



CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: "Comprehensive strategy for climate resilience and peacebuilding in the Colombian Pacific, through the implementation of nature-based solutions, the strengthening of livelihoods, and environmental governance."

Country: Colombia

Focus area: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Rural Development

Type of implementing entity: Regional Implementing Entity

Implementing entity: Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean - CAF

Executing Entities: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO

Amount of funding requested: US\$ 15,000,000 (in US dollar equivalent).

Grant application for project formulation (available only to NIE):

Yes No

Amount of funding requested for PFG: USD 150,000 (in US dollar equivalent)

Signed Letter of Endorsement (LOE): Yes No

Submission stage:

This concept has already been submitted previously

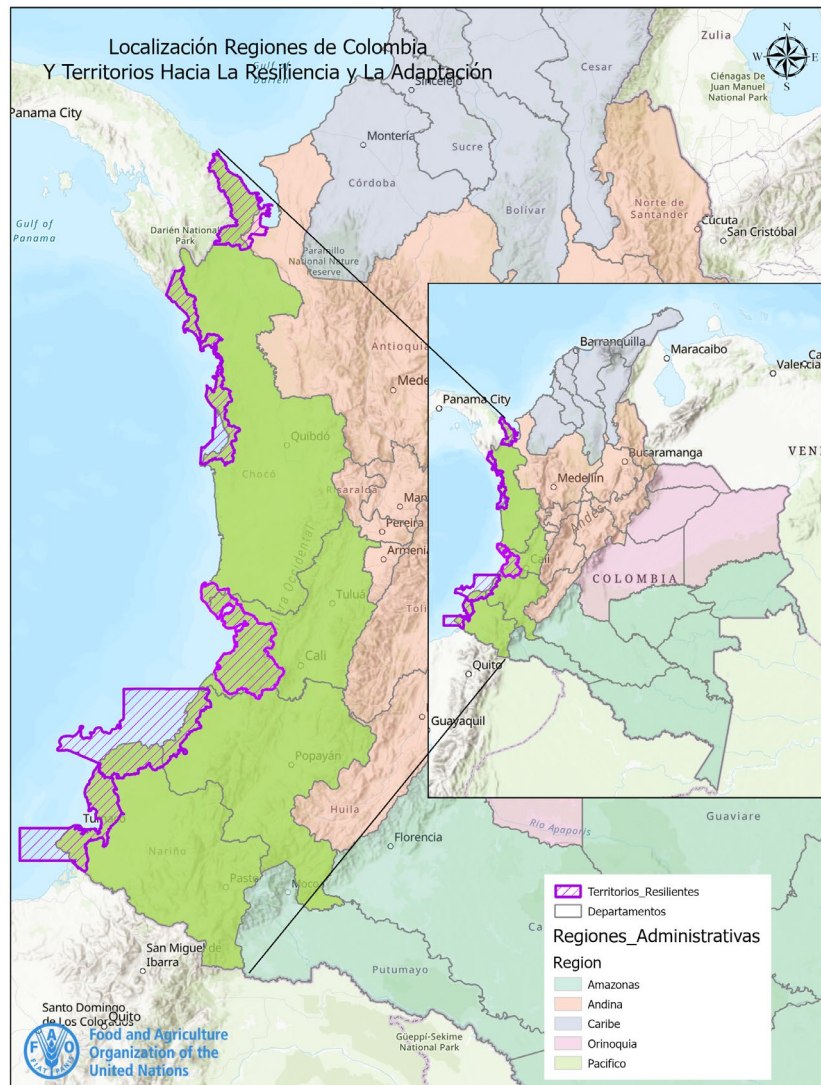
This is the first submission of the concept proposal.

In case of resubmission, indicate the last submission date: [Click or tap to enter a date.](#)

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

Project background and context:

1. Colombia is one of the 17 most biodiverse countries on the planet, home to around 15% of the world's endemic species. It contains 18 ecological regions and 65 ecosystem types. Protected areas and ethnic territories cover 41% of the national territory and harbor some of the planet's richest biodiversity. The country spans 2,070,408 km² and is divided into 32 departments, 1,102 municipalities, and 12 districts, with a population of approximately 53,436,871.
2. On the other hand, Colombia is considered highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, as pointed out by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) in the second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, estimating an average temperature increase of 1.4°C and a greater reduction in precipitation (-30 to -10%), in 20% of the national territory for the period 2011–2040.
3. The Colombian Pacific region is a strip of land that forms part of the Chocó-Darién ecoregion, one of the most biodiverse places in the world, covering an area of approximately 11 million hectares (ha). In biogeographical terms, this region is located in the intertropical convergence zone between the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Western Cordillera of the Colombian Andes to the east. To the northwest, it borders Colombia's border with Panama; to the northeast, it borders the transition of biomes between tropical rainforest and dry forest ecosystems; to the west, it borders the Pacific Ocean; and to the south, it borders Colombia's border with Ecuador. (See Map 1).
4. The Pacific strip includes the coastline and Andean foothills of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Nariño. The coast has two main sections: (i) the northern section, from Panama to Cabo Corrientes, is cliffy and rugged, spanning about 374 km; (ii) the southern section, extending to Ecuador, is a low-lying alluvial coast with floodplains, mangroves, and a dense network of rivers and estuaries. Overall, the Colombian Pacific features 1,544 km of coastline, a coastal and insular area of 8,455 km², 359,948 km² of jurisdictional waters (18% of the national territory), and 16 coastal municipalities.
5. This Afro-indigenous biocultural corridor features mangroves, estuaries, tropical rainforests, beaches, and dunes, located on young soils suitable for forestry. Part of the Chocó Biogeographic Region and the Tumbes–Chocó–Magdalena hotspot, it covers about 17% of Colombia's land area and 8% of its forests. Local livelihoods are mainly artisanal fishing, family farming, and tourism. Soft bottoms dominate the marine strip (89% of the marine ecosystem), while mangroves cover 47% of the coastal ecosystem.
6. The region is recognized for its role in climate change mitigation at both local and global levels. Its soils are generally poor or incipient, mainly suitable for forestry, and unique due to their interaction with seawater, freshwater, and the region's rich biomass. These soils face degradation through compaction, contamination, loss of organic matter, salinization, and desertification.
7. According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE, 2023), 45.2% of the population in these departments lives in multidimensional poverty. In Chocó, only 36% of households have access to piped water, compared to 89% nationally. Limited health, education, and sanitation services, along with the presence of non-state armed groups, further increase social vulnerability (UNDP, 2021).



Map 1. The Pacific Region in Colombia and the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA)

8. The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM, 2022) identifies the Colombian Pacific as one of the rainiest regions in the world, with some areas receiving over 8,000 mm of rainfall annually. Combined with the projected increase in extreme events due to climate change (IDEAM, 2024), this puts drinking water systems, roads, and agricultural productivity at risk. In 2024, more than 80% of Chocó was affected, impacting over 3,700 families.¹
9. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) highlights that sea-level rise, changing rainfall patterns, and temperature variability pose serious threats to coastal ecosystems and dependent communities (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2022). In the Pacific region, these changes impact traditional livelihoods by reducing agricultural productivity and fish catches, threatening food security and rural incomes. The vulnerability of communities is closely linked to the relationship between culture and biodiversity: ecological degradation and weakened ties to the environment lead to uprooting, impoverishment, and loss of autonomy and

¹<https://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/otras-ciudades/mas-del-80-del-territorio-de-choco-esta-en-situacion-critica-por-afectaciones-que-han-dejado-las-lluvias-3399370>

identity for ethnic and peasant communities.

10. Given these factors, the Colombian Pacific faces a critical combination of climate threats and structural vulnerabilities: poor infrastructure, limited institutional presence, and low access to climate information make it one of Colombia’s most climate-vulnerable regions. Implementing adaptation strategies that draw on local knowledge, strengthen institutions, and protect ecosystems is essential to safeguard livelihoods and community resilience.
11. In this regard, the implementation of the strategies and actions that structure the project, which will be implemented in the following five Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) prioritized in the Colombian Pacific.² Territory 1) Atrato-Darién Border; Territory 2) North Pacific Coastal Marine Corridor; Territory 3) Buenaventura-Bahía Málaga; Territory 4) Sanquianga–Gorgona; Territory 5) Fluvio-lacustrine Mosaics of the South Pacific. Map 2 shows the location of these THRAs, while Table 1 lists each territory and the corresponding municipalities in the Colombian Pacific region.
12. In each of the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA), priority will be given to ethnic territories (collective territories of Afro-descendant and indigenous communities), peasant areas, and key ecosystems where project actions will be implemented. This prioritization will be conducted during the project formulation phase and validated at the start of implementation, based on agreed criteria developed jointly with project partners.

Map 2. Prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation

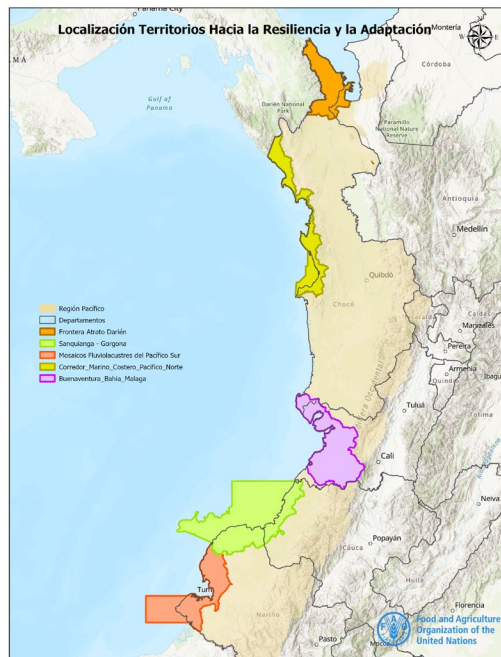


Table 1. Prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA)

²The criteria that guided the prioritization of Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation are listed below: i) **Criterion 1.** Ecosystem Importance, taking into account the representativeness of strategic ecosystems such as mangroves, tropical rainforests, estuaries, etc. in these areas; ii) **Criterion 2.** Territories where there is no overlap with other projects and initiatives that are being formulated or implemented and that address similar lines of work (e.g., Ecological Restoration); iii) **Criterion 3.** Municipalities with low sectoral investment by territorial entities and low investment in the environment and sustainable development in coastal municipalities; iv) **Criterion 4.** Vulnerability to climate change in coastal areas associated with flooding and coastal erosion due to sea level rise; v) **Criterion 5.** Vulnerability of human communities with high levels of unmet basic needs (UBN) and whose livelihoods depend on the use of natural resources; vi) **Criterion 6.** Municipalities at greatest risk from climate change in the diagnoses made in the departmental PIGCCTs.

TERRITORY	AREA (HA)	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	MUNICIPALITY POPULATION (DANE 2025 PROJECTION)
Darién Border	313,357.2	Antioquia	Turbo	135,464
		Chocó	Acandí Unguía	30,852
North Pacific Coastal Marine Corridor	356,507.1	Chocó	Nuquí Bahía Solano Juradó	37,810
Buenaventura - Bahía Málaga	560,801.2	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	324,644
		Chocó	El Litoral del San Juan (Docordó)	25,814
Sanquianga Gorgona	948,790.1	Cauca	Guapi Timbiquí López de Micay	78,378
		Nariño	Mosquera Olaya Herrera Santa Barbara El Charco La Tola	84,656
South Pacific	493,190.1	Nariño	Tumaco Roberto Payán Francisco Pizarro	296,727

Social, Environmental and Economic Context

13. Although the Colombian Pacific is the region richest in biodiversity and natural resources, paradoxically, its current levels of poverty, social inequality, and marginalization are also the highest in the country. The department of Chocó is the poorest in the country, with a poverty rate of 68.0%, followed in the region by the departments of Cauca with 62.1%, Nariño with 47.6%, and Valle del Cauca with 26.0% (RAP Pacífico, 2021).
14. Regarding the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) index, data for the Colombian Pacific Region in 2019 showed that 26.3% of the population – excluding Valle del Cauca – was living in multidimensional poverty. This percentage breaks down into 16.9% for urban areas and 32.9% for scattered population centers and rural areas. These data indicate a significant decrease compared to 2018, when the results showed that 33.3% of the population was living in multidimensional poverty, excluding Valle del Cauca. This figure was distributed among municipal capitals with 21.1% and scattered population centers and rural areas with 43.8%. The departments with the highest incidence were Chocó (45.1%) and Nariño (33.5%), while Cauca had the lowest incidence with 28.7% (DANE, 2019).
15. In 2023, the Pacific region had a GDP at current prices of 211 trillion pesos, accounting for 13.4% of the country's total economy. It is made up of the departments of Valle del Cauca, with a 72.3% share within the region, followed by Cauca with 13.4%, Nariño with 11.1%, and Chocó with 3.2%. At constant prices for the reference year 2015, the Pacific region showed a variation of 0.2%. The economic activities that explain this performance, according to their contribution, are public administration and defense, education, and health, with a variation of 3.8%, followed by real estate activities with 2.9% and financial and insurance activities with 7.8%. The region's growth is offset by wholesale and retail trade, transportation, accommodation, and food services, with -3.3%, and manufacturing, with -5.2%.
16. Historically, the economy in this region has depended on extractive activities such as gold mining and logging. These practices, often carried out without environmental sustainability criteria, have

led to severe soil degradation, water source contamination, and loss of vegetation cover. This degradation reduces the capacity of ecosystems to mitigate extreme weather events (such as floods and landslides) and compromises the food security of local communities, exacerbating their vulnerability to current and future climate variability. In addition, a large part of the indigenous and black communities in rural areas depend on subsistence activities (fishing, hunting, and family farming) that, although vital to local food security, are invisible in the national GDP. This precariousness is reflected in a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of 11.8% (Economic Development Observatory, 2024), indicating critical deprivation in health, housing, and services. This situation is exacerbated in the department of Chocó (the lowest per capita income in the country), where structural poverty and a lack of food diversity have led to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. This context leaves populations without the financial and physical resources necessary to withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change.

17. Another characteristic of the Pacific economy is its subsidiary nature: it is controlled by the interior of the country and, in many cases, by transnational companies. The 2008 publication "Economies of the Colombian Pacific" (*Economías del Pacífico Colombiano*) by Banco de la República, mentions several studies³ showing that economic surpluses abandon the region without benefiting local communities, promoting precarious, traditionally low-paid, and low-skilled work, and affecting them through the impacts of resource exploitation (depletion of forest and fish species, ecological damage from mining and agro-industrial projects). There are five markets that currently drive interest in the department, namely: timber exploitation, mining, agro-industry, fishing, and the green products market.
18. This region, along with other hydrographic areas of the country, such as the Amazon and Bajo Cauca areas, has the highest capacity to retain moisture and maintain water regulation conditions. The Pacific's water yield is the highest in the country, estimated at 116.2 liters per second per square kilometer (l/s-km²) and a water supply of 283,201 million cubic meters (Mm³), representing 14% of the country's supply.
19. The types of forest present in the Colombian Pacific region, according to the composition of the plant association, are homogeneous forest and heterogeneous forest. The former refers to cativales, mangroves, natales, and guandales. The latter refers to tropical rainforests in the Andean and sub-Andean zones (17% of the region's terrestrial ecosystems), basal forests (54%), floodplain forests (8%),³ dry forests (0.2%), and moorlands (0.8%), among others.
20. The Colombian Pacific region has one of the highest rates of endemic plants on the planet: a quarter of its flora does not exist anywhere else in the world, a phenomenon particularly notable in the families of Anthurium and related plants (Araceae), orchids (Orchidaceae), palms (Cyclanthaceae), and bromeliads or quiches (Bromeliaceae). According to collection records compiled by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Chocó Biogeographic Region (1992-1998; GEF ID 366), the Pacific Biogeographic Region is home to 15% of the total number of plant species described worldwide for the 36 families studied.
21. Although the region's fauna is the least studied aspect of its biodiversity, it is highly diverse, particularly among terrestrial invertebrates, many of which remain unclassified. Of butterflies, 353 species are recorded, compared to 3,300 in the Neotropics. Vertebrates are also diverse, with amphibians showing notable richness relative to other neotropical regions. The region hosts nearly 11% of the world's bird species and 56% of Colombia's. Among mammals, 176 species have been documented out of 896 in the Neotropics. Many species have restricted ranges, are endemic, and

³ i) Studies by the Center for Regional Economic Studies (CEER) of Banco de la Republica on economic shortfalls, regional convergence, and resource exploitation in the Pacific; ii) Research on the environmental and social impact of mining, agribusiness, and fishing in Chocó, Cauca, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca; iii) Analysis of extractive markets and their relationship to structural poverty and territorial exclusion; iv) Case studies on Afro-descendant communities and indigenous peoples affected by the extractive economy.

have traditionally been used by local communities.

22. The main coastal marine ecosystems and biotopes that characterize the region include mangroves (47% of the total area of coastal ecosystems), coral reefs, beaches (sandy, sandy-muddy, rocky), seagrass beds, soft bottoms (89% of the total area of marine ecosystems), rock complexes or cliffs, estuaries and coastal lagoons, and pelagic areas. These ecosystems are home to a wealth of fauna and flora that form the basis of local economies, the livelihoods of ethnic communities, and the source of supply to meet the needs of national and international markets.
23. The Colombian Pacific basin has unique characteristics within the Pacific Ocean, lying within the low-pressure region known as the Equatorial Concavity, where trade winds from both hemispheres converge to form the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which regulates the climate (CCCP, 2002). The region generally experiences a tropical rainy isothermal climate, with year-round rainfall and temperature variations of less than 5°C between the warmest and coldest months (Eslava, 1994 in CCCP, 2002). Average coastal air temperature is 25.6°C, with a monomodal pattern peaking in April (start of the rainy season) and reaching a minimum in October–November. Daytime and nighttime temperatures differ by about 12°C (CCCP, 2002).
24. On the other hand, Colombia has built a comprehensive regulatory and policy framework on climate change, starting with CONPES Document 3700, an institutional strategy that, for the first time, positioned climate change as a core economic and social development issue and highlighted the need to integrate it into sectoral and territorial planning. Adaptation gained further prominence with Law 1450 of 2011, which enacted the 2010–2014 National Development Plan and mandated the creation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan as one of four strategies for achieving sustainable development in the face of climate change. These strategies are: i) the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP); ii) the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC); iii) the national REDD+ strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, promote conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhance forest carbon stocks (ENREDD+ – *Forests: Territories of Life*); and iv) the Financial Protection Strategy against Disasters.
25. Finally, Law 2169 of 2021 establishes national targets for carbon neutrality and climate resilience, measures to achieve the country's climate change mitigation and adaptation goals, provisions for the promotion and development of carbon markets, and the implementation, monitoring, and financing of these measures, among other aspects. In this regard, concrete actions are established to address climate change in sectors such as transportation, environment and sustainable development, mining and energy, housing, cities and territory, agriculture, fisheries and rural development, and commerce, industry, and tourism. Article 26 establishes the creation of the National System of Conservation Areas, made up of SINAP and a complementary system consisting of Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs).
26. According to the Third National Communication on Climate Change, the main threats affecting most municipalities where the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) are located include shifts in the extent of optimal agroclimatic zones for crops such as plantain, rice, corn, and sugarcane; a reduced supply of water for livestock and agricultural use compared with demand; and a greater share of agricultural and tourism areas at risk of flooding due to sea level rise in coastal municipalities, as well as coastline retreat in floodplains, coastal zones, and areas along major rivers.
27. Threats to human health are also estimated due to flooding, rising temperatures, and increased proliferation of *Aedes Aegypti*, a vector for several diseases, including malaria, and are associated with damage to homes, transportation routes, and aqueducts. It is also associated with the loss of natural vegetation, the optimal area for threatened and useful species, and the decline in

mangrove ecosystem coverage in coastal municipalities, which increases the vulnerability of ethnic communities due to their intrinsic relationship with ecosystems.

28. Vulnerability in the municipalities where the 'Atrato Darién Border' Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) is located, is marked by high sensitivity with regard to crop insurance against losses associated with climate change, poverty, and high levels of unmet basic needs, mainly in rural areas, including access to drinking water, as well as medium water pressure on ecosystems and a decrease in their percentage of area, mainly in Unguía and Turbo. Adaptation capacity is low in terms of investment in the environment and sustainable development in coastal municipalities, sectoral investment by local authorities, and investment in gender and equity. The 'North Pacific Coastal Marine Corridor' Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) shares similar conditions in terms of vulnerability, although the municipalities have a higher percentage of forest area.
29. With regard to the 'Buenaventura' Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA), vulnerability is driven by high sensitivity linked to widespread unmet basic needs, the number of people affected by hydrometeorological and climate-related events, the absence of crop insurance, and the high proportion of women living in rural and dispersed rural areas who require differentiated support. Adaptive capacity is low, in relation to technical assistance levels, sectoral investment by local authorities, the response to the rainy season, and investment in environmental management and sustainable development in this coastal municipality.
30. The 'Sanquianga and Gorgona' Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) and the 'Fluvio-lacustrine Mosaics of the South Pacific' Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation share similar characteristics of vulnerability. Besides the low adaptive capacity conditions described above, the high sensitivity components are related to levels of unmet basic needs, housing deficits, gaps in access to drinking water, the percentage of municipal area covered by natural forest, and insurance against crop losses. Moreover, several of the municipalities in the 'Sanquianga-Gorgona' Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation have had municipal areas affected by precipitation Anomalies (A) with values between 0% and 40% below the historical average.
31. In August 2025, IDEAM published the departmental climate change scenarios on its website as part of the development of the Fourth National Communication on Climate Change. These scenarios reaffirm that, although the Pacific region is rich in biodiversity and culture, it is also one of the most vulnerable areas to sea level rise, coastal erosion, and shifts in rainfall patterns. In the Colombian Pacific, where communities rely heavily on marine and coastal ecosystems for fishing, tourism, and natural protection from storms, the risks are even greater. Rising ocean temperatures, acidification, and the loss of mangroves threaten to significantly alter life across the region.
32. The 2025 IDEAM publication on departmental climate change scenarios explains that a "climate change scenario is a coherent, consistent, and plausible description of a possible future climate state. These scenarios are not forecasts or predictions; instead, they provide alternative views of how the future might look under certain conditions at a specific point in time".
33. To contextualize climate change variables in the Pacific, precipitation and temperature data were analyzed under the SSP2 scenario—an intermediate pathway characterized by moderate emissions and sustainable economic development—and another scenario marked by high population growth and low economic development without a sustainability focus. The analysis incorporated projected changes in precipitation and multi-year average temperatures for 2021–2040 to assess their impact on resilient and adaptive territories.
34. In terms of temperature change, the largest increases projected for 2021–2040 will affect the

departments of Nariño, Cauca, and Valle del Cauca, with rises between 1°C and 2°C. The territory expected to experience the highest temperature increases is ‘Sanquianga–Gorgona,’ reaching up to 1.9°C in the Guandal ecosystems of La Tola, Olaya Herrera, and El Charco municipalities. In the ‘Fluvió-lacustrine Mosaics of the South Pacific’ Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation, temperatures are projected to rise between 0.6°C and 1.7°C in Tumaco, Francisco Pizarro, and Roberto Payán. In the ‘Buenaventura–Bahía Málaga’ THRA, the Dagua River basin is expected to see increases of 0.9°C to 1.4°C. The ‘Atrato–Darién Border’ THRA and the ‘North Pacific Corridor’ show the lowest maximum increases, at 0.8°C and 0.9°C, respectively.

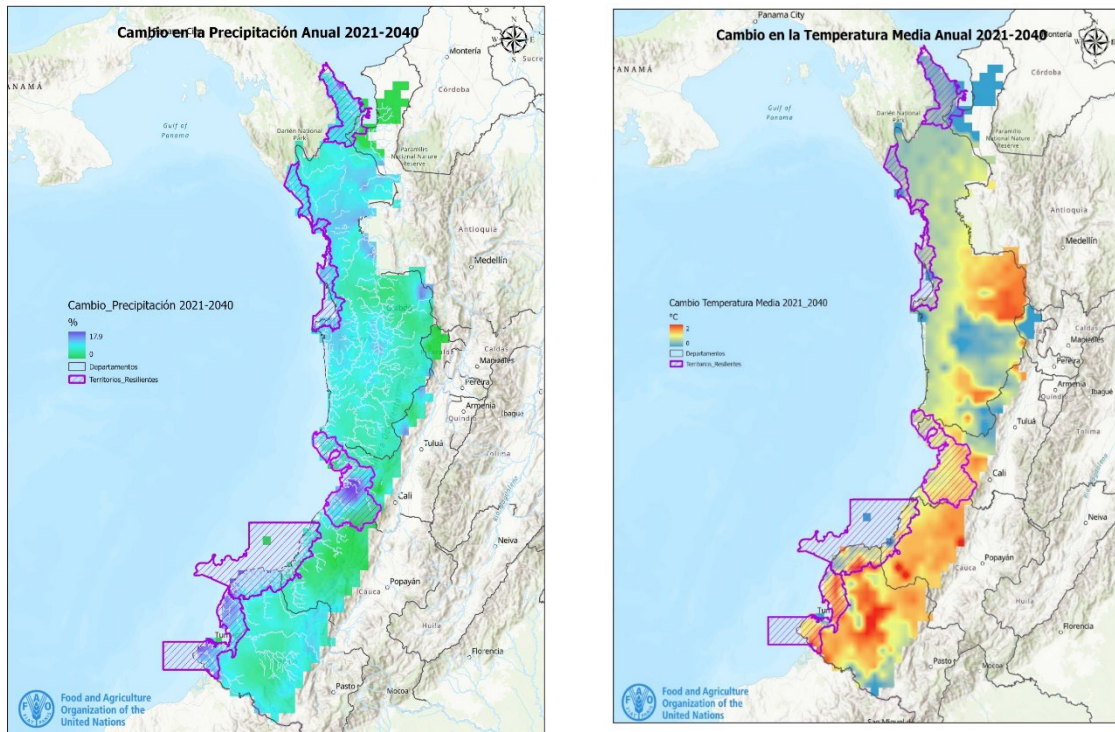


Image 1. Change in Average Temperature and Annual Precipitation 2021-2040

35. For the precipitation variable, there are multi-year percentage changes in the different Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) as follows: i) The ‘Buenaventura–Bahía Málaga’ THRA shows changes in precipitation between 2.1% and 17.9%, with maximum values over the Raposo and Anchicayá river basins. The ‘Sanquianga–Gorgona’ THRA shows changes between 0% and 16%, with the highest values in the Sanquianga River basin in the Sanquianga National Natural Park. The ‘Fluvió-lacustrine Mosaics of the South Pacific’ THRA shows maximum values of 15.5% in the coastal area of the municipality of Tumaco, between the Tumaco inlet and the Mira River basin. The ‘Atrato Darién Border’ THRA has maximum values of 14.8% located in the coastal area of the municipality of Acandí. And the ‘North Pacific Coastal Marine Corridor’ THRA shows a change between 8.3% and 10.6% in precipitation and is located in the coastal area of the municipality of Bahía Solano. According to Colombia’s Fourth Climate Change Communication, ranges around 10% are considered a normal range of variability for this projection in SSP2.
36. The main climate change impacts in the Colombian Pacific include: i) Coastal retreat caused by erosion in critical areas such as Capurganá, Acandí, Juradó, Los Termales, and Sanquianga. ii) Loss of habitats essential for key biological processes—such as reproduction and feeding—of several species. For instance, coastal erosion, combined in some places with unregulated tourism, has reduced turtle nesting beaches. iii) Declines in

hydrobiological resources, linked to increasing ocean acidification, pollution from solid and liquid waste, and the loss of mangroves due to deforestation, which further accelerates coastal erosion. iv) Crop losses during the rainy season due to flooding, associated with diminished water regulation from rivers and wetlands, as seen in the municipality of Unguía. v) Forest fires during the dry season. vi) Water shortages in some communities are driven by inadequate water management and weak infrastructure for collection, treatment, and distribution, compounded by climate variability.

37. Therefore, the region faces several climate-related risks: i) Reduced food security due to increasingly unpredictable weather and the occurrence of floods or droughts that damage traditional crops and artisanal fisheries, undermining local nutrition. ii) Loss of cultural identity and traditional livelihoods as biodiversity declines and the ecosystems that communities depend on deteriorate. iii) Forced displacement caused by reduced access to essential resources, as well as flooding and coastal or riverbank erosion, all of which intersect with existing conflict dynamics in the territories.

38. Barriers to climate change adaptation in the region include: i) Limited community knowledge of adaptation measures, linked to restricted access to information and technology. ii) The absence or outdated status of ethnic territorial planning instruments that incorporate climate adaptation. iii) Land-use changes driven by external actors pursuing economic interests in the region. iv) The presence of armed groups and illicit economies, which restrict institutional access. v) Institutional weaknesses that result in poor coordination between local and national agencies for implementing effective climate policies. vi) High socioeconomic vulnerability, as poverty significantly constrains communities' adaptive capacity.

39. **Project objectives:**

Overall objective: Develop, implement, and integrate climate change adaptation strategies in vulnerable areas of the Colombian Pacific, strengthening the conservation of biocultural diversity to support local livelihoods and generate sustainable socio-environmental benefits at the local, regional, and global levels.

Specific objectives:

Specific Objective 1. Strengthen institutional and community management in the prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation⁴ to support the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and processes in the Colombian Pacific.

Specific Objective 2. Promote the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, in prioritized protected areas⁵ and in the territories of Indigenous Peoples, Black communities, prioritized local communities, and ecological connectivity zones, as key mechanisms for climate adaptation in the prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation in the Colombian Pacific.

Specific Objective 3. Support the development of sustainable and resilient livelihoods and productive practices in priority territories, using a community-based adaptation approach focused on sustainable bioproducts and services, to reduce vulnerability to climate change and advance adaptive, sustainable local development in the Colombian Pacific.

Specific Objective 4. Design and implement a comprehensive system for knowledge

⁴ The territories prioritized for resilience and adaptation are listed below: Territory 1) Atrato-Darién Border; Territory 2) North Pacific Coastal Marine Corridor; Territory 3) Buenaventura-Bahía Málaga; Territory 4) Sanquianga–Gorgona; Territory 5) Fluvio-lacustrine Mosaics of the South Pacific.

⁵ The prioritized protected areas are: Cabo Manglares-Familia Awá DNMI; Sanquianga National Natural Park; El Comedero Regional Natural Park; Golfo de Tribugá DRMI; Kokoi euja Regional Protective Forest Reserve; Playona and Loma de Caleta DRMI.

management, monitoring, and evaluation of project implementation, including participatory learning mechanisms and an effective communication strategy to promote social ownership of climate change adaptation processes in priority areas.

40. Project components and financing:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK					
COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET	
Component 1: Institutional and community strengthening for the comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific.	Outcome 1.1. Ethnic territories have planning instruments that incorporate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, aligned with the PIGCCT and the national goal of strengthening the Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk, and Adaptation to Climate Change (SIIVRA).	Output 1.1.1. Planning instruments for ethnic communities (Indigenous Peoples and Black communities) are formulated or updated through participatory processes, incorporating climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, and providing inputs and information for SIIVRA.	1.1.1.1. Prioritize and select ethnic communities in the Territories towards Resilience and Adaptation.	US\$ 2,121,600	
			1.1.1.2. Design and implement a strategy to ensure coordination between communities and institutions to formulate or update planning instruments.		
			1.1.1.3. Formulate or update the planning instruments of the selected ethnic communities through participatory processes, incorporating a chapter on adaptation actions with gender and intergenerational approaches.		
			1.1.1.4. Design and implement a plan to integrate a gender perspective into the formulation and updating of planning instruments for prioritized Indigenous Peoples and ethnic communities, acknowledging the gaps identified in the National Communications and the central role of women in adaptation through ancestral knowledge.		
			1.1.1.5. Coordinate with the Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change Strategy and its Action Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management (DCCGR).		
		Output 1.1.2. The strategies and actions of the departmental Territorial Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plans are aligned with the planning instruments of the prioritized ethnic territories.	1.1.2.1. Support the updating and implementation of the action plans of the departmental Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT).		
	Outcome 1.2. Regional management bodies are technically and operationally strengthened for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies.	Output 1.2.1. Local community bodies have strengthened capacities for territorial environmental governance and incorporate climate change adaptation and a gender approach, in alignment with the adaptation goals of the NDC and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.	1.2.1.1. Define and apply criteria to prioritize local bodies of ethnic communities within the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation for support in strengthening their territorial environmental governance, incorporating climate change adaptation.		
			1.2.1.2. Create climate management committees, management committees, or climate roundtables in prioritized communities that use periodic climate or agroclimatic forecasts to analyze the impacts of anticipated climate variability and develop solutions or adaptation measures to address associated risks.		
			1.2.1.3. Design and implement spaces for exchanging experiences on strengthening territorial environmental governance, incorporating climate change adaptation and a gender perspective.		
			Output 1.2.2. Regional climate change nodes for the North Pacific and South Pacific, along with agroclimatic roundtables (existing and new), and Pacific forestry working groups are strengthened in their technical and operational capacities.		1.2.2.1. Design and implement a strategy to strengthen - technically and operationally- the North Pacific and South Pacific Regional Climate Change Nodes.
			1.2.2.2. Design and implement a strategy to strengthen - technically and operationally- the Pacific Agroclimatic roundtable.		
			1.2.2.3. Share with communities in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation the adaptation recommendations for agri-food systems developed by the Agroclimatic Roundtables.		
		1.2.2.4. Support the formulation and implementation of action plans to revitalize the Departmental Forestry			

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK					
COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET	
			Roundtables in the Pacific (Nariño-Tumaco, Cauca-Pacific, Valle del Cauca, and Chocó).		
		Output 1.2.3. Institutional and community actors are trained and have strengthened capacities in climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and territorial environmental governance.	1.2.3.1. Participatory design and implementation of a Training and Capacity Building Plan on climate variability and change, climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and territorial environmental governance.		
Component 2. Integration of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, as key mechanisms for climate change adaptation and as a contribution to the NDC target.	Outcome 2.1. Nature-based solutions aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach are prioritized and effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.	Output 2.1.1. Management of at least six prioritized protected areas with an emphasis on strengthened climate change adaptation.	2.1.1.1. Prioritize and implement actions related to climate change adaptation and develop investment plans for prioritized publicly governed marine-coastal Protected Areas (PAs). 2.1.1.2. Design and implement three monitoring programs on climate variables, hydrobiological resources, and oceanic and/or hydrological conditions, with an emphasis on climate change adaptation in three marine-coastal protected areas.	US\$ 3,669,525	
		Output 2.1.2. Participatory plans for multifunctional and adaptive ecological restoration, which promote connectivity between strategic ecosystems and continental and coastal landscapes as climate change adaptation measures, are supported in their design and implementation.	2.1.2.1. Identify and prioritize sites with potential for multifunctional and adaptive ecological restoration in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation, and design a community-institutional coordination strategy for formulating and implementing Participatory Multifunctional Ecological Restoration Plans that incorporate climate change adaptation and a gender approach. 2.1.2.2. Design and implement training and capacity-building spaces on ecological restoration, community monitoring, NbS, vulnerability, and climate change adaptation for communities involved in multifunctional ecological restoration processes, incorporating a gender approach. 2.1.2.3. Design and implement Participatory Multifunctional Ecological Restoration Plans that engage local communities and environmental authorities, combining landscape and strategic ecosystem restoration with climate-smart agri-food systems, and integrating a gender perspective.		
		Output 2.1.3. Planning and management tools for Community Conservation Areas are formulated, and prioritized actions are implemented with an emphasis on climate change adaptation.	2.1.3.1. Prioritize and select Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation, and develop a community-institutional coordination strategy for formulating CCA planning and management instruments with an emphasis on climate change adaptation and a gender approach. 2.1.3.2. Formulate participatory planning and management instruments for Community Conservation Areas, incorporating NbS with an emphasis on climate change adaptation and a gender perspective. 2.1.3.3. Implement prioritized actions with an emphasis on climate change adaptation, in accordance with the planning and management instruments for Community Conservation Areas.		
			Output 2.1.4. Processes for declaring new protected areas are supported through the planning and implementation of prioritized phases.		2.1.4.1. Prioritize potential new protected areas, whether regional public or mixed community-public, to advance through the phases of the declaration process, based on ecosystem representativeness needs or the priority portfolio of the Pacific SIRAP or the SIDAPs. 2.1.4.2. Support the implementation of the declaration process for three new protected areas under regional public governance or community public governance in collective territories.
					Output 2.1.5. Incentives and/or compensation mechanisms are implemented

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET
		to promote Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) as climate change adaptation measures.	<p>2.1.5.2. Support the implementation of incentive and/or compensation mechanisms focused on biodiversity or water resources and climate change adaptation, incorporating a gender perspective.</p> <p>2.1.5.3. Integrate community incentives (restoration wages, benefit agreements, symbolic titles) to ensure ownership and care of interventions.</p>	
		Output 2.1.6. NbS with a focus on green and/or blue infrastructure are implemented in priority areas.	<p>2.1.6.1. Identify and prioritize vulnerable areas that require the implementation of NbS with a focus on green and blue infrastructure to increase community resilience and restore ecosystem functionality.</p> <p>2.1.6.2. Implement demonstration pilots of NbS with a green and blue infrastructure focus, using establishment and maintenance protocols developed with local experts and supported by technical assistance.</p>	
Component 3. Strengthening livelihoods and traditional production practices with a focus on sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for climate change adaptation and local development.	Outcome 3.1. Nature-based solutions (NbS) applied to production, emphasizing sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for local development, are effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.	Output 3.1.1 Climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods, resilient to climate change and based on locally appropriate practices and context-specific technologies, are implemented to develop value-added opportunities and diversify the local economy, incorporating a gender focus.	3.1.1.1 Identify and prioritize the production systems characteristic of the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change.	US\$ 4,906,200
			3.1.1.2. Establish a baseline of the current situation of participating families, including their income and the characteristics of their production systems and/or use of biodiversity-based products.	
			3.1.1.3. Co-create territorial plans to consolidate production systems, addressing ecosystem integrity and adaptation. These plans should incorporate appropriate practices -such as agroecological management, agroforestry, and soil and water conservation- linking ecosystem health to yield stability and reducing losses from extreme weather events, while ensuring participation with a gender and intergenerational approach.	
			3.1.1.4. Strengthen community seed banks, local bio-inputs, and agricultural calendars adjusted to climate signals, articulating traditional knowledge and technical assistance.	
			3.1.1.5. Establish indicators of livelihood resilience linked to ecosystem functions, such as crop diversity, soil organic matter, reduced pest incidence, and relevant catches, and monitor them through verified community-based monitoring.	
		Output 3.1.2. Green businesses, value-adding units (VAUs), and Nature Tourism initiatives are strengthened and consolidated, and include climate change adaptation strategies and participation with a gender approach.	3.1.2.1. Selection of Green Business, Value-Adding Units, and Nature Tourism ventures in each Territory Towards Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation	
			3.1.2.2. Support the strengthening and consolidation of prioritized initiatives in socio-business and marketing areas, and the incorporation of climate change adaptation measures into their management, to foster organizational improvement, innovation, product enhancement, and increased added value and business sustainability.	
			3.1.2.3. Implement improvements in the production processes of selected initiatives through expert guidance, provision of tools and equipment, infrastructure upgrades, laboratory analysis, enhanced packaging, marketing support, and product positioning.	
		Output 3.1.3. Bioeconomy initiatives are promoted as alternatives for the economic and social transformation of communities living in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change in the Colombian Pacific.	3.1.3.1. Promote the creation and strengthening of the Colombian Pacific Bioeconomy Network by providing knowledge and guidance on productive chains, integrating climate change adaptation as a core principle of its structure and management.	
			3.1.3.2. Foster alliances between universities, research centers, and trade associations to support the Pacific Bioeconomy Network in developing appropriate, low-carbon technologies.	
3.1.3.3. Develop value chains for bioproducts with NbS criteria, safeguards, benefit agreements, and traceability.				

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET
Component 4. Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.	Outcome 4.1. The project is monitored and evaluated using a results-based approach, supported by a communication strategy for development and dissemination of lessons learned.	Output 4.1.1. Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs) for the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change are jointly formulated and monitored periodically.	4.1.1.1. Design the methodology to prepare Comprehensive Action Plans (CAP).	US\$1,723,800
			4.1.1.2. Develop Comprehensive Action Plans (CAP) for each prioritized Territory towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change.	
			4.1.1.3. Regularly monitor progress in the implementation of Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs).	
			4.1.1.4. Promote the establishment of voluntary agreements for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity as a climate change adaptation measure.	
		Output 4.1.2. An online Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Information System is established.	4.1.2.1. Design the project monitoring and evaluation system in alignment with the conceptual and methodological guidelines of the Ministry of Environment's DCCGR adaptation group, within the framework of developing the national adaptation M&E system.	
			4.1.2.2. Coordinate with the DCCGR and IDEAM to align the project monitoring system with SIIVRA and contribute relevant inputs.	
			4.1.2.3. Implement the project monitoring and evaluation system.	
			4.1.2.4. Design and implement a hybrid monitoring protocol that simultaneously captures structured biophysical and social indicators, considering NbS standard criteria to ensure comparability and verifiability.	
			4.1.2.5. Develop community knowledge repositories controlled by ethnic authorities, integrating stories, practices, biocultural calendars, and quantitative evidence.	
		Output 4.1.3. Knowledge management and a development-focused communication strategy are designed and implemented.	4.1.3.1. Design and implement the project communication strategy to shape local practices and awareness regarding climate change adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).	
5. Project implementation cost (FAO)				US\$ 1,303,875
6. Project/program cycle management fee charged by the implementing entity (CAF)				US\$1,275,000
7. Total project/program cost (TOTAL)				US\$15,000,000
Funding requested				US\$15,000,000

Projected Timeline:

MILESTONES	PLANNED DATES
Start of project implementation	June 2027
Mid-term review	November 2029
Project completion	June 2032
Final evaluation	April 2032

Table 4. General project schedule

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

41. The theory of change begins by identifying barriers such as institutional and community weaknesses in addressing climate change challenges, shifts in consumption patterns, and the lack of localized knowledge on necessary approaches. These factors create a scenario of rapidly increasing ecosystem and community vulnerability, highlighting the need for comprehensively managed territories that can reduce vulnerability while generating environmental, social, and economic benefits in the targeted region.
42. This highlights the need to anchor the strategy in the governance structures of Community Councils and Reserves, integrating life plans and ethno-development with protected area management plans and other territorial planning instruments. This approach links the restoration and management of ecosystems (such as mangroves, riverbanks, dryland forests, and wetlands) to community agreements on their use and care.
43. This theory of change links prioritized climate vulnerabilities with restored ecosystem functions and strengthened social capacities. It emphasizes measures that deliver co-benefits for water security, food sovereignty, and biocultural connectivity. Recognized NbS standards (e.g., IUCN Global Standard) and social/environmental safeguards are applied to ensure accurate diagnosis, meaningful participation, equitable benefit sharing, no harm, and verifiable monitoring. The EbA–CbA approach is operationalized through territorial nuclei featuring demonstration plots, water and forest guardians, and use agreements endorsed by ethnic authorities (e.g., Training Plans – Itinerant Adaptation Schools). It also integrates a territorial peace strategy addressing resource conflicts, local employment, and strengthening legal nature-based economies, using climate change scenarios to anticipate and prevent future conflicts.
44. The strategy is complemented and integrated by incorporating the local bioeconomy as a means of strengthening medium- and long-term livelihoods, providing economic viability to the adaptation measures proposed in the project. This transformation is based on the coordinated implementation of actions across four components, detailed below by component, overall outcome, and planned outputs.

A. Project components

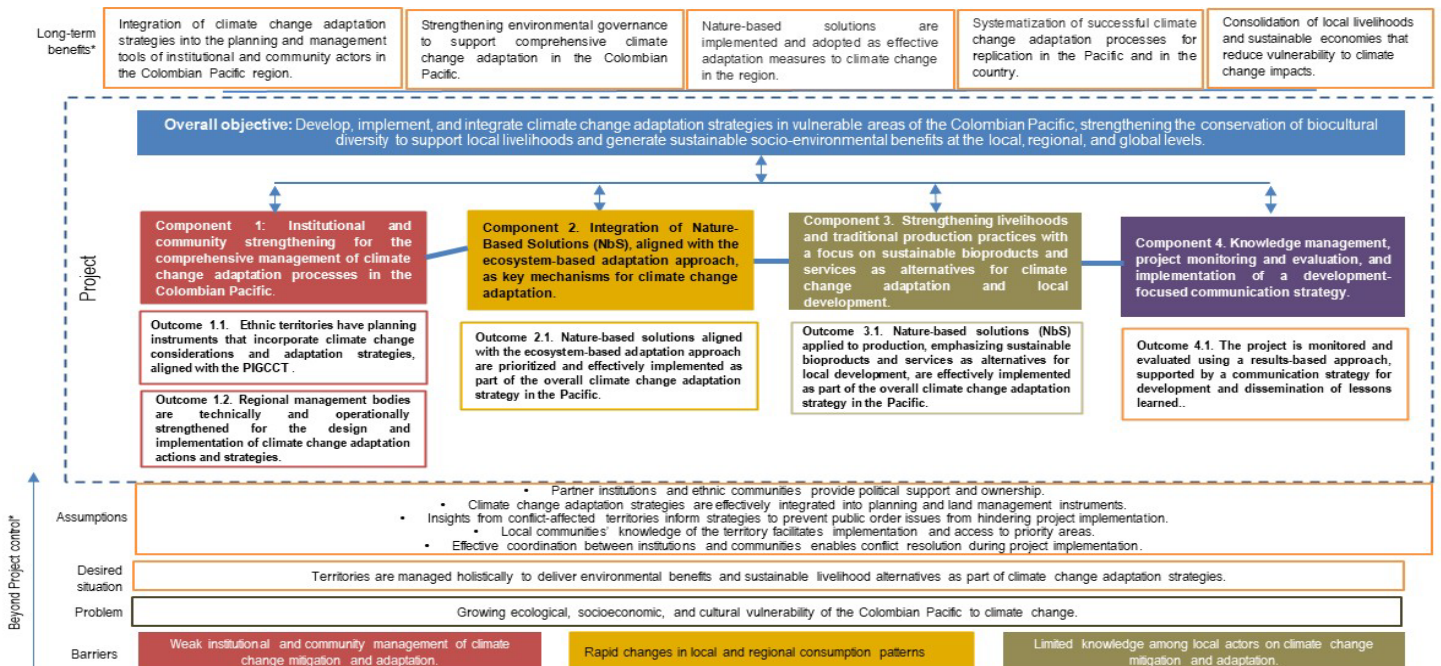


Figure 1. Project Theory of Change

Component 1: Institutional and community strengthening for the comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific, with emphasis on improving the technical and operational capacities of territorial actors

Outcome 1.1. Ethnic territories have planning instruments that incorporate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, aligned with the PIGCCT and NDC adaptation measures.

Output 1.1.1. Planning instruments for ethnic communities (Indigenous Peoples/Black communities) incorporate climate change and adaptation strategies in their territories during their formulation or updating processes.

45. The development of this output will support the formulation or updating of planning instruments for prioritized ethnic territories in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change (such as life plans, ethno-development plans, and environmental management plans). These instruments will incorporate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, addressing the fact that a significant portion of these territories currently lack such instruments, which limits their management, coordination, and access to resources for implementing the Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans.
46. **Activity 1.1.1.1.** The first step in developing this output will be to prioritize and select ethnic communities in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to support the formulation or updating of their planning instruments (including ethnic development plans, environmental management plans, and, for Indigenous Peoples, life plans). Selection will be based on agreed-upon criteria, considering community needs, priorities, and interest in having these instruments as a key factor for prioritization.
47. **Activity 1.1.1.2.** Simultaneously, a strategy for community-institution coordination will be designed and implemented, led by the project team, to support the formulation or updating of planning instruments in the prioritized ethnic territories.
48. **Activity 1.1.1.3.** Following the designed strategy, support and guidance will be provided for the participatory formulation or updating of planning instruments for selected ethnic communities, including a chapter on adaptation actions with gender and intergenerational considerations.
49. **Activity 1.1.1.4.** Prior to this, the project's technical team will develop a plan to integrate a gender perspective into the formulation or updating of planning instruments for prioritized Indigenous Peoples and ethnic communities, addressing gaps identified in the National Communications and recognizing women's role in adaptation through ancestral knowledge.
50. **Activity 1.1.1.5.** This will entail ensuring coordination between the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development's Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change Strategy and its Action Plan, and the Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management (DCCGR).

Output 1.1.2. Strategies and actions of the departmental Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT) are aligned with the planning instruments of the prioritized ethnic territories.

51. **Activity 1.1.2.1.** Support will be provided to update and implement the action plans of the departmental Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT). This will

be based on a diagnosis and prioritization of the instruments that require the most immediate support to ensure timely updating across the four departments of the region, in coordination with the Ministry's Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management.

52. **Activity 1.1.2.2.** During the first year and the first half of the second year of implementation, support will focus on updating the PIGCCT action plans. Once updated, assistance will be provided to coordinate the prioritized strategies and actions in the departmental PIGCCTs with the planning instruments of ethnic territories, ensuring alignment with the goal of consolidating SIIVRA and integrating it into the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) by 2030.

Outcome 1.2. Regional management bodies are technically and operationally strengthened for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies.

Output 1.2.1. Local community bodies have strengthened capacities for territorial environmental governance and incorporate climate change adaptation and a gender approach.

53. **Activity 1.2.1.1.** To develop this output, criteria for prioritizing local bodies of ethnic communities in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation will first be agreed upon and applied. This will support these bodies in strengthening their territorial environmental governance with integrated climate change adaptation, covering governing and executive boards for Black communities, councils and committees in Indigenous reserves, and community action boards and committees for peasant communities.

54. Subsequently, the design and implementation of a Training and Capacity-Building Plan will advance for community and institutional actors involved in the project (see details in Output 1.2.3 – Activity 1.2.3.1).

55. **Activity 1.2.1.2.** Promote and support the creation of spaces for intergenerational and intercultural dialogue with a gender focus in the communities prioritized by the project. These spaces will ensure participation from representatives of government structures, established committees, environmental groups, women's and youth groups, and other territorial environmental governance bodies, facilitating discussions and agreements on territorial vulnerabilities and climate change adaptation strategies.

56. The strategy also focuses on strengthening the participation and management capacities of local community bodies in climate change adaptation by providing equipment, materials, and supplies to enhance their operational effectiveness.

57. **Activity 1.2.1.3.** Finally, as part of the implementation of this activity, spaces will be designed and implemented for exchanging experiences on strengthening territorial environmental governance, focusing on territorial vulnerabilities, climate change adaptation strategies, and gender perspectives. These spaces will allow communities to share views, expectations, experiences, and management progress, enriching regional governance, fostering inter-community agreements on the use of water, mangroves, and forests, and linking these agreements to life plans and environmental planning instruments.

Output 1.2.2. Regional climate change nodes for the North Pacific and South Pacific, along with agroclimatic roundtables (existing and new), and Pacific forestry working groups are strengthened in their technical and operational capacities.

58. **Activity 1.2.2.1.** Support will be provided to strengthen and implement actions in the planning instruments (Action Plans) of the North Pacific and South Pacific regional climate change nodes.

This will involve accompanying the nodes' members to identify and prioritize strategic actions that contribute to enhancing and revitalizing their management.

59. **Activities 1.2.2.2. to 1.2.2.4.** Similarly, support will be provided through joint identification and prioritization of strategic actions from planning instruments such as existing and new agroclimatic roundtables and Pacific forestry roundtables. This aims to strengthen these bodies technically and operationally and to ensure that the perspectives, solutions, and concerns of Pacific stakeholders are represented in the national agroclimatic roundtable.

Output 1.2.3. A training and capacity-building plan for institutional and community actors on climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and territorial environmental governance is designed and implemented.

60. **Activity 1.2.3.1.** As a cross-cutting strategy for project implementation, a Training and Capacity-Building Plan will be designed and executed for community and institutional actors involved in the project. The plan will be delivered through modalities prioritized by the participating partners, including diploma courses, permanent schools of leadership and territorial environmental governance focused on vulnerability and climate change adaptation, in-depth courses, short courses, and workshops. Its goal is to equip institutional and community partners with the knowledge and strategies needed for effective integration and management in territorial planning, governance, and management instruments, as well as the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) through ecosystem-based adaptation and sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for climate change adaptation and local development (Components 1, 2, and 3). The plan will also support training for members of the Colombian Pacific Community Communicators Network (Component 4), and train community promoters in basic business management, health standards, and climate risk assessment for each sector, with particular emphasis on adaptation planning for climate variability (Component 3).
61. Furthermore, institutional coordination will be supported with a view to incorporating climate variability and adaptation into formal and non-formal education programs in the priority areas.

Component 2. Integration of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, as key mechanisms for climate change adaptation.

Outcome 2.1. Nature-based solutions aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach are prioritized and effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.

Output 2.1.1. Management of prioritized public and community-governed PAs is strengthened, with an emphasis on climate change adaptation.

The project will support the management of six prioritized protected areas—initially selected based on a set of criteria:⁶ DNMI Cabo Manglares-Familia Awá, PNN Sanquianga, PNR El Comedero, RFPR Kokoi Euja, DRMI Golfo de Tribuga, and DRMI de la Playona y Loma de Caleta. Support will focus on implementing climate change adaptation actions within their jurisdictions and buffer

⁶ **Criteria for prioritizing protected areas:** **Criterion 1:** Multiple-use Protected Areas (DMI, etc.); **Criterion 2:** Marine-coastal Protected Areas; **Criterion 3:** Protected Areas with established co-management (shared governance) schemes. DNMI: National Integrated Management District. PNN: National Natural Park. PNR: Regional Natural Park. RFPR: Regional Protective Forest Reserve. DRMI: Regional Integrated Management District.

zones, aiming to protect biodiversity and ecosystems while benefiting the human populations directly linked to these prioritized protected areas.

62. **Activity 2.1.1.1** In line with the management plans or work agendas of the prioritized protected areas (PAs), consultation spaces will be held with the environmental authorities responsible for their administration and governance bodies, involving local communities to define work plans and formulate investment plans for implementing prioritized climate change adaptation actions. Potential areas of support include: 1. Strengthening technical teams and/or governance bodies by developing training opportunities related to climate change. 2. Acquiring goods/equipment for operational functionality in PAs with the aim of improving adaptation to climate change. 3. Investing in direct conservation actions (monitoring, creation of ecological corridors, among others). 4. Investing in compliance with Conservation Agreements and Special Management Regimes signed with communities that contribute to climate change adaptation. 5. Investing in the livelihoods of communities living within PAs or in their buffer zones to promote their adaptation to climate change and reduce pressure on conservation targets (e.g., ecological stoves, solar panels, improvement of community and/or family production systems⁷ and agricultural production infrastructure, provided that land use within the PAs allows it, among others). These actions aim to strengthen PA management by reducing pressure on biodiversity and conservation strategies, while linking communities within or near PAs to these efforts, thereby reducing their vulnerability through biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods
63. **Activity 2.1.1.2** To strengthen the management of three primarily regional protected areas – preliminarily prioritized as El Comedero National Park, Golfo de Tribugá DRMI, and Playona and Loma de Caleta DRMI– programs will be designed and implemented to monitor climatic, hydrobiological, and oceanic variables, as well as coastal erosion and acidification. This will establish a baseline for the state of hydrobiological resources and water quality in the context of climate change. The knowledge generated will inform decision-making on climate change adaptation measures aimed at protecting biodiversity and the biophysical conditions of the marine-coastal zone, which directly affect the livelihoods of local communities. Activities will include community awareness sessions, identification of sampling sites, capacity building for data collection, information gathering and analysis, and dissemination of results to institutions and communities. Based on these results, management actions will be proposed and, where possible, supported in coordination with Activity 2.1.1.1

Output 2.1.2. Participatory plans for multifunctional and adaptive ecological restoration, promoting connectivity among strategic ecosystems and continental and coastal landscapes as climate change adaptation measures, are supported in their design and implementation.

64. As a climate change adaptation measure for local communities, and aligned with the NDC target of increasing by 18,000 hectares the area undergoing restoration, rehabilitation, or ecological recovery within the National Natural Parks System and its areas of influence, the project will support multifunctional and adaptive ecological restoration on 1,500 hectares to enhance connectivity between strategic ecosystems and continental and coastal landscapes.
65. **Activity 2.1.2.1.** Potential areas and territories belonging to ethnic and peasant communities, as well as individuals, will be identified and prioritized in each of the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation for the implementation of restoration actions. The socio-ecosystem connectivity model for the Pacific, developed under the Pacific Biocultural project, will serve as a key input. Information and restoration priorities provided by environmental authorities will be considered, and consultation opportunities with institutional and community partners will be created. Site visits will

⁷ These investments will be coordinated with component 3 to maximize the expected results in improving the livelihoods of communities and their capacity to adapt to climate change.

also be conducted to verify enabling conditions for restoration.

66. Once sites with potential for ecological restoration are identified and prioritized, meetings will be held to design a coordination strategy involving communities, institutions, and/or trade associations. This strategy will define roles and responsibilities, resources, and timelines for both the formulation and implementation of the PPPREMs, creating a clear roadmap for action based on the needs identified by environmental authorities and communities. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent processes with ethnic communities will be carried out, and the agreements resulting from these processes will be incorporated into the coordination strategy. Autonomous and decision-making spaces for communities will be ensured throughout.
67. **Activity 2.1.2.2.** In coordination with academic partners experienced in ecological restoration and community work, training and capacity-building sessions will be designed and implemented for community representatives, trade unions, and institutional organizations. These sessions will focus on a multifunctional and adaptive restoration approach with an emphasis on climate change, and will include the use of GIS as a tool for restoration processes. The training will take place after sites with restoration potential have been prioritized, targeting the communities where actions will be implemented. It will occur prior to the formulation of PPREMs to build the capacity of communities to develop and implement these plans themselves, with technical support from academic partners, institutions, and the project's technical team, in line with the coordination strategy outlined in Activity 2.1.2.2.
68. **Activity 2.1.2.3.** The PPREM will be developed through community workshops, information gathering tours, technical feedback meetings, and the installation of monitoring plots, and will take into account the regulatory frameworks and methodologies developed by the Ministry of Environment and other entities. It will include at least the following: i) identification and spatial mapping of areas to be restored; ii) identification of anthropogenic and natural stressors; iii) definition of restoration objectives, strategies, and the design of multifunctional and adaptive restoration actions; and iv) monitoring of the restoration process. The formulation of the PPREM will integrate the knowledge of ethnic communities and ensure active participation of women.
69. Active and passive restoration will be promoted based on the analysis conducted in the PPREM, using multifunctional and adaptive approaches. These will support the restoration, rehabilitation, and recovery of degraded soils, forests, beaches, and agricultural areas, while incorporating agroecosystem management practices. The aim is to reduce community vulnerability by restoring environmentally important areas, improving biophysical and productive conditions, and generating employment during the implementation of the PPREM.
70. Monitoring the restoration processes will be primarily community-based, supported by institutions and academic partners, with the goal of building local capacity to make future decisions about the restored areas. Monitoring variables will be kept simple but technically adequate to assess progress. The project will provide technical guidance and continuous support throughout the formulation and implementation of the PPREMs.
71. Throughout the process, the project will estimate the carbon not emitted by soils and biomass by assessing the additionality of the restoration actions. Carbon sequestration will be calculated using verified methodologies, such as the FAO's EX-ACT tool, or other methods that are evaluated and validated at the time of implementation.
72. Inputs for implementing restoration processes will, whenever possible, follow a circular economy approach, sourcing them from local communities. This aligns with the broader Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) framework guiding the project.

Output 2.1.3. Planning and management tools for Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) are formulated, and prioritized actions are implemented with an emphasis on climate change adaptation.

73. The project will support the strengthening of ten (10) Community Conservation Areas, emphasizing climate change adaptation and responding to the priorities of communities in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation. This effort will highlight the deep connection between biodiversity conservation and the worldviews, beliefs, and traditions of Indigenous Peoples, Black communities, and peasant communities, while promoting the integration of climate change adaptation measures. Additionally, it will reinforce the role of these collective territories in providing ecological benefits across the region.
74. **Activity 2.1.3.1.** Community Conservation Areas will be identified and prioritized within the collective territories of ethnic and peasant communities in each Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation. This will be done through joint work sessions and consultations with institutions and communities, establishing a clear pathway for coordinated action. The SIRAP Pacifico database of community conservation areas will serve as a starting point, along with information available from environmental authorities. The agreements reached through Free, Prior, and Informed Consent processes with ethnic communities will be incorporated into the coordination strategy, ensuring that communities have autonomous and decision-making spaces throughout the process.
75. **Activity 2.1.3.2.** Together with communities and institutions, the project will prioritize actions to be carried out based on the pressures affecting community conservation areas, particularly those linked to climate change. This process will draw on autonomous community instruments, such as Life Plans and Ethno-development Plans, as well as the planning tools of Environmental Authorities. Workshops and field visits (tours, sampling, and others) may be conducted to expand the diagnosis of pressures and conservation status when needed. Once actions are prioritized, work and investment plans will be prepared, and a community monitoring system will be established to track implementation and assess impacts.
76. Priority actions may include: 1. In situ conservation actions such as sampling, community monitoring of fauna, flora, and variables associated with climate change, protection of water sources, solid waste management, creation of ecological corridors, among others. 2. Management and strengthening actions, including the development of community agreements, climate change workshops, and management meetings with local institutions. 3. Actions to improve family or community production units to reduce pressure on conservation areas and strengthen climate change adaptation. These actions will promote circular economy practices and be coordinated with Component 3 (e.g., production systems, eco-efficient stoves, wood-energy forests, biodigesters, solar panels, water collection and purification systems). Participation of women, youth, and children will be encouraged throughout implementation. A rights-based conservation approach and social and environmental safeguards will guide the process. By reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved conservation of areas of environmental importance, and supporting biodiversity essential to traditional uses such as food, medicine, and housing, these actions will also help strengthen livelihoods, including through job creation during implementation.

Output 2.1.4. Processes for declaring new protected areas are supported through the implementation of the prioritized phases.

77. The project will support the declaration of three (3) new protected areas under regional public governance or mixed community–public governance (Special Nature Reserves under Decree

1384 of 2023). These areas will be selected based on the conservation priorities identified by the Pacific Regional Protected Areas Subsystem (SIRAP Pacífico) and the Departmental Protected Areas Systems (SIDAP). This process will contribute to increasing the representation of ecosystems or ecosystem analysis units that are currently absent or underrepresented in the SINAP.

78. **Activity 2.1.4.1.** Consultation spaces will be convened with representatives of SIRAP Pacífico, the SIDAP roundtables of Nariño, Valle del Cauca, and Chocó, and the Cauca Protected Areas Authority to identify areas prioritized for conservation through their declaration as protected areas. The prioritization will consider whether the social and territorial conditions allow progress in the declaration process, as well as the potential contribution of each area to conservation based on its ecological and cultural attributes.
79. **Activity 2.1.4.2.** Once the areas of interest for designation as new protected areas have been prioritized, actions will be carried out in line with Resolution 1125 of 2015. These may include gathering primary technical information through workshops and sampling of fauna and flora, creating consultation spaces with the communities connected to the proposed areas, and preparing the technical documents required to justify the declaration. This process will help reduce climate vulnerability by advancing the protection of environmentally important areas and safeguarding the biodiversity and ecosystem services that support the populations and communities directly or indirectly linked to them.

Output 2.1.5. Incentives and/or compensation mechanisms are implemented to develop NbS as a climate change adaptation measure.

80. The project will support the implementation of ten (10) incentive initiatives for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and/or compensation, aimed at recognizing the conservation efforts of ethnic and peasant communities and encouraging sustainable practices that strengthen their capacity to adapt to climate change. This output may be coordinated with other outputs to promote ecosystem conservation and restoration, as well as the transformation of production systems. In doing so, they will help reduce vulnerability by conserving areas and ecosystem services linked to climate regulation, and by fostering conservation agreements and jobs related to monitoring, restoration, and sustainable production. This will enhance communities' ability to respond to the impacts of climate change.

Activity 2.1.5.1. An analysis of minimum conditions for the selection and implementation of conservation and/or compensation incentives will be carried out. This will take into account: i) the identification and delimitation of areas and environmental services linked to climate regulation, ii) the identification of beneficiary ethnic and peasant communities, considering their organizational capacities, their willingness to participate, and the legal security of their territories, iii) the definition of institutional and community responsibilities, iv) the estimation of the incentive's value, including opportunity costs and the economic and social valuation of ecosystem services; v) the definition of the scale of incentives (economic, technical, and social); vi) alignment with other local or regional policies and programs; and vii) the Pacific socio-ecosystem connectivity model, among other relevant aspects.

81. **Activity 2.1.5.2.** The implementation of the selected incentives and/or compensations⁸ must involve community participation in coordination with local and regional institutions, taking into account cultural and territorial contexts, climate adaptation objectives, motivations, and social

⁸ Initially, the following have been identified: Habitat Bank, green bonds, Payments for Environmental Services (PES), incentives for productive reconversion.

equity. They must be adapted to different local realities and contexts, allowing for adjustments based on results and lessons learned. In addition, local capacities will be strengthened for the implementation of the selected incentive(s).

82. **Activity 2.1.5.3.** Communities will be supported in developing their own agreements and mechanisms to promote actions that strengthen community adaptation to climate change, building on traditional practices and culturally specific mechanisms.

Output 2.1.6. NbS with a focus on green and/or blue infrastructure implemented in priority territories

83. **Activity 2.1.6.1.** Based on the diagnosis of environmental problems associated with climate change and the occurrence of coastal and river erosion and flooding, carried out by SINA Environmental Authorities and Research Institutes, and in coordination with community organizations, ten (10) vulnerable areas will be prioritized for implementing NbS focused on green and blue infrastructure. The bioengineering works to be carried out as adaptation measures for risk reduction and ecosystem functionality recovery will also be defined. Work plans will be prepared jointly with institutions and communities, setting clear roles for participation throughout the process. To support this, conceptualization and consultation meetings will be held, with the option of involving academic partners.

84. **Activity 2.1.6.2.** The implementation of NbS with a blue and green infrastructure approach will actively involve local communities, turning these interventions into demonstration pilots that can be replicated in other areas. To do this, establishment and maintenance protocols will be developed with local experts and through technical assistance. The following may be considered as NbS with a green and blue infrastructure approach: bank stabilization, watercourse protection, beach or dune reconstruction, creation of wildlife corridors or crossings, slope restoration to reduce erosion, revegetation, enhancement of wetland habitats and improvement of waterbody dynamics, and the planting of species for soil and water bioremediation, among others.

Component 3. Strengthening livelihoods and traditional production practices with a focus on sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for climate change adaptation and local development.

Outcome 3.1. Nature-based solutions (NbS) applied to production, emphasizing sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for local development, are implemented.

Output 3.1.1. Climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods, resilient to climate change and based on locally appropriate practices and context-specific technologies, are implemented to develop value-added opportunities and diversify the local economy, incorporating a gender focus.

85. **Activity 3.1.1.1.** The process will begin with the identification, characterization, and participatory prioritization of representative production systems in the prioritized territories, using technical, environmental, and social criteria. Prioritization will draw on an analysis of vulnerability and exposure to climate threats, as well as the potential of these systems to contribute to biodiversity conservation and to local food sovereignty and security. Participatory workshops will be conducted in each territory, ensuring equitable participation of women, youth, and representatives of ethnic communities. These workshops will apply agroecological diagnostic tools, social mapping, and climate risk analysis. Each production system will be technically characterized by assessing crops, varieties, planting densities, phytosanitary status, productivity, profitability, and natural resource management (soil, water, vegetation cover). This characterization will support the selection of ten

(10) production systems - two per territory - on which climate adaptation measures and production-strengthening actions will be implemented.

86. The communities will participate actively and decisively in the characterization of their production systems, contributing their ancestral knowledge to build a local analysis of vulnerability and exposure to climate threats. They will also take part in prioritizing and selecting the production systems to be supported, ensuring that the chosen options genuinely respond to their food security needs and cultural context.
87. **Activity 3.1.1.2.** A detailed baseline of the current status of the participating families will be developed. This baseline is essential to establish their initial situation and the values of the indicators in the Results Framework. Information will be gathered through visits to communities, structured socioeconomic surveys, and semi-structured interviews to understand socioeconomic characteristics, income patterns (identifying how many are vulnerable to climate change), existing production practices, and the current use of biodiversity-derived products.
88. The baseline survey will also formalize each family's inclusion in the project, ensuring their access to resources. By establishing this initial diagnosis, beneficiaries can be certain that the actions to be implemented later are not generic but tailored to their specific vulnerabilities, economic conditions, and family composition, making adaptation measures viable and sustainable.
89. **Activity 3.1.1.3.** Adaptation Plans will be implemented to consolidate resilient and comprehensive agricultural production systems, with the aim of increasing productivity under climate variability.
90. The main component will be the practical training provided through the Field Agricultural Schools (ECAs), which will strengthen skills in agroecological management, successional agroforestry systems, and soil and water conservation practices. At the same time, and to support the autonomy and long-term sustainability of livelihoods, the project will promote the adoption of adaptive infrastructure and clean energy solutions at both household and community levels. These include eco-efficient stoves (to ease pressure on forests and improve household health), solar panels (photovoltaic and thermal), family biodigesters (for waste management and the production of biogas and biofertilizer), and Rainwater Harvesting Systems (SCALL) to improve water security. In addition, community biofactories and modular gardens will be set up to produce bio-inputs locally and strengthen food security. All activities will be carried out with a strong gender and generational focus, ensuring that women and young people play a central role in managing, operating, and benefiting from these adaptation technologies.
91. Participating families will see their quality of life improve through the installation of new technologies in their homes (such as water systems, clean energy solutions, and eco-efficient stoves) along with strengthened technical skills. These changes will lower daily expenses, reinforce food security and autonomy, and leave families with both the capacity and the physical assets needed to better withstand the impacts of climate change.
92. **Activity 3.1.1.4.** Seed banks will support the conservation, multiplication, and distribution of native or climate-resilient species, ensuring access to strong seeds and the recovery of traditional varieties. Community storage and selection facilities will be improved, local promoters will be trained in conservation methods and participatory certification, and networks for seed exchange between territories will be created. In parallel, biofactories will be set up to produce organic fertilizers, biofertilizers, and biological control agents, reducing reliance on external inputs and strengthening soil health.
93. Agricultural climate calendars will be created through community workshops that blend traditional

knowledge with technical data and local climate indicators (such as phenology, rainfall, and temperature). These calendars will guide planting, crop management, and harvesting, helping reduce losses and improve production planning. Technical assistance will support the entire process, ensuring that women and young people participate fully in managing the seed banks and developing climate-adapted agricultural practices. As a result, communities will strengthen their productive autonomy, lower operating costs by relying on native seeds and locally produced bio-inputs, and use agroclimatic calendars as practical tools to make planting decisions that reduce losses caused by climate variability.

94. **Activity 3.1.1.5.** This activity will establish a community-based resilience monitoring system to track the project's effects on production, the environment, and local well-being. It will define indicators tied to ecosystem health and livelihood stability, including crop diversity, soil organic matter, water availability, pest incidence, and changes in income.
95. The system will be designed through workshops where communities help select the indicators, define how they will be measured, and receive training as local monitors. These indicators will then be reviewed and validated by the project's technical team. Practical tools—such as field forms, mobile apps, and georeferenced monitoring points—will be created to support regular data collection. Each territory will have its own team of community monitors, ensuring equal participation of women and youth, who will gather and organize the information. The findings will be validated with experts and reported annually, to inform decision-making and help refine adaptation strategies.
96. The monitoring system benefits communities by providing them with technological tools and technical capabilities to detect early warnings (pests, drought) and adjust their practices in a timely manner, giving them technical autonomy.

Output 3.1.2. Green businesses, value-adding units (VAUs), and Nature Tourism initiatives are strengthened and consolidated, and include climate change adaptation strategies and participation with a gender approach.

97. **Activity 3.1.2.1.** First, the project will roll out a dissemination strategy and an open call in the prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to identify and select the initiatives that will receive support. The call will target Green Businesses – either already recognized by the Autonomous Corporations or in the process of recognition – as well as productive organizations previously supported or prioritized under Components 1 and 2 (related to climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods) that show potential for value addition, green business development, or nature-based tourism. To ensure impartiality and relevance, eligibility and selection criteria will be established, including requirements such as having at least five members per initiative and ensuring women's participation. The process will focus on initiatives that fall under the categories of Green Businesses for Bioproducts and Sustainable Services and Products for Environmental Quality. Support will be directed to initiatives classified as green ventures, green businesses, or green anchors according to the Ministry of Environment's National Green Business Plan.
98. **Activity 3.1.2.2.** Once selected, the project will conduct a comprehensive, participatory diagnosis using tools such as SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) and Market Analysis & Development (A&DM). The findings will be presented to each organization to jointly develop agreed-upon Improvement Plans. Support will be continuous and will cover key areas such as socio-cultural strengthening, financial and economic management, product research and development, and environmental resource management. A central focus will be on helping each initiative integrate concrete climate change adaptation and risk management measures directly into its business model. The process will also prioritize building the business management and

leadership skills of women and young people within the initiatives, ensuring long-term sustainability and equitable access to benefits.

99. The benefits include having an assessment of each venture as an objective snapshot of its current situation and climate-related risks, along with an agreed-upon Improvement Plan. This plan acts as a practical roadmap that lays out, step by step, how to address weaknesses, seize value-added opportunities, and ensure the business can continue operating sustainably over time.
100. **Activity 3.1.2.3.** The implementation of direct investments for process improvement, along with continuous technical support, will be guided by the participatory diagnosis developed with each prioritized initiative. Resources will be used to strengthen production capacities, upgrade infrastructure and tools, and facilitate access to appropriate low-carbon or carbon-neutral technologies. These investments will help increase the value of bioproducts and services and significantly enhance the ventures' adaptive and competitive capacity over the medium and long term, reducing their vulnerability to climate shocks. To ensure effective knowledge transfer, specialized support will be provided by experts in areas such as productive transformation, certification, or market access, according to the specific needs and level of development of each venture.

The organizations leading the ventures receive infrastructure, equipment, and production machinery with low-carbon technology (e.g., solar dryers, efficient processing equipment, packaging systems) that increase their productive capacity and reduce their environmental footprint. This is a benefit that improves their production processes, the value of their company or organization, and the quality of their products or services.

Output 3.1.3. Bioeconomy initiatives are promoted as alternatives for the economic and social transformation of communities living in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Colombian Pacific.

101. **Activity 3.1.3.1.** The project will strengthen the Colombian Pacific Bioeconomy Network, which brings together universities, research centers, productive organizations, trade associations, government institutions, local enterprises, and ethnic-territorial authorities. The Network will serve as a collaborative platform for exchanging traditional and scientific knowledge, building local capacities, and promoting sustainable production chain models grounded in efficiency, gender equality, innovation, and climate change adaptation. Support will also be provided for developing strategic bioeconomy plans within the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation.
102. Communities and enterprises in the Pacific region benefit from joining the Bioeconomy Network by gaining access to scientific knowledge and market opportunities. The Network fosters exchanges that recognize and strengthen their traditional knowledge, helping them integrate directly into sustainable value chains.
103. **Activity 3.1.3.2.** This activity will strengthen the Network's technical and scientific foundation by integrating academic, technological, and ancestral knowledge. Strategic partnerships will be established with universities, research centers, technical institutes, and productive associations to support applied research, technology transfer, and training. The goal is to ensure that at least seven (7) emblematic Pacific bioeconomy species or products have technological developments, value-addition studies, and certification and quality strategies that enable commercial scaling under principles of sustainability and climate adaptation.

Organizations will gain access to proven low-carbon production technologies (e.g. improved extraction methods, more efficient solar dryers, or equipment prototypes) tailored to the seven

prioritized emblematic species. They will also receive direct technology transfers that strengthen their production efficiency and reduce operating costs.

104. **Activity 3.1.3.3.** This activity seeks to promote the comprehensive and sustainable development of value chains linked to representative bioproducts from the Colombian Pacific territories (such as cocoa, honey, natural oils, rainforest fruits, vegetable fibers, artisanal fishing, aquaculture, and shellfish harvesting). It will coordinate production, processing, and marketing efforts using bioeconomy principles, climate change adaptation approaches, and Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) to ensure sustainability and resilience throughout the value chain.
105. The activity involves identifying and analyzing the technological, logistical, regulatory, market, and traceability gaps that limit the competitiveness of the value chains. It also includes conducting market studies and designing positioning strategies to guide supply toward higher-value and more sustainable segments. In addition, it will promote fair benefit-sharing agreements and traceability mechanisms to ensure the sustainable origin of products and the conservation of the ecosystems that support them.

Communities will benefit by gaining a clear understanding of the barriers that affect their competitiveness and by accessing market studies, quality standards, and legal requirements needed for commercialization. The activity will also promote fair benefit-sharing and traceability so that ecosystem improvements translate into increased local income and employment. It will encourage the adoption of low-carbon technologies and circular practices, strengthen bioeconomy products and services, and encourage their consumption.

Component 4. Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.

Outcome 4.1.1. The project is monitored and evaluated using a results-based approach, supported by a communication strategy for the development and dissemination of lessons learned.

Output 4.1.1. Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs) for Territories towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change are formulated jointly and monitored periodically.

106. **Activity 4.1.1.1.** During the first six months of implementation, the project will develop the Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for each Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA). This activity includes creating and applying a methodological approach to build a shared vision for each THRA territory. The process will involve participatory workshops and consultations with community members and institutional actors to ensure broad agreement and relevance.
107. **Activity 4.1.1.2.** Secondly, the proposed methodology will be applied, resulting in the development of a comprehensive action plan (CAP) for each Territory. The plan will contain: i) the prioritized implementation sites at the project product level; ii) an analysis of opportunities and threats; iii) the identification, characterization, and evaluation of the capacities of each of the potential project implementation partners; iv) a work plan for the project implementation period; v) an operational and budget plan for the first year of the project; and vi) a roadmap for the participation of the indigenous, black, and peasant communities present in each Territory. Each CAP will acknowledge and respect traditional knowledge, practices, and local knowledge systems related to biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation, and will follow the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
108. **Activity 4.1.1.3.** Third, at least one participatory evaluation session will be held each year in each

Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) to review implementation progress and update the CAP. These sessions will assess execution performance and define the work plan and budget for the following year.

109. **Activity 4.1.1.4.** To formalize the CAP, during the first year, the project will promote the signing of agreements of intent, which will help coordinate the work of territorial actors and partners for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. These agreements will lead to participation agreements with each community organization, detailing the project products and activities in which they will engage. All actions will consider the ethnic and cultural particularities of the Indigenous peoples and Black communities in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation, ensuring dialogue between technical and traditional knowledge, full and effective participation in validation, implementation, and monitoring, and respect for their values and sociocultural traditions.

Output 4.1.2. An online Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Information System is established.

110. **Activity 4.1.2.1.** During the first year, the project's online monitoring system will be designed and launched. This platform will allow the technical team to track progress in each Territory Towards Resilience and Adaptation and gather feedback from the prioritized ethnic and peasant territories. The system will be designed in such a way that post-project operations can be maintained at low cost and with optimal management levels.
111. **Activities 4.1.2.2 and 4.1.2.3.** The system will be designed in coordination with the Ministry's Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management (DCCGR) and IDEAM to ensure full alignment with SIIVRA and to supply inputs to it. This online monitoring and tracking platform will also be accessible to project partners, allowing them to view updated information on their performance and ensuring consistency with the Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk, and Adaptation to Climate Change (SIIVRA) while contributing relevant data.
112. **Activity 4.1.2.4.** The design and implementation of the hybrid monitoring protocol will allow for jointly observing changes in the environment, such as ecosystem health, water, and biodiversity, as well as changes in the social dimension of communities, such as participation, organization, and perception of benefits. In this way, the design of the hybrid protocol for monitoring Nature-based Solutions (NbS) involves a framework that integrates biophysical indicators (water quality, biodiversity, soil) and social indicators (community benefits, governance) with mixed methodologies (remote sensing, in-situ sampling, interviews) and standardized metrics, using GIS tools and integrated databases to ensure comparability and verifiability, focusing on adaptation and mitigation of socio-environmental impacts. The development of the activity includes: a) Definition of biophysical indicators (soil, biodiversity, vegetation, water, and climate) and social indicators (community perception, traditional practices); b) Design of a mixed methodology: qualitative (interviews, focus groups) and quantitative (surveys, spatial and analogous thematic information); c) Capacity building for communities and technicians in data collection; d) Implementation of the protocol with active community participation; e) Data analysis and generation of periodic reports.
113. **Activity 4.1.2.5.** The development of community knowledge repositories with ethnic control involves creating digital or physical systems that compile and organize ancestral knowledge (stories, practices, biocultural calendars) and quantifiable data (biodiversity, health), under the sovereignty and governance of ethnic authorities, using community protocols to ensure their use, protection, and intergenerational transmission, integrating worldviews to strengthen autonomy and territorial management through appropriate technologies and participatory processes. The development of this activity considers: i) Involving ethnic authorities and leaders in the design; ii)

Defining a structure that integrates oral narratives, traditional practices, biocultural calendars, and quantitative data; iii) Designing formats (digital, physical, or mixed) according to local technological capacity; iv) Collecting content through workshops, field sessions, and participatory interviews; v) Establishing access and use rules that protect ancestral knowledge; vi) Promoting the use of information in educational institutions, producer groups, women, youth, and other organizational forms, to foster an adaptation culture aligned with territorial realities.

Output 4.1.3. Knowledge Management and a Communication Strategy for Development are designed and implemented.

114. **Activity 4.1.3.1.** A project kick-off workshop will be held in the first months of implementation. After the workshop, the CP will prepare a kick-off report in consultation with the Ministry, FAO, CAF, and other partners. The report will outline institutional roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, progress made in setting up the project, and any changes in external conditions that may affect implementation. It will also include a detailed first-year PTPA and the M&E matrix.

Toward the end of the implementation period, a closing workshop will be organized to present the project's achievements, results, and overall impacts to the governance bodies established for implementation.

115. The project includes a strong learning and knowledge-management component to ensure that good practices, innovative adaptation strategies, and lessons learned are captured, organized, and shared. This will support continuous improvement and make successful approaches easier to replicate in the Pacific, in other projects, and nationwide. The project's monitoring, evaluation, and learning system will record key information, support decision-making, and generate lessons not only from achievements but also from challenges and the strategies used to address them. These lessons will be shared with key stakeholders and are expected to inform future initiatives, helping build a culture of continuous learning among project partners and other regional and national actors.
116. In the first year, the project will develop a communication strategy grounded in communication for development. Its purpose is to ensure that community partners, institutions, and other stakeholders are kept transparently informed and can both share and receive information about the project's activities and progress. The strategy will be based on an analysis of information needs, communication channels and media, and the key activities required for effective outreach. The communication strategy will take into account the following principles: i) Transparency and access to information; ii) Good faith and transparency of participants; iii) Respect for the rights and cultural diversity of local community partners; iv) Inclusion and representation; v) Effective governance; vi) Gender equality; vii) Respect for traditional protocols and dynamics, including verbal and nonverbal communication norms; viii) Ensuring that all information related to the project is transparent, complete, easily accessible (available and within reach of all stakeholders), clear, appropriate, and easy to understand for local community partners. This intercultural communication strategy will connect community voices with institutional and cooperation partners, demonstrating how the project's actions generate concrete results and how community ownership helps sustain those results over time.
117. The content, media, and communication methods will be defined according to the guidelines established by the communities and will be incorporated into the participatory agreements of each CAP. From years 1 to 5, the project will use a mix of communication strategies, formats, and mechanisms for sharing traditional knowledge, along with tools that draw on current technologies and communication trends. These may include: i) strengthening the network of community communicators in the Colombian Pacific; ii) strengthening local groups for dissemination; iii)

workshops and dialogue forums; iv) publications, teaching materials, and booklets in formats and language accessible and understandable to ethnic groups; v) strengthening community radio stations and knowledge networks; vi) documentary photography and videos; vii) life stories.

B. Economic, social, and environmental benefits

118. The project will generate significant economic benefits by helping diversify sustainable and resilient livelihoods, particularly for communities that have historically relied on extractive or low-value-added activities. Key benefits include: i) Income generation from sustainable production practices (Outcome 3.1, Outputs 3.1.2 and 3.1.4), through models that integrate traditional knowledge, bioproducts, and nature-based solutions. This reduces dependence on activities that degrade ecosystems (such as logging or informal mining) and creates economic opportunities in harmony with the environment; ii) Strengthening of community production units through technical assistance, access to markets, and linkage to sustainable value chains, which improves the autonomy of the local economy (Output 3.1.1.); iii) Fostering the local bioeconomy (Output 3.1.4.), promoting biodiversity-derived products that value ancestral knowledge and enable community innovation with a focus on sustainability and the market; iv) Development of financial mechanisms (Outcome 2.2., Output 2.2.1.) such as local funds or payment for ecosystem services (PSA) schemes, which generate recurring income for communities that protect key ecosystems such as mangroves and wetlands; v) Local economic diversification: Focusing on systems that provide raw materials for Green Businesses (Activity 3.1.1.3) and adding value to biodiversity products (Activity 3.1.4.3) promotes new sources of income and reduces dependence on a single product.
119. Regarding the social component, the project is designed to strengthen community empowerment, reinforce social cohesion, and promote equity in climate-related decision-making. Its main social benefits include: i) Institutional and community strengthening (Outcome 1.1.) by updating ethnic territory plans to incorporate climate change variables (Output 1.1.2.), strengthening local capacities (Output 1.2.1.2.), and consolidating spaces for inclusive environmental governance; ii) Active inclusion of women, youth, and ethnic peoples in planning, training, and decision-making processes. The gender and intercultural approach in the training plan (Output 1.2.1.2.) ensures that historically excluded voices participate effectively and equitably; iii) Recognition and appreciation of ancestral and community knowledge, which strengthens cultural identity and collective self-esteem, essential for social resilience; iv) Improvement of food security and community health through sustainable agroecological practices and access to healthy, local products derived from the bioeconomy; v) The formulation and implementation of planning and management tools for Community Conservation areas with an emphasis on climate change adaptation is another crucial step, so that conservation efforts are not static but respond dynamically to climate change, further mitigating negative impacts on biodiversity and natural resources; vi) Strengthening business capacities: Support in socio-business and marketing aspects (Activities 3.1.2.2. and 3.1.4.3) empowers organizations with the skills to manage their businesses, innovate, and add value, transforming them into stronger economic actors; vii) Focus on participatory multifunctional ecological restoration plans that promote the connectivity of ecosystems and strategic landscapes, directly contributing to mitigating negative environmental impacts by bringing together local communities and environmental authorities (Output 2.1.2.).
120. Among the environmental benefits, the project will generate positive impacts on strategic ecosystems in the Pacific, which is essential not only for climate adaptation but also for the long-term sustainability of the territory. These impacts are listed below: i) Restoration and conservation of key ecosystems such as mangroves, wetlands, watersheds, and riparian forests (Outcome 2.1., Output 2.1.2 and 2.1.3.), which act as natural barriers against extreme weather events (floods, storm surges, erosion); ii) Improvement of carbon capture and water regulation capacity, which

contributes to mitigating climate change and protects local livelihoods; iii) Reduction of pressure on ecosystems by promoting productive practices compatible with environmental conservation (Outcome 3.1.), such as the production of bioproducts, agroforestry, and sustainable fishing; iv) Better management of marine and coastal biodiversity: Incorporating climate change into planning (Outcome 2.1) will enable the development of more robust strategies for the conservation of vulnerable species and habitats; v) Increased ecosystem resilience: Investment plans (Output 2.1.1) can finance specific actions to restore mangroves and coral formations that are vital for coastal protection and biodiversity; vi) Carbon sequestration: The accumulation of organic matter in the soil and tree biomass in agroforestry systems captures carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, contributing to climate change mitigation; vii) Participatory environmental monitoring (Outcome 4.1) enables communities to assess the conditions of their territories, make adaptive decisions, and protect natural resources in an informed manner.

121. On the other hand, the project integrates a cross-cutting approach to gender, generational and intercultural issues, ensuring that the benefits reach women, young people, older people, indigenous peoples and black communities, who are traditionally more exposed to climate risks and have less access to adaptation resources: i) Women's technical and leadership capacities are actively strengthened, recognizing their key role in water management, food, biodiversity, and land care; ii) Training and participatory activities are designed with differentiated approaches to ensure the inclusion of different social groups, respecting their worldviews, languages, community times, and cultural dynamics; iii) The communication strategy for development (Output 4.1.3) is designed and implemented to ensure social appropriation of knowledge and informed participation in the consolidation of development alternatives from the perspective and interests and priorities of the communities themselves; iv) Strengthening territorial governance, by incorporating climate change, communities can strengthen their organizational structures and decision-making processes to manage their territories in a more resilient manner; v) Greater awareness and knowledge that helps understanding the impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies, empowering communities to face future challenges; vi) Revitalization of ancestral knowledge: Adaptation to climate change often involves reclaiming and applying traditional knowledge regarding natural resource management and climate; vii) Improved community resilience: Planning tools can identify concrete actions that increase communities' capacity to absorb, adapt to, and recover from extreme events.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project.

122. The project stands out for its strong cost-effectiveness, driven by a comprehensive strategy that combines investments in local capacity building, the restoration of strategic ecosystems, and the development of sustainable livelihoods. This mix of actions not only delivers direct and lasting impacts, but also maximizes the efficient use of resources, generating cumulative benefits at the local, regional, and global levels. From the outset, the project has focused on implementing measures with high social, environmental, and economic returns, interventions that require relatively low investment yet produce substantial, transformative results.
123. For example, restoring 1,500 hectares of degraded ecosystems and managing 500,000 hectares through Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) requires comparatively low upfront investment. By building on ancestral knowledge, local technologies, and community leadership, these actions drastically reduce operating costs while strengthening ownership and long-term sustainability of the processes.
124. In addition, by limiting the outsourcing of technical services, the project improves operational efficiency and strengthens local autonomy. This is possible because the implementation model

treats ethnic and rural communities in the prioritized territories as partners rather than beneficiaries. With the project team's support, communities coordinate and lead the execution of prioritized actions, integrating their traditional knowledge with the project's technical and administrative requirements. This approach allows them to steadily build technical and managerial skills, reinforcing their empowerment and leadership in carrying out adaptation actions in their territories.

125. In terms of effectiveness, the project tackles the structural drivers of climate vulnerability in the Colombian Pacific. The Nature-Based Solutions implemented under Component 2—such as restoring coastal ecosystems, wetlands, and tropical rainforests—serve as natural buffers against flooding, coastal erosion, landslides, and soil salinization. Beyond reducing the impacts of extreme events, these measures help regulate water flows, increase carbon sequestration, and reinforce the resilience of ecosystems and the communities that rely on them.
126. Simultaneously, promoting sustainable production practices rooted in the bioeconomy and responsible use of local resources reduces pressure on ecosystems, while providing stable, resilient income sources that lower both the economic and environmental vulnerability of communities.
127. This comprehensive approach extends beyond direct benefits. A key strength of the project is its capacity to generate strategic co-benefits that magnify its impact. Socially, it fosters inclusive governance by promoting the participation of women, youth, and ethnic communities, enhancing their capacity to influence territorial decisions. Economically, it supports sustainable value chains that stimulate local economies and reduce dependence on subsidies. Globally, it advances international climate commitments by conserving biodiverse ecosystems, lowering community vulnerability, and strengthening regional resilience to climate change.
128. Moreover, the project's long-term sustainability is ensured by its structural approach. Instead of merely executing isolated activities, it strengthens existing institutional and community capacities in territorial planning and technical management, with an emphasis on climate change adaptation. This approach consolidates the resilience of the territories and reinforces governance, as demonstrated through the implementation of actions guided by these strengthened instruments.
129. This is accomplished through the development of targeted planning tools—particularly for collective ethnic territories—aligned with the Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT). Strengthening climate change nodes, agroclimatic roundtables, and community monitoring networks boosts ongoing adaptation capacity, supports informed decision-making, and helps avoid future costs from mistakes or duplicated efforts. At the same time, restoring natural capital, such as forests and water sources, reduces the need for future investments in rehabilitation or disaster mitigation.
130. Finally, the project adopts a comprehensive and sustainable territorial approach through the "Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation" strategy. This approach prevents the fragmentation of resources and enables inclusive, strategic, and participatory planning in each territory, maximizing the use of human, technical, and financial resources. Coordination among communities, environmental authorities, academic institutions, and public entities creates operational synergies and facilitates efficient action implementation. Additionally, communication, systematization, and knowledge management strategies support the replication of successful practices and the scaling of the model to other territories facing similar challenges. Overall, the project represents a smart, effective investment with multidimensional and lasting impacts. Its participatory design, focus on nature-based solutions, and capacity to strengthen both social and

ecological systems make it a cost-effective and exemplary response to the challenges of climate change and territorial transformation in the Colombian Pacific.

D. Consistency of the project with national or subnational sustainable development strategies

131. The project is strategically aligned with multiple public policy instruments at the national and subnational levels, several of which are linked to Law 1931 of 2018, "Establishing guidelines for climate change management" and with Colombia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which seeks to define goals and measures for climate change management for the period 2020-2030, including adaptation actions. Its design is aligned with and responds directly to the priorities established in terms of sustainable development, climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and poverty reduction, as detailed below:
132. **National Development Plan (PND) 2022–2026 – "Colombia: World Power of Life,"** especially in the objectives under the "Land Use Planning Around Water and Environmental Justice" and "Productive Transformation, Internationalization, and Climate Action" components, through the integration of climate change adaptation elements into territorial planning instruments for ethnic communities, strengthening community and institutional bodies in environmental governance and climate change, promoting sustainable livelihoods based on the bioeconomy and local knowledge, aligned with productive transformation and rural development, and restoring strategic ecosystems as natural barriers to climate risk, which responds to the environmental planning and climate justice prioritized in the PND.
133. **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP),** especially in the following strategies: "Strengthening the management of climate, hydrological, and oceanographic knowledge, and on the potential impacts of its variations in the context of climate change," "Education, training, communication, and public awareness on climate change," "Strengthening institutional capacities for adaptation to climate change," "Management of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services," and "Agricultural production and food security adapted to climate change."
134. **The Todos Somos PAZcífico Plan (We are all Pacific-PTSP)** is a strategy developed by the Colombian government to promote the comprehensive development of the Colombian Pacific coast, particularly in the departments of Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca. Its objectives are: i) Improve the quality of life of the region's inhabitants; ii) Reduce social and economic gaps through access to basic services; iii) Promote investment in key areas such as: Drinking water and basic sanitation; sustainable rural electrification, and river connectivity. It was declared a national priority on July 30, 2014. It was formalized in Article 185 of Law 1753 of 2015, which corresponds to the 2014–2018 National Development Plan. In 2024, administration of the fund was transferred to the Ministry of Equality and Equity, replacing the National Unit for Risk Management (UNGRD).
135. **Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC),** contributing to emissions reduction through carbon capture in restored ecosystems and the reduction of intensive extractive activities, the promotion of low-carbon economic models, such as bioproducts, agroecology, and community bioeconomy.
136. **National Circular Economy and Bioeconomy Strategy,** promoting the local bioeconomy through the sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with the guidelines of CONPES 4034 of 2021 (Bioeconomy Strategy), by promoting production models based on bioproducts, traditional knowledge, and sustainable innovation, and linking them to local and sustainable value chains that integrate conservation with local economic development.
137. **National Ecological Restoration Strategy and National Biodiversity Policy,** through restoration and conservation actions with an Ecosystem-Based Adaptation approach, which is in

- line with the national goal of restoring at least 1 million hectares by 2030 and with the approach of the Biodiversity Action Plan regarding the recovery of ecological connectivity and ecosystem services and the inclusion of local communities and ethnic peoples as key actors in conservation.
138. **Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management "Forests, Territories of Life,"** particularly in the strategic line of "Sociocultural management of forests and public awareness," by strengthening self-government systems and the traditional knowledge of ethnic groups for land governance and sustainable forest management, strengthening instruments that consolidate territorial rights, and implementing conservation and restoration systems in ethnic group territories.
 139. **Poverty Reduction Strategies and Differential Approaches,** by strengthening adaptive livelihoods in rural, Afro-descendant, and indigenous communities, actively including women and young people in training, decision-making, and territorial leadership processes, generating sustainable income, and empowering communities economically, thereby reducing structural poverty.
 140. On the other hand, the project is aligned with and contributes to compliance with **Law 2169 of 2021** and the National Goals for Carbon Neutrality, Climate Resilience, and Low Carbon Development. It does so through restoration activities, sustainable mangrove management, incorporation of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Marine Protected Areas, application of incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and management of non-timber forest products in line with the Paris Agreement. Additionally, it advances the bioeconomy, implements actions from the Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT), and provides inputs for updating or improving PIGCCTs that require revision. The project also promotes training, capacity building, and climate change awareness, integrating human rights, differential, ethnic, gender, and intergenerational perspectives.
 141. The project also contributes to the fulfillment of the country's multilateral commitments, such as: i) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 1 (No Poverty), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land), and 5 (Gender Equality); ii) The Paris Agreement, by strengthening local adaptation to climate change and contributing to the goal of carbon neutrality; iii) The 30x30 biodiversity target, through community conservation in protected areas and indigenous territories. In terms of subnational planning instruments, the project is aligned with actions in the Departmental Development Plans, Municipal Development Plans, and Regional Environmental Management Plans (PGAR) of the Regional Autonomous Corporations. Finally, the project is aligned with the PIGCCTs of the departments of Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca, supporting the implementation of the goals and programs established therein, strengthening the departments' capacity to address the impacts of climate change, such as water resource management, protection of strategic ecosystems (moorland, wetlands), planning and environmental management of continental, marine, and coastal ecosystems, participatory environmental governance, and the promotion of sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices, payment for environmental services (PES), and the promotion of green businesses in rural communities.

E. Alignment of the project with relevant national technical standards and compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

142. The project will implement the process of obtaining Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), a principle enshrined in international human rights law. FPIC recognizes that "all peoples have the right to self-determination" and, in connection with this, the right to freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. Its regulatory framework includes international legal instruments

such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), ratified in Colombia through Law 165 of 1994. Accordingly, the project will apply FPIC as both a recognized right for indigenous peoples and a best practice for rural communities, including forest communities, fishermen, farmers, and other local populations.

On the other hand, within the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), the project will apply:

143. **Environmental and Social Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.** This standard seeks to: i) protect and conserve biodiversity, avoid agricultural and livestock production, fishing and aquaculture, forestry, and wildlife management practices that may have serious negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystems, ecosystem services, natural habitats, and genetic resources; ii) manage ecosystems sustainably and promote responsible governance of natural resources to maintain ecosystem services and the benefits they provide, recognizing the essential role played in this regard by women, indigenous peoples, and local communities; and iii) ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the proper use of genetic resources and respect, preserve, maintain, and encourage the knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as the customary use and management of biological resources.
144. **Environmental and Social Standard 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management.** This standard seeks to promote more sustainable and efficient use of resources, particularly energy, water, land and soil, chemicals, forests, and oceans, and to work to ensure that women and men have equal access to these resources.
145. **Environmental and Social Standard 3: Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.** This standard seeks to: i) promote climate-resilient measures, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction in order to reduce the exposure and vulnerability of communities and their livelihood systems to the effects of climate change and disaster risks; ii) strengthen resilient, low-carbon agri-food systems to address the risks associated with both climate change and disasters, and their related impacts on people, livelihoods, food security, and nutrition.
146. **Environmental and Social Standard 4: Decent Work,** which seeks to prevent child labor and forced labor, promote fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunities for all workers, protect and promote the safety and health of workers, and ensure that the project and its implementation comply with national laws on employment and labor and relevant international commitments.
147. **Environmental and Social Standard 6: Gender Equality and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence.** This standard seeks to: i) ensure that groups and individuals have equal opportunities and benefits from the project and that the gender gap in communities is not widened; ii) promote the participation and leadership of women and girls in local institutions and rural organizations, which is important for informed decision-making; iii) ensure that both women and men are provided with equal access to and control over key agricultural and natural resources (e.g., land, water, livestock, equipment, seeds, and fertilizers), as well as agricultural support services (i.e., advisory, financial, or business development services) to close the existing gender gap; and facilitate the equitable adoption of technologies and practices by women; iv) avoid or minimize the risk that an intervention will unintentionally increase women's workload and lack of time, and avoid or minimize the risk of increasing or reinforcing socially discriminatory norms and attitudes that undermine women's position and decision-making power, from households to the institutional level; v) strengthen capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to gender-based violence and abuse that may occur in connection with any activity carried out within the framework of the project, and avoid and minimize unintended negative effects that may increase vulnerability and exposure to gender-based violence and heighten tension between the sexes.
148. **Environmental and Social Standard 8: Indigenous Peoples,** which seeks to: i) recognize and

promote full respect for indigenous peoples and their human rights, dignity, unique culture, autonomy, identity, and aspirations; ii) prevent the adverse effects of activities supported and carried out by FAO and its partners from falling on indigenous peoples, and minimize, mitigate, and remedy such effects if they cannot be avoided; iii) promote the rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination and development in accordance with their culture and identity; iv) recognize and respect the rights of indigenous women and men with respect to lands, territories, and resources that they have traditionally owned or occupied or otherwise used or acquired.

F. Duplication of the project with other funding sources.

149. In preparing this concept note, existing and planned initiatives in the Colombian Pacific were carefully reviewed to avoid duplication of funding sources such as the GEF, GBFF, IKI, and Fondo para la Vida. The process also sought opportunities to create synergies with ongoing or planned projects aligned with the work lines prioritized by this project, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and CAF. This coordination was carried out through virtual bilateral meetings and in-person workshops with relevant partners. As part of the formulation, technical and spatial information on projects being implemented or planned in the Colombian Pacific was collected and analyzed to identify overlaps in work areas such as ecosystem restoration, governance strengthening, and bioeconomy-based productive initiatives. Territories where these actions are already prioritized were excluded from this project, with preliminary focus placed on areas inhabited by Black and Indigenous communities where the following listed projects are not active.
150. Firstly, there is the "Biomanglar project: Empowering Collective Territories through conservation, sustainable use, and mangrove restoration initiatives to contribute to Colombia's National Biodiversity Strategy," (*Empoderando los Territorios Colectivos mediante iniciativas de conservación, uso sostenible y restauración de manglares para contribuir a la Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad de Colombia, proyecto Biomanglar*) an initiative led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in partnership with INVEMAR, WWF, and CAF. The project was approved by the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), with a budget of \$16 million, plus \$31.7 million in co-financing, conditional on compliance with technical and social requirements. Biomanglar contributes to the implementation of Colombia's Biodiversity Action Plan to 2030, within the framework of the Kunming-Montreal targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
151. Secondly, there is the "The Pacific is Alive, Deep, Diverse, Sustainable" (*Pacífico Vivo, Profundo, Diverso, Sostenible*) project, which seeks to consolidate itself as a strategy to promote the conservation of marine ecosystems on the Pacific coast in the departments of Cauca, Nariño, and Chocó. The project combines the efforts of the three provincial governments and joins forces with national and regional universities, as well as business development organizations, to promote the sustainable management of Pacific marine ecosystems. Through the implementation of the project, efforts are being combined to contribute to the achievement of the goals defined by SDG 14 "Life Below Water" of the 2030 Agenda.
152. Thirdly, there is the project "*Participatory restoration to improve the provision of ecosystem services and landscape connectivity in Colombia,*" (*Restauración participativa para mejorar la provisión de servicios ecosistémicos y la conectividad de paisajes en Colombia*), which aims to increase ecological integrity and strengthen community resilience through the participatory restoration of degraded landscapes in the Caribbean and Pacific regions. This initiative is aligned with the National Restoration Strategy (ENR) and is part of the GEF's eighth replenishment cycle, under the Biodiversity and Land Degradation focal areas. With an estimated budget of US\$18 million, it

will be implemented by UNEP and executed by FAO across six priority demonstration landscapes in Colombia's Caribbean and Pacific regions.

153. On the other hand, there is the "BioSur: Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Ecological and Cultural Connectivity Corridor" (*BioSur: Corredor de conectividad ecológica y cultural Pacífico-Andino-Amazónico*) project, which seeks to strengthen ecological and cultural connectivity across the BioSur Corridor through enhanced environmental governance and the implementation of sustainable productive landscapes. Its approach is designed to generate benefits for biodiversity, bolster climate resilience, and support local communities with a focus on gender equity, contributing to peacebuilding efforts. The BioSur project is funded through the GEF's eighth replenishment cycle under the Biodiversity and Climate Change focal areas and has an estimated budget of US\$15.3 million.
154. The project is also aligned with the "We Are All Pacific" (Todos Somos PAZcífico) Plan (PTSP), a national government strategy aimed at promoting comprehensive development along the Colombian Pacific coast, particularly in the departments of Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca. The plan focuses on improving the quality of life of local populations, reducing social and economic gaps through expanded access to basic services, and driving investment in priority sectors, including drinking water and sanitation, sustainable rural energy, and river connectivity. The PTSP was declared a national priority on July 30, 2014.
155. Finally, the project "*Management for the Resilience of Strategic Ecosystems and Biodiversity in the Pacific and Caribbean Regions of Colombia*" (Gestión para la Resiliencia de Ecosistemas Estratégicos y Biodiversidad de las Regiones Pacífico y Caribe de Colombia) supports communities and institutions in the adaptive management of their strategic ecosystems, incorporating tools, new knowledge, and economic opportunities that contribute to climate and biodiversity protection. It is financed with €17,300,610 from the IKI and implemented by the Natural Heritage Fund for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, with Conexión Forliance, INVEMAR, and IIAP as executing partners.

G. Learning and knowledge management component

156. The project includes a robust learning and knowledge management component to capture, organize, systematize, and disseminate best practices, innovative adaptation strategies, and lessons learned. The good practices and knowledge generated will be promoted to support continuous improvement and facilitate replication both in the Pacific region and in other initiatives across the country. To achieve this, the project will implement a monitoring, evaluation, and learning system that ensures the collection of key information, its use for management and decision-making, and the production of lessons learned—drawing not only on achievements but also on the challenges faced and the strategies used to address them. This information will be shared with relevant actors and is expected to inform future initiatives, helping to build a culture of continuous learning among project partners and other regional and national stakeholders.
157. During the first year, the project will design and implement an online monitoring system that will enable the technical team to track progress in each Resilient and Adapted Territory and to receive feedback directly from the field. The platform will be built to ensure low-cost, efficient operation once the project ends. This online monitoring and follow-up system will also provide project partners with up-to-date information for continuous performance tracking. In addition, the system will be aligned with the Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk, and Adaptation to Climate Change (SIIVRA).

158. The learning and knowledge management component also includes a continuous process of systematizing experiences derived from project implementation. Systematization is understood as a critical interpretation of one or more experiences that, through their reconstruction and organization, enables understanding of the process's logic, the factors involved, how they interacted, and why the process unfolded as it did (Jara, 1994). This exercise will enable the ongoing, integrated process in which practice and its different dimensions converge. Here, theoretical knowledge emerges directly from practical action; in other words, new insights are generated from concrete experiences and active participation. The systematization methodology planned for the project is structured around three methodological stages that form a logical sequence. These stages will guide the organization, construction, and analysis of the experience, as well as the dissemination of the learning generated throughout the entire implementation cycle.
159. As another cross-cutting strategy, the project will develop and implement a Training and Capacity Building Plan. This plan will be carried out using the modalities prioritized by the participating partners and will strengthen the skills of both institutional and community actors on key issues related to climate change adaptation. The goal is to ensure that these approaches are effectively incorporated and applied in territorial planning, management, and governance tools, as well as in the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) from ecosystem-based adaptation and sustainable bioproducts and services perspectives (components 1, 2, and 3). The plan will also support the training of members of the Colombian Pacific network of community communicators (component 4),
160. This component is complemented by the development of a communication strategy grounded in communication for development. Its purpose is to ensure that community partners, institutions, and other stakeholders have clear, transparent access to information, enabling them to both share and receive updates on the project's progress and activities. The strategy will identify key information needs, define the most effective communication channels and media, and establish the actions required to keep all actors informed and actively engaged throughout implementation.
161. The communication strategy will consider the following principles: i) transparency and access to information; ii) participants' good faith and transparency; iii) respect for the rights and cultural diversity of community partners; iv) inclusion and representation; v) effective governance; vi) gender equality; vii) respect for traditional protocols and dynamics, including verbal and nonverbal communication expressions; viii) ensuring that project-related information is transparent, complete, easily accessible, and clear, appropriate, and easy to understand for community partners. Traditional communication strategies, media, modalities, and knowledge-transfer mechanisms will be used alongside tools and approaches drawn from current trends and modern technologies.
162. The planned strategic actions include: i) strengthening the network of community communicators in the Colombian Pacific; ii) organizing workshops and dialogue forums; iii) producing publications, educational materials, and booklets in formats and language that are clear and accessible to ethnic partners; iv) reinforcing knowledge networks; and v) creating photographic and documentary video materials. All educational and communication tools will be adapted to the sociocultural context of Indigenous, Black, and rural communities. They will reflect the verbal and nonverbal communication modes present in the culturally diverse Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation, helping to ensure understanding, support territorial restoration, and value local culture and knowledge. The project will document processes and results in collaboration with local outreach groups and the network of community communicators in the Colombian Pacific and will make these materials available for replication throughout the wider region.

H. Consultative process carried out during project preparation.

163. The stakeholders identified for the formulation and implementation of the project are listed and broadly characterized in Table 3. Given the pluricultural and multicultural nature of the territories where the project will operate, a wide range of collective territories of Black communities and Indigenous reserves have been identified, along with second-level ethnic organizations that bring together several of these groups. At this stage, the project identifies second-level community organizations that represent the majority of ethnic groups within the prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation.

PARTNER/ ALLY	INTERESTS IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is the main actor and implementing partner of the project. Its participation will include technical and financial planning through the Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management (DCCGR), the Directorate of Forests and Ecosystem Services, the Directorate of Marine, Coastal, and Aquatic Resources Affairs (DAMCRA), and the Office of International Affairs, which serves as Colombia's focal point to the Adaptation Fund. The Ministry will also participate in the steering committee and all operational structures of the project.
Regional Autonomous Corporations (CODECHOCO, CVC, CRC, CORPONARIÑO,	The Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR) are the key actors and implementing partners in the territory. Their role is to guide project implementation within their jurisdictions and provide technical support for the activities, ensuring that these contribute to the implementation of environmental policies in each region.
National Natural Parks of Colombia	National Natural Parks is a strategic ally in the execution of the project, acting as a coordinating hub in some territories between communities and the project implementation unit.
Territorial Renewal Agency (ART)	This agency is a national partner implementing actions in the Pacific region and serves as a strategic actor for coordinating joint efforts in the territory.
IIAP	The Pacific Environmental Research Institute is an implementing partner in the Colombian Pacific region. As the SINA research institute for this area, it will provide technical guidance for the implementation of actions in the territories, in line with the policies of the Institute for the Colombian Pacific Region.
IDEAM	The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies is a key institutional partner, responsible for aligning restoration monitoring methodologies using both remote sensing and participatory monitoring.
INVEMAR	Its functions include conducting basic and applied research on renewable natural resources, the environment, and coastal and ocean ecosystems, with a particular focus on highly diverse and productive systems such as coastal lagoons, mangroves, and rocky reefs. It also provides technical guidance on the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.
AGROSAVIA	A key actor in generating information on productive and agroforestry systems, providing technical assistance that strengthens community livelihoods and enriches the dialogue of knowledge for the participatory development of viable productive models.
Departmental governments of Antioquia, Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Nariño.	Departmental governments are strategic partners in aligning and coordinating the project's contributions with their programmatic plans.
Municipal and District governments	Municipal and district governments of Tumaco, Francisco Pizarro, Mosquera, Roberto Payan, Iscuande, Guapi, Timbiquí, López de Micay, Buenaventura, Nuquí, Bahía Solano, Juradó, Unguía, Acandí,

164. Table 4 lists the work sessions created with institutional and community actors as part of the consultation and formulation process for this first version of the project concept note.

Table 4. Work sessions held with community and institutional actors

Events carried out as part of the process to identify and formulate the concept note for the project "Comprehensive strategy for climate resilience and peacebuilding in the Colombian Pacific, through the implementation of nature-based solutions, the strengthening of livelihoods, and environmental governance"					
#	Location	Topics Covered	Date	Participants	Type of meeting
1	Cali Coworking Cali Oeste	Project identification Priority topics and areas	12/15/2023	Rubén Guerrero Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Forestry Directorate, Harrison Cuero Advisor to the Office for the Pacific and Black Communities, Tatiana López P. IIAP, José Sánchez INVEMAR, Oscar Alzate, Jaime Vázquez, Francisco Narváez, Orlando Medina, and José Mejía FAO.	In person
2	Ministry of the Environment-Office of the Vice Minister OAI	Participatory development of the Pacific strategic investment program	February 9, 2024	Doris Dilian Weiler Polania: Harrison Cuero Office Advisor, Advisor to the Vice Minister Manuela Ruiz, Oscar Alzate FAO.	In person
3	Ministry of the Environment Office of the Vice Minister	Socialization and feedback to the session held in Cali	06/20/2024	Mauricio Cabrera Leal: Vice Minister of Environmental Policy and Standardization, Manuela Ruiz, Doris Dilian Weiler Polania: Advisor to the Vice Minister of Environmental Policy and Standardization, Jaime Vásquez, Francisco Narváez, and Oscar Alzate FAO.	In person
4	Ministry of Environment Minister's Advisory Office	Presentation and feedback on draft concept note, and review of territories to advance formulation with communities and institutions	May 6, 2025	Gisela Pérez Fonseca, Minister's Advisor; Absalón Suarez, Advisor on Black Community Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Oscar Alzate and Jaime Vázquez, FAO.	In person
5	Ministry of Environment Climate Change Directorate Office	Socialization of progress report	May 9, 2025	Luz Helena Hernández, Ministry of Environment Climate Change Office, Oscar Alzate and María Alejandra Chaux FAO.	In person
6	OAI and Climate Change Office	Review of progress report and contributions from the Ministry's team	May 13, 2025	Natalia Cáceres, Karen Navia, Juan Pertuz, from the Ministry Jaime Vásquez, María Alejandra Chaux, and Oscar Alzate FAO.	Virtual
7	BUENAVENTURA Workshop School and Yubarta Hotel	Definition of scope in objectives, goals, identification of more specific territories, logical framework review	July 16 and 18, 2025	Everildis Córdoba Representative of COCOMASUR Acandí Choco, Juan Edilberto Pinilla C.C. Los Delfines Utría Choco.	Virtual
8	Buenaventura Bajo Calima Mixed Forestry Center	Definition of scope in objectives, goals, identification of more specific territories, logical review, review of interest in participating	07/24/2025	Gerardo Bazán ASOCONGUAPI, José Duván Orobio ASOCOETNAR, Fabio Cambindo Asoconsejos Timbiquí, Lennis Castro Recompas Tumaco, Manuel Montaña Asoconsejos Timbiquí, Alexandra Abadía Recompas, Óscar Alzate and Francisco Narváez FAO, Alan Rentería Jorge Gracia Codechoco, Ruth Stella Ramos Corponariño, Robinson Mosquera IIAP, Fernando Fernández Unitolima.	Mixed

Events carried out as part of the process to identify and formulate the concept note for the project “Comprehensive strategy for climate resilience and peacebuilding in the Colombian Pacific, through the implementation of nature-based solutions, the strengthening of livelihoods, and environmental governance”					
#	Location	Topics Covered	Date	Participants	Type of meeting
9	Virtual meeting between CAF and FAO	Review of progress of concept note, work plan, timelines, and required formats	10/10/2025	Martha Castillo, Erick Castro, Sebastián Rodríguez, and Oscar Guevara from CAF; Oscar Alzate and María Alejandra Chau from FAO.	Virtual
10	Quibdó Institutional	Review of Concept Note on progress, adjustments, territories, and institutional priorities	10/15/2025	Jorge a Romaña Secretary of the Departmental Climate Change Committee, Neiver Obando Codechocó Protected Areas, Alan Rentería Deputy Director of Codechocó, William Klinger Director of IIAP, Sonia Carolina Torres and Oscar Alzate FAO.	In person
11	Regional Validation Event Concept Note Cali Casa Champagnat	Detailed review of project governance structure (stakeholders), theory of change, logical framework, review of environmental and social impacts and risks, prioritized resilient territories, and component matrix	11/7/2025	Representation of local and regional institutions National communities and institutions.	In person



Photograph 1. Event held to validate Note Concept proposal, Cali (2025/11/07)

I. Justification of requested funding, focusing on the reasoning behind the total cost of adaptation.

165. The project seeks US\$15,000,000 in funding from the Adaptation Fund to address the region's high vulnerability to climate change. This need arises because the Colombian Pacific—one of the most biodiverse and culturally rich regions globally—is also among the most exposed to climate impacts and marked by deep socioeconomic gaps. The requested resources aim to drive sustainable development and strengthen community resilience. The **US\$15,000,000** budget is strategically allocated across the project's four components, with each portion justified by its contribution to climate adaptation and its cost–benefit value.
166. Globally, nationally and in the Pacific region, climate change is widely recognized as an existential challenge. Forests and trees are a key part of the response. When they are protected, sustainably managed, and restored, they store and capture carbon and provide essential biodiversity and ecosystem services that help people and ecosystems adapt. They regulate rainfall, stabilize local climates, protect coasts and mountain slopes, and supply food, fuel, fiber, and fodder to communities facing climate-related threats (FAO 2022). At the same time, forests and trees are increasingly affected by climate change through more frequent and intense fires, pest and disease outbreaks, floods, and droughts. Their ability to mitigate climate change and shield vulnerable populations depends on maintaining their resilience in a warming world (FAO 2022). Forest-based adaptation brings together climate actions that use forests and trees to strengthen adaptation and resilience. It includes sustainable forest management, forest conservation and restoration, reforestation, and afforestation. This approach helps close the gap between current adaptation efforts and what is needed to reduce climate risks, while contributing to most Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and generating strong synergies with mitigation (FAO 2022).
167. In this regard, the FAO (2022) highlights several key actions: i) forest-based adaptation is a political and governance issue that requires mobilizing all actors and combining top-down and bottom-up approaches; ii) it must address the social drivers of vulnerability, including inequality and justice; iii) recognizing the links between ecological and social diversity creates opportunities for transformation, as the adaptation of people and ecosystems is interconnected; iv) it is necessary to anticipate changes driven by climate impacts and to accept, address, and integrate uncertainty and trade-offs into socio-ecological systems; and v) forest-based adaptation requires transforming relationships. The proposal incorporates these recommendations and is strongly aligned with the NDC's adaptation goals for the agriculture and environment sectors, as well as the policy and regulatory instruments previously mentioned. Under Component 1, resources will be directed to implementing the training and capacity-building plan and the modalities that structure it, including workshops, technical assistance, and continuous support to communities, ethnic organizations, and local government entities. The associated costs are justified by the need to build endogenous capacities that enable local actors to understand climate risks, develop adaptation plans, and manage resources effectively. Capacity building is highly cost-effective in the long term: empowered communities and strengthened local administrations are better equipped to identify and prioritize adaptation needs, design appropriate implementation strategies, and autonomously mobilize additional resources. Local ownership of adaptation processes ensures the sustainability and scalability of solutions beyond the duration of the project.
168. In Component 2, resources will finance activities for ecological restoration (1,500 hectares) and sustainable management of large areas of strategic ecosystems (500,000 hectares). The cost is justified by the high value of the ecosystem services provided by these nature-based solutions: protection against coastal erosion and flooding (mangroves), water regulation (wetlands and forests), biodiversity conservation, and support for traditional livelihoods. Mangrove restoration also offers co-benefits such as improved fishing habitats and increased carbon sequestration. In

addition, the incorporation of ancestral knowledge and local practices in implementation reduces complex design and engineering costs.

169. In Component 3, investments aim to strengthen the economic resilience of communities in priority areas by diversifying livelihoods in response to climate change impacts. Resources will be allocated to identify, consolidate, and support climate-resilient agricultural production systems through ancestral practices and adaptive approaches such as agroecology, agroforestry arrangements, soil conservation, efficient water use, and sustainable forest management. Green businesses and nature tourism initiatives will also be promoted, with an emphasis on enhancing women's participation and leadership. The cost is justified by the need to establish sustainable production alternatives through specialized technical assistance and the capitalization of community initiatives. These actions generate income and added value, reduce households' economic vulnerability, and decrease dependence on extractive or climate-sensitive activities, while contributing to social equity. In addition, the project will support the creation of a Bioeconomy Network for the Pacific to foster productive chains and improve market access.
170. Component 4 ensures that adaptation interventions are not isolated efforts but part of a comprehensive, planned strategy within the "Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change." The investment covers the development of methodologies, the facilitation of participatory workshops, advisory support for integrating climate change into territorial and ethnic planning instruments, and the establishment of monitoring mechanisms. This investment guarantees that adaptation actions remain coherent, coordinated, and sustainable over time, optimizing project efficiency and ensuring the effective use of resources. Monitoring mechanisms and voluntary agreements serve as key tools for accountability, flexible adaptation, and the long-term sustainability of results.

J. Sustainability of project results

171. To ensure the sustainability of the project's results, its formulation incorporates training and strengthening local capacities, generating tangible economic benefits, creating permanent institutional and financial frameworks, and implementing a training, capacity-building, and communication plan. The aim is that, by the end of the project, the Pacific Territories towards Resilience and Adaptation will not only have implemented solutions, but will also possess the tools, knowledge, and networks needed to continue advancing toward sustainable and autonomous climate adaptation. The project integrates the following elements that support the long-term sustainability of its results::
172. **The sustainability of actions:** It begins with solid planning and strong, autonomous local governance that incorporates instruments rooted in communities' worldviews and ancestral knowledge, ensuring cultural relevance and long-term continuity. This is complemented by the formulation or updating of planning instruments, which strengthens learning and empowers community leaders and members. They acquire the skills needed to understand, integrate, and manage the climate change variable in future planning processes, reducing external dependence.
173. **Territorial Coherence and Visibility:** Bidirectional coordination between local and departmental levels ensures that adaptation actions are coherent and complementary across multiple scales. This prevents duplication, maximizes synergies, and strengthens the capacity of ethnic territories to influence departmental and municipal agendas and budgets, ensuring their inclusion in long-term public investment. Additionally, the creation and strengthening of permanent bodies with dialogue and consultation mechanisms between ethnic authorities and departmental institutions establishes lasting communication channels for the coordinated management of climate change, even after the project has ended.

174. **Inclusion and Representativeness**: The gender approach ensures that women and diverse groups have active and equitable roles in governance, broadening participation and perspectives and making solutions more robust and sustainable. A generational strategy is also incorporated, integrating the interests of children, adolescents, youth, and adults, with particular emphasis on young people's perspectives regarding staying in their territories and contributing to inclusive regional development.
175. **Adaptive Management**: The capacities of monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment bodies are strengthened. This ability to learn and adapt continuously is essential for sustaining actions in the face of a changing climate context.
176. **Prioritizing ecological connectivity**: Prioritizing ecological connectivity ensures that restoration efforts are not isolated but contribute to ecosystem resilience at a regional scale, increasing the durability and impact of environmental benefits.
177. **Multiple Benefits**: The multifunctionality of restoration—water retention, wildlife habitat, non-timber forest products, erosion control—provides diverse benefits that motivate local communities and stakeholders to maintain and protect restored areas over the long term.
178. **Intrinsic Resilience**: With these approaches, production systems become more resistant to droughts, floods, pests, and other climate shocks, reducing livelihood vulnerability and the need for emergency interventions, and strengthening productive sustainability.
179. **Business Development**: Priority is given to strengthening business skills -management, marketing, finance—within communities. This enables local actors to operate and scale their enterprises autonomously and profitably.
180. **Partnerships and Networks**: Supporting the creation or strengthening of associations and organizations allows producers to face challenges collectively, access economies of scale, and improve their bargaining power, laying the foundation for sustainable local economic development. The starting point is local and regional processes already underway—bioeconomy initiatives, communication for development, and community-based networks such as tourism, legal timber restoration, and forest management—as well as existing working groups (community ethnic tourism, forestry, agro-climatic, among others).
181. **Standing Forest Profitability**: Forest Management Plans are designed to enable sustainable and profitable use of forest resources (timber and non-timber). This generates income and creates direct economic incentives for communities to conserve and manage their forests sustainably rather than deforesting them, thereby preserving their carbon sequestration and water regulation functions.
182. **Organizational and Institutional Learning**: Knowledge management systematizes lessons learned and good practices, enabling organizations and institutions to replicate successful approaches and avoid mistakes in future adaptation efforts.
183. **Communication for Change**: An effective communication strategy not only disseminates results but also promotes shifts in attitudes and behaviors, strengthening the adoption of sustainable practices.

K. Environmental and social impacts and risks identified as relevant to the project

184. The preliminary analysis of the impacts and risks associated with the implementation of the project takes into account the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Principles and the FAO's Environmental and Social Safeguards. Based on the project's location, type, scale, and the nature of its activities, it is classified as a Category B project—meaning that potential impacts are limited, small in scale, not widespread, reversible, and can be mitigated with appropriate measures. A detailed impact assessment and a corresponding mitigation plan will be prepared for the full proposal. Below is an analysis of the risks associated with the 15 environmental and social principles established by the Adaptation Fund, assessed in line with ESP requirements and categorized according to the potential severity of negative impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES CHECKLIST	NO ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED FOR COMPLIANCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS: FURTHER ASSESSMENT AND EFFORTS REQUIRED FOR COMPLIANCE
Compliance with the law	No additional assessment required	No risk: The project design considers compliance with applicable national and international legislation.
Access and equity	No additional assessment required	Low risk: The project will ensure full compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) regarding biodiversity conservation, the sustainable management of natural resources, and pollution prevention and control. It commits to transparency and accountability throughout implementation, guaranteeing that all stakeholders have access to relevant information and can participate in decision-making processes through the established forums and mechanisms. The project also commits to ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the conservation and customary use of biodiversity by ethnic communities, integrating their cultural practices and traditional knowledge, and recognizing land rights.
Marginalized and vulnerable groups	No additional assessment required	Low risk: The project will ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) by guaranteeing the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in consultation forums and in all project activities. It will prevent discrimination and exclusion and ensure equitable access to project benefits. Specific actions will be implemented to strengthen technical and administrative capacities, improve access to resources, and support active participation in decision-making.
Human rights	No additional assessment required	No risk: The project respects the rights of all people and does not violate any pillar or principle of international human rights.
Gender equality and women's empowerment	No additional assessment required	Low risk: The project will comply with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) regarding gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence. It will carry out gender analyses to identify barriers and opportunities for women's participation in all project activities and consultation processes, ensuring an equitable distribution of benefits. Training opportunities will be provided on climate change, environmental governance, livelihood improvement, and conservation actions, taking into account women's leadership roles and their responsibilities within families and communities. The project will also include gender-sensitive indicators to monitor progress.
Fundamental labor rights	No additional assessment required	Low or No Risk: The project will comply with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) regarding Fundamental Labor Rights and will adhere to fundamental labor rights as defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO). These standards cover the abolition of forced labor and child labor, the elimination of discrimination, the promotion of fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunities for all workers, and the protection and promotion of worker safety and health.
Indigenous peoples	No additional assessment required	Low or no risk: The project will ensure consultation spaces and full, effective participation of ethnic communities throughout the design, implementation, and monitoring stages. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be conducted, and environmental and social safeguards will be applied to protect their rights. The actions to be implemented will incorporate their traditional knowledge and respect their cultural, environmental, and territorial context.
Involuntary resettlement		No risk: No negative impacts are anticipated, and no activities involving resettlement are planned.
Protection of natural habitats	No additional assessment required.	No Risk: There will be no impact on natural habitats in the areas prioritized for project implementation. The project promotes conservation measures in designated and prioritized protected areas, community conservation areas within ethnic territories, and the restoration of degraded forests or agricultural lands. It also supports the strengthening of existing instruments and conservation incentives. In addition, it proposes a coordination framework for aligning actions with institutional and community actors in the prioritized territories. The project is fully aligned with national biodiversity conservation policies, including Law 165 of 1994, which adopts the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	No additional assessment required	No risk: The project will not generate impacts on biodiversity in the areas where it will be implemented. It promotes conservation actions in ethnic territories, the integration of traditional knowledge, and the restoration of degraded forests or agricultural land. It also supports the strengthening of local conservation instruments and incentives, as well as the development of bioeconomy initiatives, nature tourism, sustainable forest management, and agroecological production systems, all of which place biodiversity conservation at the center. A coordination framework is also proposed to align actions with institutional and community actors in the five (5) Territories towards Resilience and Adaptation. The project is aligned with national biodiversity conservation policies, including Law 165 of 1994, which adopts the Framework Convention on Biological Diversity.
Climate change	No additional assessment required	Low or no risk: The project will comply with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund, ensuring that the actions under its four components effectively contribute to resilience and climate change adaptation in the Colombian Pacific. It will promote the strengthening of community and institutional capacities on climate change and environmental governance. The implementation of NbS aims to generate additional carbon capture and improve livelihoods by minimizing or making more efficient use of natural resources. The project is also aligned with national and subnational public policy instruments that address priority goals in sustainable development, climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and poverty reduction.
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	No additional assessment required	Low or no risk: No negative impacts related to waste generation or pollutant emissions are expected. Livelihood-improvement actions are designed to minimize or make more efficient use of natural resources, incorporate the traditional knowledge of ethnic communities, and apply NbS that provide additional benefits, including increased carbon capture.
Public health	No additional assessment required	No risk: No negative impacts on public health are anticipated.
Physical and cultural heritage	No additional assessment required	Low or no risk: The project promotes actions that recognize and strengthen the physical and cultural heritage of communities and institutions, including the use of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) for climate change adaptation. It also establishes consultation spaces with ethnic communities to ensure that all actions reflect their cultural, environmental, and territorial context.
Land and soil conservation	No additional assessment required	Low or no risk: The project supports the conservation and restoration of soil and prevents the degradation of productive land by promoting climate-resilient livelihoods through an agroecological approach and the use of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION PREPARATIONS

A. Project Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework

Project outcome	Project outcome indicator(s)	AF outcome	AF outcome indicator
Outcome 1.1. Ethnic territories have planning instruments that incorporate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, aligned with the PIGCCT and the national goal of strengthening the Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk, and Adaptation to Climate Change (SIIVRA).	Area of ethnic territories with planning instruments that include climate change variables and adaptation strategies.	Outcome 6. Diversification and strengthening of livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable people in selected areas.	6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods.
Project outputs	Project output indicator(s)	AF output	AF output indicator
Output 1.1.1. Planning instruments for ethnic communities (Indigenous Peoples and Black communities) are formulated or updated through participatory processes, incorporating climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, and providing inputs and information for SIIVRA.	Number of ethnic planning instruments that incorporate consideration of climate change and adaptation strategies in their territories and a gender approach. Percentage of local community bodies that incorporate women's participation in the formulation of instruments.	Outcome 6. Diversification and strengthening of livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable people in selected areas.	6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods.
Output 1.1.2. Strategies and actions of the departmental Territorial Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plans are aligned with the planning instruments of the prioritized ethnic territories.	Number of departmental PIGCCTs that are updated and/or supported. Percentage of ethnic instruments that are effectively coordinated with the PIGCCT.		
Project outcome	Project outcome indicator(s)	AF outcome	AF outcome indicator
Outcome 1.2. Regional management bodies are technically and operationally strengthened for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies.	Percentage of progress in capacity building among members of the established bodies.	Outcome 2. Strengthening institutional capacity to reduce risks from climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses. Outcome 3. Strengthening awareness and ownership of climate risk adaptation and reduction processes at the local level.	2.1. Number and type of target institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks. 3.1. Percentage of the target population aware of the expected adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses.
Project outputs	Project output indicator(s)	AF output	AF output indicator
Output 1.2.1. Local community bodies have strengthened capacities for territorial environmental governance and incorporate climate change adaptation and a gender approach, in alignment with the adaptation goals of the NDC and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.	Number of strengthened local community bodies.	Output 3.1. Target population groups participating in awareness-raising activities on adaptation and risk reduction.	3.1.1. Number and type of risk reduction actions or strategies implemented at the local level.
Output 1.2.2. Regional climate change nodes for the North Pacific and South Pacific, along with agroclimatic roundtables (existing and new), and Pacific forestry working groups are strengthened in their technical and operational capacities.	Number of thematic bodies strengthened.	Output 2.1. Strengthening the capacity of national and regional centers and networks to respond quickly to extreme weather events.	2.1.1. Staffs increased capacity to respond to and mitigate the impacts of climate-related events in selected institutions.
Output 1.2.3. Institutional and community actors are trained and have strengthened capacities in climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and territorial environmental governance.	Number of training and capacity-building plans. Percentage of local community entities participating in the implementation of the plan.	Output 3.1. Target population groups participating in awareness-raising activities on adaptation and risk reduction.	3.1.1. Number and type of risk reduction actions or strategies implemented at the local level.
Project outcome	Project outcome indicator(s)	AF outcome	AF outcome indicator
Outcome 2.1. Nature-based solutions aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach are prioritized and effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.	Hectares covered by Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).	Outcome 5. Increased resilience of ecosystems to stress from climate change and variability.	5.1 Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or enhanced under climate change and variability
Project outputs	Project output indicator(s)	AF output	AF output indicator

<p>Outputs 2.1.1. Management of at least six prioritized protected areas with an emphasis on strengthened climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2. Participatory plans for multifunctional and adaptive ecological restoration, which promote connectivity between strategic ecosystems and continental and coastal landscapes as climate change adaptation measures, are supported in their design and implementation.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3. Planning and management tools for Community Conservation Areas are formulated, and prioritized actions are implemented with an emphasis on climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Output 2.1.4. Processes for declaring new protected areas are supported through the planning and implementation of prioritized phases.</p> <p>Output 2.1.5. Incentives and/or compensation mechanisms are implemented to promote Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) as climate change adaptation measures.</p> <p>Output 2.1.6. NbS with a focus on green and/or blue infrastructure are implemented in priority areas.</p>	<p>Number of protected areas where climate change adaptation measures have been incorporated into their management instruments.</p>	<p>Output 5.1. Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened to respond to climate change and variability.</p>	<p>5.1.1. Number and type of natural resource assets created, maintained, or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (e.g., land use, ecosystems).</p>
	<p>Number of monitoring programs for fishery resources and water quality, with an emphasis on climate change adaptation, designed and implemented.</p>		
	<p>Number of hectares undergoing restoration with an ecosystem-based adaptation approach.</p>		
	<p>Number of Community Conservation Areas with planning instruments formulated incorporating climate change adaptation and with prioritized actions implemented.</p>		
	<p>Number of prioritized areas supported in the implementation of the phases of the roadmap for their declaration.</p>		
	<p>Number of incentive and/or compensation exercises implemented.</p>		
<p>Number of NbS pilots with a focus on green and blue infrastructure implemented.</p>			
<p>Project outcome</p>	<p>Project outcome indicator(s)</p>	<p>AF outcome</p>	<p>AF outcome indicator</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1. Nature-based solutions (NbS) applied to production, emphasizing sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for local development, are effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.</p>	<p>Number of beneficiary households adopting sustainable production practices and reducing their pressure on local ecosystems.</p>	<p>Outcome 5. Increased resilience of ecosystems to stress from climate change and variability.</p>	<p>5.1. Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or enhanced under climate change and variability.</p>
	<p>Percentage increase in income from supported initiatives.</p>	<p>Outcome 6. Diversification and strengthening of livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable people in selected areas</p>	<p>6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods.</p>
	<p>Operational and functional Pacific Bioeconomy Network with a productive chain and climate adaptation strategy.</p>		
<p>Project outputs</p>	<p>Project output indicator(s)</p>	<p>AF output</p>	<p>AF output indicator</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods, resilient to climate change and based on locally appropriate practices and context-specific technologies, are implemented to develop value-added opportunities and diversify the local economy, incorporating a gender focus.</p>	<p>Number of sustainable and climate-resilient production systems with an agroecological approach implemented.</p>	<p>Output 5: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened to withstand the impacts of climate change and variability.</p>	<p>5.1. Number and type of natural resource assets established, maintained, or enhanced to withstand climate variability and change.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2. Green businesses, value-adding units (VAUs), and Nature Tourism initiatives are strengthened and consolidated, and include climate change adaptation strategies and participation with a gender approach.</p>	<p>Number of strengthened and consolidated Green Businesses, Value Adding Units (VAUs), and Nature Tourism initiatives.</p>	<p>Output 6: Specific individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened to withstand the impacts of climate change, including variability.</p>	<p>6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.3. Bioeconomy initiatives are promoted as alternatives for the economic and social transformation of communities living in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change in the Colombian Pacific.</p>	<p>Number of products derived from bioeconomy initiatives with access to markets.</p>	<p>Output 6: Specific individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened to withstand the impacts of climate change, including variability.</p>	<p>6.1.2. Types of household income sources generated under climate change conditions.</p>
	<p>Number of formalized partnerships between academic institutions, research centers, trade associations, and local actors.</p>		
	<p>Number of bioproduct value chains with sustainability criteria, NbS, and low carbon emissions.</p>		
<p>Project outputs</p>	<p>Project output indicator(s)</p>	<p>AF output</p>	<p>AF output indicator</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1. Develop, implement, and incorporate climate change adaptation strategies in vulnerable territories of the Colombian Pacific,</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries (people) reached through Program activities. (CORE INDICATOR)</p>	<p>Impact: Greater adaptive capacity of communities</p>	<p>Core Indicator: Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries</p>

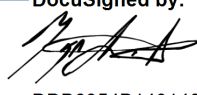
strengthening the conservation of biocultural diversity as the foundation of local livelihoods and generating sustainable socio-environmental benefits at local, regional, and global scales.	% of households and communities whose livelihoods are more resilient due to project activities (CORE INDICATOR)	Output 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable people in target areas	6.2: Percentage of target population with sustainable, climate-resilient alternative livelihoods
	Number of natural assets protected.	Output 5: Greater resilience of ecosystems in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress
	Number of ethnic communities with planning instruments that incorporate climate change variables and adaptation strategies.	Output 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and apply resilience measures	7: Climate change priorities integrated into the national development strategy
Project outputs	Project output indicator(s)	AF output	AF output indicator
Output 4.1.1. Ethnic territories have planning instruments that incorporate climate change variables and adaptation strategies, aligned with PIGCCT and the national goal of consolidating the Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk, and Climate Change Adaptation (SIIVRA).	Number of ethnic communities with planning instruments incorporating climate change and adaptation strategies.	Output 7: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into national development plans.	7.2 Number of development strategies with integrated climate change priorities.
Output 4.1.2. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) prioritized and effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific	Hectares intervened with NbS	Output 5. Strengthened vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets in response to climate change impacts, including variability.	5.1. Number of natural resources created, maintained, or improved to withstand variability and climate change conditions (by type and scale).
	Number of protected areas (PAs) implementing climate adaptation actions in their management instruments.		
Output 4.1.3. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) under a production approach emphasizing bioproducts and sustainable services as alternatives for local development, effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.	Number of beneficiary households adopting sustainable productive practices and reducing pressure on local ecosystems.	Output 6. Strengthened individual and community livelihood strategies in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.	6.1.1. Number and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened to support individual or community livelihood strategies.
	Percentage increase in income from supported initiatives.		
	Operational and functional Pacific Bioeconomy Network with a strategy for productive linkages and climate adaptation.		
Output 4.1.4. Project monitored and evaluated with a results-based approach, accompanied by a communication strategy for development and dissemination of lessons learned.	Number of Comprehensive Action Plans (PIA) for Territories toward Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation.	Output 7. Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into national development plans.	7.2 Number of development strategies with integrated climate change priorities.
	Water monitoring protocol designed and implemented		

PART IV: GOVERNMENT APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTING ENTITY CERTIFICATION

A. Government support letter. State the name and position of the government official and the date of approval. For regional project/programs, list the officials supporting it in all participating countries. The letter(s) of approval must be attached as an annex to the project/program proposal. Attach the approval letter(s) to this template; for regional projects/programs, add as many participating governments as possible.

Daniela Durán Gonzalez Head of the International Cooperation Office Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Enter name, position, ministry)	Date: July 23, 2025
(Enter name, position, ministry)	Date: (Month, day, year)

B. Certification of implementing entity. State the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator, as well as the date of signature. Also indicate the name, telephone number, and email address of the project/program contact person.

I certify that this proposal has been prepared following the guidelines of the Adaptation Fund Board and the current National Development and Adaptation Plans (...list here...). Subject to the Board's approval, I commit to implementing the project/program in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, understanding that the Implementing Entity holds full legal and financial responsibility for its implementation.	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> DocuSigned by:  DDB6954B1401403... </div>	
Ignacio Lorenzo Director, Technical Advisory on Biodiversity and Climate Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean - CAF Coordinator of the implementing entity	
Date: December 10, 2025	+598.29173111 ilorenzo@caf.com
Project contact person: Erick Castro Martha Castillo	
+57.317.526.4263 - ecastro@caf.com +57 (1) 743-7352 - mcastillo@caf.com	



Bogotá, D. C. July of 2025

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	Radicator: Ventanilla Minambiente	Anexos: 0
	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible	

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

cc. Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: submissions@adaptation-fund.org
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Endorsement Letter - Comprehensive strategy for climate resilience and peacebuilding in the Colombian Pacific, through the implementation of nature-based solutions, the strengthening of livelihoods, and environmental governance.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Colombia, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national and regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Colombia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) and the project executing partner, FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Sincerely,

DANIELA DURÁN GONZALEZ

Head of the International Cooperation Office
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Prepared by: Natalia Cáceres Triana

Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
Dirección: Calle 37 #8 - 40, Bogotá D.C., Colombia
Conmutador: (+57) 601 332 3400 - 3133463676
Línea Gratuita: (+57) 01 8000 919301

F-E-SIG-26: V7 02-08-2024



Bogotá, D. C. July of 2025

	Al responder por favor citese este número 14002025E2025502	
	Fecha Radicado: 2025-07-23 15:35:00	
	Código de Verificación: 28fa6	Folios: 0
	Radicator: Ventanilla Minambiente	Anexos: 0
Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible		

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

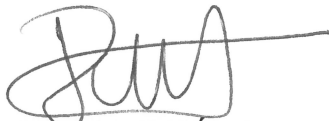
cc. Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: submissions@adaptation-fund.org
Washington, D.C.

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Sincerely,



DANIÉLA DURÁN GONZALEZ

Head of the International Cooperation Office
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Prepared by: Natalia Cáceres Triana



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: December 12, 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID : -
 Country/ies : Colombia
 Title of Project/Programme : Comprehensive strategy for climate resilience and peacebuilding in the Colombian Pacific through the implementation of nature-based solutions, livelihood strengthening, and environmental governance.
 Type of IE (NIE/MIE) : RIE
 Implementing Entity : Corporación Andina de Fomento - CAF (Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean)
 Executing Entity/ies : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	April 2026
Completion date of PFG	September 2026

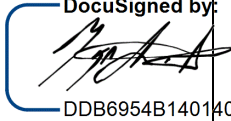
B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Consultative process planning: - Consultation general methodology (data collection and systematization) - Planning and implementation of field work. - Preparation of the general work plan - Data collection on the field - Systematization - Report preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultative process plan 	USD 40,000 Fieldwork expenses (flight, tickets, local transportation, food, lodging, meals and workshop materials for workshop specialists and experts)
Activities design: - Detailed logical framework - Detailed budget - Detailed environmental and social assessment and gender - Final drafting of full proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Logical Framework and Budget Environmental and Social Assessment Report ▪ Write Full proposal 	USD 70,000 Salaries: 5 Experts (Formulation Leader and Green Financing, Governance & Climate Change Specialist, Gender Specialist, SAS Specialist & by 4months)
Preparatory Studies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free, Prior and Informed Consent Baseline Assessments 	USD 13,000
Project Formulation Grant		USD 123,000

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Email Address
Ignacio Lorenzo Arana <i>Director for Technical Advisory on Climate and Biodiversity Climate Action and Positive Biodiversity Department AF CAF Coordinator</i>	 <p>DocuSigned by: DDB6954B1401403...</p>	12/12/2025	Erick Castro Principal Executive <i>Technical Advisory on Climate and Biodiversity Climate Action and Positive Biodiversity Department</i> Martha Castillo Senior Executive <i>Technical Advisory on Climate and Biodiversity Climate Action and Positive Biodiversity Department</i>	+598.29173111 ilorenzo@caf.com +57 (1) 743-7362 ecastro@caf.com +57 (1) 743-7352 mcastillo@caf.com

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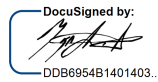
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Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp
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Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
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Completed	Security Checked	15-Dec-2025 18:55

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps
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Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure

ELECTRONIC RECORD AND SIGNATURE DISCLOSURE

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Required hardware and software

Operating Systems:	Windows2000? or WindowsXP?
Browsers (for SENDERS):	Internet Explorer 6.0? or above
Browsers (for SIGNERS):	Internet Explorer 6.0?, Mozilla FireFox 1.0, NetScape 7.2 (or above)
Email:	Access to a valid email account
Screen Resolution:	800 x 600 minimum
Enabled Security Settings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Allow per session cookies •Users accessing the internet behind a Proxy Server must enable HTTP 1.1 settings via proxy connection

** These minimum requirements are subject to change. If these requirements change, we will provide you with an email message at the email address we have on file for you at that time providing you with the revised hardware and software requirements, at which time you will have the right to withdraw your consent.

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Long-term benefits*

Integration of climate change adaptation strategies into the planning and management tools of institutional and community actors in the Colombian Pacific region.

Strengthening environmental governance to support comprehensive climate change adaptation in the Colombian Pacific.

Nature-based solutions are implemented and adopted as effective adaptation measures to climate change in the region.

Systematization of successful climate change adaptation processes for replication in the Pacific and in the country.

Consolidation of local livelihoods and sustainable economies that reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts.

Overall objective: Develop, implement, and integrate climate change adaptation strategies in vulnerable areas of the Colombian Pacific, strengthening the conservation of biocultural diversity to support local livelihoods and generate sustainable socio-environmental benefits at the local, regional, and global levels.

Project

Component 1: Institutional and community strengthening for the comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific.

Outcome 1.1. Ethnic territories have planning instruments that incorporate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, aligned with the PIGCCT .

Outcome 1.2. Regional management bodies are technically and operationally strengthened for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies.

Component 2. Integration of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, as key mechanisms for climate change adaptation.

Outcome 2.1. Nature-based solutions aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach are prioritized and effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.

Component 3. Strengthening livelihoods and traditional production practices with a focus on sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for climate change adaptation and local development.

Outcome 3.1. Nature-based solutions (NbS) applied to production, emphasizing sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for local development, are effectively implemented as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.

Component 4. Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.

Outcome 4.1. The project is monitored and evaluated using a results-based approach, supported by a communication strategy for development and dissemination of lessons learned..

Assumptions

- Partner institutions and ethnic communities provide political support and ownership.
- Climate change adaptation strategies are effectively integrated into planning and land management instruments.
- Insights from conflict-affected territories inform strategies to prevent public order issues from hindering project implementation.
- Local communities' knowledge of the territory facilitates implementation and access to priority areas.
- Effective coordination between institutions and communities enables conflict resolution during project implementation.

Desired situation

Territories are managed holistically to deliver environmental benefits and sustainable livelihood alternatives as part of climate change adaptation strategies.

Problem

Growing ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural vulnerability of the Colombian Pacific to climate change.

Barriers

Weak institutional and community management of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Rapid changes in local and regional consumption patterns

Limited knowledge among local actors on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Beyond Project control*