



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.18/18
1 March 2016

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Eighteenth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 15-16 March 2016

Agenda Item 8 c)

PROPOSAL FOR (COLOMBIA, ECUADOR)

Background

1. The strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), as well as its operational policies and guidelines include provisions for funding projects and programmes at the regional, i.e. transnational level. However, the Fund has thus far not funded such projects and programmes.

2. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), as well as its Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and Ethics and Finance Committee (EFC) considered issues related to regional projects and programmes on a number of occasions between the Board's fourteenth and twenty-first meetings but the Board did not make decisions for the purpose of inviting proposals for such projects. Indeed, in its fourteenth meeting, the Board decided to:

- (c) Request the secretariat to send a letter to any accredited regional implementing entities informing them that they could present a country project/programme but not a regional project/programme until a decision had been taken by the Board, and that they would be provided with further information pursuant to that decision*

(Decision B.14/25 (c))

3. In its eighth meeting in March 2012, the PPRC came up with recommendations on certain definitions related to regional projects and programmes. However, as the subsequent seventeenth Board meeting took a different strategic approach to the overall question of regional projects and programmes, these PPRC recommendations were not included in a Board decision.

4. In its twenty-fourth meeting, the Board heard a presentation from the coordinator of the working group set up by decision B.17/20 and tasked with following up on the issue of regional projects and programmes. She circulated a recommendation prepared by the working group, for the consideration by the Board, and the Board decided:

- (a) To initiate steps to launch a pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, not to exceed US\$ 30 million;*
- (b) That the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes will be outside of the consideration of the 50 per cent cap on multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and the country cap;*
- (c) That regional implementing entities (RIEs) and MIEs that partner with national implementing entities (NIEs) or other national institutions would be eligible for this pilot programme, and*
- (d) To request the secretariat to prepare for the consideration of the Board, before the twenty-fifth meeting of the Board or intersessionally, under the guidance of the working group set up under decision B.17/20, a proposal for such a pilot programme based on consultations with contributors, MIEs, RIEs, the Adaptation Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, and in that proposal make a recommendation on possible options*

on approaches, procedures and priority areas for the implementation of the pilot programme.

(Decision B.24/30)

5. The proposal requested under (d) of the decision above was prepared by the secretariat and submitted to the Board in its twenty-fifth meeting, and the Board decided to:

- (a) Approve the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, as contained in document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2;*
- (b) Set a cap of US\$ 30 million for the programme;*
- (c) Request the secretariat to issue a call for regional project and programme proposals for consideration by the Board in its twenty-sixth meeting; and*
- (d) Request the secretariat to continue discussions with the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) towards operationalizing, during the implementation of the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, the Synergy Option 2 on knowledge management proposed by CTCN and included in Annex III of the document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2.*

(Decision B.25/28)

6. Based on the Board Decision B.25/28, the first call for regional project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on 5 May 2015.

7. In its twenty-sixth meeting the Board decided *to request the secretariat to inform the Multilateral Implementing Entities and Regional Implementing Entities that the call for proposals under the Pilot Programme for Regional Projects and Programmes is still open and to encourage them to submit proposals to the Board at its 27th meeting, bearing in mind the cap established by Decision B.25/26.*

(Decision B.26/3)

8. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

9. The following project pre-concept document titled “Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peace-building actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area” was submitted by the World Food Programme (WFP), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

10. This is the second submission of the proposal. It was first submitted as a pre-concept in the twenty-sixth Board meeting and the Board decided to:

- a) Not endorse the project pre-concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) to the request made by the technical review;*

b) Suggest that WFP reformulate the proposal taking into account the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:

- (i) The proposal should further demonstrate the relevance and the added value of the regional approach;*
- (ii) Upon justification of the regional approach, the proposed activities should be reformulated in order to achieve the regional objective, demonstrating innovation in the approach; and*

c) Request WFP to transmit the observations under item (b) to the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador.

(Decision B. 26/23)

11. The present submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the twenty-seventh Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number LAC/MIE/Food/2015/1, and completed a review sheet.

12. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with WFP, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

13. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC (1) the summary of the project and, (2) in accordance with decision B.25.15, a response table explaining where and how the observations made by the Board when not approving the project pre-concept at its twenty-sixth meeting had been addressed by the proponent in the project pre-concept submitted for this meeting. Also, pursuant to decision B.17/15, (3) the final technical review of the project is presented in the following sections, along with (4) the final submission of the proposal. The proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.

14. Lastly, WFP has submitted a Project Formulation Grant Request, which is also available as an addendum to this document.

Project Summary

Colombia, Ecuador – Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peace-building actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area

Implementing Entity: *WFP*

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 1,119,458

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 12,903,226

Implementing Fee: USD 1,096,774

Financing Requested: USD 14,000,000

Project Background and Context:

Afro and indigenous communities living in the border area between Colombia and Ecuador face high levels of malnutrition and insufficient food consumption. Climate change threatens the livelihoods and fragile food and nutrition security situation of these communities. Studies on the long-term impact of climate change in the border areas show threats related to increasing precipitation (13.7 percent increase in Nariño from 2011-2040), increasing temperatures (2-3°C increase in Esmeraldas over the century), rising sea levels, more frequent storm surges and ocean acidification. The proposed project seeks to link food security and livelihood resilience through climate change adaptation with the aims of the Binational Plan for border integration and peace building. Executed by local Afro and indigenous organizations in Carchi, Esmeraldas and Nariño, this project will promote community and ecosystem-based approaches and locally-generated climate change adaptation that develop institutional and community capacities in a culturally and conflict-sensitive manner. Thus, this project presents an important opportunity to integrate climate change adaptation into Afro and indigenous community development plans to promote a lasting peace.

Component 1: Increased Community Awareness and Knowledge (USD 1,893,800)

This component seeks to increase community awareness and knowledge on climate change and food and nutrition security related risks across the region. It is expected that this component will help raise community awareness of climate change risks and adaptation opportunities in support of the binational plan, peace building priorities and territorial development plans. Also, regional and binational climate analyses and studies will be conducted to inform planning and implementation of climate actions.

Component 2: Increased Institutional Adaptive Capacity (USD 2,650,400)

This component will seek to increase institutional adaptive capacity to address recurrent climate risks and build resilience in Afro and indigenous communities through the provision of innovative solutions. Capacities will be built to innovatively address climate threats through indigenous organizations such the Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, in binational Afro- community councils and in local government. The expected results include the establishment of climate services, i.e. binational early warning systems, to manage local, national and regional risks in mangrove and paramo ecosystems in 140 communities. Also, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) trainings will be conducted with regional community leaders and government officials in the target areas.

Component 3: Reduce recurrent risk of climate variability through an ecosystem approach in mangroves and paramos in Nariño, Esmeraldas and Carchi (USD 7,239,568)

Through this component, natural resources assets will be created, improved or maintained to ensure ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change across the region. The project will enhance ecosystem services including coastal protection and erosion control and water-provision from the paramos, and create, improve or maintain physical and natural assets at community level to build livelihood and ecosystem, considering food and nutrition security and mainstreaming gender, in 140 communities. It will also reduce crop losses of products such as cacao, banana, beans, corn and potatoes in 140 communities through the use of resistant seeds, improved land management and crop selection. Water management and control activities will be implemented by binational communities in 3,000 ha of paramos and 2,000 ha of mangroves in the Colombia-Ecuador border region, and land impacted by the conflict or threatened by climate change will be rehabilitated or recovered through tree planting. One binational platform will be developed to enable community to sharing traditional knowledge and best practice regarding adaptation to climate threats on food and nutrition security and gender.

Responses to observations made by the Adaptation Fund Board at its twenty-sixth meeting

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

Title of Project:	Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peace-building actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area
Countries:	Colombia and Ecuador
Thematic Focal Area	Food security
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)
Implementing Entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Executing Entities:	Corponariño, Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, La Corporación Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacifico Sur (RECOMPAS) and Autonomous Decentralized Governments (GAD)
Partners and Designated Authorities:	Ministries of the Environment in Colombia and Ecuador
Amount of Financing Requested:	14,000,000 USD

WFP RESPONSE TO COMMENTS OF AF BOARD DECISIONS

Adaptation Fund Board decisions (October 8-9, 2015)	WFP Response January 19, 2016
<p>Having considered the comments and recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Adaptation Fund Board decided to:</p> <p>a) Not endorse the project pre-concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) to the request made by the technical review;</p>	<p>In response to the comments by the PPRC and in consultation with the Ministries of the Environment in Colombia and Ecuador, WFP reformulated the Adaptation Fund Pre-Concept. WFP shifted its focus to populations in the border area between Colombia and Ecuador, particularly Afro and indigenous communities that are vulnerable to climate change and the impact of the 50-year conflict on fragile ecosystems. The border area is a priority region for both governments as stated in the Binational Plan for Border Integration 2014-2022, as this region is vulnerable not only to the armed conflict but to threats from climate change.</p>

- b) Suggest that WFP reformulate the proposal taking into account the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board’s decision, as well as the following issues:
 - (i) The proposal should further demonstrate the relevance and the added value of the regional approach;
 - (ii) Upon justification of the regional approach, the proposed activities should be reformulated in order to achieve the regional objective, demonstrating innovation in the approach; and
- c) Request WFP to transmit the observations under item (b) to the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador.

WFP will build added value through a regional approach by empowering Colombia and Ecuador to enact local climate change adaptation initiatives in border area ecosystems like mangroves and paramos and more effectively coordinate resources and efforts in case of natural disasters or conflict situations. Additionally, this project demonstrates the relevance of a regional approach by targeting communities like the Awa and the Pasto whose territories cross the border and who often migrate between Colombia and Ecuador.

The proposed activities achieve the regional objective through an innovative approach by: 1) leveraging climate services like Early Warning Systems and seasonal forecasts to inform community decision-making and ecosystem services to build community resilience to climate change; 2) considering traditional and local knowledge in implementing solutions for adaptation and environmental recovery; 3) focusing on marginalized communities that face substantial climatic threats as well as damage from the conflict; and 4) using climate change adaptation as a mechanism to promote confidence in the peace process and the post-conflict scenario. The project will integrate gender-responsive climate actions through: 1) training and awareness-raising for female and male participants on issues related to climate change and gender; 2) incorporating expert organizations in gender-related activities; and 3) focusing on adaptation and capacity-building of women and men. The logical framework and activities were reformulated accordingly.

WFP RESPONSE TO COMMENTS OF AF PPRC

	Questions	PPRC Comments on 21 August 2015	PPRC Comments on 10 September 2015	WFP Response on 19 January 2016
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes		
	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes		
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. Climate change and variability are beginning to severely impact Colombia and Ecuador, and will continue to have medium and long term impacts, particularly on livelihoods		

		and food and nutrition security.		
	2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?	At the national level for both countries, yes. However, the regional perspective is not demonstrated.	Not addressed.	Targeted communities in the border area between Colombia and Ecuador are vulnerable to climate change and the conflict, and migrate across the border. In accordance with the Binational Plan for Border Integration 2014-2022, this pre-concept takes a regional approach to build resilience in these communities to climate and conflict threats.
	3. Have the project/programme objectives, components and financing been clearly explained?	Yes.		
	4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how: - it supports concrete adaptation actions? - it builds added value through the regional approach? - it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation? - it is cost-effective? - it is consistent with applicable strategies and plans? - it incorporates learning and	The project supports concrete adaptation actions. However, the proposal could gain from being more focused on the specific results it wants to achieve.	Partially addressed. Not addressed.	Specific results include the implementation of climate threat trainings and analyses with targeted communities, development of climate services like Early Warning Systems and the restoration of ecosystem service in conflict-affected communities. See logframe for complete amended outputs. WFP will build added value through a regional approach by empowering Colombia and Ecuador enact local climate change adaptation initiatives in border area ecosystems and more

	<p>knowledge management? - it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund? - it will take into account sustainability?</p>	<p>As it stands, the proposal is a combination of two national proposals. The cost effectiveness benefit is not enough to justify the regional approach.</p>	<p>Partially addressed.</p>	<p>effectively coordinate resources and efforts in case of natural disasters or conflict situations. The border area is a priority region for both governments as stated in the Binational Plan for Border Integration 2014-2022, as this region is vulnerable not only to the armed conflict but to threats from climate change. Additionally, this project demonstrates the relevance of a regional approach by targeting communities like the Awa and the Pasto whose territories cross the border and who often migrate between Colombia and Ecuador.</p>
	<p>The regional institutions to be strengthened are not documented.</p>	<p>Not addressed.</p>	<p>WFP will strengthen the following regional institutions, which are permanent autonomous umbrella associations of Afro and indigenous territorial authorities: the Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, Asociación de Autoridades Indígenas de Los Pastos, and Corporación Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur (RECOMPAS)</p>	
	<p>The</p>		<p>Innovative aspects include developing climate services and ecosystem services, considering</p>	

		innovative aspect of the interventions needs further demonstration		traditional knowledge in adaptation initiatives, focusing on marginalized communities, incorporating gender mainstreaming in all activities and framing this project through a peace-building lens.
	5. Does the pre-concept briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?	Yes.		
Resource Availability	6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes?	Yes.		
	7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total	Yes.		

	project/programme budget?			
Eligibility of IE	8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.		
Date	10 September 2015.			



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

Countries/Region: **Colombia, Ecuador**

Project Title: **Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peace-building actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area**

Thematic focal area: **Food security**

Implementing Entity: **United Nations World Food Programme - WFP**

Executing Entities: **Corponariño, Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, La Corporación Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur (RECOMPAS) and Autonomous Decentralized Governments (GAD)**

AF Project ID: **LAC/MIE/Food/2015/1**

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **14,000,000**

Reviewer and contact person: **Daouda Ndiaye**

Co-reviewer(s): **Mikko Ollikainen**

IE Contact Person(s): **Verónica Alvarado, Lauren Wyman**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 18 January 2016	Comments on 12 February 2016
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Studies on the long-term impact of climate change in the border areas between Colombia and Ecuador show threats related to increasing precipitation (13.7 percent increase in Nariño from 2011-2040), increasing temperatures (2-3°C increase in Esmeraldas over the century), rising sea levels, more frequent storm surges and ocean acidification.	
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	Yes.	

	2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?	However, the regional perspective needs more demonstration. For instance the post-conflict context is not clear for the general public outside the two countries. It is not clear if both countries were affected by the presence of internal rebellion or if it was only Colombia, with areas of retreats outside the country, in Ecuador. Some additional information would better put into context the binational plan which is very relevant to demonstrate the regional approach of this project.	Addressed.
	3. Have the project/programme objectives, components and financing been clearly explained?	Yes.	
	4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it supports concrete adaptation actions? - it builds added value through the regional approach? - it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation? - it is cost-effective? - it is consistent with applicable strategies and plans? - it incorporates learning and knowledge management? - it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund? - it will take into account sustainability? 	<p>The project supports concrete adaptation actions.</p> <p>The innovative aspect of the interventions could be further demonstrated.</p>	Addressed.

	5. Does the pre-concept briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?	Yes. However in some cases it is not clear to which country the institutions belong, e.g. the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, the Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, Asociación de Autoridades Indígenas de Los Pastos, and Corporación Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur (RECOMPAS). Also, please clarify if there is or will be, through the project, a coordination mechanism among local Afro and indigenous organizations in that area between the two countries.	Addressed. However the concept document should demonstrate better involvement of local organisations from Ecuador in the implementation arrangements. Addressed.
Resource Availability	6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes?	Yes.	
	7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total project/programme budget?	Yes.	
Eligibility of IE	8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.	

Technical Summary	Climate change threatens the livelihoods and fragile food and nutrition security situation of Afro and indigenous communities living in the border area between Colombia and Ecuador, which face high levels of malnutrition and insufficient food consumption. The project aims at reducing climate vulnerabilities of local Afro and indigenous communities and the ecosystems they depend on, promoting food and nutrition security and preventative capacities, and contributing to the construction of peace; and strengthening the adaptive capacities of local Afro and indigenous institutions to reduce the impact of climate threats.
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	<p>The initial technical review found that although the proposed activities were concrete, the regional approach needed further demonstration, with some background information needed on the peace construction process between the two countries. Also, the pre-concept needed to demonstrate how innovative the proposed solution was. Lastly, the implementation arrangements and coordination mechanisms needed further clarification.</p> <p>The revised pre-concept proposal has addressed the observations made by the technical review. However, at the concept document stage, it is expected that the proposal demonstrates an equitable involvement of local organisations from Ecuador in the implementation arrangements.</p>
Date:	12 February 2016.



ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROGRAMME

ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT

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PART I: PROGRAMME/PROJECT INFORMATION

Title of Programme: Improving the Resilience to Reduce the Impacts of Climate Change on Dryland Ecosystems for Food and Nutrition Security and Gender Equality.

Countries: Colombia and Ecuador

Thematic Focal Area: Food security

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)

Implementing Entity: United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Executing Entities: Ministries of Environment of Colombia and Ecuador

Amount of Financing Requested: 14,000,000 U.S.Dollars

Regional Background and Context:

The north-western dry forest corridor expands from the northern Pacific Colombian coast to the southern Ecuadorian Pacific coast. Climate change and variability are already impacting these dry forest ecosystems in Colombia and Ecuador, and will continue to have medium and long term impacts, particularly on livelihoods and **Project:** Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security. Extreme weather events are disrupting harvest patterns, crop yields, livestock herds and water supplies and important ecosystem services. Within this regional ecosystem, La Guajira is among Colombia's poorest and most climate- and peace-building actions in vulnerable departments, affected by long periods of drought (the current lasting 3 years), desertification processes and poor land use. In 2015, WFP consultants found that desertification threatens 92.2 percent of land in the department and the frequency and intensity of droughts is rising. Similarly in Manabí, Ecuador, the combination of rich biodiversity and endemism, fragile ecosystems, and prolonged annual droughts, extending on average 7-9 months, makes the province highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. According to the Second National Communication on Climate Change, Ecuador experienced an average temperature increase of 0.8°C during 1961-2006. In Colombia, projections consider that by 2100, the average temperature could rise by 2.3°C and rainfall could decrease by 40 percent compared to present rates.

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In both departments, decreases in rainfall prevent Afro and indigenous communities from planting, contributing to in the Colombia-Ecuador border area

Countries: Colombia and Ecuador

Thematic Focal Area: Food security

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)

Implementing Entity: World Food Programme (WFP)

Executing Entities: Corponariño, Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, La Corporación Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur (RECOMPAS) and Autonomous Decentralized Governments (GAD)

Partners and Designated Authorities: Ministries of the Environment in Colombia and Ecuador

Amount of Financing Requested: 14,000,000 USD

Project Background and Context:

Afro and indigenous communities living in the border area between Colombia and Ecuador face high levels of acute malnutrition, and insufficient food consumption, poor income generating opportunities, and more pressure from fragile ecosystems to provide services. These effects are aggravated by poverty and inequalities, geographical location, topography, unequal distribution of resources and land use practices. In La Guajira, In

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Nariño, Colombia, chronic malnutrition in children under five is 28 over 15 percent, compared to 13 percent nationally, and poverty reached 53 this figure reaches 70 percent compared to 23.3 percent nationally in indigenous territories.¹ In the same manner, Manabí, Ecuador reports high levels of chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years old (up to 58 percent compared to 25 percent nationally), and poverty (76.84 percent locally compared to 60 percent nationally). More than 50 percent of the population in both targeted departments depends on agriculture. The “El Niño” phenomenon five in the border area, with 17.7 percent in Esmeraldas and 33.2 percent in Carchi.² The conflict compounds these effects, and in both countries insufficient rains, strong winds and insufficient soil moisture have limited water this fragile food and nutrition security situation, and fumigation, mines, oil spills and deforestation, as well as lack of investment in agricultural systems and climate services, limits access to high quality diets, especially during the dry season.³ Displacement from the conflict inhibits access to food, as almost 24 percent of displaced children have chronic malnutrition.⁴ In the border area, Afro and indigenous communities like the Awá and the Pasto are dependent on fishing and agriculture as livelihoods and many lack formal employment and access to education due to the remoteness of their territories, exclusive development policies and the conflict. Opportunities for economic advancement and the potential to build more resilient livelihoods is minimal, thus impacting food and nutrition security and the potential to adapt to a changing climate.

Climate change threatens the livelihoods and fragile food and nutrition security situation of these communities. Studies on the long-term impact of climate change in the border areas show threats related to increasing precipitation (13.7 percent increase in Nariño from 2011-2040), increasing temperatures (2-3°C increase in Esmeraldas over the century), rising sea levels, more frequent storm surges and ocean acidification.^{5,6} Along the Pacific Coast, increasing storm surges and coastal flooding threaten to inundate important agricultural lands, impacting income-generating opportunities like cacao and banana production. Rising sea levels, increasing storm surges and ocean acidification will impact mangrove seedling establishment and destroy older stands, thus reducing system resilience and ability to provide vital ecosystem services to coastal and inland communities like aquaculture, protection from storm surges and erosion control.⁷ The long term increases in temperatures and rainfall in the paramos are projected to reduce the fragile biodiversity of this ecosystem, which is a critical water source for indigenous communities. The current El Niño phenomenon has resulted in drought and forest fires, limiting water access for human and animal consumption, decreased and decreasing crop production, contributed to disease and further degraded fragile natural resources in the border area. Climate events, compounded by El Niño, will likely increase the frequency of acute crop losses in the short term and food availability in the medium term. Climate-The negative impacts of climate variability is exacerbated by poor agriculture agricultural and land management practices, limiting crop diversity, agricultural productivity and the ability of fragile dry mangrove and paramo ecosystems to absorb and recover from short-term shocks. Hunting, deforestation, mining at small and medium scale, have contributed to the degradation of ecosystems and the reduction of the species in both Colombia and Ecuador. In 2014 alone, over 4,000 ha were deforested in Nariño, the majority converted for grazing and coca, and during the last three decades, the net area of mangroves in Ecuador, has decreased by 70 percent due to deforestation.^{7,8}

In both countries, while women are important agents of change, with skills and knowledge on adaptation and reduction of risks, they are often excluded from decision making regarding managing natural resources and risks.

Climate change may impede progress in implementing the peace accord to be signed in March 2016 as increasing climate variability and severe events like El Niño reduce local incomes and increase the likelihood of conflict relapse.⁹ A stable peace is vital for both Colombia, where the fifty-year conflict has long destabilized communities, and Ecuador, where displaced Colombians have sought refuge and the conflict has spilled over the

¹ UNDP

² ENSANUT (2014). Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición Ecuador

³ REDD+

⁴ Del Castillo Maramoros, Sara Eloisa (2014). Canasta Básica de Alimentos Rural y Urbana del Municipio de San Andres de Tumaco. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Departamento de Nutrición Humana.

⁵ IDEAM, PNUD, MADS, DNP, CANCELLERÍA. 2015. Escenarios de Cambio Climático para Precipitación y Temperatura para Colombia 2011-2100 Herramientas Científicas para la Toma de Decisiones – Estudio Técnico Completo : Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático.

⁶ Rodrigo Sierra et al. (2009). Adaptation to Climate Change in Ecuador and the city of Esmeraldas: Assessment of challenges and opportunities.

⁷ IDEAM (2014)

⁸ CLIRSEN (2004)

⁹ Catarious, David and Ralph Espach (2009). Impacts of Climate Change on Colombia's National and Regional Security. Center for Naval Analyses.

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border. Climate change adaptation provides ~~opportunities~~ an opportunity to support ~~the construction of~~ ~~peace~~ ~~building~~ and ~~improve practices and structures to moderate~~ ~~potential~~ damages from increasing climatic variability, which threatens ~~important~~ ecosystem services and disrupts harvest patterns and crop yields.¹⁰ This project proposes to implement climate change adaptation measures in the Colombia-Ecuador border area to build confidence in peace through empowering Afro and indigenous communities to 1) invest in measures like climate services to strengthen food and nutrition security and prevent or minimize the impacts from climate events; 2) adapt to longer-term climate threats through community and institutional capacity building; and 3) restore vital ecosystem services and diversify livelihoods away from resource extraction. All will contribute to reversing the marginalization that these communities have faced for over 50 years, contributing to peace through adaptation to climate change.

Faced with the common challenges of peace-building, development and climate change in the border area, the governments of Colombia and Ecuador developed a Binational Plan for Border Integration. This plan sets forth initiatives on environment conservation, poverty, peace and economic integration. The proposed project would ~~contribute to this binational framework by linking~~ food security and livelihood resilience through climate change adaptation with the aims of the Binational Plan for border integration and peace building. Executed by local Afro and indigenous organizations in Carchi, Esmeraldas and Nariño, this project will promote community and ecosystem-based approaches and locally-generated climate change adaptation that develop institutional and community capacities in a culturally and conflict-sensitive manner. Thus, this project presents an important opportunity to integrate climate change adaptation into Afro and indigenous community development plans to promote a lasting peace.

Project Objectives: 1) Reduce climate vulnerabilities of local Afro and indigenous communities and the ecosystems they depend on, promoting food and nutrition security and preventative capacities, and contributing to the construction of peace; and 2) strengthen the adaptive capacities of local Afro and indigenous institutions to reduce the impact of climate threats.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Climate and weather-related hazards in the border area, such as coastal storm surges, ocean acidification and droughts, lead not only to loss of life but also to livelihood resilience. This project innovatively addresses these challenges by: 1) leveraging climate services and ecosystem services to contribute to food and nutrition security; 2) implementing solutions for adaptation and environmental recovery considering traditional and local knowledge^{11, 12}; 3) working with marginalized binational Afro and indigenous communities, which face substantial climate threats exacerbated by social and environmental damage from the prolonged conflict; and 4) using climate change adaptation as an approach for promoting confidence in the peace process. Climate services will ~~include seasonal forecasts and Early Warning Systems, translated to local languages and adapted to local hazard risks~~ include the first binational Early Warning Systems specifically tailored to Afro and indigenous community needs in Colombia and Ecuador, seasonal forecasts with agro-meteorological data and vulnerability mapping networks. ~~This information~~ All will be translated to local languages, adapted to local hazard risks and will be used in community decision making on adaptation planning. This project emphasizes traditional and local knowledge for ecosystem management because such knowledge has been used in government strategies for sustainable natural resource use, such as in mangrove conservation in Colombia.¹³ This project will be the first initiative to use knowledge from the Awá and the Pasto communities for environmental conservation and adaptation planning.

The governments of Colombia and Ecuador recognize the importance of territorial and differential approaches, especially in strengthening the role of Afro and indigenous communities within institutional frameworks on climate change adaptation. However, thus far these areas have not been sufficiently developed. Therefore, the

¹⁰ UNFCCC

¹¹ Berkes, Fikret, Johan Colding and Carl Folke (2000). Rediscovery of Traditional Ecological Knowledge as Adaptive Management. *Ecological Applications* 10 (5): pp 1251-1262

¹² Bandaranayake, W.M. 1998. Traditional and medicinal use of mangroves. *Mangroves and Salt Marshes* 2(3): pp 133-148

¹³ Ministerio del Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible

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project will adopt a culturally and conflict sensitive strategy and territorial approach that builds on community based adaptation (CbA) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The project aims to improve food and nutrition security and preventative capacities to maintain the protection from storm surges and erosion control services of mangroves and water provisioning capacities of the paramos.

Through climate change adaptation to climate change actions to support food and nutrition security and peace building, this project supports climate-development and peace objectives in Colombia and Ecuador. These include Binational Plan for Border Integration 2014-2022, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC) and Colombia's National Development Plan, the Ecuadorian National Strategy for Climate Change 2012-2025 and the National Plan for Climate Change 2012-2018. By empowering the Pasto and Awá indigenous communities through climate change adaptation and the dissemination of traditional practices, this project also fits within The Binational Strategy for Cultural Strengthening of the Pastos, the Environmental and Cultural Territorial Planning for the Awá and the local information collecting initiative Traditional Knowledge Associated with the Conservation of Biodiversity (CTAB).

The project is highly cost-effective due to its regional approach, which will result in a number of cost-saving efficiencies. Working at territorial levels will allow the regional project to reach approximately 25 additional communities in comparison with individual country projects, particularly communities that migrate across the border. The project will additionally seek cost savings by accessing remote areas from either Colombia or Ecuador depending on cost considerations, with respect to inputs and currencies at the time of implementation. Additionally, WFP can facilitate cross-border actions like border area climate change adaptation and environmental rehabilitation initiatives. This will allow both countries to avoid duplication and mitigate emergency situations – including both natural disasters and conflict situations- and more effectively coordinate resources and efforts in case of such events, thus presenting a significant long-term cost-savings. Lastly, this regional project will generate savings related to climate research and analysis, as the knowledge-sharing platform will allow for lessons learned and strategic information to be shared quickly and a minimal cost.

The proposed project supports WFP's global mandate and the following strategic objectives: SO2 which supports food and nutrition security and rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings following emergencies; and SO3 which reduces risk and enables people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs. Importantly, WFP has capacities in the proposed departments including sub-office presence in the targeted territory (Pasto, Tulcan, Esmeraldas and San Lorenzo). WFP has worked for over a decade with the targeted Afro and indigenous communities and is recognized for improving food and nutrition security in the area. The organization frequently works in sensitive situations and can access conflict-affected territories. Lastly, WFP has experience working with departmental governments and the Ministries of the Environment in Colombia and Ecuador, and on climate change adaptation projects in areas with fragile food and nutrition security.

Gender focus: In Afro and indigenous communities, women are particularly at risk due to gender inequality, gender-based violence and cultural barriers that affect their food and nutrition security. Gender inequality, as measured by UNDP's Gender Inequality Index (2013), is 46.0 in Colombia and 42.9 in Ecuador well, which are both above the South American America's average of 41.6. Climate change puts further strain on the already heavy workloads of women, impeding their ability to provide food for their families. Changes in precipitation patterns will hurt agricultural and small livestock production, usually domains of women. Reduced incomes and economic opportunities for women will negatively affect women's autonomy and health, and their children's health. Engrained cultural and gender roles require women to perform child rearing, which means that climate change will impact children, increasing the risk of chronic malnutrition. Women's traditional knowledge, including about their environment, supports the introduction of flexible adaptation strategies to buffer livelihoods against climate impacts and help improve food and nutrition security. The indigenous Wayuu, a matriarchal society, are particularly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity due to climate change and variability, threatening their livelihoods and traditional ways of life. Government figures show that one child under five died every week in 2014 from malnutrition related causes, the majority Wayuu.

Programme Objective: Identify dry ecosystem adaptation strategies and share experiences to increase resilience of households in the Colombian-Ecuadorian dry forest corridor, enabling the most vulnerable to withstand the negative impacts of climate change and variability. The regional approach will generate cost efficient results and

knowledge management that empower the most vulnerable, women and indigenous communities, strengthen local institutions and promote the learning and replication of successful practices to inform public policy.

Project Components and Result Areas:

1. Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening: this component seeks to strengthen capacities at regional, national and local levels with the aim of managing risks and promoting local efforts in climate change adaptation. Food and nutrition security, gender equality, women's empowerment, and cultural/ethnic sensitivity are key elements of the regional approach. Expected results include: a) awareness raised on climate change threats developed at community and regional level, including through the introduction of early warning systems; communities and local officials trained to identify and manage climate risks, implement innovative resilient production techniques and technologies for small producers, and link adaptation measures with food and nutrition security strategies; and, b) local development and food security plans and budgets, including territorial and indigenous development plans and policies, include climate change adaptation and risk management.

2. Knowledge Generation and Sharing: the regional approach will put particular attention to developing adaptation measures for dry ecosystems in specific social contexts of Colombia and Ecuador. These measures will be developed concurrently in the two countries providing the opportunity to learn by doing and to incorporate this learning in the targeted regions of both countries. Evidence generated, monitoring and impact evaluations will relate managing climate risks to support ecosystem provisioning in support of food and nutrition security, and gender equality at local and regional levels. Particular focus will be put on recovering and recollecting traditional knowledge and practices to ensure sustainable agricultural and natural resource management. Concrete results will include: a) knowledge networks created for sharing lessons and best practices; b) climate data and project experiences systematized and made accessible for local decision-making and public policy formulation; c) adequate integration of findings into country development plans, regional and national actions and communications on climate change, and discussions at the international level; and, d) links established between national and regional academic and public to promote discussions on climate risks, including from El Niño and the importance of strengthening climate services to manage individual, local, national and regional risks.

3. Adaptation and Resilience Measure to Reduce Climate related Impacts and Strengthen Food and Nutrition Security: the regional approach will introduce measures to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities and the dry ecosystems upon which they depend, so they may better confront climate variability in the short and medium term. The Programme will support an integrated set of community based (CbA) and ecosystem based adaptation (EbA) interventions to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience, combining traditional knowledge and techniques with context relevant technologies that help reorient livelihoods. CbA, with gender and ethnic perspective, and EbA are both pivotal elements of the regional strategy, as decreasing climate threat levels to dry ecosystems and increasing their resilience will have a direct impact on the livelihoods of agriculture and herder families. Expected results include: a) ecosystem services enhanced including support services such as improved soil integrity and nutrient recycling through reforestation, soil management, conservation, and water retention; b) provisioning services in particular related to livestock and fodder provision; increased yield through the adoption of resistant crops and seeds, better crop selection and plant breeding for drought tolerance, and water harvesting, conservation and storage; c) regulation services through erosion control and reduction of natural risks; d) technology transferred such as renewable energy technologies (wind and solar) and methods of advanced irrigation technologies (precision, sprinkle, gravity and drip irrigation, hydroponics); and, e) and livelihoods strengthened through the provision of sustainable ecological services raised awareness, improved capacities, and ownership of concrete adaptation measures at the community level.

In addition to the above expected outcomes, adaptation output level results benefits from this programme include: a) physical and natural assets developed and technologies implemented in approximately 5 parishes in Manabí and 4 municipalities in La Guajira; b) approximately 20,000 households benefit from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood activities; c) risk and vulnerability assessments conducted at municipal level; d) at least 20,000 people participated in awareness raising action; e) 50 government officials and programme implementers trained to identify, plan, implement, and evaluate adaptation strategies; and, f) 1 regional platform strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures.

The Governments of Colombia and Ecuador, and the two prioritized decentralized governments acknowledge the need for action to: 1) increase awareness of climate change threats; 2) generate more information and knowledge for adaptation planning to climate change threats at community level; 3) develop local adaptation plans, identifying community priorities and increase capacities to mitigate the impact of climate related threats; and, 4) ensure that the poorest communities have the capacity to adapt to climate change impacts without further eroding their nutrition and food security and the integrity of the natural resources upon which they depend.

A significant contribution of the proposed regional approach is the emphasis on knowledge generation through the coordinated development of adaptation measures and technology transfer for dry ecosystems in parts of the Andean region that are already affected by climate change and the most recent El Niño phenomenon. Sharing and dissemination will be systematic and integrated in national and regional knowledge systems to promote replication of successful measures. By integrating relevant climate information into decision making, strengthening capacity among entities to manage risks and develop cost effective adaptation measures, a body of knowledge will become available. Sustainability of actions will be through gained through active participation of local communities and capacity strengthening of partners facilitating the gradual handover of responsibilities.

A coordinated regional programme, rather than two separate country interventions is more cost effective for a number of reasons. Since this project targets two areas that have a similar set of challenges, the set of solutions offered uses a common set of resources for e.g. one set of knowledge products, one common platform for knowledge sharing, a common monitoring system, technologies procured will benefit from economies of scale for one regional project rather than two disjoint national proposals. These exercises will directly feed into the efficiency of asset creation activities. It will avoid duplication which would occur if only a single country approach were implemented. As well, the regional approach will facilitate South South cooperation and accelerate knowledge generation, dissemination and adoption within two countries of adaptation tools for dry ecosystems. The decentralized approach will strengthen existing relationships, structures and capacities of local institutions, and knowledge sharing will drive the exchange of best practices, methods and technologies between the countries. This regional project will generate savings on cost components related to producing research and analysis in the project areas. As a result, there is higher cost efficiency from coordinating and integrating technical, intellectual and economic resources in both countries. Finally the regional approach offers an initial scaling up of actions, reaching a greater number of participants, a larger reach within different contexts of the same ecosystem, and the foundation to replicate interventions in other regions.

Innovative aspects of the regional strategy include the aim to implement concrete climate change adaptation activities in vulnerable areas that share common threats, promoting the replication and scaling up of cost-effective measures in vulnerable communities. The ecosystems approach seeks to ensure an innovative, efficient and sustainable response by building the resilience of ecosystem services and through climate services such as; forecasting climate impact on livelihoods by incorporating data on weather as well as agricultural yields, seasonal weather forecasting with food and nutrition security analysis. The focus on gender analysis at all stages is also innovative. Despite comprising more than half the population, women have not yet achieved equal integration into the equality in economic, social, political and cultural power structures of the two countries. Especially in Colombia and Ecuador. In rural areas and indigenous communities, women have lower education levels, less access to credit, and less participation in government and decision-making mechanisms. In This project is in accordance with the Lima Work Programme agreed during the COP 20 Parties of the Convention, this joint proposal is an active implementation of by proactively integrating gender-responsive climate policy actions through: a) training and awareness-raising for female and male participants on issues related to gender balance and climate change and gender; b) incorporating expert organizations in gender-related activities; and, c) focusing on adaptation and capacity-building of women and men.

Additional Cost Reasoning: this programme is designed to increase the resilience and decrease the vulnerability of poor rural communities and their local institutions so they can better adapt to the negative impacts imposed by climate change. Assistance of the Adaptation Fund is sought to cover the additional costs necessary to strengthen and build institutional capacity on climate change issues (Outcome 1), implement concrete adaptation programs with vulnerable communities, and generate and disseminate knowledge (Outcome 2); and, execute tangible adaptation actions (Outcome 3).

Regional Focus: This programme integrates innovative processes to ensure sustainability, starting with ownership by local communities, support to decentralized governments and exchanges between two national governments. Special attention will be given to cost sharing, the incorporation of adaptation actions in local development plans and budgets, and promoting the participation of regional entities such as CIAT and CHFEN. As WFP already has established contacts with these regional institutes, they can play an important role in providing technical support, and promoting ownership of proposed actions in line with government priorities. In the region, CIAT has undertaken a major effort to develop and implement novel methods for generating information that can guide policies and decisions. This work includes the assessment of likely climate change impacts and of specific technological options such as drought resistant seeds, climate smart fodder and forage with the aim of informing national adaptation and mitigation plans. WFP, has worked since 2014 with CHFEN (Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño) for the implementation and strengthening of an early warning system for Climate Change impact on food security in watersheds. In addition, within the region, WFP will look to strengthen coordination with national and regional institutions to promote the use of climate services systems to better prepare for disasters. This regional proposal is aligned with both government's strategies to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change, and achieve food and nutrition security. Given Colombia's high vulnerability and the absence of adaptation strategies in response to climate change, the National Plan of Climate Change Adaptation was created to reduce the vulnerability of the country and increase its ability to respond to climate threats and impacts. Food sovereignty and nutrition are integrated within national regulations and are part of national development strategies for both countries.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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WFP will focus on capacity development, coordination, facilitation, programme supervision and financial oversight. While implementation will be through local governments and NGOs in close coordination with national partners. The WFP Regional Bureaux will facilitate the regional approach, working with WFP Country Offices, supporting system developments and knowledge networks, including the development of a sub-regional adaptation and food security platform. National government institutions will take full ownership of the programme, leading implementation at the national, provincial, municipal and community levels. Local governments will be part of the implementation of the programme in close coordination with provincial and national entities. National entities will be responsible for ensuring that the objectives and components of the programme are delivered effectively. WFP will seek technical advice from UN Women and NGOs to effectively mainstream gender, including a gender analysis, trainings on gender sensitive adaptation programing, and appropriate indicators to include in M&E processes. WFP will be responsible for developing M&E, ensuring implementation, and managing assigned resources. In order to avoid any institutional conflict or misunderstanding at regional, national or local levels, clear stakeholder roles will be defined. Regional, national, and local non-governmental, agricultural, and women's organizations will be consulted throughout the programme to provide information and assistance at various stages.

Programme **Social and economic benefits for vulnerable groups:** This project targets marginalized and food insecure groups –Afro and indigenous communities and women. Gathering binational culturally and conflict sensitive information and using community participatory planning, this project will inform in a precise manner local adaptation as well as peace building, which are mutually reinforcing. Culturally-sensitive information is translated into local languages in an understandable manner depending on literacy levels; conflict-sensitive information abides by the ‘do no harm’ principal. By rehabilitating environmentally threatened areas through an ecosystem-based approach, populations will have better access to productive lands and safe water, ~~thereby improving their food and nutrition security and supporting a sustainable peace.~~ **By en**Enhancing local adaptive capacities ~~to climate threats~~, this project will improve risk management and livelihood stability in the face of natural disasters and empower communities to cope with climate change. We will link central peace building strategies and rapid responses with local adaptation actions through community and ecosystem based adaptation.

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Project sustainability: This project fits within the binational framework from the governments on the development of border areas and can transition to be overseen by the governmental institutions after the project is completed. The governments of Colombia and Ecuador prioritize decentralization and the role of departmental governments in peace construction and adaptation to climate change. As the capacities of local entities will be strengthened during project implementation, these entities can take over activities at the end of the activities.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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WFP will serve as the Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) of this project and is responsible for all financial, monitoring and reporting responsibilities to the Adaptation Fund. It will additionally provide administrative and managerial support. The project will be implemented through WFP Country Offices in Colombia and Ecuador and additional guidance, technical support and fiduciary oversight will be provided by WFP’s Regional Bureau in Panama. The Ministries of the Environment in Colombia and Ecuador will provide technical guidance for project implementation under their policies and programmes. WFP will coordinate with the Ministries of Foreign Relations to ensure that the project falls within the binational agreement. ~~Colombia’s The~~ Presidential Agency for International Cooperation will have a coordinating role and ensure that all appropriate entities are involved. Colombia’s Ministry of Post-Conflict will ensure that the project is implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner.

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In Colombia and Ecuador, climate change adaptation trainings, risk awareness and planning activities, the collection and dissemination of traditional knowledge, and ecosystem service restoration activities ~~like tree planting~~ will be executed by local Afro and indigenous organizations, ~~including the binational, including: the Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, and the~~ ~~Asociación de Autoridades Indígenas de Los Pastos, and Corporación Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur (RECOMPAS), which are based in Colombia.~~ These organizations are permanent autonomous umbrella associations of Afro and indigenous territorial authorities ~~and have existing coordination mechanisms between communities in the two countries.~~ ~~Local disaster management authorities and local governments – Corponariño in Nariño and the Autonomous Decentralized Governments in Carchi and Esmeraldas - will assist in the development and implementation of the Early Warning Systems, seasonal forecasts, emergency preparedness and response trainings and the environmental impact assessments.~~

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Technical assistance on climate information, ~~mapping networks and~~ the use of drought-resistant seeds ~~and mangrove restoration~~ will be provided by The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia, whose mandate involves improving human nutrition through ~~agricultural research aimed at increasing the eco-efficiency of agriculture.~~ Ecuador’s International Center for El Niño Research (CIIFEN) and the National Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI) will provide technical assistance on ~~climate services~~seasonal forecasts and climate risk assessments. UN Women will provide ~~technical assistance on gender analyses, trainings and gender-sensitive adaptation programming~~mainstreaming gender in project implementation will be provided by UN Women. ~~in gender analyses, trainings and gender sensitive adaptation programming.~~ This project will strengthen coordination among Afro and indigenous institutions, with national and local government institutions, promoting adaptation, peace building initiatives, and the use of climate services systems to better prepare for disasters. ;

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Project Components and Financing:

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
Component 1 Increase community awareness and knowledge on climate change and food and nutrition security related risks across the region	1.1. Raised community awareness of climate change risks and adaptation opportunities in support of the binational plan, peace building priorities and territorial development plans	1.1.1. % community leaders that perceive an improvement in their knowledge of climate threats, adaptation and DRR	1.1.1. Educational programmes and trainings developed and implemented on climate change threats, adaptation strategies and disaster risk reduction related to food and nutrition security, with culturally and gender sensitive methods, in 140 communities	Colombia Ecuador	515,200
		1.1.2. # trained leaders who are developing adaptation and DRR activities in their own communities	1.1.2. Adaptation and risk reduction awareness and planning activities replicated by 140 communities		515,200
	1.2. Regional/Binational climate analyses and studies conducted to inform planning and implementation of climate actions	1.2.1. % targeted communities that implement climate risk and vulnerability assessments	1.2.1. Climate risk and vulnerability assessments and analyses that are regionally/territorially focused, culturally sensitive are carried out, considering risk management, food and nutrition security and gender empowerment, in 140 communities		225,600
		1.2.2. % community leaders that perceive an improvement in their understanding of specific territorial climate risks and vulnerabilities	1.2.2. Assessment results and climate risks disseminated to the 140 Afro and indigenous community leaders and decision makers, in local languages, in a culturally and conflict-sensitive manner		430,200
		1.2.3. # baseline scenarios and environmental impact assessments	1.2.3. Baseline scenario and environmental impact assessments carried out at a national level – one study per country		207,600
Component 2 Increase institutional adaptive capacity to address recurrent climate risks and build resilience in Afro and indigenous communities through the provision of innovative solutions.	2.1. Capacities built to innovatively address climate threats through territorial indigenous organizations such as the Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, in binational Afro- community councils and in local government	2.1.1. % change in number of Early Warning Systems and seasonal forecasts	2.1.1. Climate services [including 20 binational Early Warning Systems specifically tailored to Afro and indigenous communities, seasonal forecasts with agro-meteorological data and vulnerability mapping networks] established to manage local, national and regional risks in mangrove and paramo ecosystems - including 20 binational Early Warning Systems and forecasts and climate trend analysis in 140 communities	Colombia Ecuador	2,030,200
		2.1.2. % institutional leaders that perceive an improvement in knowledge of emergency preparedness and response	2.1.2. Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) trainings conducted with regional community leaders and government officials in Esmeraldas, Carchi and Nariño - at least 140 government officials trained	620,200	
Component 3 Reduce recurrent risk of climate variability through an ecosystem approach in mangroves and paramos in Nariño, Esmeraldas and Carchi	3.1. Natural resources assets created, improved or maintained to ensure ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change across the region.	3.1.1. % targeted regional communities applying traditional knowledge in their management practices	3.1.1. Improved solutions for adaptation and environmental recovery in 140 communities considering traditional and local knowledge - one binational platform developed to enable community to sharing community knowledge and best practice regarding adaptation to climate threats on food and nutrition security and gender	Colombia Ecuador	737,200
		3.1.2. % targeted communities benefiting from ecosystem service enhancement	3.1.2. Ecosystem services including coastal protection and erosion control and water-provision from the paramos enhanced and physical and natural assets created, improved or maintained at community level to build livelihood and ecosystem, considering food and nutrition security and mainstreaming gender, in 140 communities		2,441,200
		3.1.3. % reduction crop losses	3.1.3. Reduced crop losses of products like cacao, banana, beans, corn and potatoes in 140 communities through use of resistant seeds, improved land management and crop selection		1,191,200
		3.1.4. % change in community water storage mechanisms	3.1.4. Water management and control activities implemented by binational communities in 3,000 ha of paramos and 2,000 ha of mangroves in the Colombia-Ecuador border region		1,191,200
		3.1.5. % change in tree cover in conflict-affected lands	3.1.5. Lands impacted by the conflict or threatened by climate change rehabilitated, recovered through tree planting, in 140 communities		791,200
		3.1.6. # monitoring systems developed	3.1.6. Monitoring system to track project results development and implemented		887,568
4. Subtotal Project Cost					11,783,768
5. Project Execution cost (9.5 percent)					1,119,458
6. Total Project Cost					12,903,226
7. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5 percent)					1,096,774
8. Amount of Financing Requested					14,000,000

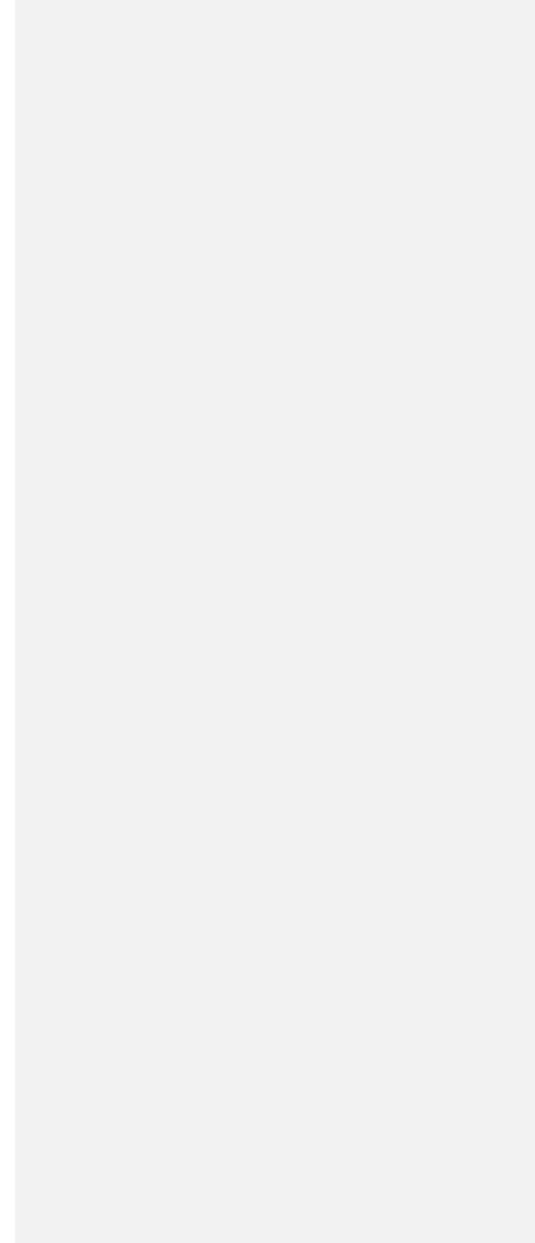
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Project Components and Financing (3 year Duration):

Program/Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)	
<p>Component 1. Strengthen institutional and community capacities to minimize risks and adapt to the effects of climate change, incorporating traditional knowledge in decentralized processes that support and food and nutrition security, related risks</p>	<p>1.1. At the community level, increased awareness for women and men regarding the effects of climate change on food risks and adaptation opportunities in support of the binational plan, peace building priorities and nutrition security, with emphasis on gender-specific effects, territorial development plans</p>	<p>1.1.1. % community leaders that perceive an improvement in their knowledge of climate threats, adaptation and DRR</p>	<p>1.1.1. Small producers trained Educational programmes and trainings developed and implemented on climate change risk management threats, adaptation strategies, and disaster risk reduction related to food and nutrition security, with culturally and gender empowerment: At least 90 percent of targeted small producers trained, of which at least half are women; four mechanisms to facilitate women's participation. At least 50 government staff trained sensitive methods in 140 communities</p>	<p>Regional Colombia Ecuador</p>	<p>684,000 515,200</p>	<p>Inserted Cells Merged Cells Merged Cells</p>
		<p>1.1.2. # trained leaders who are developing adaptation and DRR activities in their own communities</p>	<p>1.1.2. Adaptation and risk reduction awareness and planning activities replicated by 140 communities</p>		<p>515,200</p>	
	<p>1.2. At the institutional level, local plans and budgets incorporate adaptation measures with a focus on improving food and nutrition security and empowering women. 1.2. Binational climate analyses and studies conducted to inform planning and implementation of climate actions</p>	<p>1.2.1. % targeted communities that implement climate risk and vulnerability assessments</p>	<p>1.2.1. Local Climate risk and vulnerability assessments and analyses that are territorially focused, culturally sensitive are carried out related to climate change, considering risk management, food and nutrition security and gender empowerment: at least 1 assessment per targeted area, in 140 communities</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>344,000 5,600</p>	<p>Inserted Cells</p>
		<p>1.2.2. % community leaders that perceive an improvement in their understanding of specific territorial climate risks and vulnerabilities</p>	<p>1.2.2. Assessment results and climate risks disseminated to the 140 Afro and indigenous community leaders and decision makers, in local languages, in a culturally and conflict-sensitive manner</p>		<p>430,200</p>	
		<p>1.2.3. # baseline scenarios and environmental impact assessments</p>	<p>1.2.3. Baseline scenario and environmental impact assessments carried out at a national level one study per country</p>		<p>207,600</p>	
	<p>Component 2 Increase institutional adaptive capacity to address recurrent climate risks and build resilience in Afro and indigenous communities through the provision of climate services</p>	<p>2.1. Capacities built to address climate threats in territorial indigenous organizations such the Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional, in binational Afro community councils and in local government</p>	<p>2.1.1. % change in number of Early Warning Systems and seasonal forecasts</p>	<p>1.2.2. Community and local plans incorporate climate change adaptation and risk management, related to food and nutrition security and gender empowerment: At least 20 local plans established. 2.1.1. Climate services established to manage local, national and regional risks in mangrove and paramo ecosystems, including 20 binational Early Warning Systems and forecasts and climate trend analysis in 140 communities</p>	<p>Regional Colombia Ecuador</p>	<p>520,000 630,200</p>
		<p>2.1.2. % institutional leaders that perceive an improvement in knowledge of emergency preparedness and response</p>	<p>2.1.2. Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) trainings conducted with community leaders and government officials in Esmeraldas, Carchi and Nariño at least 140 government officials trained</p>		<p>620,200</p>	<p>Split Cells Split Cells</p>
<p>Component 3</p>	<p>2. Promote the generation of, access to,</p>	<p>22.1 Increased dissemination of 1.1 % targeted communities</p>	<p>22.1.1. One regional Improved solutions for adaptation and environmental recovery in 140 communities considering traditional and local knowledge one binational platform</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>874,000 7,200</p>	<p>Inserted Cells</p>

Reduce		2.2. Regional, national and local institutions	2.2.1. At least one yearly bi-national workshop and one regional study	Regional	290,900
Adaptation and Resilience Measure to Reduce Climate-related Impacts and Strengthen Food and Nutrition Security		3.1. Increased adaptive capacity to manage risks and adapt to climate change in targeted rural communities increasing food and nutrition security with strong participation of women	3.1.1.2. Ecosystem and climate services, including coastal protection enhanced and physical and natural assets created, improved or maintained at community level to build resilience in livelihoods and ecosystems	Regional	6,374,624
		3.1.3. % reduction crop losses	3.1.3. Reduced crop losses of products like cacao, banana, beans, corn and potatoes in 140 communities through use of resistant seeds, improved land management and crop selection		1,191,200
		3.1.2. At least 4 adaptation technologies identified and tested that strengthen resilience to climate threats on food and nutrition security	3.1.4. Water management and control activities implemented by binational communities in 3,000 ha of paramos and 2,000 ha of mangroves in the Colombia-Ecuador border region		1,191,200
		3.1.5. % change in tree cover in conflict-affected lands	3.1.5. Lands impacted by the conflict or threatened by climate change rehabilitated, recovered through tree planting, in 140 communities		791,200
		3.1.6. # monitoring systems developed	3.1.6. Monitoring system to track project results development and implemented		887,568
4. Subtotal Programme Project Cost					11,783,770,768
5. Programme Project Execution cost (9.5 percent)					1,119,458
6. Total Programme Project Cost					12,903,226
7. Programme Project Cycle-Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5 percent)					1,096,774
8. Amount of Financing Requested					14,000,002,000

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Project Duration: Five years

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PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

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A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

<p><u>Gaia Hernandez Palacios</u> Head of the Office of International Affairs Minister, Ministry of Environment of Ecuador and Sustainable Development Colombia</p>	<p>Date: <u>8 January 2016</u> 07/24/2015</p>
<p><u>Daniel Ortega Pacheco</u> Minister Head of the Office of International Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Colombia of Ecuador</p>	<p>Date: <u>4 February 2016</u> 07/31/2015</p>

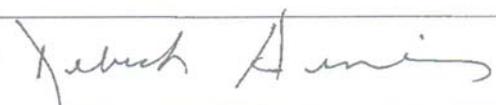
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B. Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans of Ecuador and Colombia and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this Project/Project.

B. Implementing Entity certification

Deborah Hines
Country Director, WFP Colombia
Implementing Entity Coordinator



Date: 11 January 2016 | Tel. and email: + 571 346-9870 / deborah.hines@wfp.org
Project Contact Person: Lauren Wyman, WFP Princeton in Latin America Fellow
Tel. And Email: +571 346-0611/2450 / lauren.wyman@wfp.org

Kyungnan Park
Country Director, WFP Ecuador
Implementing Entity Coordinator



Date: 11 January 2016 | Tel. and email: +593 2-2460330 / kyungnan.park@wfp.org
Project Contact Person: Veronica Alvarado, WFP Programme Officer
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