) 5. Studies of waters above Victoria Hydropower plant (call for proposal)		

Project Outputs	Expected Completion Date [2]	Planned vs Actual Implementation Progress as of June 30, 2021 (%)	Year 3 Targets (July 1 to June 30, 2020), per Operational Plan 2020-2021	Planned Progress of targets (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status as of June 30, 2021 (Narrative Description)	Comments	Progress Rating
						6. Territorial land-use plans (2 PDOT with CC criteria) 7. Strengthening capacities 8. Conservation of important areas (FONAG) **Azuay:** The study, "Climate risk and vulnerability from hydropower generation due to climate change and variability as well as the identification of adaptation measures and monitoring of adaptive capacity, case study of the Machángara River sub-basin" was finalized. It was developed as part of the Tripartite Agreement among the Cuenca University, CONDESAN and ELECAUSTRO. The obtained results are detailed below: • Development of a hydrological model for current and future (climate change) conditions for flow projections. A methodological guide was developed for the implementation of hydrological models. • Climate risk evaluation of the Machángara Hydropower Complex that included climate and hydrological threats, exposure, and vulnerability. A methodological guide was developed to produce climate risk analysis studies. • Identification of 33 adaptation measures with quantifiable indicators that facilitate reducing risk and increasing the resilience of the hydropower system. To date, the following are being implemented: 1. Efficiency studies on resource use (a definitive study on potable water) 2. Implementation of 10 greenhouses for resilient production (completed, commercialization chain initiates) 3. Implementation of two hydroponic systems (to initiate) 4. Sustainable production (agricultural technification, training) 5. Territorial land-use plans (5 PDOT with CC criteria)		

Project Outputs	Expected Completion Date [2]	Planned vs Actual Implementation Progress as of June 30, 2021 (%)	Year 3 Targets (July 1 to June 30, 2020), per Operational Plan 2020-2021	Planned Progress of targets (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status (July 1 to June 30, 2021, %)	Implementation Status as of June 30, 2021 (Narrative Description)	Comments	Progress Rating
						6. Management Plan of the Machángara basin (invite announcement) 7. Strengthening capacity for resilient and sustainable production. 8. Conservation of important areas (biological filters) • Design of the re-engineering proposal of the hydro-meteorological network of the Machángara River's sub-basin. • Development of a follow-up and monitoring mechanism for the adaptive capacity of hydropower generation under climate change scenarios, a tool that is being validated via its application in the territory. • Systematization of the strengthening of AICCA Project's technical capacities and key actors (training of 60 persons in hydrological and climate change modeling).		

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Two technical document analyzing gaps and needs of pilot projects	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Two technical document analyzing gaps and needs of pilot projects	100%	100%	The needs and gap documents of the micro-basins of the Victoria and Chalpi, Quijos Rivers and the Machángara River basin have been finalized. The following describes the main findings of these analyses: **1.Napo:** Low level of governance by local actors, reduced availability of economic resources; landslide risk of materials and damage material transportation to the Victoria Hydropower plant infrastructure; no availability of potable water during intense rainfall season; loss of crops and animals due to present climate threats (intense rains and freezes); and requirements of strengthening capacities and technification needs- diversification of productive systems and livelihoods. **2.Azuay:** Low availability of economic resources; lack of multi-scaled organizational strengthening; impact due to extreme climate events such as intense rainfall and droughts; lack of training; reduction of resilience of productive sectors (cattle herding, agriculture), gender gaps. To reduce identified gaps, initiative profiles of adaptation measures were prepared such as hydroponic crops, greenhouse production, agricultural technification, reservoirs for ELECAUSTRO, value chain analysis, improvement of the cattle ranching sector in a sustainable manner.		
Two workshops and two technical meetings on the sustainable management of Andean ecosystems	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented 100%	National Webinar Climate risk assessment: Methodology from a sustainable and comprehensive development approach for	100%	100%	Goal completed. National webinar entitled, “Climate Risk Assessment: Methodology from a sustainable and comprehensive development approach for Andean sub-basins (environmental, socio-economic, and governance dimension), Machángara River basin case study".		

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			Andean sub-basins (environmental, socioeconomic and governance dimension) case study Machángara River Basin.			National webinar entitled, "Towards a comprehensive hydropower management within a climate change framework" organized in partnership with the Regional Coordination Unit. This event included the participation of national and international experts that presented on climate change challenges and opportunities for hydropower and the comprehensive management approach incorporating the socio-economic, ecosystemic, and governance dimensions.		
One CC/CV impact model	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	The impact model will be developed as one of the products of the Tripartite Agreement with the University of Cuenca for the Machángara Hydroelectric Complex.	100%	100%	The impact model for small-scale hydroelectric central plants in Azuay was finalized. The Hydrologic Modeling System (HEC-HMS), which allows the inclusion of climate change variables in the analyses and projections, was used as the basis for the optimization model of water resource use. For the definition of this model, the advantages and disadvantages of various Andean regions were analyzed with respect to the following approaches: i) application in mountain basins, ii) data used for each model; and iii) completion of the study where it was applied. The softwares evaluated were PC- IHACRES, HBV-light, HydroBID and HEC-HMS, which are user-friendly and have an international-level validation in different types of basins, for practical and scientific use. In addition, based on the results from the study entitled, "Climate risk and variability assessment of the Machángara River," reported above, the "Methodological guide for the implementation of hydrological models for small-scale hydroelectric central plants using the case study of Azuay's hydroelectric plants " was developed. This study serves as a foundation for the training of 45 public officials from various institutions associated with the electrical sector and aims to disseminate small-scale central plant operational alternatives		

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						through the use of climate, hydrology, and its repercussion on hydroelectric generation.		
Two environmental management plans	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Two environmental management plans	100%	100%	The hydropower plant Environmental Management Plans (PMA) are enabling documents to obtain the environmental license. These documents were generated by local project partners and include mitigation actions to counter the environmental negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts identified in the environmental impact studies. These PMAs consist of 1. Mitigation and prevention plan; 2. Waste management plan; 3. Training plan, 4. Community relations plan; 5. Contingency plan; 6. Occupational and security plan; 7. Monitoring and follow-up; 8. Rehabilitation of areas; and 9. Closeout plan and departure. In Napo, the Environmental Action Plan was implemented as part of the environmental audit carried out by the Victoria Hydropower Central Plant which included project recommendations to integrate climate change considerations into central environmental management. In Azuay, ELECAUSTRO, in compliance with environmental regulations, possesses and implements an environmental management plan for Saucay and Saymirin hydropower central plants. The project team developed recommendations to incorporate climate change variability and criteria that will be presented to the electricity company for its consideration when it carries out its environmental audit. The information and procedures related to compliance of the environmental regulations by the hydropower central plants will be used as inputs for the following project's environmental and social safeguard report.		

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Two land-use plans (PDOTs)	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	The execution of Territorial Development and Development Plans (PDOT) with climate change criteria will be supported.	100%	100%	The support goal of the two PDOTs was surpassed and was completed with technical support to the Decentralized Autonomous Government Parishes of Cuyuja and Papallacta (Napo) and five GADs in the provinces of Azuay and Cañar resulting in seven PDOTs with climate change criteria in areas of importance for the prioritized basins. In this process, potential projects of the Autonomous Governments that may be affected by the effects of climate change were identified and prioritized. For this prioritization process, the "Climate change toolbox" was used, a national guide developed with Project inputs and technical assistance that facilitate calculating the exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity based on the orienting questions. The following details the prioritized projects that incorporate climate change criteria: **Azuay:** 1. Nazón PDOT (comprehensive farms and family production units with a social and environmental approach as a climate change adaptation; 2,325 direct and 2,283 indirect beneficiaries). 2. Biblián PDOT: - (adaptation measure for the expansion, improvement and/or equipping of potable water systems at the cantonal level, which benefits 23,741 residents). - (adaptation measure for the Food Self-Sufficiency project, benefits 230 residents). - (adaptation measures for the forest resource re-use and management study project: Pine and Eucalyptus Forests, benefits 75 producers)		

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						3. Azuay PDOT: - (Improvement of the Cuenca- Soldados-Chaucha-La Iberia roadway.) 30,000 persons. - (Improvement of the Minas River - Ludo Irrigation System 300 residents. 4. Checa PDOT (sustainable integral farms) 200 beneficiaries. 5. Chiquintad PDOT (Generation of sustainable productive strategies that guarantee food sovereignty for families and the optimization of water use, to reduce drought effects) 5,579 residents. **Napo** 6. Cuyuja PDOT - (Warmi: Milk at high altitudes) (40 beneficiaries). -(Productive strengthening and its commercialization chain) (160 beneficieries) 7. Papallacta PDOT - (Incentives for agrarian production and local food security) (50 persons). - (Sustainable cattle ranching project) (200 beneficiaries).		
Two local development strategies.	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Two local development strategies.	100%	100%	The two local development strategies finalized this third year and are designed to formulate initiatives with integral and participative approaches anchored in social dialogue, focusing on localized responses to support beneficiaries, communities, and local actors. These documents include a) a diagnostic of the intervention areas, climate and ecosystemic focalization using available information from the AICCA gap analysis. b) Territorial climate risk evaluation of the intervention area. c) Design of integral climate change measures.		

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						Based on this information, the monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up tool is conceptualized aimed at quantifying the efficiency and effectiveness of the climate change adaptation measures.		
One enhanced regulatory framework	June 2022	Planned: 100% Implemented: 87%	One enhanced regulatory framework and two sector policies	100%	85%	In order to strengthen the regulatory framework of the electricity sector, progress has been made on the development of the document "Risk management policy guidelines for natural disasters and climate of the electrical sector." These guidelines summarize the international and national legal frameworks regarding disaster risk management, including climate risks, review of the state of the impact situation felt by the electrical sector due to natural and anthropic events as well as the challenges faced by the sector related to this issue. The objective is to determine lines of action oriented at facing these challenges within the risk management framework. The guidelines will be used by the national authority, Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (MERNNNR), to carry out follow-up and control of the electrical sector business units through a Ministerial Agreement.		
Peru								
A CC/CV vulnerability study focusing on small-scale irrigation projects, including a cost estimate of CC/CV-related damage to existing projects	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Methodological and conceptual proposal that contributes to analyzing risk and vulnerabilities of hydrographic basins with regard to	100%	100%	During this third year, the methodological and conceptual proposal for the risk analysis of hydrographic basins regarding climate change effects was finalized. The study analysis subject is a) water availability (dangers related to water shortage), and b) infrastructure (dangers related to the occurrence of disasters due to the abundance of water.) In addition, dangers determined in the SENAMNI (2019) technical document "Orientations for climate analysis and determination of dangers associated with climate change"	Considering that the study was carried out in a participative manner and a greater involvement from the sectors is needed, it was incumbent to request an official representative and an alternate. With this,	

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			climate change effects.			were reviewed, and the National Adaptation Plan developed by the Ministry of Environment (2021). In addition, similar experiences and information from the sectors involved in the water NDC implementation were reviewed. Based on this information, seven dangers were defined (droughts, mass movements, reduction of flow during low water periods, floodings, sediment production, water pollution due to glacier recession). Each danger initiated a sectoral impact chain (community, for agrarian use, and energetic) where a combination of vulnerability, exposure, and danger factors with high influence on climate change are described. Subsequently, these chains were validated in the participative workshops with sectoral representatives with support from the National Water Authority. To estimate climate risk for each of the identified dangers, indicators have been defined that measure danger, exposure, and vulnerability factors (adaptive and sensitivity capacity.) The implementation process has been carried out in three basins: Santa, Mantaro and Maure of the Pacific, Amazon, and Titicaca watersheds, respectively, for the ones in which climate risk has been estimated based on impact chains and indicators, organizing them in georeferenced databases, normalized across four intervals according to their climate risk influence: very high, high, medium, and low. Noteworthy, this tool facilitates orienting different actors at the national and subnational level, in the focalization and prioritization process of its diverse institutional interventions related to the water issue NDC, in their different uses.	close to 15 sessions were held, including sessions with the MINAM transversal approaches team to gather the inputs. To date, the document is being reviewed with study supervisors for its validation.	
			Awareness raising: 1) Web application of climate trends, 2)	100%	100%	The following details progress made regarding the communications products:		

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			Economic evaluation of adaptation measures and 3) vulnerable basins.			1. The results presentation was carried out for the economic evaluation of the adaptation measures in irrigation systems identified in the regions of Cajamarca, Ancash, and Piura (September 3, 2020). There were 29 participants (13 women, 16 men). The MIDAGRI representative highlighted the importance of using the economic evaluation methodology for climate change adaptation measures, including during the COVID-19 context. 2. The launching of the web app for historical climate trends "THENDIS V1.0" took place with the participation of public officials and specialists from the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Perú (SENAMHI), Ministry of Environment and Finance, Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), and the regional governments of Áncash, Cajamarca, and Piura (December 4, 2020). The presentation was broadcast via Zoom and through SENAMHI's FaceBook Live. The THENDIS V1.0 app was presented as an easily accessible and user-friendly tool that will contribute to the formulation of public investment projects of water regulation and ecosystem service typologies. Via Zoom, 48 people participated, of which 15 were women and 33 were men. In addition, the FaceBook Live session registered 2,400 reproductions. Additionally, the promotional video for the THENDIS app was completed. This video aims to describe and explain the importance of accessing climate information for risk management as a response to climate change effects through the THENDIS app, as a tool that can provide information for decision making and formulating investment projects on		

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						issues such as water resources, ecosystem recovery, among others. The links are the following: https://fb.watch/6gNucSeu-X/ https://fb.watch/5R4Wt472Sm/ https://twitter.com/MinamPeru/status/1399376012379623426		
			The design of information channels and the dissemination of results obtained under Component 1: 1) Infographics on economic evaluation 2) Communications products on the vulnerable basin study	100%	100%	The Communications Office of the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) approved and disseminated the three communications pieces (infographics) on the results from the economic evaluation of the irrigation system adaptation measures identified in the regions of Ancash, Cajamarca, and Piura. The publications can be found in the following links: • https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/1938937-evaluacion-economica-de-una-medida-de-adaptacion-en-la-region-piura • https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/1938935-infografia-sobre-evaluacion-economica-de-dos-medidas-de-adaptacion-en-la-region-ancash • https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/1938939-evaluacion-economica-de-una-medida-de-adaptacion-en-la-region-cajamarca In addition, the Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Andean Eco-region (CONDESAN) disseminated the mentioned infographics via their social media networks, the link is below: • https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/pcb.10159077064890690/10159077058415690/		

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Output 1.2: Studies to help understand the vulnerability of relevant ecosystems in selected water basins to the impacts of CV/CC are generated.								
Colombia:								
An updated analysis of territorial vulnerability and ecological structures based on ecosystem services	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						
Output 1.3: Activities to promote transfer of generated knowledge and capacity to relevant stakeholders take place, including at least 20% women								
Colombia								
A document detailing the approach of the technical assistance program developed in coordination with local entities and service providers in line with Law 1876 of 2017 and Law 893 of 2017, including two brochures focusing on (i) the hydrological cycle and CC/CV projections; and (ii) ecological structures, ecosystem services, and vulnerability Four events to disseminate information on the agro-climatological management	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						

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of production systems and providers of technical assistance								

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Bolivia								
Curriculum content on CC/CV impacts for inclusion in postgraduate training programs incorporating factors affecting threats (hydrological and hydraulic models), risk management, management of urban runoff, urban drainage systems, etc., developed through a research agreement between the Universidad Mayor de San Simón and the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						

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At least 15 professionals formally trained	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	At least 15 professionals have finished the postgraduation course	100%	100%	During the third year, the Project completed the Climate Change Adaptation and Water Resources diploma course carried out in partnership with the Universidad Privada Boliviana. Thirty-one students (16 men and 15 women) graduated upon presenting their final projects in April 2021. The graduates developed capacities and skills on climate change impact inclusion in hydrological and hydraulic modeling as well as threat, vulnerability, and risk evaluation tools regarding water resources. On 11 May 2021, the closing event of the Diploma was held, where certificates were awarded to the participants. The event was held virtually and included the participation of authorities from the Ministry of Environment and Water, represented by the Vice-Minister of Potable Water and Basic Sanitation, the Latin American Development Bank (CAF), the Universidad Privada Boliviana, and CONDESAN as well as the certified professionals. For this event, a press brief was prepared which was disseminated by the previously mentioned entities as well as a video of the systematization of the experience (featured at the event and on platforms of the institutions involved in the activity). Press brief on the CONDESAN webpage: https://condesan.org/2021/05/10/31-profesionales-fortalecen-capacidades-trabajar-la-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-recursos-hidricos/ Video on CONDESAN's fanpage: https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/videos/4114169151959725		

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At least six events held for project stakeholders to exchange information	June 2022	Planned: 70% Implemented: 61%	Three events held for project stakeholders to exchange information	100%	80%	To date, 3 of the 6 events planned by the project have taken place. During Year 3, a synergy of work was carried out with the Chamber of Industry, Business and Services of Cochabamba (ICAM) to carry out an information exchange event centered on the issues of solid residues entitled, "2021 Green Business Fair." The AICCA Project participated in the event by raising awareness on the information from the "Diagnostic on the generation and management of construction and demolition solid wastes in Cochabamba." Based on this, the opportunities for re-using these solid wastes through recovery, recycling and transformation were presented. In addition, this space identified the contacts networks that work on the issue to facilitate partnerships to implement activities with people that recover and re-use solid residues.	The Adaptation and Climate Change exchange event was re-scheduled for August 2021. This change was made because staff turnover continues still due to the change of government in May 2021. In addition, since May 2021 to date, there has been a third COVID-19 wave which generated a critical situation in the departmental of Cochabamba. For this reason, in-person exchanges have not been considered.	
A Gender Equity and climate change Plan	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						

Dissemination of deliverables	June 2021	Planned: 70% Implemented: 70%	Dissemination of deliverables	100%	100%	During this third year, the most relevant advances are detailed below: - Design and layout of the final document for the Guide of river security borders (for its publication) and an informational brochure. - Design and layout of the "Demolition and Construction Solid Waste Management Guide, in the contest of Climate Change and Variability." This product has national and departmental versions; both were shared with CONDESAN and, currently, it is in the final review stage by the Ministry of Environment and Water and Cochabamba's Government. - Development of briefs to disseminate information on the project and the importance of forestation. The briefs were disseminated by the press and on the Facebook page of a national media outlet. - Project's dissemination brief: https://www.facebook.com/lostiemposbol/photos/a.10151999956577056/10157833757287056/ - Brief on forestation: https://www.facebook.com/lostiemposbol/photos/a.202427847055/10157976908382056/ The following awareness raising spaces were implemented: - An awareness raising event for the Guide on river buffer strips for municipal and Cochabamba government technical experts (34 participants). - 2) A training workshop for the application of the Guide for municipal and departmental technical experts (32 men and 11 women).		
Ecuador								
A strategy for disseminating knowledge generated by the project, including at least 13 dissemination events.	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	At least thirteen dissemination events implemented	100%	100%	During the first year of project implementation, a consultancy was contracted for the elaboration of the communication strategy that guided the dissemination actions based on territorial presence and the elaboration of knowledge products, following the project's goal of 13 communication activities. However, due to the global pandemic, the proposal has been updated in the current period of execution, and the communication work has focused on the generation and publication of key documents developed by the project		

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						(climate risk study, formulation of public policies and model of climate change impact and electricity generation), on which training processes (virtual and face-to-face) will continue in order to meet the goal, in addition to supporting sustainability, dissemination and scaling up processes of the actions carried out by AICCA.		
A Gender Equality and climate change Plan	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						
Peru								
A training module for developing investment projects that incorporate risk analysis and climate-change adaptation measures designed and incorporated into the national investment system	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Training on CC impacts and risk management in irrigation projects for designers of regional governments and	100%	100%	The first course entitled, "Identification and evaluation of irrigation infrastructure investment projects and the incorporation of risk management in a climate change context" with the participation of the Invierte.pe operators (Investment Multi-annual Program Office, Designer Units and Investment Execution Units) of the regional governments of Áncash, Cajamarca, and Piura, as well as entities belonging to the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation		

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(INVIERTE.PE) training plan and disseminated to operators and other interested parties.			other professionals on the issue.			(MIDAGRI) was carried out. It aimed to provide investment project designers of irrigation typology with technical knowledge to incorporate risk management in a climate change context within the mentioned projects. A total of 47 students participated, including 17 women and 30 men. On May 6, 2021, the second edition of the virtual class, "Identification, development and evaluation of irrigation infrastructure investment projects and risk management incorporation in a climate change context" started. This second edition promoted the use of the web app "Historical climate trends- - TENDHIS". The course included the participation of 53 professionals (19 women and 34 men). Both courses are linked to the MOODLE platform of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Investment Program Office, which guarantees its sustainability and use in future occasions.		
At least three knowledge-sharing events and three information dissemination spaces (e.g., websites) that present project information	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	At least three knowledge-sharing events and three information dissemination spaces were established.	100%	100%	As part of the knowledge exchange events, two capacity building courses for formulators of public investment projects in the agriculture sector and a dissemination of the study on the economic assessment of climate change adaptation measures were held. - On Monday 26 October, the virtual course "Regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change" was launched on MINAM's MOODLE platform. A total of 239 people registered, 165 men and 74 women. The course had a duration of 24 chronological hours and was completed on 06 December 2020, with 100% of participants having passed. - On 06 May 2021, the second edition of the virtual course "Identification, formulation and evaluation of irrigation		

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						infrastructure investment projects and incorporation of risk management in a context of climate change" was launched, with the participation of 53 professionals (19 women and 34 men) from various regions and who have experience in the formulation and evaluation of irrigation infrastructure investment projects. - The third space for knowledge exchange was the presentation of the results of the economic evaluation of adaptation measures to climate change in irrigation projects in the 03 regions of intervention: on September 3, 2020, the knowledge exchange took place with the participation of 09 institutions, including representatives of the Regional Governments of Piura, Cajamarca and Ancash. There were 29 participants, of which 13 were women and 16 men. Regarding the dissemination events: - Via the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service of Perú's (SENAMHI) platform, a hyperlink to the web app was created to facilitate the visualization of information on climate trends, temperature, and precipitation at the national level, as well as the download of this information through the climate technical fact sheets (THENDIS app). The referenced app has been available since December 4, 2020 at the following link: https://www.senamhi.gob.pe/tendenciashistoricas/ - In the National Environmental Information System of MINAM's webpage, the following communications documents were published: i) Handbook on the gender approach and climate change adaptation NDC, water for agrarian use in the COVID-19 context ii) Identification of financial opportunities for projects that incorporate agriculture NDC in the agrarian productive systems with		

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						an emphasis on agrobiodiversity and water for agrarian use; iii) infographics on the Climate Change Law.(https://bit.ly/3mtSYlV, https://bit.ly/3mtSYlV, https://bit.ly/3mjMuWu, https://bit.ly/2TpiUCA, https://bit.ly/2Tsp7h8, https://bit.ly/34trsPd, https://bit.ly/2TFFBTn, https://bit.ly/2J9QzhP, https://bit.ly/3e0sjdf, https://bit.ly/3mD2L9p, https://bit.ly/34uSPrX, https://www.facebook.com/MinamPeru/posts/10159254901754973). - On the MINAGRI's MOODLE platform, the virtual classroom of the course "Identification and evaluation of irrigation infrastructure investment projects and risk management incorporation in a climate change context," was implemented, which is the first course carried out through the platform. The link to access the course is: https://aulaaprende.minam.gob.pe/.		
Component 2: Mainstreaming of climate change considerations into policies, strategies, programs, and other relevant management instruments								
Component Result: CC/CV considerations have been included in a series of relevant management instruments for the selected sector in each country								
Output 2.1: National & Municipal level instruments that consider CC/CV considerations for Storm Drainage Management in Bolivia								
Upgraded technical regulations for the design of storm-drain systems that incorporate CC/CV in the preparation of public investment projects	June 2022	Planned: 60% Implemented: 30%	A Technical Regulation Document with CC/CV guideline incorporated.	100%	30%	The scope and content to develop the updated proposal for the technical regulation for the storm water drain design was modified throughout year 3 due to the decisions taken by the the Standards Unit of the Vice-Ministry of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation. Similarly, the ToRs of this consultancy were also modified. However, currently, there are components to be carried out to fill the information gaps that exist in	The scope and content to develop the document has been modified throughout year 3 due to the decisions taken by the Norms Unit of the Vice-Ministry of	

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						addressing the storm drainage issue in a climate change and variability context.	Potable Water and Basic Sanitation. The advance made in the document is subject to the development and completion of the related norms such as the Bolivian Sanitation Sewer System Norm.	
A solid-waste management guide that incorporates mechanisms for cleaning storm drains.	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	A solid-waste management guide that incorporates mechanisms for cleaning storm drains prepared	100%	100%	With the objective of updating all the tools related to debris management in the metropolitan region of Kanata, the Solid Waste Guide was developed and includes storm drainage cleaning mechanisms (Departmental Scope). In November 2020, the AICCA project presented the following completed tools to the MMAyA: 1. Solid waste management guidelines including Storm Drainage mechanisms, together with a communications document for dissemination. Once approved by the MMAyA, its dissemination will be carried out at the national level, including Bolivian municipalities and governor's offices. 2. Proposal for an updated Regulation on the operational management of Construction and Demolition Waste (RDC) with a VC/CC approach. This proposal is an additional product, of national scope, generated by AICCA.		

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One industrial solid-waste management guide for the field of civil construction	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	One demolition and construction solid waste management guide prepared.	100%	100%	The final versions of the following documents were presented to the Departmental Autonomous Government of Cochabamba: 1. Diagnostic of construction and demolition solid waste (RCD) in the department of Cochabamba, El Alto, and Santa Cruz. 2. Demolition and construction solid waste (RCD) operational management guide for the department of Cochabamba. The document has been drawn up and the administrative resolution document for the autonomous departmental government of Cochabamba is expected. This will enact the tool to be used at the departmental level. Its dissemination is expected during the first quarter of Year 4.		
A storm-water drainage master plan for the metropolitan area of Cochabamba	June 2022	Planned: 80% Implemented: 53%	A storm-water drainage master plan for the metropolitan area of Cochabamba	100%	45%	During this year, progress was made in developing the ToR through regular meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Water to define the scope of the Storm Water Drainage Master Plan (PMDPS). At the close of year 3, the call for proposals process is ongoing and two technical proposals have been received to develop the consultancy. Currently, the activity is carrying out the hiring process and at the consultancy initiation phase. The Master Plan seeks to develop an urban storm water drainage intervention planning strategy which includes the Urban Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) and obtain, among the results, short-term, medium-term, and long-term measure identification studies for their subsequent final design and implementation. This result is important for the		

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						decision-making process of the municipal government regarding public investment in the potable water and basic sanitation sector.		
Output 2.2: Instruments for planning territorial, environmental, and agricultural development and investments include CC/CV considerations in Colombia								
A Gender approach study for Colombia finished	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						
Technical guidelines for sustainable agricultural practices updated with agro-climatic information and supplemented with additional guidelines for the formulation of General Technical Assistance Plans (*Planes Generales de Asistencia Técnica*, PGATs) and Plans for the Efficient Water Use and Conservation (*Programas de Uso Eficiente y Ahorro del Agua*, PUEAAs)	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Document with guidelines, information and methodologies that support the inclusion of CC / CV criteria in the different environmental management planning instruments, mainly in the formulation or adjustment of the Territorial Land-Use Plans (POT) /	100%	100%	The document was completed with guidelines, information and methodologies that support the inclusion of CC/CV criteria into the formulation or adjustment of the Territorial Land-Use Plan (POT) and/or Territorial Land-Use Strategies (EOT), for each municipality of the basin (Aquitania, Cuitiva, Tota and Sogamoso). For this document, it was concluded that it is necessary that the municipalities carry out the following: · Enrich the climate change actions implementation process in line with the municipal development vision established through the completion of these development plans and its coordination with the PEOT.		

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that include CC/CV adaptation criteria			Territorial Land-Use Strategies (EOT.)			· Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions of the climate change guidelines, identifying gaps and integrating lessons learned through the first generation plan exercises. · Verify changes in temperature and precipitation in the territory and their projected behavior for climate change scenarios at least for the period 2026-2050. · In the diagnostic phase, verify the most vulnerable infrastructure systems of the territories with regard to climate change, making use of valid national, regional, and departmental vulnerability information, as a minimum. · Assess and identify in the diagnostic phase the main sources and sinks of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and their location and operation in the territory. · Seek in the formulation phase to propose actions and measures through municipal development plans and sectoral and territorial Climate Change Management Plans. Also, identify planning and territorial management instruments and their integration, in order to contribute to the reduction of vulnerability and the reduction of GHG emissions. Finally, the awareness raising sessions were held with the municipal mayors and government groups. In these sessions, three women and five men participated. In addition, the process was presented with Corpoboyacá (Territorial Land-Use Office).		
			Guide for preparation of the Programs for	60%	60%	The General Technical Assistance Plans - PGATs were repealed in 2017, for this reason in this year a technical justification was prepared and approved to request a no objection to CAF and		

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			Efficient Use and Saving of Water - PUEAA, for three (3) irrigation districts of the Lake Tota basin that include CC/CV adaptation criteria			inform the GEF/GEF about the change in the regulatory framework and its replacement by the Water Efficiency and Saving Programmes (PUEAA). In this third year, the Guide for the Formulation of PUEAA was finalized, which contains conceptual generalities, regulatory framework, step-by-step description of each of the stages of the PUEAA: preparation, planning, formulation and monitoring and follow-up. The Guide includes the aspects to be taken into account for the implementation and inclusion of climate variability and change criteria and the experience of formulating PUEAAs in the Lake Tota basin. It also establishes a series of adaptation measures aimed at the efficient use and saving of water, for example: 1. Implementation of stormwater harvesting for its re-use during drought seasons. 2. Adoption of low-consumption technologies (microjet, micro nebulizers, drip irrigation systems, valves, filters, mechanical troughs with a shut-off float valve, among others). 3. Implementation of underground PVC intra-property network systems. 4. Irrigate crops when there is less solar radiation (less sunlight) reduces the loss of water due to evaporation. This guide is an input for users as eventual formulators that will become responsible for preparing the PUEAAs.		
			Training program and technical support to local technical assistance	100%	100%	The virtual technical course in agroclimatology was developed including the following four modules: - Module 1 – Generalities of agroclimatology.		

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			programs to include adaptation criteria to CV / CC.			- Module 2 -Impact of Tropical Cyclones in the Colombian Region Hurricanes and other tropical storms. - Module 3 -Observation and measure of meteorological variables and phenomena Meteorological stations and satellite images. - Module 4- Rainfall generating weather systems that influence the Colombian territory.. A total of 29 women and 36 men participated by the end of the training process. In addition, the following bulletins were issued this year: 166 current hydro-meteorological conditions report bulletins for Boyacá and Casanare 166 bulletins on current meteorological conditions in Boyacá 166 bulletins on hydrological conditions and alerts for Boyacá and Casanare 34 weekend forecast bulletins for Boyacá 9 monthly bulletins on weather forecasts.		
			Document of the Design of the Monitoring System, to support CORPOBOYACA in the identification of the measures to evaluate the measures of the effectiveness of the practices and support in the	100%	96%	Progress made on the design of the monitoring system includes having developed the chapters on conceptual aspects and considerations, scope of the monitoring system, implementation timeline, definition of key actors and a first proposal of the system's sustainability mechanisms. The advances were shared and validated in a first inter-institutional workshop for Monitoring, Follow-up and Evaluation (MS&E) with prioritized actors from the territory (10 women and 3 men).		

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			implementation of a monitoring system.			Parallel to this, a guideline proposal was developed to include climate change considerations to be included in the formulation of the monitoring and follow-up protocol on the status of the country's aquatic ecosystems.		
Lake Tota Basin POMCA generated or updated	September 2021	Planned: 80% Implemented: 80%	Document with guidelines, information and methodologies that support the inclusion of VC / CC criteria in the different environmental management planning instruments, mainly in the formulation or adjustment of the POMCA	100%	100%	The VC/CC Guidelines for inclusion in the POMCA were finalized, which summarizes a series of guidelines that methodologically establishes the inclusion of the climate change adaptation approach in the processes of updating, formulating and adjusting the POMCA in each of its phases. The Guide considers that the disaster risk, vulnerability, and threat analysis is a transversal issue for most of the planning and land-use instruments. Its construction took into account national guidelines and directives, as well as regional and local needs and realities. The Guide is mainly addressed to the Environmental Authorities who are in charge of the formulation and implementation of the POMCAs. In this manner, it can be used as a consulting document for the other actors that interact in the basin and that carry out activities and projects for its implementation. The main purposes of this document are: ● Inputs to be taken into consideration in the updating of POMCA's technical guide. ● Convey key messages regarding climate change and variability to the instrument developers, in coordination with risk management. ● Demonstrate the inclusion and applicability of the most recent inputs from the Third National Communication on		

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						Climate Change (TCNCC): departmental inventories on climate change, climate change vulnerability and risk analysis, and climate variability analysis in the POMCAs, within a local level context. ● Generate and promote knowledge of integrated water resource management with a long-term vision and an adaptive approach, with the active participation of local stakeholders in each functional zone of the hydrographic sub-area. ● Fulfill commitments and reach goals set by national and international policy instruments and guidelines.		
Three PUEAA (*Programas de Uso Eficiente y Ahorro del Agua)*, developed with a CC/CV perspective for the Tota Basin	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Three Programs for Efficient Use and Saving of Water - PUEAA (Programas de Ahorro y uso eficiente del Agua) with sustainable criteria of adaptation to CV / CC.	100%	100%	The formulation of the three PUEAA for the irrigation districts was finalized: Asochital, Asocordoncillos, and Asoplaya. With this input, the users from the district presented the documents to Corpoboyacá for approval, which enables its implementation, establishment of the goals to be reached, the indicator that facilitates carrying out follow-up for its completion, a budget, financial sources, and implementation timeline.		
An Environmental Management Plan for the paramos of Lake Tota (Plan de manejo Ambiental para los Paramos del Lago de Tota)	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 80%	An Environmental Management Plan for Paramos for Tota (Plan de Manejo Ambiental para Páramos, PMAP): structure defined.	100%	70%	During this year, permanent meetings were held with the personnel of the Corpoyacá's Protected Areas Regional System to define the scope regarding the incorporation of CC into the Páramos Management Plan. The work focuses on the following activities: - Updating of vegetable coverings considering CV/CC scenarios.	Delays took place due to setbacks of the information requested to Corpoboyacá, the survey's consolidation for the diagnostic and training of tools which	

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						- Socio-economic analysis within the Tota-Bijagual-Mamapacha Páramos complex. - Climate change adaptation proposals in páramo areas. - Development of the guidelines guide to include CC/CV into the Páramos Management Plan. By the end of Year 3, advances were made in carrying out: - Vegetation cover with multi-temporal analysis 2011-2015-2019, - Methodology for the socio-economic characterization analysis - Identification of areas where the socio-economic diagnostic will be carried out.	will be used in the field.	
Output 2.3: Design and Management instruments relevant for the hydroelectricity sector and for the conservation of watersheds and fragile ecosystems incorporate CC/CV considerations in Ecuador.								
Four technical procedures and/or administrative processes for hydroelectric firms, utilities, regulators, and other relevant agents that include CC/CV considerations	June 2022	Planned: 90% Implemented: 72%	National Risk Management Plan for the Electricity Sector	100%	75%	Previously, two out of the four technical procedures were finalized regarding: (1) Basic technical procedure for risk management in the electricity sector (2) Environmental Management Plans (PMA by its Spanish acronym) of the electrical sector, which includes CC considerations (MAE). During this third year, the third and fourth procedures have advanced asl follows: (3) Technical procedures for the incorporation of CC/CV in the short and long-term forecast processes of the electrical sector: Meetings in parallel with the electrical sector have been carried out for the formulation of the ToR scopes. (4) Technical procedure for the analysis of the landscapes approach in water systems related to	In general, one advance made from out of the four procedures experienced delays due to circumstances that emerged in the approval process by national authorities regarding climate data and information. However, these issues are being gradually rectified, and the goal will be fulfilled in the Project's Year 4.	

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						the production of hydropower energy: The product will incorporate a cross-disciplinary analysis of the landscapes in which the link between the landscape's ecology and geography will be highlighted to which the entire set of previous contributions should be added including sociology, economy, history, governance, territorial land-use, among others as well as the concrete territorial planification and management practices. The document is currently under construction.		
Strategies, plans, and programs relevant to the hydroelectricity sector or to the management of water basins and fragile ecosystems, which are aligned with relevant development strategies and zoning plans and reflect CC/CV	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)	First Report on National Mitigation and Adaptation Contributions in Ecuador's Water Sector (NDC)	100%	100%			
Three technical workshops	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Worktables conformed and functioning. (Attendance record)	100%	100%	The three working roundtables (Napo, Azuay, electrical sector) with local and institutional project partners are operational. **Azuay roundtable:** In Machángara River sub-basin, the AICCA Project works in coordination with the basin's Conservation Committee (CCRM by its Spanish acronym). This roundtable consists of new institutions such as ELECAUSTRO S.A., ETAPA		

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						EP, Cuenca University, Azuay Prefecture, Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, Ministry of Agriculture, Machángara Irrigation and Drainage Board, GADP of Checa, and GADP of Chiquintad. Annually, the CCCRM develops an annual operational plan in accordance with the member institutions' competencies and carry out follow-up to the activities through the technical secretary which is currently led by the company ETAPA EP. All CCCRM's activities are guided by a Integral Management Plan, which the Project is updating for its implementation over the next 10 years. **Napo Roundtable:** To coordinate AICCA Project's activities in the province of Napo, join efforts and avoid duplication of activities, a technical roundtable was formed. It brings together the main actors that carry out activities in the region based on their respective competencies. This roundtable is comprised by: Victoria Hydropower Plant, GAD of Quijos municipality, GAD of Cuyuja Parish, GAD of Papallacta Parish, Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle Ranching, FONAG, and AICCA Project. Through this roundtable, a diagnostic of the area was carried out through a gaps and needs analysis which served to prepare the local development strategy which includes all of the planned activities that are being implemented in the regions. In the last year of the Project, the working roundtable will be formalized through the municipal land-use mechanisms (GAD Quijos) and technical roundtables linked to the local administration's occasional commissions. **Electrical Sector Roundtable:** The AICCA project, under the leadership of MERNNNR/CENACE, has contributed to the development of the report to support the elaboration of the risk management policy for the electricity sector, considering disaster and climate risks. At the same time, the construction of the Integrated Risk Management Plan and the drafting of a		

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						Ministerial Agreement to formalize the mentioned Plan and make it compulsory has begun. For the next year, the roundtables' work will continue. The closeout of goals and indicators will be prioritized and will be oriented at the sustainability of project activities.		
Two watershed management plans	June 2022	Planned: 100% Implemented: 87%	Two watershed management plans.	100%	75%	**Azuay:** The updating of the Machángara River's Sub-basin Management Plan is being implemented by the Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina, whose work plan proposes a methodological referral pathway that includes transversal lines of action such as mitigation, adaptation, resilience, risk management, and gender perspective. The plan is to work through six phases: Phase 1: Analysis of the legal and institutional framework Phase 2: Evaluation of PGI 2014's completion. Phase3: Updating of the diagnostic by physical, hydrological, environmental, economic, and social components. Phase 4: Diagnostic's integrated analysis Phase 5: Strategic, programmatic, and operational planning Phase 6: Monitoring system **Napo:** The development of the Victoria River's Micro-Basin Management Plan is being carried out with the support of a technical volunteer (Environmental Engineer), who is developing the draft plan which currently consists of: 1. Legal framework 2. The actor's map according to their level of importance and influence. 3. Diagnostic which includes the analysis of: * Physical component (geographic location, climatology, temperature, land relief, geology, and geomorphology, hydrology, soil use, soil taxonomy, potential use). * Biotic component (Ecosystems, fauna, flora)		

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						* Socio-economic component (community, livelihood, infrastructure, economic activities, gender) 4. Identification of problems and priorities 5. Micro-basin management (risk evaluation, impacts) 6. Management and Operational Plan		
One protected-area management plan including technical standards and guidelines	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Insertion of climate change criteria in the Cayambe Coca Reserve Management Plan, layout, and publication.	100%	100%	Goal completed. During the reporting period, the Cayambe Coca National Park's Management Plan was published including the incorporation of climate change criteria. Four presentation and dissemination events were carried out in the communities of Imbabura, Papallacta, Cayambe and Pifo, where the MAATE authorities and AICCA delegates participated. In the updating of the Cayambe Coca National Park Management Plan, climate change variables were incorporated into the planning and actions of the protected area. This data served as inputs to plan the monitoring transects again and redefine its seasonality. As part of the implementation of the Plan's measures, a consultancy work began on the design of the monitoring and surveillance plan for the Protected Area, using the SMART tool, an activity reported in component 3.		
Two defined landscapes areas in which enhanced sustainable management practices will be implemented	May 2022	Planned: 100% Implemented: 92%	Application of the landscape approach and conservation values in the Machángara and Victoria River Basins.	100%	85%	Two documents are being developed regarding the landscape approach application in intervention areas (Machángara and Victoria), focused on the climate change context, biological, water, and operation ecosystemic connectivity. To identify the study areas, the landscape units were selected through the development of soil use maps and vegetative coverage, cartography, satellite images, and field verification.	Due to mobility issues, field visits have faced challenges for which a joint effort with the Fundación RICHARINA is being considered.	

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			Restoration and conservation in the Victoria Basin.			**Azuay** The focus is defined by the landscape's ecological perspective and landscape geography taking into account the analysis by three dimensions: 1) vertical dimension that analyzes the landscape elements via the hydrographic sub-basin's line of action, its interactions, and processes within the ecosystems; 2) horizontal dimension that carries out study on the landscape mosaic organizational patterns; and 3) transversal dimension that addresses the relationships between the different landscape elements. To date, there is a draft document for the intervention area in Machángara River sub-basin. **Napo** The file for the application of the landscape approach is carried out via a fourth level thesis entitled, "Landscape ecology to preserve the micro-basins: Chalpi, Papallacta, and Victoria". In this document, the best sustainable management practices are identified for the preservation of the selected micro-basins.		
Three methodological guidelines or similar instruments for including CC/CV considerations in the design of hydroelectric projects	May 2022	Planned: 100% Implemented: 95%	Two methodological guidelines be developed: a) Guide for disaster risk management and climate risk b) Methodological guide for the identification of impacts, disaster risk analysis and climate risk and risk	100%	65%	In the previous periods, the first methodological guideline was worked on and completed as "Training Manual on Hydropower and CC." To develop the remaining other two guidelines, they are planned to be products that derive from the macro-process entitled, "Integrated Electrical Sector Risk Management Plan (PIGR)". At its start, the PIGR will compare and standardize the current risk management processes for the electrical companies and national electricity operators (diagnostic) that will facilitate	The development of the documents is delayed because several meetings had to be held to define the methodological guidelines to be created. The virtual work modality also contributes to	

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			management in the planning, operation, and programming processes of the National Interconnected System.			the development of the two remaining methodologies corresponding to: - Methodological guide for the development of risk management plans for the electrical companies (generation, transmission, and distribution). - Methodological guide for the development of risk management plans for the national electricity operation The guides will facilitate coordinating and homogenizing the use of risk management policies focused on the electrical sector's infrastructure regarding generation, transmission, and distribution of national operator's electrical energy. These methodological inputs enable sector companies, whether public or private, to build their risk management plans.	consultancy processes taking more time than necessary.	
Four new or updated guidelines or technical regulations that enable the inclusion of CC/CV considerations in the design phase of hydroelectric projects, including issues related to water security, conservation, and the management of water basins.	May 2022	Planned: 65% Implemented: 65%	Guideline development: Guideline 1: Layout and dissemination of the Electrical Sector Public Policy Practical Design Guide Guideline 2: Technical Guide Taking into Account CC in Water Supply Systems (ETAPA - AICCA).	100%	100%	Guideline 1: In the third year, the Electrical Sector Public Policy Practical Design Guide was developed and is currently in the publication phase. Due to the macroprocess development of the Integrated Risk Management Plan for the Electricity Sector (PIGR), which has made a 36% advance, the guidelines which derived from this product were redefined. Guideline 2: Integrated Risk Management Plan for the Electricity Sector (PIGR). Guideline 3: Guideline for updating the electrical sector infrastructure's planning processes, with regard to CC and disaster management.		

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						Guideline 4: Guideline for the implementation of Socio-environmental Responsibility for hydropower generation companies.		

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Output 2.4: Methodological instruments and relevant technical standards for including CC/CV considerations in public investment projects related to small-scale irrigation in Peru.								
Guidance for small-scale irrigation projects that directly addresses CC/CV considerations	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Standard technical fact sheet for irrigation infrastructure public investment projects incorporating risk management in a climate change context within the INVIERTE.pe framework.	100%	100%	An important achievement during this year has been the completion and approval of the Technical Standard Fact Sheet for the development of investment projects entitled, "Improvement of Irrigation Infrastructure" via the MIDAGRI Ministry Resolution N° 44-2021. The MIDAGRI ensured the dissemination of the fact sheet and assigned responsibility to the MIDAGRI's Multi-annual Program for Investment Office (OPMI) to provide technical assistance in formulating units across the three government levels regarding its application and instructions. The AICCA Project has contributed to all the mentioned activities. The standard technical fact sheet includes the following: - Section I. Identification • Diagnostic of the study area • Diagnostic of the Producer Unit • Diagnostic of Interested Parties • Problems-Objective - Section II. Formulation • Influence in the market study • Technical analysis of the alternatives • The cost estimates of the risk reduction measures and climate change adaptation measures (MACC) of the investment project During this year, the instructional dossier on the standard technical fact sheet was developed, which objective is to instruct, in a practical and visual manner, how to incorporate risk management in a climate change context for the design of the investment projects of "Improvement of Irrigation Infrastructure.'		

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A Gender and climate change, intergenerational and intercultural plan (transversal approaches)	June 2020	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100% (Product completed in the previous year)						
Sectoral technical regulations for small-scale irrigation that incorporate CC/CV-related risk management	June 2021	Planned:100% Implemented: 99%	Guidelines to incorporate agriculture and water NDC climate change adaptation criteria into project implementation and management documents.	100%	95%	The technical proposal for the formalization and updating of the NDC was completed and which has been complemented by the following annexes: • Annex 1: Minimum structure and contents of the Thematic Area of Tentative Programming (NDC updating and formulation for both cases.) • Annex 2: Proposal of minimum contents for diverse actors (Regional, local authorities, indigenous or native communities, and other non-state actors) propose contributions to the formulation or updating of NDC adaptation. • Annex 3: Methodological procedures to define the national determined contributions (NDC) for climate change adaptation in Perú. • Annex 4: Proposal of the guideline flowchart for the formulation and updating of climate change adaptation in Perú. Noteworthy, to develop the technical proposal, close to 29 technical meetings have been held with the technical teams from the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI).	Due to the guidelines' national policy's scope regarding the formulation and updating of the NDC, approval is needed from the General Legal Advisory Office. As a result, the approval timelines for the document have been extended.	

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						Furthermore, the technical proposal is in line with the NDC mitigation guidelines.		
			Financial pilot strategy for the implementation of agricultural NDC measures and water for irrigation.	100%	100%	The financial strategy responds to the political measure 9.1 Financial Strategy regarding Climate Change of the 2019-2030 Productivity and Competitivity Plan, which makes each sector responsible for restricting available sources to finance the NDC measures under their competence. During this year, the financial pilot strategy for the implementation of the NDC regarding climate change for the agricultural sector was finalized. The MIDAGRI is the competent governmental sector for the implementation of a total of 39 adaptation measures and 11 climate change mitigation measures. Each NDC addresses different characteristics and conditions because the financial strategy gather these particularities to define the sources and instruments that are most adequate for each case. To achieve this objective, the following seven steps are proposed. 1. Diagnose the financial needs 2. Analyze the different financial sources 3. Evaluate the availability of public resources for the design of the financial strategy for each NDC. 4. Evaluate the availability of resources of other climate financial providers. 5. Identify the financial conditions given by the financial providers for the access of resources 6. Identify applicable financial instruments. 7. Select the financial plan and most adequate instruments	The MINAGRI, now the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation MIDRAGRI, had changes of officials which has caused an extension in the timeline for the final validations till the third quarter of Year 3.	

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						In addition, the institutional arrangements for the implementation of financial mechanisms for the selected NDCs were carried out. This was achieved through a workshop entitled, "Financial Sources of Prioritized NDCs" on November 11, 2020, which aimed to increase knowledge on the financial sources related to the prioritized NDCs. The workshop included the participation of public officials from the International Cooperation Office and the Agrarian Environmental Affairs General Office, the Ministry of Irrigation and Agrarian Development (MIDAGRI). Also, the financial strategy will be applied to one pilot case. For its prioritization, the following criteria were used: i. Available information for each financial project. ii. Project intervention scope aligned with the scope of AICCA Project prioritized regions iii. Relationship of the intervention components with the prioritized NDC adaptation iv. Project status After validating the technical teams of MIDAGRI and MINAM, the project entitled, "Improvement of water regulation services, conservation of soils and forests of the Singucate micro-basin, Canchaque district, Huancabamba province, Piura region" was selected, which falls under the responsibility of the Center for Research and Promotion of farming (CIPCA by its Spanish acronym).		
			Reorganization proposal of irrigation infrastructure	100%	100%	A reorganization proposal of irrigation and drainage water infrastructure investments was developed to generate		

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			investments regarding its viability and climate change contribution.			enabling conditions to implement climate change adaptation measures for the water for agrarian use component. For this, historical data from 2010-2019 was used from investments by the national government, agricultural sector, as well as regional and local governments where water infrastructure investments have been, on average, very low in the last years. In the regional governments, 61%, on average and, local governments, on average, 58.9% of the allocated budgets have been executed. In addition, a public problem "Agrarian producers with limited access to water for irrigation" has been identified. Causes of the problem are the low coverage by water infrastructure for irrigation and drainage, inefficient use of water for irrigation and drainage, inefficient use of irrigation water and the decrease of water resources in quality and quantity. n the other hand, it should be noted that MIDAGRI has transferred almost all of its stipulated functions to the Regional Governments, in accordance with the Organic Law of Regional Governments. Currently, the duties are unorganized, which complicates promoting and implementing irrigation projects and works. For this reason, the national and decentralized PRORIEGO programs are proposed. Due to this, a better alternative solution to the identified public problem is proposed which is the creation of the National Competency of Irrigation and Drainage Hydraulic Infrastructure Program (national PRORIEGO) and the Hydraulic Infrastructure Program for irrigation and drainage by the local and regional competency (decentralized PRORIEGO.) Both programs will be the implementing arms of the MIDRAGI for the hydraulic infrastructure for irrigation and drainage intervention, which will facilitate an organized and		

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						efficient management of the investments in infrastructure in the sector. This proposal will facilitate, essentially, an improved intervention in the agrarian infrastructure projects, rationing the country's financial resources. In addition, the coordinated work will be strengthened with the regional and local governments with respect to the implementation and maintenance of the irrigation and drainage infrastructure projects.		
			Dissemination of communications products regarding methodological instruments and technical norms regarding climate change adaptation.	100%	78%	During this year, the dissemination of several communications products was carried out and detailed below: Awareness raising on the communications document entitled, "Identification of financial opportunities for projects that incorporate agricultural NDC" through the digital platforms of CONDESAN, MINAM, and MIDAGRI. This document aims to raise awareness on the public and private financial opportunities and mechanisms identified to promote the implementation of NDCS of water for agrarian use and agrobiodiversity climate change adaptation projects, using public and private sources through MIDRAGRI organisms. The following link includes the document: https://condesan.org/recursos/identificacion-oportunidades-financiamiento-proyectos-incorporen-las-ndc-agricultura. In addition, awareness raising was carried out for the handbook entitled, "Gender approach and water for agrarian use NDC in the COVID-19 context", which seeks to disseminate information on the importance of the gender approach in the implementation of climate change adaptation measures related to water for agrarian use in an effective		

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						manner, while taking into account the impacts generated by COVID-19. This handbook can be accessed in the following link: https://condesan.org/recursos/la-cartilla-enfoque-genero-ndc-agua-uso-agrario-contexto-del-covid-19/ The development of the standard technical fact sheet's instructional material for the formulation of investment projects "Improvement of irrigation infrastructure" was finalized. This graphic material will support the dissemination and technical assistance in formulating irrigation infrastructure investment projects incorporating risk management in a climate change context to ensure that public services and goods are better prepared to respond to the impact of different dangers, making them more sustainable. To develop this product, MIDAGRI communications and public investment specialists participated and reviewed the document. In addition, it received authorization for the use of the logos from the CAF specialist. The dissemination and awareness raising of the study entitled, "Climate updating of the agrarian sector in the basins: Piura in the Piura region, Santa in the Ancash and Chicama region in the Cajamarca region," initiated and will be oriented at agrarian specialists of the regional and local governments involved in the implementation of the agricultural NDC. In addition, a workshop will be carried out led by MIDAGRI and MINAM specialists.		
			At least 12 technical meetings were held to discuss methodological instruments and	100%	100%	Eighteen meetings were held surpassing the 12 planned during this year. 1. Regarding the participative development of the study for feedback and implementation of the conceptual and methodological model for risk analysis and measurement		

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			technical documents.			regarding climate change of hydrographic basins within the water NDC implementation framework, eight virtual workshops were carried out during the period of March-June 2021. 2. With regard to the guideline proposal for the formulation and updating of NDC adaptation measures, four awareness raising workshops from the proposal were carried out. 3. Also, two virtual awareness raising workshops were carried out on "Risk Fact Sheet on Irrigation Infrastructure Typology with the incorporation of Risk Management (GdR) in a climate change context (CCC) and the National Investment Management and Multi-annual Program System" with diverse MIDAGRI Implementation Units and regional governments. 4. In addition, the awareness raising virtual workshop on the study entitled, "Updating climate information in the agrarian sector in selected sub-basins of the regions Áncash, Cajamarca y Piura" was carried out. 5. Similarly, the awareness raising virtual workshop for the study entitled, "Determination of dangers associated with climate change that cause harm and losses, or severely alter the operation of select irrigation project investments in the regions of Ancash and Cajamarca" was carried out. 6. A webinar on the results of the study entitled, "Identification of public and private financial opportunities and mechanisms for projects that incorporate agricultural NDCs into the agricultural productive system components with an emphasis on agrobiodiversity and water for agrarian		

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						use" was carried out via the Ministry of Irrigation and Agrarian Development's FaceBook Live. 7. Finally, the presentation of the NDC financial strategy was carried out with the authorities from the MINAM's Climate Change General Office and the director of MIDAGRI's General Office for Agrarian Environmental Affairs. At this meeting, the public officials expressed their agreement with the financial strategy and highlighted that, with this, Achievement 1 of the Political Measure 9.1 Financial Strategy of Climate Change Measures from the 2019-2030 National Productivity and Competitivity Climate Change Plan (PNCP) was complete.		
Component 3: Designing and implementing adaptation measures in priority sectors								
Component Result: Pilot CC/CV adaptation measures and investments validated and implemented in the drinking water and basic sanitation sector, the environment and agriculture sector, the hydroelectricity sector, the minor irrigation sector, and in watersheds and fragile ecosystems in one or more of the project countries.								
Output 3.1: Adaptation investment projects to protect water recharge areas and increase the resilience of storm drainage in selected micro-basins in Cochabamba, Bolivia								
A pilot adaptation project with at least 30% participation by women designed and implemented to improve storm-water drainage control in each of the two selected areas of Cochabamba	June 2022	Planned: 70% Implemented: 70%	A SUDS pilot project designed	100%	100%	During Year 3 of the Project, a substantial effort has been made to develop and complete the Design for the Study of the Pre-Investment Technical Design (EDTP) "Development of the SUDS measures in Sacaba Cretacico Park", which details the technical specifications for the structural and non-structural SUDS measures that are grouped to complete the following objectives: 1. Natural infiltration of rainwater. - Green drainage gutters - Infiltration wells - Infiltration ditches - Rain garden- bio-retention areas - Infiltration buckets in game areas - Catchment and water infiltration umbrellas		

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						2. Recycling and re-use of stormwater. - Stormwater harvesting of the Olympic-size pool for re-use in the recreation source and for garden irrigation. - Water storage wells 3. Protection of flood risks - Green gabions to protect Maylanco River's riverbed 4. Non-structural measures - SUDS education center - Signage for the measures and their explanation - Monitoring system for the operation of measures. - Institutional strengthening The project design includes the operational and maintenance manual as well as the monitoring of the operation of SUDS measures.		
A project that uses reforestation as a river-management technique to protect water sources, promote soil stabilization, and mitigate the impact of carbon emissions	June 2022	Planned: 70% Implemented: 70%	Reforestation as a technique of river management, protection of water sources, soil stabilization, reduction of impact of CO2 emissions	100%	100%	In Year 3, 21 forestation and reforestation campaigns took place in the Kanata metropolitan region meeting the objective of protecting water recharge areas in basin headwaters and contribute to the stabilization of soil and protection against erosion. To date, an area of 85 hectares have been reforested with of a total of 78,285 trees. This effort was carried out in coordination with the Autonomous Departmental Government of Cochabamba through the FORMIBOSQUE Program and the partnership with Fundación Armonía, Amandes and Faunagua. In addition, two forestation, reforestation, and re-vegetation plans for the municipalities of Sacaba and Tiquipaya were developed including complementary activities for maintenance, protection and monitoring of plantings carried		

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						out during the project's implementation. This process was accompanied by a technical working group comprised of CONDESAN specialist professionals.		
A project on strengthening resilience through education and awareness about integrated solid-waste management with a focus on storm-water drains	June 2022	Planned: 70% Implemented: 38%	A project on strengthening resilience through education and awareness about integrated solid-waste management with a focus on storm-water drains.	100%	100%	AICCA Project's Environmental Awareness and Education Plan was completed and includes the following action lines: 1. Training Program on Climate Change Adaptation and Water Resources oriented at municipal technical experts. 2. School orchard and nursery program (elementary, teachers, parents). 3. Environmental brigades (high school). 4. Environmental forum (high school). 5. Environmental leaders. 6. Hack-a-thon on Climate Change Adaptation (university students). 7. Awareness raising audiovisual on water and climate change adaptation. 8. Radio spots on issues such as: climate change, water (floods), solid wastes, sustainable urban drainage systems (civil society). 9. Mobile expo "Jamuy Mayu"(civil society)- Cretácico Park fairs.		
		Planned: 70%	Y2, 30%	100%	100%			

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Experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of the AICCA-Bolivia project consolidated, edited, and prepared for publication	June 2022	Implemented: 70%	Dissemination activities of the project findings and preparation of an annual report about the findings of the AICCA project in Bolivia.			It has been developed a document on the systematization of the experiences of the Diploma in Adaptation to Climate Change in Water Resources. In order to organize the information generated in each component of the project, there is a document with the key points for the systematization of the most important processes of the project. This document provides orientation on the methodological drafting of the work carried out as well as on the socialization of good practices, obstacles and lessons learned. In addition, the systematization includes the registry of all AICCA Bolivia information, the Project's repository in Google Drive was re-organized in the following manner: 1) operational-technical work (general advances, consultancy products, reports, etc. 2) communications work (final products, events, and activities) and 3) photographic support.		
Output 3.2 Adaptive practices that increase the resilience of agricultural productive systems designed and implemented in Colombia.								
Adaptation activities (number to be determined) to improve the resilience of agricultural productive systems designed, implemented, and validated, along with adequate M&E systems, including: (i) activities to promote transparency and	May 2022	Planned: 75% Implemented:75 %	Strengthening the local monitoring network for climate and water and early warning.	100%	100%	The Monitoring, Follow-Up, and Evaluation (MS&E) component for adaptation was designed, defining the criteria, technical considerations, and conceptual foundations for its formulation and prioritizing the indicators to evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of the adaptation measures to reduce the risk and vulnerability to Climate Change in the Lake Tota Basin. At the same time, information was gathered on mechanisms to coordinate and contextualize the monitoring and evaluation component with the existing national, regional, and local MS&E information.		

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accountability at the community level; activities to protect watersheds (e.g., monitoring climate and hydrology, reforestation and restoration of riverbanks, silvo-pastoral practices, rehabilitating water-recharge areas, etc.); and (ii) activities to support the adaptive management of agriculture production (e.g., to improve productivity and water efficiency)						The document that consolidates the technical and conceptual criteria of water and hydrobiological components was developed to formulate the monitoring and follow-up protocol on the state of the aquatic ecosystems as well as the monitoring and evaluation component of the project's adaptation measures. The document of strategic guidelines for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation component (conceptual aspects and considerations, timeline, key actors, and sustainability mechanism) was developed. In addition, climate change considerations were developed which should be included to formulate the monitoring and follow-up protocol on the state of the country's aquatic ecosystems.		
			The number of adaptive practices applied to increase the resilience of agricultural producers that have been designed, implemented, and validated - Number of adaptation activities in the management of agricultural production.	100%	90%	Regarding the implementation of the adaptation measures, the following advances were made during this third year: The design and implementation of the phenological network was finalized for Lake Tota's basin. As a main advance, identification of susceptible bird species due to climate change was made through 20 phenological observers (11 women and 9 men). Likewise, eventual changes in the increase or decrease of new species from lower or higher altitudes, changes in ecosystems and habitat destruction are observed and analyzed, bringing as a consequence the decrease of food and analyzing how climate change affects their behavior year after year (Zuluaga Bonilla & Suárez Orduz, 2021). In this manner, information for decision making is expected to be generated regarding conservation and protection of biodiversity and its relationship with various stressors agents, including climate change. Six monitoring points and six bird bio-indicators were selected.		

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						- The physical implementation of 16 water harvesting systems, irrigation, and greenhouse adaptation were finalized in Lake Tota's basin (36 women and 41 men). Stormwater harvesting facilitates increasing the community's adaptive capacity and improve resilience of agricultural systems since a water alternative source is established. This effort aims to contribute to reducing the impacts of water scarcity, fundamental resource for agricultural activity, predominantly in the basin. - The implementation of ecological restoration actions began, where progress was made with the identification of the areas to intervene, demarcation of fertilization plots, workshops with the communities and the beginning of the process of rescuing some of the species to be collected in the temporary nursery. -The implementation of adaptation measures initiated in the municipality of Tota: - Recovery of native seeds: center of germination and propagation of high mountains of Lake Tota's basin. - Module for bio-fertilizer production. - Stormwater harvesting. - Design and implementation of demonstrative activities of restoration and/or ecological rehabilitation. - Gardens of life. -The consultant team for the development of the sustainable tourism team was selected for Lake Tota's basin. In addition, progress was made with regard to an agreement signature with the mayor's office of Cuitiva to implement adaptation measures. Mechanisms were developed to advance the framework of the agreement with the municipality of Sogamoso.		

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			Document of guidelines for the inclusion of concepts about VC and CC in the school environmental projects (PRAE) of the Schools in the Lake Tota Basin.	100%	90%	The proposal for community education and articulation in the Tota Lake basin was finalized and the implementation of two of its components was started. 1. Component with informed communities through the promotion of social dialogue: the methodological proposal of the community education process was developed: *AICCApacidad de adaptación*. 2. Component of joint knowledge building: the implementation of the community research incubators was finalized with 104 women and 71 men. Eight project profiles were developed on: sustainable tourism, socio-environmental vulnerability, gender, alternative energies, productive processes. Each project profile includes: a research question, general and specific objectives, justification, background, and a proposed methodological referral pathway. 3. To continue with this process, the consolidation of knowledge communities is proposed on the issues mentioned, in a manner that guarantees the project's sustainability moving forward through the strengthening of community governance. In addition, the content was prepared and the territorial module of the Diploma on Climate Services of the Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia (UPTC) was taught. The 16-hour module included the participation of 29 people (16 women and 13 men) who are prioritized actors from regional organizations from the department of Boyacá. Regarding the development of the community education process, the content from 10 scripts was approved for the	The creation of the guidelines has been delayed due to the pandemic. The planning process has been adjusted by encouraging the use of virtual tools.	

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						magazine of *AICCApacidad de adaptación*. Progress is being made regarding the recording of these contents. Finally, progress continued to be made in the environmental social service training process with the educational institutions Suse (Aquitania) and El Crucero (Sogamoso), and the process has begun with the Jorge Elicer Gaitán school in the municipality of Tota to train students on the subject of climate variability and change (49 women and 51 men).		
			National platform strengthened and articulated with regional platforms and specific information systems	100%	100%	The AICCA Project's information document to strengthen the informational platform associated with Colombian Environmental Information System (SIAC) was submitted. The following details the advances: -The hydrometeorological stations strengthened by IDEAM were located. - The analysis of water resource risk due to increased droughts was spatialized. - Four (4) educational institutions that include VC/CC criteria were geo-referenced Finally, the material to foster project-generated information use was developed by interested parties. It includes a presentation of all the specialized information, teaching videos on how to use a geographic information management free software to facilitate access to information by the municipalities, regional organizations, among others. This tool serves as an input to support decision making.		
		Planned: 70%		100%	100%			

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A technical assistance program implemented to provide training to 720 families in the Tota area in watershed protection practices and to 2,510 families in agricultural practices	May 2022	Implemented: 67%	Management plan/resolution of existing conflicts of the water resource in the lake of Lake Tota.			The 3 workshops of the conflict management route were completed with the participation of 43 women and 54 men. The existence of socio-environmental conflicts associated with water were recognized and detailed as follows: 1. Conception of the lake as an object of exploitation versus the lake as a living being, subject of rights. 2. Unilateral or self-interested decision making and incompliance of established norms regarding strategies for governance. 3. Use of water for human consumption and for different productive activities (agriculture, fish farming, tourism) related to the conservation of environmental services of the Lake Tota basin. In addition, it was identified in the conflict resolution plan that: -There is consensus regarding the recognition of rights of Lake Tota as a living being (socio-ecosystemic) -A decalogue of rights for Lake Tota is proposed as well as its recognition as a national water heritage site. - Some of the impacts generated by productive activities on the ecosystems of the Lake Tota basin are recognized and productive alternatives that respect and contribute to the conservation of ecosystem attributes are proposed. The proposals require a commitment to recognize the actions that cause the impacts and a change in behavior.. -The lack of governance conditions is recognized regarding Lake Tota basin given that the decisions have not been taking into account from the social actors' points of view. Therefore,		

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						existing debate and dialogue spaces should reactivate for Lake Tota basin and recognize the contributions from all points of view to advance agreements for improved management of the basin. As a conflict resolution plan proposal, the following steps are suggested: 1. Adopt the decalogue of rights for the Lake and make them effective through education and management actions. 2. Identify the impacts generated by various productive activities and support procedures that facilitate the permanence of the basin's socio-environmental attributes. 3. Re-activate the Basin's Council and the Permanent Roundtable for Lake Tota as debate and dialogue spaces.		
			Technical Assistance Program implemented to 720 families in the area of Tota Training in watershed protection practices and 2510 families trained in agricultural practices.	100%	68%	The Rural Extension Program's selection of beneficiaries was completed including 320 women and 152 men. Of the projects that comprise the program, the following were implemented: -5 reference nodes in the potato productive system. -11 reference nodes in silvo-pastoral systems - 2 reference nodes in the green onion productive system. For the food security project, 22 orchards have been implemented in the municipality of Tota. Three workshops on food security were carried out in Cuítiva, Tota and Aquitania. Regarding the climate school, two modules were carried out in the selected educational institutions. In addition, the		

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						characterization of 10 productive agricultural organizations were carried out. To continue the Rural Extension Program process, an agreement was made with Agrosavia as well as the development of a ToR. The technical aspects of the activities' scope were defined. Finally, all the rural extension beneficiaries were spatially validated based on the project's cartography.		
			Promotion of the recognition of water efficiency practices and adaptation to CV / CC by different actors in the agricultural commercialization chain (investment based on PGAT).	100%	85%	Currently in the Lake Tota basin, the green business program is being developed in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) and Corpoboyacá, which aims to link and strengthen market chains. The first socialization was carried out for the 13 community actors on sustainable initiatives in conjunction with: the green business window of Corpoboyacá and the Ministry of Environment-European Union. A field visit was made to each of the 13 community actors by the Ministry-European Union to verify the minimum requirements.		
Output 3.3: Adaptation activities that contribute to increasing the resilience of the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador and improve their capacity to manage risks to climate extremes								
Five pilot activities to increase the resilience and response capacity of selected hydroelectric systems to climate extremes designed and implemented, including adequate M&E systems,	June 2022	Planned: 80% Implemented: 80%	MACC implemented: *MH1. Improvement system for potable water storage of the districts of Cuyuja	100%	100%	**Napo** The following hydropower measures (MH by its Spanish acronym) made advances (MH): MH1. Flow efficiency of Victoria Hydropower plant's energy production and the decrease in socio-environmental conflicts: water use alternatives or after catchment, considering climate change scenarios.	The call for proposal for the "Definitive design of the slope stabilization civil works project as an adaptation measure for climate change for the Victoria	

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which may include flow and sediment control, flood management, monitoring of levels and flow rates, and hydro-climatic monitoring, among others.			and Papallacta, Quijos Canton, Napo Province, as a measure to increase climate change adaptation. MH2. Improvement system for the potable water storage of Santa Teresita, Chiquintad district, Azuay province as a measure to increase climate change adaptation. To safeguard the water resource to generate power from the Machángara Hydropower Complex. MH3. Comprehensive management of the storage hydrographic basins of the hydropower central plants and other key actors according to their priority order			- The revamping of the potable water system of Cuyuja district, Quijos canton, Napo Province is based on the definitive technical and economic studies developed by the AICCA Project as a climate change adaptation measure. Currently, the work is being implemented by the PROTECMED Company. The work has made a 45% advance. Similarly, during this period, the project launched the terms of reference of the process entitled, "Revamping of the potable water system for the Papallacta district, Quijos canton, Napo province, based on the definitive studies carried out by the AICCA Project, as a climate change adaptation measure." In the following period, the work implementation will initiate. MH4. Study of dynamic barrier construction alternatives and barriers against cutting flows: Increase of resilience of Victoria Hydropower plant operations and infrastructure. - After the call for tenders for the definitive design of the civil works for slope stabilization and implementation of the early warning system upstream of the catchment did not obtain any bidders, working meetings were held with the Victoria Hydroelectric Power Plant, Napo Province, in which the development of the study in phases was proposed, starting with specific aspects of the vulnerability of the plant to the identified threats (heavy rains). In this sense, the consultancy "Cartography and photo-geological study for the water micro-basins of upstream catchment of the Victoria Hydropower Central Plant" will initiate, which will be the fourth adaptation measure for hydropower plants. **Azuay**, made progress in the following activities (MH): MH2. Safeguarding water resources for the generation of energy from the Machángara Hydroelectric Complex: Priority of water use considering vulnerable populations, in the face	Hydropower Plant, Province of Napo" did not have the expected response and a second call for proposal was scheduled for January 2021. This low interest may be due to diverse factors such as the dissolution of consultants or companies due to pandemic issues, among others.	

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			(experiential exchange of the Machángara basin committee management model). MH4. Guidelines for the conservation of the fragile ecosystems of the mountain from the water recharge zone of the central hydropower plants and other areas of interest. MH5. Strengthening of capacities of actors and public policy instruments from the electrical sector with inclusion from of climate change criteria.			of the impacts of climate change: The work will be constructed based on the technical and economic studies for the improvement of the Santa Teresita potable water system, Chiquintad district, Azuay province. The studies include the social, environmental, technical and economic diagnostic of the work in its phases of: catchment, conduction, treatment plant, and distribution. The call for tenders was made this year. However, it was cancelled because it did not meet the minimum requirements. This initiative will benefit around 170 families. *MH5. Capacity strengthening of the actors and public policy instruments from the electrical sector, including climate change criteria. The technical course on hydroclimate risk evaluation and climate change scenario modeling (with a dynamic downscaling module), aims to strengthen the capacities of 45 public officials that work in different electrical sector areas. Among them, the entity director, regulator, operator, and generators as well as environmental and water representatives related to the implementation of the AICCA Project. During this third year, the course initiated. It provides tools that facilitate risk evaluations related to climate and its consequences in the flows of the hydrographic basins and how these changes may affect hydropower energy generation (33 men and 12 women). The implementation of MH1 and MH2 on the repowering of drinking water systems will reduce socio-environmental conflicts over the use and exploitation of water resources in the intervention areas of the AICCA project. This will improve governance between the electricity companies and local stakeholders. In addition, these initiatives are aimed at supporting electricity companies to reduce social gaps and improve the quality of life of communities in the areas of		

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						direct and indirect influence as part of their social responsibility. Similarly, these measures are expected to achieve conservation agreements with the beneficiary populations to preserve water recharge areas.		
An early warning system (EWS) for extreme weather events covering the supply basins for each selected hydroelectric project	June 2022	Planned: 80% Implemented: 65%	An early warning system (EWS) for extreme weather events covering the supply basins for each selected hydroelectric project	100%	62%	The two project intervention areas have climate risk studies and the proposal for the redesign for the hydrometeorological networks. Joint working meetings continued with ETAPA and Victoria Hydropower Plant to analyze the feasibility to contribute to the existing monitoring and alert systems. In this sense and given the climate monitoring conditions in the southern zone that correspond to ETAPA (26 stations, 18 years of monitoring), the Project will support the instrumentation and information generation that contribute to the use of climate information in the city of Cuenca. In addition, work meetings have been held with the electrical sector to readjust the scope of the consultancy entitled, "Generation of operational climate forecasts in the short-term and medium-term regarding droughts and intense rains for the hydroelectrical sector." The objective is to develop a model that allows for forecasts that incorporate climate variables and climate variability, and this in turn generates warnings in the event of extreme weather events. Better knowledge of weather forecasts will allow for timely corrective measures to be taken and for the operation of power plants to be more effective and the estimation of power generation to be more robust and accurate for the operation of the National Interconnected System (NIS by its Spanish acronym).	The SAT call did not meet with the expected interest and a second call has been rescheduled.	

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Output 3.4: Adaptation activities that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of watersheds and fragile high-mountain ecosystems, and to increasing the resilience of water provision for the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador								
Eight adaptation measures to contribute to the conservation, protection, restoration and recovery of watersheds and fragile high-mountain ecosystems, which may include: improved agricultural practices, improved cattle ranching practices, fire prevention plans and protocols for paramos, etc. Activities will at least include two measures in protected areas (Cayambe Coca National Park)	June 2022	Planned: 80% Implemented: 80%	MACC implemented: MIA1: Capacity strengthening of electrical sector actors a. Hydrological modeling and climate variability b. Awareness raising of children of the ETAPA Environmental Education Program that include climate change criteria. MIA2: Sustainable agricultural production vulnerability of farmers MIA3: Financial sustainability of climate change adaptation.	100%	100%	Regarding the implementation of integral adaptation measure (MIA), the following advances were made: **Azuay:** - MIA 1 (Capacity strengthening) Development of the course entitled, "Modeling of Climate Change Scenarios and Hydroclimate Risk Evaluations in Hydropower Systems" which is being offered by the Continuing Education Center of Universidad de Cuenca, using an online modality. Similarly, to carry out capacity strengthening, work meetings have continued with environmental education areas of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition to develop the Green Classroom Program (Programa Aula Verde), which aims to reinforce knowledge on conservation and climate change for public officials regarding national protected areas. - MIA 2 (Sustainable agrarian production). The production of vegetables, legumes and fruit trees under cover continues, which will ensure food sovereignty and the supply of markets with quality products. The beneficiaries of these measures continue to carry out open commercialization fairs of organic products. - Sustainable Agricultural Production - The 10 greenhouses of Machángara are generating products to diversify the market, improve the beneficiary consumption and their incomes. - MIA 3 (Financial sustainability of climate change adaptation). Meetings with leaders belonging to community savings banks		

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						and funds have continued to promote financial strategies that facilitate strengthening and sustainability of financial activities. The initiative will be implemented through the presentation of agricultural and livestock supplies to the beneficiaries of the communities in the form of credit.		
Two technical workshops to develop sectoral best practices	June 2022	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	MIA1: Capacity strengthening Training of improved agricultural and livestock training.	100%	100%	**Napo:** The Livestock and Agricultural Schools were implemented in Cuyuja and Papallacta districts including the participation of 150 persons. These schools aim to provide producers and farmers with basic knowledge on the care and management of their animals and resources in a manner that is sustainable and resilient with regard to climate change. The schools are implemented in a coordinated manner with the MAATE, MAG, district GADs and PNCC. During this period, themes addressed include: *Knowledge of Andean bears, management of pastures and a mix of fodder * Bio-supplies (development of field schools) * Management, inter-cultural and inter-generational and forest connectivity * Main bovine breeds adaptable to the zone. * Strengthening of commercialization and association * Agricultural best practices		
Two restored ecosystems	June 2022	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	MIA4: Restoration, conservation, and biological monitoring Napo:	100%	100%	The following describes the advance made in the implementation of MIA 4: **Napo**		

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			a. 5 actively restored hectares in the Victoria River Micro-basin b. Diagnostic and biological monitoring of the Naitonal Cayambe Coca Park Azuay: a. Follow-up to the implementation of biological filters Machángara River b. Consultancy, resilience Machángara Protected Area			Through the CONDESAN- FONAG agreement restoration was implemented in 10 hectares in areas of water importance in Victoria River areas of influence, which are distributed in the following manner: five actively restored hectares through the planting of 3,750 native plants from the area; and five hectares passively restored through the installation of 650 meters of protection enclosure to prevent livestock from accessing the restored areas. To ensure the sustainability of this activity, a commitment letter was signed with the landowner where a 10-year conservation agreement is made and a periodic follow-up of the restored areas. The implementation of the SMART system of the Cayambe Coca National Park (PNCC) concluded with the strengthening of capacities for the follow-up, control and monitoring of the protected area. In addition, the climate change theme was incorporated in the FONAG's Yakualas environmental education program to strengthen capacities of teachers from the educational institutions from the Cayambe Coca National Park areas. **Azuay** Work meetings continued with the Machángara Basin Committee to define activities that will follow the implementation of the silvo-pastoral systems for the physical protection of fragile ecosystems of the high-altitude mountain areas. It was determined that across the span of the 8 kms, a passive restoration will be carried out based on the natural succession, or in other words, that the ecosystems are recovered with minimum human intervention.		

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30% of cattle moved from paramos	June 2022	Planned: 100% Implemented: 94%	MACC5: 30% of cattle moved from páramos a. Cattle census b. Implementation of OIT technology MACC6: Sustainable cattle production a. Purchase of cattle supplies for Napo and Azuay MACC7: Protecting watersheds by promoting environmentally sustainable livestock farming a. Watering areas	100%	90%	M5: Reduction of pressure of areas of water importance for the hydropower plant and basin To this end, a total of 52 under cover irrigation and crop systems have been built (42 Napo and 10 Azuay) which have diversified crops in the intervention areas, stopping the expansion of the agricultural frontier, and similarly, tripartite agreements continue to be signed with beneficiaries which guarantee the adequate use of the greenhouses and promote the conservation of the ecosystems. M6: Sustainable livestock production To strengthen livestock production, nutritional supplies and tools were delivered facilitating agricultural sustainability and strengthening. M7: Protection of water basins for livestock activities: We are working in coordination with the community leaders of Nazón, Gualleturo and the Conservation Committee of the Machángara River Basin to develop the "watering troughs project" in order to provide water for the livestock on each property (25 beneficiaries and around 718 animals directly). The project is currently preparing the contracting of the watering trough infrastructure studies in accordance with the water flow proposed by MAATE.		
Best practices validated for at least two productive sectors in the intervention areas	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	MACC implemented: MACC8: Industrialization	100%	100%	M8: Industrialization and Productive Technification To strengthen sustainable agricultural activities and highlight the production of vegetables and fruits of the greenhouses and hydroponic systems developed by the Project, the participation of the beneficiaries has been promoted in local agroecological fairs in Napo and Azuay.		

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			and Productive Technification a. Training on value chain, Azuay b. Market and value added MACC9: Technology for efficient water management a. Irrigation systems, Azuay b. Hydroponics, Azuay.			In the case of Azuay, the products are commercialized in fairs of Chiquintad district. An internet marketing channel has also been established for ETAPA, Elecaustro and Hotel Zhir in Cuenca. In Napo, to expand the commercialization chain, the GAD of Papallacta signed an inter-institutional support agreement with the Quijos GAD and Quito's metropolitan district and promote products making it to markets in Quito. M9: Technology for efficient water management Two hydroponic systems were developed for efficient water management.		
Two fire brigades established, trained, and equipped	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Fire brigade equipment.	100%	100%	In order to contribute to fire management, the Project reinforced brigade equipment and park rangers from the Cayambe Coca National Park and the provincial brigade of Azuay. To date, 81 supplies were delivered including tools, personal protection gear, and other that are being used to fight fires in intervention areas of the Project in Ecuador. Napo: On November 2, 2020, a forest fire was reported within Cayambe-Coca National Park affecting approximately 2,500 hectares. This event included the participation of 1,000 rescuers including fire fighters, armed forces, park rangers, (equipped with fire control equipment and tools provided by Ecuador AICCA Project) and volunteers who were able to extinguish the fire. Azuay: On June 10, 2020, a forest fire took place that consumed approximately 3 hectares of the Cerro Torre sector of Chiquintad district, Machángara River sub-basin. To combat this disaster, 28 community brigadiers from the micro		

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						companies of Checa and Chiquintad entered equipped with fire control tools provided by the Ecuador AICCA Project. On November 1, 2020, a forest fire was reported at the Tuñi reservoir in the high basin of the Machángara River. The forest brigades of the GAD of Checa and Chiquintad were activated to combat the fire with personal safety gear and tools provided by the Ecuador AICCA Project.		
Two fire-prevention plans formulated	June 2021	Planned: 100% Implemented: 100%	Two fire-prevention plans formulated	100%	100%	In coordination with the Amazonia Sin Fuego (FSAP/CAF) Project, the review of the Cayambe Coca National Park Fire Prevention Plan, which includes climate change, was reviewed. Inputs were made to the National Fire Strategy which aims to establish guidelines to formulate public policy to strengthen the management and fight against forest fires.		
Output 3.5 Pilot small-scale irrigation Public Investment Project (PIP) designed and implemented in Peru								
Two or three pilot small-scale irrigation public investment projects that include CC/CV considerations, as well as adequate M&E systems, designed in a participatory fashion and implemented in selected areas.	June 2022	Planned: 80% Implemented: 73%	A pre-investment study that incorporates risk management measures in a climate change context and viable climate change adaptation measures.	100%	70%	The purpose of the irrigation project in the Cajamarca region is to supply irrigation water in terms of quantity (sufficiency) and quality (adequacy) to the transient and permanent crops in the area of influence. Therefore, the design of the pre-investment study needs to incorporate the following two components to reach the Project's objective: i. Adequate irrigation infrastructure to address the following climate change adaptation measures and risk reduction measures: • Construction of a protection wall with simple concrete masonry. • Construction of five canoes.	1. The high turnover rate of public officials from Cajamarca's government delayed the validation of the reports. 2. In addition, some members of the formulating team were on medical leave due to COVID-19.	

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						• Construction of two stone mason retention walls. ii. Efficient water for irrigation service management In this second component, the following measures are developed: • A contingency plan for mudslides, landslides, and earthquakes. • Establishment of an operational response committee. • Development of a manual for the correct operation and maintenance.		
			Two investment studies on irrigation that incorporates climate change adaptation measures	100%	85%	**Technical File in Piura:** - The preliminary technical file for Component 1 (comprised of the descriptive memory, current situation, project engineer, conclusions and recommendations and the basic studies as annexes) were reviewed and approved; The final report is being prepared. Observations remain regarding the lack of an Environmental Management Report. - A meeting was held with the DGAAA (Directorate-General for Agricultural Environmental Affairs) of the MIDAGRI and the supervisor-consultant team regarding the guidelines to develop the environmental management report of PI T-28 canal (IGA). Environmental Management report - IGA of PI T-28 canal - Due to financial limitations, Piura's regional government requested support from the AICCA Project to hire a consultant to develop the environmental management report. - To date, there is an IGA final report, reviewed and approved by the supervisor team. Therefore, the request for the		

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						evaluation of the IGA in the DGAAA of MIDAGRI was initiated by the Piura Gore Investment Implementation Unit. Technical assistance program for the PI T-28 canal - Based on a request from Piura's regional government, the job posting and hiring for a consultant to develop the technical assistance program related to the T-28 canal investment project's Component Three initiated (in the initial phase). **Ancash Technical File** - The basic studies of the Technical File were approved. - The Adaptation Measures Implementation Plan, detailed studies (including hydraulic design, archaeological study, risk study, among others), and the Preliminary Technical File Report have been submitted. At the end of the third year, the process is in the process of collecting comments from the consulting team. - Agreements have been reached regarding the change of goals of the approved project profile, through meetings between the supervisors, beneficiaries and consultant team and the beneficiaries committed themselves to give favorable conditions in the implementation of the project. - The technical approach to project design was evaluated through a field visit and canal tour with the participation of supervisors, beneficiaries and the consultant team.		
				100%	100%	A Gender Equity and Climate Change Plan is in place, and its implementation continues throughout the third year. Some of		

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			Gender Equality and climate change Plan for the project in implementation			the activities implemented during this period are detailed below: - Continuing in the third year with the implementation of the Gender Equity and Climate Change Plan, progress was made with the implementation of a training program aimed at both professionals from the Gores and consultants working for the AICCA Project. The training consists of 4 parts: (1) Walking the walk; (2) Gender, intercultural and climate change approaches; (3) Learning to use the gender and intercultural lenses; and (4) Techniques for mainstreaming gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches. - The gender content of the awareness-raising and training programme on adaptation measures and community management of water for irrigation in the Ancash Region (module 1) was reviewed and developed for the virtual workshop, radio programme, radio spot and talking wall. - Recommendations were given for the implementation of gender affirmative measures for the project activities and follow-up is being done for their implementation. - A training workshop on "masculinity" was held for the AICCA Peru project team. - In relation to evaluating the participation and perception of the beneficiaries of Ancash of the training, a methodology was proposed to measure its effectiveness according to Kirkpatrick's approach.		

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			Implementation of the adaptation measure of the agricultural NDC of the value chains component: Implementation of strategic agroclimatic information services for adaptation to the effects of climate change	100%	95%	**SAT Technical File in Piura:** - The design and training/operation program of the agrometeorological early warning system was presented to the supervisory team and beneficiaries. - It has been validated that the technical dossier corresponds to what was developed in the pre-investment stage through meetings with the specialists of the formulating unit, responsible for the conceptualization and formulation of the IP profile of the T-28 canal. **Awareness raising plan and training in MACC to beneficiaries of the project in Ancash:** - Workshops, spots, a radio program and a talking wall were implemented for Module 1 on organization and gender, and Module 2 on planting and harvesting water. - Meetings were held with the supervisor team, who approved the reports presented and are accompanied with the design of the scripts and thematic contents. **Associativity and company tools Ancash:** - A field visit of recognition and primary information gathering took place for the organization and potential economic opportunities in the area.		
			Design of the operational model for monitoring the water and agricultural NDCs.	100%	40%	The diagnostic of the systems and platforms were carried out for agricultural measures and their respective indicators, of which 70.5% of the indicators were associated to some type of information system or platform. Also, 13 indicators were not associated to any system and/or platform for their	Due to the resignation of the selected consultant from the first job announcement	

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						measurement, monitoring and evaluation. The most used system or platform for measurement is the INEI's Virtual Documentation of Statistical Research System through the National Agricultural Survey (ENA by its Spanish acronym) which provides information for 14 indicators. On the contrary, there are indicators that require the design of the specialized instrument to gather information and inclusion of information relative to adaptation measures in the already existing instruments. Following this, the operational models were developed for the eight prioritized measures of the entire implementation chain of the adaptation measures with the aim that all involved actors from the sector gained capacities to correctly understand the chronological sequence of the processes, the instructions, and/or responsible units, the generation of data and information processing. The model is comprised of a SIPOC diagram. A SIPOC diagram serves to document the Suppliers, Inputs, Processes, Outputs and Customers in an operation. The diagram is used to provide decision-makers with crucial information about the entire process, but without going into further detail.	posting, a second selection process was carried out. Therefore, the activity timeline was rescheduled for the beginning of 2021.	
			Development of communicational products related to the project components	100%	90%	The development of graphic communications materials on the studies to determine the dangers associated with climate change in the regions of Ancash and Cajamarca was completed. Awareness raising and review of the communications pieces were carried out by the technical and communications teams of the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI). Also, the CONDESAN's communications specialist participated.	This activity will initiate when Component 3 products are finalized.	

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						The graphical communications materials are: • Two (2) dossiers whose target audience are technical experts and Ministry specialists from local and regional governments, from academia and other interested parties on the issue. • Two (2) infographics whose target audiences are the press and citizens that have an understanding of the issue, NGOs and students. • Two (2) flyers whose target audience is the general public.		

Overall project implementation progress *(To be completed by CAF- GEF Task Manager. Please add columns to reflect prior years' ratings):*

March 2018	June 2019	Comments/narrative justifying the rating for this FY and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
MU	MU	During this reporting period (March 2018 – June 2019) the project was successful in embedding and aligning its interventions with country climate change strategies and policies which will be instrumental to ensure the long-term sustainability of the initiatives and systemic changes promoted by the AICCA initiative. Likewise, the project completed the definition and establishment of governance, administrative, financial, and monitoring and evaluation procedures in alignment with the PRODOC, the Cooperation Agreement signed with CAF, and the GEF Guidelines on Project and Program Cycle. Having said this, overall progress in project implementation can be considered as marginally unsatisfactory as project activities have been executed with considerable deviations from the work plan approved for this year and key products like the Environmental and Social Management Framework, Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, and Project Communication Plan are not yet completed. Out of the 53 targets planned for this year 27 were 100% completed and 20 had a rating less than satisfactory (5HU, 9U, 1 MU and 5 MS)[3]. Major issues related to this low performance include: • Political changes at partner organization and complex validation processes delayed the revision and approval of TOR´s and technical products; (Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia) • Difficulties faced by the country teams in getting the buy-in and timely involvement of local stakeholders in the provision of technical inputs and approval of products (Bolivia, Peru, Colombia). • Quality control issues leading to an average of 5 reviews and timeliness of project reporting (RCU and country teams) • Insufficient man-hours effectively allocated to key project activities including the setup and implementation of the M&E system, the development of project implementation plans, and execution of regular progress monitoring activities (Country teams and RCU). • Delayed appointment of an administrative coordinator to the Project (216 days) leading to delays in the delivery of quarterly financial reports (40 days delay in average per report) (RCU) • Incomplete project team (M&E professional not yet contracted) which compromised the quality and timely execution of project progress monitoring and reporting activities (RCU) • Delayed development and full set up of the M&E operational system for the project (221 days) which led to the late training of project teams in the application of the M&E tools (training took place on June 6th 2019) (RCU) • Turnover of project staff in Peru (2) To secure the successful achievement of project objectives it is critical that in the second fiscal year the Executing Organization adjusts and implements improved operational practices and processes. This to overcome all issues identified in this report and integrate the learning attained to improve the assertiveness of the team in project planning, reporting and execution. These issues and recommendations have been reviewed and discussed with the Regional Coordination Unit.

July 2019	June 2020	Comments/narrative justifying the rating for this FY and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
MS	MS	During this reporting period (July 2019 – June 2020) the project continued being successful in embedding and aligning its interventions with country climate change strategies and policies which will ensure the long-term sustainability of the initiatives and systemic changes promoted by the AICCA project in each

[3] Calculation includes the 6 targets planned for the RCU

		country. Likewise, the project completed the development of products and implemented several enabling environment conditions required for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures planned under component 3 of the Project Document. Having said this, by the closure of this reporting period, the project executed 47% (US$1,889,145.20) of the total budget planned for year two, with Bolivia evidencing the lowest execution rate (19%) among the four countries: 42% in Colombia; 48% in Ecuador; and 71% in Peru. The budget that was not executed in year two has been rescheduled for the second and third quarter of year three. Out of the 82 targets planned for this year, 43 were 100% completed and 25 had a rating less than satisfactory (1HU, 7U, 8 MU and 9 MS). The RCU completed 2 out of the 10 targets planned and executed 50% of the total budget planned for year two. Moreover, this year the project implemented only 10% of the total budget planned for the execution of regional knowledge management activities with an outreach limited to project team members and government partners only. Mayor implementation issues faced within year two include: • Lack of proactive management in the mitigation of the reporting issues identified in year one leading to continuous delays in the submission of project reports (an average of 37 days delay) and subsequent inability to comply with the deadlines stipulated in the CAF-CONDESAN cooperation agreement (RCU); • Lack of proactive monitoring and mitigation of the issues identified in year one regarding the complex reviewal and approval processes of technical products leading to delays in project technical and financial execution in year two (RCU and country teams); • Lack of proactive monitoring of the funding committed by the country partners leading to the slow cofinancing reported by Peru and Colombia by the end of year two (RCU, Country teams and partners in Peru and Colombia). • The delayed appointment of an M&E expert (February 2020) which compromised the quality and timely execution of project progress monitoring and reporting activities within the first semester of this reporting year (RCU); • Delays in completing the registration process of CONDESAN for operating projects in Bolivia (RCU, Country team and government partners in Bolivia); • Insufficient man-hours effectively allocated to key regional activities including the development of knowledge development products, set up of a project website, development of annual reports, consolidation of best practices and lessons learned, etc. (RCU); • The decision of the government counterpart in Bolivia to put on hold the approval of products and terms of references due to the political unrest (RCU and country partners in Bolivia); • The high rate of turnover among public officials following changes in national governments, and political and social protests which affected validation processes and delayed the revision and approval of technical products (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia); • Postponement of planned field activities including face-to-face meetings, trainings, workshops, and the implementation of pilot climate-change adaptation measures in the field due to the travel restrictions put in place in response to the COVID-19 outbreak (All countries); Within the first months of the third year, the Regional Coordination Unit will need to implement the needed actions to adjust and improve project management operations and monitoring and decision making to secure the implementation of fast-track actions that allow the completion of all project objectives on time, within budget, achieving the intended impact, and to a level of quality that is satisfactory to GEF, country partners and CAF.

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating. *(To be completed by CAF Task Manager in consultation with Project Manager)*

Action(s) to be taken Year 1 March 2018 – June 2019	By whom?	By when?
Monitor the efficient planning and allocation of man-hours to the project.	Regional Coordination Unit	August 2019 - onwards
Ensure the contracting of the project M&E professional to support country teams in monitoring progress towards envisioned results	Regional Coordination Unit	August – September 2019
Develop a risk management and reporting plan for country teams and secure a monthly reporting to the RCU and quarterly reporting to CAF	Regional Coordination Unit and Country teams	August – onwards
Revise the country PIPs for the second fiscal year and identify efficiencies in the work plan, potential implementation risks and the support required by the country teams to secure the quality and timely execution of project activities.	Regional Coordination Unit and Country teams	August – September 2019
Develop quality standards at the output level and ensure they are clearly communicated and explained to all project team members.	Regional Coordination Unit	August – September 2019

Action(s) to be taken July 2020 – June 2021	By whom?	By when?
Meeting with Executing Organization to (i) revise performance of year two and outline the corrective actions required to improve the project management issues outlined in this report and strengthen internal quality control processes; (ii) identify improvements required to the development, revision, and approval processes of technical and financial reports in order to ensure full compliance with deadlines stipulated in the CAF-CONDESAN cooperation agreement; and (iii) identify efficiencies to reduce the time required for the revision and approval of terms of reference and technical products developed by the project.	RCU and CAF	September 2020
Secure a coordinated and effective allocation of man-hours and financial resources to the implementation of knowledge management activities giving particular attention to (i) the setup of the project website and systems required to reach the more than one million beneficiaries planned under impact targets 5, 7 and 8; (ii) measure and track the outreach of knowledge management activities implemented; (iii) consolidation of best practices and lessons learned of project implementation; (iv) dissemination of country technical products; (v) the organization of regional knowledge exchange webinars and other mechanisms relevant to the actual context.	RCU and Country Teams	July 2020 - onwards
Monthly monitoring of activities and risk which are critical for the success of the project.	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit, CAF	July 2020 – June 2021
Complete the registration of CONDESAN in Bolivia	RCU and Country team in Bolivia	October 2020
Formal communication with country counterparts to address the slow cofinancing reported by Peru and Colombia for year two.	RCU, Country Teams in Peru and Colombia, NFP	September 2020
Implementation of fast-track actions to mitigate the slow cofinancing reported by Peru and Colombia by December 2020	RCU, Country Teams in Peru and Colombia, NFP	December 2020
Monthly follow up on the submission of evidence of the fast-track actions the RCU is implementing to mitigate the slow co-financing reported by Peru and Colombia	CAF	September 2020 - onwards
Develop and implement the protocols required to allow the implementation of project activities in the field in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic	RCU	July 2021

Complete the assessment of a non-cost extension of the project to compensate for the setback in project execution caused by the travel restrictions put in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic	RCU	September 2020

This section should be completed if project progress was rated MS, MU, U or HU during the previous Project Implementation Review (PIR) or by the Mid-term Review/Evaluation (To be completed by Project Manager).

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR (Year 1: March 2018 – June 2019)	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Delays in the technical and budgetary execution of the Project	– Activities and acquisitions with larger budgets were rescheduled from the third to the second year, to advance their implementation and reduce the gap in technical and budgetary execution versus the Project schedule. – A monthly spending plan was developed to accompany the execution strategy created to complete the Project activities on time. – A quarterly risk analysis was prepared to update and identify the risk mitigation actions that are activated periodically.	Regional Coordination Unit	September – December As of September, 2019
An overload of revision of terms of reference and products, preparation of planning documents and technical reports, which produced delays in the presentation and affected the quality of the Project documents.	– The regional team was reinforced with the hiring of a TT and M&E specialist who leads the knowledge management activities of component 1 and a communications specialist consultant. Together, they are updating the Regional Communications and Knowledge Management Plan of the Project. – The regional coordinator and the M&E Specialist implemented a review and control mechanism of the technical documents of the Project, to guarantee the quality of the information in the technical reports.	Regional Coordination Unit	As of February, 2020
Stage of change of government, ministerial cabinet changes and associated social problems in the four countries.	– Requests for the designation of new National Focal Points, technical counterparts and delegates to the National Committee were processed. – Meetings to socialize the importance of project implementation were held with decision makers at different levels of government with the new authorities. – Development of information meetings and coordination of the activities to be carried out with the designated focal points.	Regional Coordination Unit & Country teams	As of September, 2019
Officials designated as Technical Counterparts and Subnational Focal Points were subject to rotation due to political transitions	– Bilateral working meetings were held with the newly appointed officials to ensure continuity of the Project activities.	Country teams	As of September, 2019

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR (Year 1: March 2018 – June 2019)	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Delays in the review and validation carried out by the designated technical specialists in the institutions in each country of the terms of reference, consulting products, and technical reports of the Project Team.	– A schedule of bilateral meetings was defined with the designated technical specialists to ensure the review and validation of the project products within the established times.	Country teams	As of September, 2019
Delays and postponement in reviews and approvals of specialized products due to the high technical complexity of climate information, required specialized and articulated work.	– A schedule of periodic technical meetings and evaluation of progress of the studies was established in coordination with the representatives		
Lack of definition of the mechanisms to implement the Climate Change adaptation measures in the territory related to productive projects (private properties/associations)	– The guidelines for the implementation of the Adaptation Measures in private properties were defined and approved.	Regional Coordination Unit & Country teams	As of October, 2019

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR (Year 2: July 2019 – June 2020)	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Meeting with Executing Organization to (i) revise performance of year two and outline the corrective actions required to improve the project management issues outlined in this report and strengthen internal quality control processes; (ii) identify improvements required to the development, revision, and approval processes of technical and financial reports in order to ensure full compliance with deadlines stipulated in the CAF-CONDESAN cooperation agreement; and (iii) identify efficiencies to reduce the time required for the revision and approval of terms of reference and technical products developed by the project.	The following actions were carried out this year: (i) - At the beginning of the third year of the Project, a joint meeting was held with the LTNs, the RC, the M&E specialist and the Executive Director of CONDESAN to comment on the observations of the PIR of year 2 and to correct the timing of the delivery of the reports. It was agreed to have a schedule with more anticipation and to send the reports on time, an agreement that has been fulfilled throughout the year. This year, National Technical Leaders (LTNs) are sent the timetables in advance and continuous reminders are made to comply with the scheduled deadlines. (ii) – Elaboration of timelines for the delivery of technical and financial reports taking into account lessons learned from time, including review by the different instances, signature of the NFP, consolidation and quality control by the RC.	RCU and CAF	September 2020 onwards

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR (Year 2: July 2019 – June 2020)	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
	– As part of the POA/PAC 2020-2021 elaboration process, a broad range of line item descriptions were established, so that the line items cover the totality of activities expected for each process, avoiding time-consuming adjustments to the line items. – Strengthening and adjusting the internal control mechanism: • First review: LTNs review of the correct allocation of expenses on a monthly basis (previously done, but the periodicity has been changed so that it is reviewed every month based on a smaller number of expenses). • Second review: RC review of the correct allocation of expenditure (previously done). • Third review: peer review of QES by RC and management (process adjustment). • Fourth review: Peer review of Financial Report inputs by RC and management (process adjustment). • Fifth review: peer review of the final consolidated version of the financial report and disbursement request by RC and management (process adjustment). This process is reflected in the update of the Operational Manual, which is ongoing. (i) - Every 2 weeks, meetings are held with the LTNs to review the ToRs from their conceptualization to the final document, which has resulted in less time for the final review of the ToRs. The ToRs are constructed with greater precision and clarity. At the end of the third year, the review time of the ToRs has decreased considerably, with a maximum of 7 days (1 week) for validation by the UCR and CONDESAN's Executive Directorate.		
Secure a coordinated and effective allocation of man-hours and financial resources to the implementation of knowledge management activities giving particular attention to (i) the setup of the project website and systems required to reach the more than one million beneficiaries planned under impact targets 5, 7 and 8; (ii) measure and track the outreach of knowledge management activities implemented; (iii) consolidation of best practices and lessons learned of project implementation; (iv) dissemination of country technical products; (v) the organization of regional knowledge	In this third year, the communications professional had 50% of her time dedicated to the AICCA project. In addition, a regional communications assistant has been hired to support regional activities and to enhance national communications in each country. As a result, more than 1.7 million people have been reached with key messages on climate change impact, vulnerability, and adaptation, exceeding the TT 5 target. In year four, her time will be increased to 75% and the support of the regional communications assistant will continue	RCU and Country Teams	September 2020 – onwards

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR (Year 2: July 2019 – June 2020)	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
exchange webinars and other mechanisms relevant to the actual context.	Additional activities have been identified with each country to meet the target of TT 7, which will be accomplished. Regarding TT 8 and TT3, they will be reviewed with the technical project teams again and the widest possible scope will be defined based on the technical activities. It was established to review their scope in an extraordinary Regional Committee. - Development of a concept note which orients and defines the regional activities of the Project such as common denominators, cross exchanges, and regional systematizations. It has been established that in the fourth year, the knowledge management professional will dedicate 75% of her time to the project to carry out the defined regional activities.		January 2021 - onwards
Monthly monitoring of activities and risk which are critical for the success of the project.	– Bi-weekly follow-up meetings are held with the LTNs to identify and manage the main risks associated with the Project activities. – A specific bi-weekly review process has been established for one of the most risky activities of the Project, the construction of the Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.	Country Teams & Regional Coordination Unit, CAF	
Complete the registration of CONDESAN in Bolivia	– In October 2020, CONDESAN's registration as a non-governmental organization in Bolivia was finalized and the process of complying with additional requirements was initiated. –	RCU and Country team in Bolivia	October 2020 - onwards
Formal communication with country counterparts to address the slow cofinancing reported by Peru and Colombia for year two.	Colombia: - Identification of activities and components of the planned counterpart of Minambiente by the AFD project. - Request for submission of preliminary co-financing report by December 2020. - Accompanying the progress review meetings between the LTN and the institutional cooperation offices of Minambiente, Colombia. Perú: - Request for the presentation of a counterpart report from the GOREs up to December 2020 in order to measure the response time and quality of the information presented, so that improvement and/or corrective	RCU, Country Teams in Peru and Colombia, NFP	September 2020- June 2021
Implementation of fast-track actions to mitigate the slow cofinancing reported by Peru and Colombia by December 2020		RCU, Country Teams in Peru and Colombia, NFP	September 2020- June 2021

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR (Year 2: July 2019 – June 2020)	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
	actions can be taken in terms of content and time for the presentation of the third year report (up to June 2021). - Support to the GOREs in the preparation of this report (letters and request for supporting documents to be issued) to facilitate the process by the AICCA Peru team.		
Develop and implement the protocols required to allow the implementation of project activities in the field in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic	Development of clear and rigorous security protocols prepared by CONDESAN to restart the implementation of activities on the ground in the four countries, which have made it possible to continue with the planned actions.	RCU	Agosto 2020
Complete the assessment of a non-cost extension of the project to compensate for the setback in project execution caused by the travel restrictions put in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic	Development and approval of a proposal to extend the project based on the fulfilment of the goals of each country and the available budget. Approval of an addendum to extend the project until November 2022 with staggered closure of the countries. In Colombia and Peru, the technical closure will be in March and administrative closure in May 2022. Ecuador will close technical activities in May 2022 and administrative closure in August 2022. Bolivia will close technical activities in August 2022 and administrative activities in September 2022.	RCU	December 2020 – Julio 2021
Identify, document, and share at regional level common denominators regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security	Definition of a concept note for the identification of common denominators based on the Project's regional intervention strategy. A study will be elaborated for analysis. It has been established that the common denominators refer to the factors that promote climate resilience processes addressed by the AICCA project, including: governance; community participation and local knowledge; planning and preparedness; cooperation and trust networks; inter-scalar approach; learning; diversity of options. The ToRs for the development of the study are currently in progress.	(RCU)	September 2020- onwards

3.3. RISKS

RISK FACTOR TABLE

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Management structure	Stable, with roles and responsibilities clearly defined and understood	Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others	Unclear responsibilities or overlapping functions, which lead to management problems	X						**PM:** The roles and responsibilities of the project's technical and administrative teams, as well as the members of the Regional Committee, are clearly established in the project's Operational Manual. TM: We agree with the assessment.						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Governance structure	Regional Committee and/or other project bodies meet periodically and provide effective direction and inputs	Project bodies meet periodically but guidance and inputs provided to project are inadequate. ToR is unclear.	Members lack commitment and project bodies do not fulfill their ToRs.	X						**PM:** During the third year, several meetings were held with the participation of the Regional Committee members and their guidance. At the Fourth Session of the Regional Committee, held during the first quarter of the year, it was agreed to request an extension of the Project due to the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic. In addition, the Regional Committee participated in the presentation and feedback meeting on the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation held in February 2021. On the other hand, this year the Regional Committee has provided input and guidance to the Terms of Reference of four regional processes: (1) Regional Adaptation Monitoring Synthesis, (2) Technical Assistant and (3) Regional Communications Assistant, (4) Technical Assistance in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan and (5) Updating of the Regional Project Strategy and elaboration of the Financial Sustainability Strategy. The mid-term evaluation recommended greater involvement of the Regional Committee in the follow-up of key project milestones to ensure compliance. UCR has prepared a proposal to address these recommendations which has been validated with CAF and will be presented to the V Regional Committee for approval. **TM:**						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Internal communications	Communications are fluid and cordial	Communication processes are deficient, but relationships between team members are good	Lack of adequate communication between team members leads to the deterioration of professional relationships	X						**PM:** Although the pandemic situation was a limiting factor for face-to-face meetings, members of the technical team, national and sub-national focal points and technical counterparts communicate regularly, clearly and effectively through virtual means, as the project made the necessary technological tools available to all teams. This year, National Committees were resumed in the second semester of the project, with intermediate and annual meetings. In response to the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, the Project's communication has been reinforced at all levels, updating the Knowledge Management and Communication Plan, which has a section on internal communication. One of the mechanisms to strengthen the exchange of information among the project's actors has been the dissemination of two Information Bulletins on the Project's activities to the partners in the four countries and to the general public. In addition, in the fourth year, it is planned to transform Semi-Annual and Annual Reports into short communication documents so that all project partners are aware of the progress of the project. TM: .						

Workflow	Project progressing according to work plan	Some changes in project work plan, but without major effects on the overall timetable	Major delays or changes in the work plan or implementation methods		X					**PM:** Restrictions due to the health emergency caused delays in the implementation of project activities. In the first half of the fiscal year, field interventions were gradually resumed in the four countries under clear security protocols prepared by CONDESAN, which have made it possible to continue with the planned actions. Due to the differentiated management of the emergency situation by country, there were new, temporary periods of restricted mobility. There were also several delays due to unforeseen events caused by COVID infections, staff and consultant teams, and delays in product approvals. Finally, another relevant factor was the political disorder that occurred in all the countries and which impacted the normal development of the project. The uncertainty about the behavior of the pandemic caused the situation to be mapped as a risk, so that already in the first quarter of the third year, the UCR, in agreement with the regional committee, asked CAF to extend the project through an addendum, to extend the deadline until November 2022. For instance, from 48 to 54 months, so that the delays due to the COVID-19 could be compensated. The Addendum was ready for approval in July 2022, and it established that the project would be closed in November 2022. During the third year of the project, all the processes that could pose risks for the implementation of the project were identified. In the case of Bolivia, the design of the Sustainable Urban Drainage System is being finalized and in the fourth year a coordination mechanism will be established between the MMAyA and CONDESAN for the correct implementation of the work. In the case of Ecuador, two of the Drinking Water Systems have started with sufficient time in advance and the third will be executed from August 2021 to May 2022, with a sufficient margin in case of delays. In Colombia and Peru, on the other hand, no processes have been executed that imply significant risks due to delays. **TM:**						
Co-financing	Co-financing is secured,	Co-financing is secured, but payments	A substantial part of pledged co-financing		X					**PM:** Since the second year of the project, co-financing at the global level has exceeded the amount committed. At the country level, Colombia completed and exceeded its commitment in this year. In the						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
	and payments are received on time	are slow and bureaucratic	may not materialize							case of Peru, the activities that support the co-financing amounts must be implemented in the third and fourth year. In the third year, a mechanism was implemented to accompany the institutions, which included support in the identification of the activities to be reported as counterpart and in the elaboration and revision of the supporting documents. The activities have been identified, but their completion is planned for May 2022. The monitoring of these activities has identified possible risks in compliance due to the changes of authorities in the regional governments, which are the ones who will have to provide this co-financing. UCR has initiated discussions with the focal points in Peru to seek an alternative co-financing proposal in case it is not possible to confirm co-financing in Peru. **TM:**						
Budget	Activities are progressing within the planned budget	Minor budget reallocations are needed	Reallocations between budget lines exceed 30% of the original budget	X						**PM:** This year the flow of funds has been according to plan. And no reallocations of more than 10% have been made between project components. Due to the need for an extension of the project, which is proposed to be until November 2022, budget movements between components were included in order to secure funds for the administrative and operational management of the project and to be able to support the countries activities. This budget movement has been approved by the National Focal Points and CAF. In addition to this budget adjustment, reallocations of more than 10% between project components have not been exceeded.						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
										TM:						
Financial management	Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for	Financial reporting is slow or deficient	Serious financial-reporting problems or indications of the mismanagement of funds	X						**PM:** The funds are administered in a responsible and transparent manner in accordance with the mechanisms and guidelines defined in the Project's Operational Manual. During this year, corrective measures were implemented regarding the presentation of financial reports within the dates stipulated in the Project's Operational Manual and the established timelines were completed. TM:						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Reporting	Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and are complete and accurate, with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues	Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed or lacking critical analysis of progress and implementation issues	There are serious concerns about the quality and timeliness of project reporting	X						**PM:** The presentation formats of the quarterly and half-yearly reports has been improved to provide a more detailed description of the progress made and targets achieved during each period. The reporting of project goals, outputs and results has been linked to the reporting of the Tracking tools, thus achieving a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system. On the other hand, corrective measures have been implemented to avoid delays in the submission of reports. TM: .						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Stakeholder involvement	Stakeholder analysis is complete, and critical stakeholders and partners have provided positive feedback	Consultation and participation process appear robust, but some groups or relevant partners are omitted	There are symptoms of conflict with critical stakeholders or evidence of apathy and lack of interest from partners or other stakeholders	X						PM: National and subnational focal points, technical counterparts, technical specialists from the ministries and project beneficiaries support the project and generally have positive comments on the implementation of the project. In view of the changes of authorities in the case of Bolivia and Peru, the plan for the socialization of the project to the key actors within the MMAyA and MINAM was put in place and they are aware of the activities and support the management of the project. TM:						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
External com-munications	There is evidence that stakeholders, practitioners, and/or the general public understand the project and are regularly updated on its progress	Communications efforts are taking place, but there is no clear evidence that messages are being successfully transmitted	The project's existence is unknown beyond its implementing partners or subject to misunderstand-ings concerning its objectives and activities	X						**PM:** During this third year, the regional team was reinforced with a 60% dedication of the communications specialist who is in charge of the implementation of the regional communications plan and provides advice to the national communicators for the development of the socialization of knowledge products and activities at country level. Considering that communication is a key action of the project at regional level, a part-time regional communications assistant was also incorporated this year. In addition, the Project's Graphic Identify Manual was updated and approved including the new FMAM guidelines, and the graphic concepts that build the Project's identity. It has been used in various products throughout the third year. A website has been set up with the latest project news. Proyecto AICCA – Adaptación a los Impactos del Cambio Climático en los Recursos Hídricos de los Andes (condesan.org) The Project's communications activities were highly successful, reaching over 1.7 million persons, to date. **TM:**						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Short-term/long-term balance	The project addresses short-term needs and achieves results with a long-term perspective, particularly in terms of sustainability and replicability	The project is focused on the short term, with little understanding of or interest in the long term	Longer-term issues are deliberately ignored or neglected	X						**PM:** In collaboration with the national teams, the Regional Coordination Unit is creating processes, partnerships, and tools to ensure the sustainability and replicability of successful activities and interventions. In this third year, the ToR for the development of the Project's Sustainability Strategy were approved and the contracting process was initiated. TM:						
Scientific and technological issues	The project is based on sound science and well-establishe	The project's testing approaches, methods, or technologies are not always	The project is subject to many scientific and/or technological uncertainties	X						**PM:** Knowledge products are generated through studies, protocols and tools generated by the project. The risk studies follow the methodologies developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). At the end of the third year, 28 knowledge products have been generated that contribute to the scientific base with information on the impact of CC in each prioritized sector.						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
	d technologies	empirically verified but are based on a sound analysis of the options and risks								TM:						
Political influence	Project decisions are not politically motivated	There are signs that some project decisions are politically motivated	The project is subject to strong political influence that may jeopardize its objectives		X					**PM:** The AICCA project is implemented in continuous coordination with national line ministries and local partners. As the project design emphasizes country leadership, and several activities contribute directly to national climate change priorities, countries strive to exploit synergies between the project and national policy objectives. In Bolivia, the project is part of the drinking water and basic sanitation sector and is currently promoting the inclusion and prioritization of climate change issues in policies, management tools and projects in this area. However, one of the difficulties for AICCA is that the public institution gives priority to large-scale infrastructure investment projects and programs with larger budgets, which disperses the attention and support required for the project. In addition, staff turnover, due to the change of municipal and regional governments for the 2021 sub-national elections, generated some delays in the implementation of AICCA's activities. TM:.						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
EXTERNAL RISK																
Project context																
Political stability	The political situation is stable and predictable	The political situation is unstable but predictable and not a threat to project implementation	The political situation is very disruptive and volatile		X					PM: During this year, there was strong political instability in Peru, with several changes of presidents and the election process in April 2021. However, the impact on the implementation of project activities was minor, with delays in the approval of some key deliverables due to the rotation of public officials In the case of Bolivia, the officials who were part of the transitional government did not pay attention to the project activities, so that the delays in the approval of the products had a strong impact on the technical and budgetary execution. Once the new authorities were appointed in December 2020, the project socialization plan was launched in order to manage their involvement and support for the project during its implementation. In Colombia, this third year was a period of great instability due to the protests and social upheavals that the country went through in April and May 2021, delaying field visits and consultancy work and affecting the supply of inputs for field activities such as restoration. In Ecuador, the electoral process took place in February 2021, with a change of presidency in May 2021. However, there has been no significant impact as the authorities have not changed and the approval processes continue as planned. TM:						
Environmental	The project area is not affected by	The project area is subject to	The project area experiences very harsh	X						**PM:** This year there have been no extreme weather events that have affected the implementation of the project. The most important constraint in the implementation of the project has been COVID-19.	X					

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
EXTERNAL RISK																
Project context																
conditions	severe weather events or major environmental stress factors	broadly predictable disasters or adverse weather patterns	environmental conditions							TM:						
Social, cultural, and economic factors	There are no evident social, cultural, and/or economic issues that may affect project performance and results	Social or economic issues pose challenges to project implementation, but mitigation strategies have been developed	The project is highly sensitive to economic fluctuations, social issues, or cultural barriers				X			**PM:** The social, cultural and economic effects of the pandemic affected the performance of the project in the four countries, requiring a nine-month extension for its completion. A latent risk is that due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the authorities of the partner countries could prioritize attention to health projects and economic reactivation of the population, and seek to redirect resources and/or suspend other activities such as cooperation projects. TM:			X			
Capacity issues	The technical and managerial capacity of institutions	Weaknesses in technical and/or managerial capacity exist, but these	Technical and/or managerial capacity is very low at all levels, and partners	X						**PM:** In this period, three regional knowledge exchange spaces on the risks associated with climate variability and climate change have been held in the four countries. In addition, 28 knowledge products generated by the project have been finalized and are being used at the national level to strengthen the capacities of participating national and local governments.	X					

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
EXTERNAL RISK																
Project context																
	and other project partners is sound	weaknesses have been identified, and remedial actions have been undertaken	require constant support and technical assistance							TM:						
Enabling conditions for the execution of the project				X						PM: CONDESAN's registration as a non-governmental organization in Bolivia was finalized in October 2020 and the process of complying with the additional requirements was initiated. An alternative for compliance was proposed, however due to the fact that the required partnerships could not be established, plan B has been implemented, which is better aligned to the requirements of the project implementation in Bolivia in year 4.						

If there is a significant (over 50% of risk factors) discrepancy between Project Manager and Task Manager rating, an explanation by the Task Manager should be provided below

NA

TOP RISK MITIGATION PLAN
Rank – importance of risk Risk Statement – potential problem (condition and consequence) Action to take – action planned/taken to handle the risk Who – person(s) responsible for the action? Date – date by which action needs to be or was completed

Rank	Risk Statement		Action to Take	Who	Date
	Condition	Consequence			
Political influences					
Bolivia					
Substantial	Change of municipal authorities in March 2021.	Impacts in the implementation of the Project's activities with significant effects in the development of the SUDS design.	Facilitate meetings with the new authorities of the different levels of government involved in the Project. Schedule and facilitate meetings with technical experts to share the Project's advances and the tasks planned.	Project team	April 2021
Governance structure					
Bolivia					
Substantial	Change of government in Bolivia following the October 2020 presidential elections	Change of public officials of partnering subnational institutions.	Request of new National Committee delegates. Schedule meetings with the new delegates to present the AICCA Project and coordinate activities to be carried out in 2021 - 2022.	Project team	January 2021
Peru					
Medium	Rotation of officials assigned as technical counterparts/subnational focal points/due to political transitions due to continuous changes in Ministry cabinets.	Delays in the approval of products.	Facilitate meetings to establish clear period of review and correction of comments with all involved parties.	Project team	Permanent monitoring
Work Flow					
Bolivia					

Rank	Risk Statement		Action to Take	Who	Date
	Condition	Consequence			
Medium	Changes in the officials of partnering institutions designated for product reviews.	Delay in the review and approval of the Maylanco River basin landslide and flooding risk study product and Storm Drainage Plan's content for the metropolitan area of Cochabamba.	Schedule regular meetings with the involved actors to define the scope, methodology, and design of the Drainage Plan and adaptation of climate change measures.	Project team	January 2021
Medium	High rotation of staff from partner institutions designated to the monitoring on Project activities.	High rotation of personnel of partner institutions designated for carrying out follow-up to the Project's activities.	Facilitate Project awareness raising meetings with the new government and MMAyA officials following the presidential elections. Develop training events on climate change and gender following the presidential elections once the political panorama is more stable. Schedule and carry out bilateral work meetings with current officials to guarantee knowledge sharing.	Project team	January 2021
Substantial	Rotation of authorities and technical personnel	Delays in the SUDS implementation	Signature of the Cooperation Agreement between the municipality of Sacaba and the AICCA Project.	Project team	January 2021
Medium	Delay of public management activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Delays in the implementation of reforestation, river management techniques, protection of water sources, stabilization of soils, reduction of CO2 and environmental education measures.	Carry out virtual training workshops on reforestation and environmental education.	Project team	January 2021
Ecuador					
Substantial	Mobility restriction at the subnational level in the provinces of Napo and Azuay due to the health emergency.	Delays in the implementation of regional climate change adaptation actions.	Development of documents, encouraging conditions, and administrative process to implement adaptation measures in the field due to the health emergency. Gradual re-start of field activities following biosafety protocols that ensure	Project team	January 2021

Rank	Risk Statement		Action to Take	Who	Date
	Condition	Consequence			
			the health conditions of the technical experts, consultants, and residents.		
Colombia					
Substantial	Suspension of field activities due to COVID-19.	Delay in the implementation of activities in the field related to the implementation of adaptation measures.	Implementation of field activities using biosafety protocols that ensure the health conditions of technical experts, consultants, and residents.	Project team	January 2021
Peru					
Medium	The mobility restrictions at the subnational level due to the health emergency affect carrying out the field work required to complete the preparation of the technical files of the studies' preparation.	The preparation timelines are extended for the technical files.	Prioritize the studies that can be carried out through virtual work as first products of the ToRs, following the field trips.	Project team	January 2021
Medium	The social distancing conditions for the health emergency limit the in-person meetings of AICCA's technical team with the entities linked to the project (MINAGRI, MINAM, SENAMHI and GoRes) and the consultants.	The slow coordination with the entities would affect the reviews of the results provided by the consultants.	Increase the virtual follow-up of the professionals of the entities that review the products.	Project team	January 2021
Medium	Long approval process by the institutions that participated in the development of the communications products.	Delay in the approval of the communications products, as well as in the fulfillment of the related indicator.	Implement virtual meetings with actors that approve the communications products with clear agreements. Establish deadlines for the review of deliverables.	Project team	January 2021
Regional Coordination Unit (all countries)					
Substantial	Due to the health emergency brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities related to the meeting of persons (trainings, workshops, courses) and	Delays in the implementation of the Project's activities impacting the technical and budget implementation.	Prioritize actions and activities that can be implemented via tele-work, gradual return to the implementation activities in the field	Project team	January 2021

Rank	Risk Statement		Action to Take	Who	Date
	Condition	Consequence			
	mobility actions at the subnational level (implementation of climate change adaptation via pilot projects)		and trainings following the strict safety protocols established by the governments.		
Medium	The officials designated as National Focal Points and/or technical counterparts are subject to high rates of rotation due to personnel changes and political transitions.	The personnel rotation among institutional counterparts could delay the technical and financial report reviews, ToRs, progress reports and final consultancy report, which would delay the implementation of Project activities.	Involvement with the new national focal points and technical partners through the socialization of periodic progress reports.	Regional UCR	January 2021
Budget					
Bolivia					
Substantial	Low Budget execution	The activities are not finalized within the planned timeframe of the Project, reducing its scope.	Prioritize the SUDS implementation which is the activity with the Project's largest allocated budget.	Project team and UCR	January 2021
Regional Coordination Unit (all countries)					
Substantial	Low Project budget execution	The low budget execution can generate delays in the project activities' implementation.	Monthly follow-up and control of expenses that accompany the execution strategy developed to complete the Project's activities on time.	UCR	Permanent monitoring and follow-up
External Communications					
Regional Coordination Unit (all countries)					
Substantial	Delay in the execution of the Project's activities due to social factors and/or policies and due to the health emergency.	Low benefits of the Project beneficiaries.	Prioritize the implementation of related activities with the implementation of adaptation measures and scope of the activity implementation related to the design and implementation of the pilot project's evaluation and follow-up systems.	UCR	Permanent monitoring and follow-up

Rank	Risk Statement		Action to Take	Who	Date
	Condition	Consequence			
Substantial	COVID-19 cases of the technical team, consultants and/or suppliers.	Delay in the Project activities' implementation	Continue with tele-working and the need to carry out field work to comply with the biosafety protocol established by CONDESAN.	UCR and Project team	January 2021

Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High) (*Please include PIR risk ratings for all prior periods, add columns as necessary*):

March 2018 – Jun 2019 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	At the regional level, the low rates of budget and technical execution observed during year one of the project have been identified as substantial risks. Corrective actions have been proposed for the first quarter of year two.
If a risk mitigation plan had been presented for a previous period or as a result of the Mid-Term Review/Evaluation, please report on progress or results of its implementation	
NA	
July 2019 – June 2020 rating	**Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period**
Medium	The low overall rates of budgetary and technical execution observed during the first and second year of project execution could continue in year three as well because of the conditions and mobility restrictions put in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Likewise, major risks and issues identified in year one, were not fully addressed and/or corrected in year two. Hence, in this third year of project execution, the RCU needs to ensure the proactive coordination, timely decision making, and effective monitoring and supervision to: • Address the slow co-financing reported by Peru and Colombia with the respective government counterparts and mitigate this risk by December 2020 (RCU and country teams in Peru and Colombia). • Secure the timely delivery of technical and financial reports in compliance with deadlines stipulated in the CAF-CONDESAN cooperation agreement (RCU); • Secure that all products and reports have gone through the required revisions and quality control processes before they are submitted as final to Supervision /Task Manager CAF (RCU); • Secure the implementation of efficiencies in order to reduce the time required for the revision and approval of terms of reference and technical products developed by the project (RCU and Country Teams); • Secure the engagement and timely provision of inputs and approvals to technical products from the government counterparts in Bolivia (RCU and Country Team); • Secure a coordinated and effective allocation of man-hours and financial resources to the implementation of knowledge management activities required to reach the more than one million beneficiaries planned under impact targets 5, 7 and 8 of the tracking tools (RCU and country teams); • Identify, document, and share at regional level common denominators regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security (RCU); • Have in place the required sanitary protocols and procedures that allow teams to continue with the execution of project activities in the field (RCU); • Complete the assessment of a non-cost extension of the project to compensate for the setback in project execution caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (RCU)

	The recommendations and inputs resulting from the Mid Term Evaluation of the project (August – November 2020) will be critical and supportive in (i) the identification of additional actions required to improve the performance of the project, (ii) address the issues and risks identified in this report, and (iii) promote learning and knowledge sharing through results, accomplishments and lessons learned among CAF, CONDESAN and the country partners.

4. RATING MONITORING AND EVALUATION

*Based on the answers provided to the questions in 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 below, the CAF **Task Manager** will provide ratings for the following aspects of project monitoring and evaluation:*

*(i) Overall **quality** of the Monitoring & Evaluation plan*

*(ii) Performance in the **implementation** of the M&E plan*

4.1. Does the project M&E plan contain the following?

- Baseline information for each outcome-level indicator Yes No
- SMART indicators to track project outcomes Yes No
- A clear distribution of responsibilities for monitoring project progress. Yes No□

4.2. Has the project budgeted for the following M&E activities?

- Mid-term review/evaluation Yes No □
- Terminal evaluation Yes No
- Any costs associated with collecting and analyzing indicators'. related information Yes □ No

4.3 Has the project:

- Utilized the indicators identified in the M&E plan to track progress. in meeting the project objectives; Yes No □
- Fulfilled the specified reporting requirements (financial, including on co-financing and auditing, and substantive reports) Yes No □
- Completed any scheduled MTR or MTE before or at project implementation mid-point; Yes No □
- Applied adaptive management in response to M&E activities Yes No □
- Implemented any existing risk mitigation plan (see previous section) Yes No □

Please rate the performance in **implementing** the M&E plan (use HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU): MS

4.4. Please describe activities for monitoring and evaluation carried out during the reporting period.

–

4.5. Provide information on the quality of baseline information and any effects (positive or negative) on the selection of indicators and the design of other project monitoring activities.

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4.6. Provide comments on the usefulness and relevance of selected indicators and experiences in the application of the same.

–

4.7. Describe any challenges in obtaining data relevant to the selected indicators; has the project experienced problems to cover costs associated with the tracking of indicators?

–

4.8. Describe any changes in the indicators or in the project intervention logic, including an explanation of whether key assumptions are still valid.

4.9. Describe how potential social or environmental negative effects are monitored.

4.10. Please provide any other experiences or lessons relevant to the design and implementation of project monitoring and evaluation plans.

–

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS

*5.1. Please summarize any experiences and/or lessons related to **project design**. Please select relevant areas from the list below:*

- Institutional arrangements, including project governance.
- Interpretation and application of GEF guidelines:

5.2. Please highlight a few major achievements resulting so far from the project implementation, including but not limited to: