



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.37/Inf.14
16 March 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-seventh Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 7-8 April 2026

PROPOSAL FOR COLOMBIA



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: Colombia

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.

Thematic Focal Area: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Rural Development

Implementing Entity: Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF)

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

AF Project ID: AF00000499

IE Project ID: **Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):** 15,000,000

Reviewer and contact person: Alexandra Munoz **Co-reviewer(s):**

IE Contact Person:

<p>Technical Summary</p>	<p>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” aims to 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. This will be done through the four components below:</p> <p><u>Component 1:</u> Institutional and community Strengthening for the Comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific (USD 2,121,600);</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u> 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. (USD 3,759,925);</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Strengthening livelihoods and traditional production practices with a focus on sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for climate Change adaptation and local development (USD 4,906,200);</p>
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Component 4: Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a Development focused communication strategy (USD 1,723,800).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 1,313,360

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 12,511,525

Implementing Fee: USD 1,175,115

Financing Requested: USD 15,000,000

The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant and/or project formulation assistance grant of USD 133,455.

The initial technical review raised several issues such as the lack of an Initial Gender Analysis, compliance with national standards, amendments to the Theory of Change, Cost effectiveness, alignment with AF Results Framework, EE and IE fees and the PFG budget, among others as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

The second technical review raises several issues such as the lack of an Initial Gender Analysis as part of the CN, the need for more detailed information on the steps required to comply with national standards, amendments to the alignment with the AF Results Framework, a strengthened justification for the absence of duplication with other projects, among others as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat's review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudice the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE's accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board's decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal.

Date:

March 3, 2026

Review Criteria	Questions	First Technical Review Comments January 21, 2026	Second Review Comments March 3, 2026
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, and/or the Paris Agreement?	Yes. The country has ratified both the Kyoto Protocol (30 November 2001) and the Paris Agreement (12 July 2018).	-
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. 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. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCAAP) also highlights that sea-level rise, changing rainfall patterns and temperature variability pose serious threats to coastal ecosystems and dependent communities.	-
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. As per endorsement letter dated July 2025.	-
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?	Yes. The total pages of the proposal, including the annexes, is 50 pages.	CR1(NEW): Please amend the proposal to a maximum of 50 pages in total (including annexes).

		<p>CR1: Kindly ensure that every table is properly labelled with a caption to facilitate reference and review.</p> <p>CR2: Please ensure that all acronyms are introduced with their full term <u>upon first mention</u>. Afterward, use only the acronym consistently throughout the proposal. For example, “protected areas (PAs),” appears in paragraph 62, while in paragraph 61 there is a reference to PAs.</p>	<p>CR1: Cleared. All tables throughout the CN are properly labelled with captions.</p> <p>CR2: Not cleared. Please ensure that all acronyms are introduced with their full term upon first mention. Thereafter, use only the acronym consistently throughout the proposal. For example, “THRA” appears several times in the CN as “Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA)” instead of simply “THRA” after the initial definition.</p>
	<p>3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?</p>	<p>Yes. However, further information is needed. The proposed project includes four specific objectives, including outcomes, outputs and activities related to each one. The activities aim to address climate change in five Colombian territories, including activities such as coordination strategies, a gender plan to integrate into the existing climate change instruments, and nature-based solutions. In addition, it includes the diagram of the Theory of Change and its explanation in Part II (Figure 1, and pages 15-29), that shows how the activities will lead to substantial outcomes. However, both output and outcomes should be revised and the Adaptation Fund</p>	

		<p>Strategic Objectives supported by this program should be included.</p> <p>The date of the final evaluation is stated as April 2032 which is 3 months prior to the completion date of the project. The final evaluation should be scheduled within 9 months of the completion date of the project.</p> <p>CR3: Please define the tangible outputs and outcomes, including measurable indicators where applicable. For each output, explicitly indicate a target. Additionally, for activities aimed at defining areas of intervention and communities, please specify the estimated number of each.</p> <p>CR4: Kindly indicate explicitly how the project supports one or more of the Adaptation Fund Strategic Objectives at Part II Section B at para 118.</p> <p>CR5: Kindly review the structure of the Theory of Change diagram to ensure it is presented as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main problem first; (ii) the overall objective; (iii) components; (iv) outcomes, outputs, and activities. (v) Finally, assumptions and risks should be presented as transversal elements across all of the above. 	<p>CR3: Cleared. As per revised Part II.B. Tangible targets have been included for all output indicators of the proposed project.</p> <p>CR4: Cleared. As per revised paragraph 125 under Part II.B. The proposed project supports the Adaptation Fund Strategic Objectives 5, 6 and 7.</p> <p>CR5: Cleared. As per revised Theory of Change diagram. The diagram follows the suggested structure.</p> <p>CR6: Not cleared. While the assumption of <i>“Community participation in project implementation”</i> has</p>

		<p>CR6: Please revise the assumptions in the Theory of Change. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While it is included that the program requires the political support and ownership of partner institutions and ethnic communities, it is important to include as an assumption the participation of the communities in the execution of the programme. • The second assumption, namely “Climate change adaption strategies are effectively integrated into planning and land management instruments” seems more as an outcome than an assumption. <p>CR7: Please provide specific details for each activity. For example, who would be involved, only governmental actors or also additional stakeholders.</p> <p>CR8: Kindly include in the Theory of Change diagram the outputs and main activities to achieve each outcome of the proposed project.</p> <p>CAR1: Please adjust the proposed date for the Final Evaluation which should be within 9 months of the completion date of the project.</p>	<p>been included in the diagram, please remove the assumption of “<i>Climate change adaption strategies are effectively integrated into planning and land management instruments</i>” as corresponds to an <u>outcome</u>.</p> <p>CR7: Cleared. As per revised Part II.B. The actors/stakeholders involved for each activity have been included, as well as some minor specifications.</p> <p>CR8: Cleared. As per revised Theory of Change diagram.</p> <p>CAR1: Cleared. As per revised Table 3. The date for the Final Evaluation has been amended to August 2032.</p>
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	<p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>No. The proposal outlines broad economic, social, and environmental benefits of the project in paragraphs 118 to 121. It also links these benefits to the corresponding outputs of the proposed project for easier review. However, the proposal does not include quantitative estimates of these benefits, nor does it clearly define how the benefits will be equitably for specific vulnerable groups. In addition, the proposal does not provide an initial gender analysis.</p> <p>CR9: Kindly quantify the economic, social and environmental benefits in Part II.B, whenever possible, including a brief explanation of the method used for these calculations. In cases where exact figures are not available, please provide estimations or qualitative proxies to support the impact of the proposed project.</p> <p>CAR2: Please include an Initial Gender Analysis, in line with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy requirements, to assess at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the distinct needs, capacities, roles, and knowledge resources of women and men at the national level and in the areas of intervention; (ii) to identify how evolving gender dynamics may influence potential changes. 	<p>CR9: Cleared. As per information provided in paragraph 131. The proposal states that: <i>“the quantification of benefits in the different dimensions considered in the analysis presented above will be addressed in detail in the project formulation phase”</i>.</p> <p>CAR2: Not cleared. While a preliminary gender analysis is included as an additional document, please remember to include this as summary as part of the CN. Please include an Initial Gender Analysis, in line with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy requirements, including at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the distinct needs, capacities, roles, and knowledge resources of women and men at the national level and in the areas of intervention. (ii) to identify how evolving gender dynamics may influence potential changes. (iii) qualitative and quantitative data, to clarify the opportunities and challenges/risks for men and women.
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		<p>(iii) qualitative and quantitative data, in order to clarify the opportunities and challenges/risks for men and women.</p> <p>CR10: Kindly state the estimated direct and indirect beneficiaries (gender-disaggregated) for the overall project. Also, please identify the specific vulnerable groups (e.g., women, indigenous peoples) who will benefit from the project.</p> <p>CR11: Please describe how the benefits will be equitably distributed. In addition, provide specific information on which benefits each vulnerable community (including women) will receive.</p> <p>CR12: Please indicate whether there are any negative concerns or risks of maladaptation related to the proposed project.</p>	<p>CR10: Not cleared. Kindly provide the estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) for the overall project. In addition, please outline the specific vulnerable groups (e.g., women, Indigenous peoples) who will benefit from the project.</p> <p>CR11: Cleared. <i>As per paragraph 129.</i> The proposal states that, while gender inequalities can limit equitable access to the benefits, the proposed project will mitigate these risks “<i>by strengthening women's leadership in environmental governance processes, promoting resilient livelihoods led by women and young people, and recognizing traditional knowledge as part of adaptation solutions.</i>”</p> <p>CR12: Not cleared. Please indicate whether there are any negative concerns or risks of maladaptation related to the proposed project.</p>
	<p>5. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	

		<p>However, further information is required.</p> <p>In Part II.C (paragraphs 122-130), the proposal includes a broad explanation of the cost-effectiveness of the project, emphasizing its comprehensive approach and highlighting the role of ethnic and rural communities as partners rather than beneficiaries.</p> <p>For long term sustainability, the project proposes to focus on strengthening existing institutional and community capacities in territorial planning and technical management. This approach boosts ongoing adaptation capacity, supports informed decision-making, and helps avoid future costs from mistakes or duplicated efforts. In addition, restoring natural capital, such as forests and water sources, reduces the need for future investments in rehabilitation or disaster mitigation. However, other aspects of long-term sustainability such as co-financing and blended finance are not mentioned. In addition, the selected scope and approach are not stated.</p> <p>CR13: Kindly include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the selected scope and approach of the project’s cost-effectiveness; and (ii) the plans for co-financing and blended finance to improve the 	<p>CR13: Not cleared. Kindly include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a sound and coherent cost-effectiveness narrative explaining how this approach is more

		<p>long-term sustainability of the proposed interventions.</p> <p>(iii) quantitative estimates or proxies or qualitative justifications to support the comparison between the selected measures and alternative options.</p>	<p>cost-effective than others, for each component.</p> <p>(ii) quantitative estimates, proxies, or qualitative justifications to support the comparison between the <u>selected measures and alternative options</u>.</p>
	<p>6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?</p>	<p>Yes. However, some details are required. Part II.D (paragraphs 131-1415) outlines 8 national plans (including the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy, and the National Circular Economy and Bioeconomy Strategy); 1 law (Law 2169) and the contribution to multilateral commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. However, more details of each identified plan are required.</p> <p>CAR3: Kindly provide the details of the identified plans and strategies in a table format, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Specific name of the plan/strategy and years of implementation, (ii) Main objective(s), (iii) Explain the relevance to the proposed project, including its alignment with the existing plan or strategy. A suggested 	<p>CAR3: Cleared. As per Table 4. The proposal includes nine policy instruments/strategies, including the NDC, the National Development Plan 2022-2026, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, the Climate Action Law, among others.</p>

		<p>structure could be: <i>'The proposed project is aligned with [Plan XX], under [Specific Action XX], contributing to [Outcome XX].'</i></p> <p>CAR4: Please ensure that the table listing is comprehensive and includes all relevant plans and strategies related to adaptation (for example, the NDC), as well as sectoral plans (such as those related to biodiversity, water and food security if they exist).</p>	<p>CAR4: Cleared. As per Table 4. See CAR3.</p>
	<p>7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Unsure. In Part II.E (paragraphs 142–148), the proposal identifies some Environmental and Social Standards from a broad perspective. However, it does not provide any information regarding the national standards with which the proposed project will comply.</p> <p>CAR5: Kindly include a table listing with all national standards applicable to the activities of the proposed project. For <u>each identified standard</u>, please include the following information:</p> <p>(i) The scope and relevance should be described specifically. For example, by clarifying whether these are minimum requirements or standards for construction.</p>	<p>CAR5: Not cleared. Please amend Table 5 to include the project's compliance status. In the case that compliance is required, <u>please include the specific steps required to comply with it in each case.</u></p>

		<p>(ii) How it relates to the proposed project, clearly identifying the outputs/activities that will require compliance with the identified standard.</p> <p>(iii) The project's compliance status. In the case that compliance is required, please include the <u>steps needed</u> to comply with it.</p> <p>In addition, please ensure that the table listing is comprehensive and includes building codes, water quality regulations, and any other sector-specific regulations.</p>	
	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p>No. However, further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.F (paragraphs 149–155). The concept note provides information about six projects in Colombia that are related to this proposed project. It states their name, budget, leading institutions, among other details. It stated no duplication of funding with other funds.</p> <p>However, more comprehensive information is required as well as a sound justification for non-duplication. In addition, the projects listed are mainly national in scope.</p> <p>CR14: Kindly include the information in a table listing format for easier visualization and review, including all projects that are</p>	<p>CR14: Not cleared.</p> <p>Please amend Table 6 to:</p> <p>(i) expand the description of each lesson learned, as the current formulations are too broad.</p> <p>(ii) strengthen the statement on the absence of duplication,</p>

		<p>or have been implemented in Colombia and are related to the proposed project. For <u>each</u>, please include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project title, Timeline and specific Location within the country, (ii) Main project interventions, and Target population, (iii) Implementing entity, (iv) Lessons learned (v) Overlaps and synergies with the proposed project. <p>The no duplication statement should be clearly justified (e.g. by indicating the distinct geographic locations and/or types of interventions) for each related project identified.</p> <p>CAR6: Please include any relevant regional projects if they exist.</p>	<p>providing more specific and substantive justification.</p> <p>CAR6: Cleared. As per Tables 7 and 8. The CN now includes seven regional projects related to the proposed project at the regional level.</p>
	<p>9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p>Yes. However, some details are required. Part II.G (paragraphs 156–162). The proposed project includes a component exclusively (Component 4) for learning and knowledge management to capture, organize, systematize, and disseminate different knowledge products. It also includes learning activities in other components such as Component 1. The proposal also states the implementation of a monitoring, evaluation, and learning system and a Training and Capacity</p>	<p>CR15: Not cleared. Please amend:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While additional information has been provided regarding specific KM activities, these

		<p>Building Plan. However, more details are needed.</p> <p>CR15: Kindly include the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More details of the Learning and Knowledge Management activities, including institutions involved, specific activities, and main goals. • who will be responsible for tracking the experiences gained, how this will be done, and when the tracking will take place. • how the knowledge generated will be sustained after the project concludes and what arrangements are needed to support these actions. • What feedback measures are put in place to evaluate and refine the training materials and capacity building activities to ensure that they are more effective and impactful. 	<p>products do not appear to be included among the outputs of Component 4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Please clarify which universities or institutions will be responsible for overseeing the KM activities. Additionally, specify which institutions will constitute the academic committee. 3. Please explain how the knowledge generated will be sustained after the project concludes and what arrangements will be required to support these actions. 4. Please indicate which entity will be responsible for implementing feedback mechanisms to evaluate and refine the capacity-building activities and materials.
	<p>10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Yes. However, some details are required. Part II.G (paragraphs 156–162). The proposal broadly refers to 11 consultations carried out to prepare the concept note, along with a list of identified partner institutions and communities, such as the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Territorial Renewal Agency. However, it is unclear how gender</p>	<p>CR16: Not cleared. Kindly include for all tables under Part II.G:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The total number of attendees, disaggregated by sex, with background information to verify whether marginalized and vulnerable

	<p>considerations and the concerns of vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples have been addressed. An Initial Gender Analysis is not included.</p> <p>CR16: Kindly include the following detailed information in Table 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The total number of attendees, disaggregated by sex, with background information to verify whether marginalized and vulnerable groups have been consulted. (ii) A summary of the subjects/issues discussed and any agreements reached. (iii) Indicate how their interests have been incorporated, including how gender and other vulnerable group considerations were addressed. <p>CR17: Please ensure that the Initial Gender Analysis requested at CAR2 above highlights gender dynamics and differentiated impacts between men and women from a national or sector-wide perspective in areas such as education, employment, health, income, and political participation.</p>	<p>groups have been consulted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Provide a substantive summary of the subjects and issues discussed, as well as any agreements reached. Presenting more than a heading or brief reference; it must include a concise but informative description that reflects the depth of the discussions held. (iii) Indicate how the stakeholders' interests have been incorporated into the project design, including specific measures to address gender considerations and the needs of other vulnerable groups. Please also specify how these elements have been integrated into the relevant project outputs. <p>CR17: Not cleared. Please ensure that the Initial Gender Analysis requested in CAR2 above clearly highlights gender dynamics and the differentiated impacts on men and women from a national or sector-wide perspective. While a preliminary gender analysis is included as an additional</p>
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			document, please remember to include this information as part of the CN.
	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	<p>Unsure. Part II.I (paragraphs 165 – 170). The concept note outlines the rationale for the benefits and costs of each component in a broad manner. However, it does not provide clear information regarding additional funding sources, and further details are needed.</p> <p>CR18: Kindly indicate whether the project requires co-financing. If so, explain how all outputs and outcomes will be achieved regardless of the availability of such co-financing.</p> <p>CR19: Please include information on the costs of the proposed activities, with reference to alternative options.</p>	<p>CR18: Not cleared. Please clarify whether the project will achieve its outcomes solely with the AF resources. Regarding the in-kind co-financing currently indicated, please disregard it if its value is marginal compared to the AF requested funding.</p> <p>CR19: Not cleared. Please provide quantitative information on the costs of the proposed activities, including a comparison with alternative options to demonstrate the differences.</p>
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<p>Yes. However, some amendments are required. Part III.A (pages 46-48). The alignment of the project with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework is presented considering outcome and outputs for each component. However, some amendments in content and format are required.</p>	<p>CR20: Not cleared. In Table at Part III.A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please ensure that the Project Objective Indicators

		<p>CR20: Please ensure the following information is included in the table at Part III.A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All project’s outputs and outcomes indicators are SMART. • Please ensure consistency between the AF outcome, outcome indicators, output and output indicators according to the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework outlined in the updated AF Results Framework (nov 2025). For example, in the AF alignment table in the proposal, the column on AF Indicator, it states: “6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods”, while in the AF Results Framework Outcome 6.2 corresponds to an outcome indicator, which is worded: “Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient <u>alternative</u> livelihoods”. • Update the table using the format provided in the updated AF Results Framework, and complete it following the instructions in the same document. Ensure that the grant amount sum for the project outcomes for each component aligns with the corresponding amounts for each component in the Table of Project Components and financing. 	<p>are impact indicators as they represent high-level expected results. In addition, Project Outcome Indicators should measure results rather than products. For example, Project Outcome Indicator 1: “Number of ethnic communities with planning instruments incorporating climate change and adaptation strategies” cannot guarantee long-term results solely based on the existence of planning instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wording and numbering of all AF indicators should be exactly the same as the ones in the updated AF Results Framework (nov 2025). For example, AF Output Indicator 7.2 should be “<i>No. of targeted development strategies with <u>incorporated</u> climate change priorities <u>enforced</u></i>” rather than “<i>Number of development strategies incorporating climate change priorities</i>”. • According to the instructions in the updated AF Results Framework, the Table should contain the lines for “<i>Total outcome level gran amount</i>” in the upper part, and “<i>Total</i>
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			<i>output level grant amount</i> “ in the lower part.
	<p>13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p>	<p>Yes. However, additional information is needed. Part II.J (paragraphs 171 – 183). The concept note states that the benefits will be sustained over time through training, the involvement of local communities, and other measures. In addition, it identifies a series of elements to ensure the long-term sustainability of the results. However, the arrangements needed to maintain these benefits are unclear, as is whether they can be replicated or scaled up.</p> <p>CR21: Please identify the adaptation benefits that will remain after the project concludes and clarify whether these benefits can be replicated and/or scaled up.</p> <p>CR22: Ensure that all critical dimensions of sustainability are addressed, including economic, social, environmental, institutional, and financial aspects.</p> <p>CR23: Kindly indicate the arrangements, such as financial, social, regulatory, institutional, economic, and environmental measures required to guarantee the project’s sustainability and long-term maintenance.</p>	<p>CR21: Not cleared. Please identify the adaptation benefits that will remain after the project concludes and clarify whether these benefits can be replicated and/or scaled up, along with the mechanisms for doing so.</p> <p>CR22: Not cleared. Please restructure the section to provide a specific narrative on how outcome sustainability will be achieved for each dimension: (i) economic, (ii) social, (iii) environmental, (iv) institutional, and (v) financial.</p> <p>CR23: Not cleared. Kindly clarify in the CN the arrangements that will be required from an institutional and financial perspective, in addition to the voluntary agreement signatures used to formalize the commitment of local communities.</p>

	<p>14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Yes. however further information is needed. Part II.K (pages 44 – 45). The proposed project will align with the AF’s Environmental and Social Policy as well as the FAO’s Environmental and Social Safeguards. It highlights the project classification as Category B in the screening process. However, additional information is required.</p> <p>CR24: Please note for the checklist that Adaptation Fund Principles 1, 4 and 6 always apply. For more information, please visit: AF’s ESP guidance and Environmental and Social Policy .</p> <p>CAR7: Please revise the Table in Part II.K to ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe all potential impacts (direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative) and risks that could result from the project. • Identify the magnitude of the risks and impacts. Risk should describe as: “<i>There is a risk</i>” and should be accompanied by mitigation plans. • Kindly leave a check mark in the second column ‘No further assessment required for 	<p>CR24: Not cleared. Please note for the checklist that Adaptation Fund Principles 1, 4 and 6 <u>always</u> apply. Currently, AF principle 4 is marked as “No additional assessment required”. Please amend.</p> <p>CAR7: Not cleared. Please amend the Table to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe all potential impacts (direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative) and risks that could result from the project. Descriptions <u>must be specific rather than generic</u>. 2. Revise the magnitude of the risks and impacts (low, moderate, high). Risks should describe as: “<i>There is a risk</i>” and must be accompanied by mitigation plans as: “<i>Mitigation measures are</i>” or “<i>To mitigate this risk, the project</i>” 3. Kindly leave a <u>check</u> mark in the second column ‘No further assessment required for compliance’ if

		<p>compliance' if no further assessment and leave blank if an assessment is to be conducted. No text should be included in the second column.</p>	<p>no further assessment is needed and <u>leave blank if an assessment is to be conducted</u>. No text should be included in the second column.</p> <p>4. If no risk is identified for a given principle, a <u>sound justification</u> must be provided.</p>
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	<p>Yes. The project is USD15,000,000.</p>	-
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	<p>No. While figures are rounded to whole numbers, the IE Fee (USD 1,275,000) exceeds the cap of 8.5 %. Consequently, the IE and EE fees as well as the Amount of Financing Requested should be revised to ensure the total budget is USD 15,000,000.</p> <p>The title page of the Concept Note indicates that a PFG is included with an amount of USD150,000. However, this amount is not consistent with the total in the PFG request submitted on December 12, 2025, of USD 123,000.</p> <p>CAR8: Please ensure the table follows the template provided by the Adaptation Fund. Please avoid changing titles/subtitles, format and order. For example, in Table of Project Components</p>	<p>CAR8: Cleared. As per revised Table 2. Titles/subtitles have been</p>

		<p>and Financing, the Fees for FAO are the “Project/Programme Execution cost” as FAO is indicated as the Executing Entity not the Project Implementation Cost.</p> <p>CR25: Kindly ensure that all costs in Table of Project Components and Financing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well calculated according to the Adaptation Fund definitions. For example, Total Project Cost should be Project activities cost (the cost of all components) + Project execution cost. • For IE and EE Fees, please use the Adaptation Fund Calculator. • Revise the Amount of Financing Request and amend accordingly. <p>CR26: Please revise the PFG request form and include the PFG fee maximum 8,5% of the total PFG amount requested).</p>	<p>amended according to the AF template.</p> <p>CR25: Cleared. As per revised Table 2. All costs and fees have been amended according to the AF definitions and the AF calculator. The Project Execution Cost has been amended to USD 1,313,360, and the IE Fee to USD 1,175,115.</p> <p>CR26: Cleared. As per revised PFG request form. Total PFG has been amended to USD 133,455, and its Fee to USD 10,455 (8.5% of the total PFG).</p>
	<p>3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?</p>	<p>Yes. However, some amendments are required. While figures are rounded to whole numbers, and the Execution cost is at 9.5%, the budget and the IE and EE fees as well as the Amount of Financing Requested should be revised.</p> <p>CR28: Kindly ensure that the Total Project/Programme Cost as defined in the</p>	<p>CR28: Cleared. As per revised Table 2. See CR25.</p>

		<p>Adaptation Fund definitions given the revision of all budget (see CR25).</p>	
<p>Eligibility of IE</p>	<p>1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?</p>	<p>No. The project is submitted through an eligible Regional Implementing Entity – Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) Accreditation Expiration Date: 14 September 2025.</p> <p><i>Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat’s review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudice the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE’s accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board’s decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal.</i></p>	<p>No. The project is submitted through an eligible Regional Implementing Entity – Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) in Re-accreditation Process.</p> <p><u>Last accreditation Expiration Date:</u> 14 September 2025.</p> <p><i>Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat’s review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudice the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE’s accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board’s decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal.</i></p>

			CAR10 (NEW): Please ensure that the re-submitted concept note document is signed.
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	n/a at concept stage	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage	
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	n/a at concept stage	
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	n/a at concept stage	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will	n/a at concept stage	

	be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?		
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	n/a at concept stage	
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage	



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: 133,455 (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.

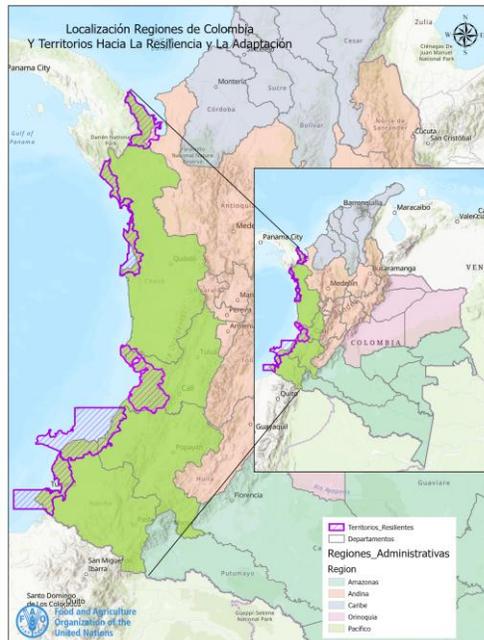
In case of resubmission, indicate the last submission date: 12/15/2025

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).
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

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>



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

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 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 context, it is important to recognize that the impacts of climate change do not affect the population uniformly. Rural, Afro-descendant, and indigenous women face greater limitations in accessing productive resources, financing, and decision-making spaces, in addition to an overload of domestic and care work that reduces their ability to participate in adaptation processes. At the same time, they play a central role in food management, environmental conservation, and the transmission of ancestral knowledge. This is why their effective participation is essential for territorial resilience in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation.
12. 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

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

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.

13. 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

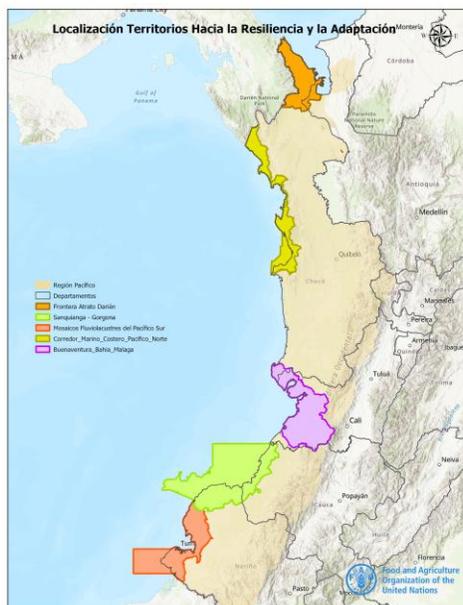


Table 1. Prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA)

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

14. 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

use of natural resources; vi) **Criterion 6.** Municipalities at greatest risk from climate change in the diagnoses made in the departmental PIGCCTs.

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 Pacifico, 2021).

15. 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).
16. These economic and environmental impacts affect women and men differently. In many rural communities, women bear the primary responsibility for ensuring food security and water and food supplies, so the loss of agricultural productivity and the degradation of ecosystems increase their workload and their exposure to economic and social risks. Nevertheless, women also spearhead various local adaptation initiatives, including changes in agricultural practices, sustainable water management and species conservation, thereby actively contributing to community resilience.
17. 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%.
18. 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.
19. 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 "Economías 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

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.

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.

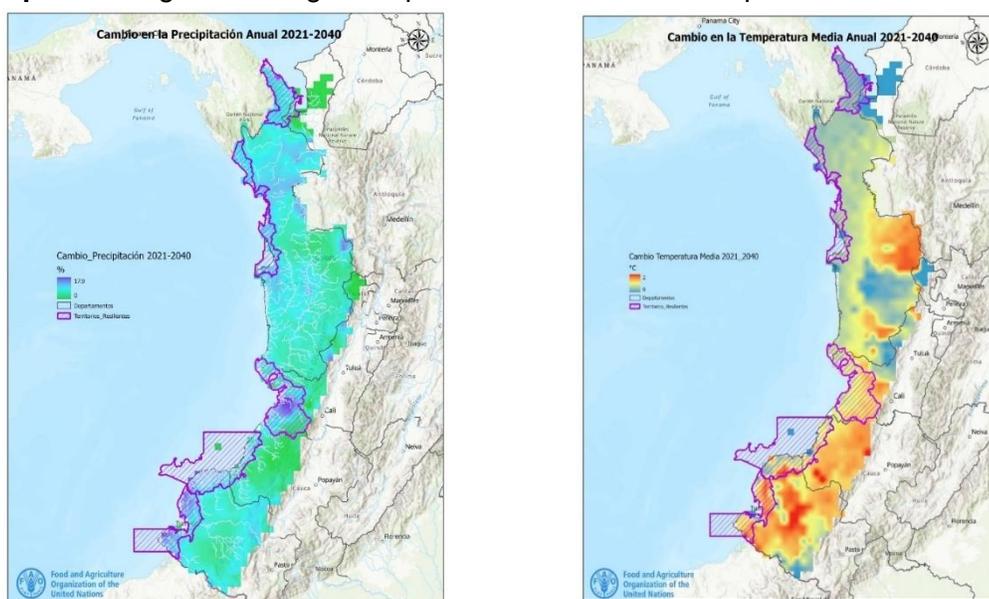
20. This region, along with other hydrographic areas of the country, such as the Amazon and Bajo Cauca areas, has the highest capacity to retain moisture and maintain water regulation conditions. The Pacific's water yield is the highest in the country, estimated at 116.2 liters per second per square kilometer (l/s-km²) and a water supply of 283,201 million cubic meters (Mm³), representing 14% of the country's supply.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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 have traditionally been used by local communities.
24. 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.
25. 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).
26. 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.
27. 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).
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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.

33. 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.
34. 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”.
35. 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.
36. 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 Guadal ecosystems of La Tola, Olaya Herrera, and El Charco municipalities. In the ‘Fluvio-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.

Map 3.. Change in Average Temperature and Annual Precipitation 2021-2040



37. 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 ‘Fluvio-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.

38. 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.
39. 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.

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

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.

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.

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 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.

Project components and financing:

Table 2. Project components and financing.

Project Components	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Amount (US\$)
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.	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.	
Outcome 1.2. Management bodies established in the region have strengthened the technical and operational capacity for the design and	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	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	1.2.1.1. Define and apply criteria to prioritize the organizational 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. Support efforts to align the prioritized strategies and actions of the departmental Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT) with the planning instruments of ethnic territories, ensuring coherence with the goal of strengthening SIIVRA and its integration into the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) by 2030.	
			1.2.1.1. Define and apply criteria to prioritize the organizational 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.	

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

Project Components	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Amount (US\$)
	implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies.	Adaptation Plan.	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 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. 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. 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. Output 2.1.4. Processes for declaring new protected areas are supported through the planning and implementation of prioritized phases.	2.1.1.1. Prioritize and implement actions related to climate change adaptation based on investment plans agreed upon with 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. 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 training and capacity-building programmes on topics related to ecological restoration, community monitoring, nature-based solutions (NbS), vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, in collaboration with communities involved in multifunctional ecological restoration processes. Incorporate a gender perspective throughout. 2.1.2.4. 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. 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. 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 of the region.	3,759,925

Project Components	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Amount (US\$)
			<p>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.</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>2.1.5.1. Select conservation incentive and/or compensation mechanisms to be implemented with communities in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation in accordance with the definition of minimum conditions.</p> <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> <p>Output 2.1.6. NbS with a focus on green and/or blue infrastructure are implemented in priority areas.</p> <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.	<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>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>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>3.1.1.1 Identify and prioritize the production systems characteristic of the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3.1.1.4. Strengthen community seed banks, local bio-inputs, and agricultural calendars adjusted to climate signals, articulating traditional knowledge and technical assistance.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3.1.2.1. Selection of Green Business, Value-Adding Units, and Nature Tourism ventures in each Territory Towards Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3.1.3.1. Promote the strengthening of the Colombian Pacific Bioeconomy Network by providing knowledge and supporting in the consolidation of productive chains, integrating climate change adaptation as a core principle of its structure and management.</p> <p>3.1.3.2. Manage the formation of alliances between universities, research centers, and trade associations to support the Pacific Bioeconomy Network in developing appropriate, low-carbon technologies.</p> <p>3.1.3.3. Develop value chains for bioproducts with NbS criteria, safeguards, benefit agreements, and traceability.</p>	4,906,200
Component 4. Knowledge	Outcome 4.1. The project is	Output 4.1.1. Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs) for the	4.1.1.1. Design the methodology to prepare Comprehensive Action Plans (CAP).	

Project Components	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Amount (US\$)
management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.	monitored and evaluated using a results-based approach, supported by a communication strategy for development and dissemination of lessons learned.	Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change are jointly formulated and monitored periodically.	4.1.1.2. Develop Comprehensive Action Plans (CAP) for each prioritized Territory towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change.	1,723,800
			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's monitoring and evaluation 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.	
Output 4.1.3. Knowledge management and a development-focused communication strategy are designed and implemented.	4.1.2.5. Develop community knowledge repositories controlled by ethnic authorities, integrating stories, practices, biocultural calendars, and quantitative evidence.			
	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).			
6. Project Execution cost				1,313,360
7. Total Project Cost				12,511,525
8. Project cycle management fee charged by the implementing entity				1,175,115
Amount of Financing Requested				15,000,000

Projected Calendar:

TABLE 3. Projected Schedule Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of project implementation	June 2027
Mid-term review	November 2029
Project completion	June 2032
Final evaluation	August 2032

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

40. 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.

41. Furthermore, failing to consider gender when implementing adaptation actions and strategies

could have negative consequences, such as the concentration of benefits among those with greater economic or organizational power, the exclusion of women from supported productive initiatives, and the unintended increase in unpaid workloads. This would reduce the impact and sustainability of the proposed actions. In this regard, the project provides opportunities to enhance territorial resilience by promoting female leadership in climate governance processes, supporting green and bio-productive enterprises led by women, and acknowledging and promoting traditional knowledge as part of adaptation solutions.

42. This highlights the need to anchor the strategy in the governance structures of Community Councils of Afro-descendant communities and the indigenous peoples' authorities, 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 Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and Community-based Adaptation (CbA) approaches are operationalized through territorial nuclei featuring demonstration plots, water and forest guardians, and use agreements endorsed by ethnic authorities (e.g., Training and Capacity Building Plans – Itinerant Adaptation Schools). It also integrates a territorial peacebuilding strategy addressing resource conflicts, strengthens governance and women's empowerment, promotes 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. The implementation of the project is expected to contribute to greater participation by women and community organizations in environmental governance bodies, the strengthening of resilient livelihoods, expanded access to technical training, and the recognition of traditional knowledge as part of adaptation solutions, thereby reducing vulnerabilities to extreme weather events.

45.

PROJECT	Problem	Growing ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural vulnerability of the Colombian Pacific to climate change.			
	Components	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.			
	Outcomes	<p>Component 1: Institutional and community strengthening for the comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific.</p> <p>Outcome 1.1. Ethnic territories have planning instruments that incorporate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, aligned with the PIGCCT.</p> <p>Outcome 1.2. Management bodies established in the region have strengthened the technical and operational capacity for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies.</p>	<p>Component 2. Integration of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, as key mechanisms for climate change adaptation.</p> <p>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.</p>	<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.</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>Component 4. Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Outputs	<p>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 SILVRA.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Output 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>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>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>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>Output 4.1.1. Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs) for the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change are jointly formulated and monitored periodically.</p> <p>Output 4.1.2. An online Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Information System is established.</p> <p>Output 4.1.3. Knowledge management and a development-focused communication strategy are designed and implemented.</p>
Activities	<p>Component 1: 21 activities are planned for the five (5) outputs and two (2) Outcomes. Detail in the next figure.</p> <p>Component 2: 16 activities are planned for the six (6) output and one (1) outcome. Detail in the next figure.</p> <p>Component 3: Eleven (11) activities are planned for the three output and one (1) outcome. Detail in the next figure.</p> <p>Component 4: Ten (10) activities are planned for the three (3) outputs and one (1) outcome. Detail in the next figure.</p>				
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community participation in project implementation. 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.				
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.				
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 				

PROJECT	Problem	Growing ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural vulnerability of the Colombian Pacific to climate change.			
	Components	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.			
	Outcomes	<p>Component 1: Institutional and community strengthening for the comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific.</p> <p>Outcome 1.1. Ethnic territories have planning instruments that incorporate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies, aligned with the PIGCCT.</p> <p>Outcome 1.2. Management bodies established in the region have strengthened the technical and operational capacity for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies.</p>	<p>Component 2. Integration of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, as key mechanisms for climate change adaptation.</p> <p>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.</p>	<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.</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>Component 4. Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Outputs	<p>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 SILVRA.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Output 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>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>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>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>Output 4.1.1. Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs) for the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change are jointly formulated and monitored periodically.</p> <p>Output 4.1.2. An online Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Information System is established.</p> <p>Output 4.1.3. Knowledge management and a development-focused communication strategy are designed and implemented.</p>
Activities	<p>1.1.1.1. Prioritize and select ethnic communities in the Territories for Resilience and Adaptation.</p> <p>1.1.1.2. Design and implement a strategy to ensure coordination between communities and institutions to formulate or update planning instruments.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, recognizing the gaps identified in the National Communications and the central role of women in adaptation through ancestral knowledge.</p> <p>1.1.1.5. Coordinate with the Gender and Climate Change Mainstreaming Strategy and its Action Plan of the MESO and the Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management (DCCR).</p> <p>1.1.2.1. Support the updating and implementation of the action plans of the departmental Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT).</p> <p>1.1.2.2. Support efforts to align the strategies and prioritized actions of the departmental PIGCCT with the planning instruments of ethnic territories, ensuring consistency with the goal of strengthening the SILVRA and its integration into the National Climate Change Information System (SINCC) by 2030.</p> <p>1.1.2.1. Define and apply criteria to prioritize the organizational bodies of ethnic communities in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation for support in strengthening their territorial environmental governance, incorporating adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>1.1.2.2. Form 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 the associated risks.</p> <p>1.1.2.3. Design and implement spaces for the exchange of experiences on strengthening territorial environmental governance, incorporating climate change adaptation and a gender perspective.</p> <p>1.1.2.4. Design and implement a strategy to strengthen—technically and operationally—the North Pacific and South Pacific Regional Climate Change Hubs.</p> <p>1.1.2.2. Design and implement a strategy to strengthen—technically and operationally—the Pacific Agroclimatic Roundtables.</p> <p>1.1.2.3. Share with the communities of the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation the recommendations for adaptation to agri-food systems developed by the Agroclimatic Roundtables.</p> <p>1.1.2.4. Support the formulation and implementation of action plans to revitalize the Pacific Departmental Forestry Roundtables (Nariño-Tumaco, Cauca-Pacific, Valle del Cauca, and Chocó).</p> <p>1.1.2.3. 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.</p>	<p>2.1.1.1. Prioritize and implement actions related to climate change adaptation based on investment plans agreed upon with prioritized publicly governed marine-coastal protected areas (PAs).</p> <p>2.1.1.2. Design and implement three programs to monitor climate variables, hydrobiological resources, and oceanic and/or hydrological conditions, with an emphasis on climate change adaptation in three marine-coastal protected areas.</p> <p>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 the formulation and implementation of Participatory Multifunctional Ecological Restoration Plans that incorporate climate change adaptation and a gender approach.</p> <p>2.1.2.2. Design and implement training and capacity-building spaces in ecological restoration, community monitoring, NBS, vulnerability, and climate change adaptation for communities involved in multifunctional ecological restoration processes, incorporating a gender approach.</p> <p>2.1.2.3. Design and implement training and capacity-building modalities on topics related to ecological restoration, community monitoring, NBS, vulnerability, and climate change adaptation with communities involved in multifunctional ecological restoration processes, incorporating a gender perspective across the board.</p> <p>2.1.2.4. Design and implement Participatory Multifunctional Ecological Restoration Plans that involve local communities and environmental authorities, combining landscape and strategic ecosystem restoration strategies and areas with climate-smart agri-food systems and integrating a gender perspective across the board.</p> <p>2.1.3.1. Prioritize and select Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) in Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation, and develop a community-institutional coordination strategy for the formulation of CCA planning and management instruments with an emphasis on climate change adaptation and a gender perspective.</p> <p>2.1.3.2. Formulate participatory planning and management tools for Community Conservation Areas, incorporating SB with an emphasis on climate change adaptation and a gender perspective.</p> <p>2.1.3.3. Implement prioritized actions with a community on climate change adaptation, in accordance with the planning and management tools for Community Conservation Areas.</p> <p>2.1.4.1. Prioritize potential new protected areas, whether public, regional, or mixed community-public, to advance the phases of the declaration process, based on the representativeness needs of ecosystems or the portfolio of priorities of the Pacific SIRAP or the region's SIDAP.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.1.5.1. Select conservation incentive and/or compensation mechanisms to be implemented with the communities of the Territories towards Resilience and Adaptation in accordance with the definition of minimum conditions.</p> <p>2.1.5.2. Support the implementation of incentive and/or compensation mechanisms focused on biodiversity or water resources and adaptation to climate change, 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> <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 NBS demonstration pilots with a green and blue infrastructure approach, using establishment and maintenance protocols developed with local experts and supported by technical assistance.</p> <p>2.1.6.2. Implement NBS demonstration pilots with a focus on green and blue infrastructure, using establishment and maintenance protocols developed with local experts and supported by technical assistance.</p>	<p>3.1.1.1. Identify and prioritize the productive systems characteristic of the THRA to Climate Change.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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—that link ecosystem health with yield stability and reduced losses from extreme weather events, while ensuring participation with a gender and intergenerational approach.</p> <p>3.1.1.4. Strengthen community seed banks, local bio-inputs, and agricultural calendars adjusted to climate signals, articulating traditional knowledge and technical assistance.</p> <p>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 monitoring.</p> <p>3.1.2.1. Selection of Green Businesses, Value-Added Units, and Nature Tourism Ventures in Each THRA to Climate Change.</p> <p>3.1.2.2. Support the strengthening and consolidation of prioritized initiatives in the socio-business and marketing areas, and the incorporation of climate change adaptation measures in their management, to promote organizational improvement, innovation, product valorization, increased added value, and business sustainability.</p> <p>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, improved packaging, marketing support, and product positioning.</p> <p>3.1.3.1. Promote the strengthening of the Colombian Pacific Bioeconomy Network by contributing knowledge and support in the consolidation of production chains, integrating climate change adaptation as a central principle of its structure and management.</p> <p>3.1.3.2. Manage the formation of alliances between universities, research centers, and trade associations to support the Pacific Bioeconomy Network in the development of appropriate, low-carbon technologies.</p> <p>3.1.3.3. Develop value chains for bioproducts with NBS criteria, safeguards, benefit agreements, and traceability.</p>	<p>4.1.1.1. Design the methodology for developing CAPs.</p> <p>4.1.1.2. Develop CAPs for each territory prioritized for resilience and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>4.1.1.3. Periodically monitor progress in the implementation of CAPs.</p> <p>4.1.1.4. Promote the establishment of voluntary agreements for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity as a measure of adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>4.1.2.1. Design the project monitoring and evaluation system in line with the conceptual and methodological guidelines of the DCCR adaptation group, within the framework of the development of the national adaptation USE system.</p> <p>4.1.2.2. Coordinate with the DCCR and CCRMA to align the project monitoring and evaluation system with the SILVRA and provide relevant inputs.</p> <p>4.1.2.3. Implement the project monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>4.1.2.4. Design and implement a hybrid monitoring protocol that simultaneously captures structured biophysical and social indicators, considering standard NBS criteria to ensure comparability and verifiability.</p> <p>4.1.2.5. Create community knowledge resources certified by ethnic authorities, integrating histories, practices, biocultural calendars, and quantitative evidence.</p> <p>4.1.2.6. Design and implement the project communication strategy to shape local practices and awareness regarding climate change adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS).</p>	

Figure 1. Project Theory of Change

46. Project components

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, aligned with the PIGCCT and the national goal of strengthening the Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk, and Adaptation to Climate Change (SIIVRA).

47. The indicator for this outcome is: Area of ethnic territories that have planning instruments incorporating the variable of climate change and adaptation strategies. The target for the indicator is 250,000 hectares of ethnic territories.

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.

48. The first indicator for this output is Number of ethnic planning instruments that incorporate consideration of the climate change variable and adaptation strategies in their territories and a gender approach. The target for the indicator is Twenty-five (25) ethnic territory planning instruments. The second indicator for this outcome is Percentage (%) of local community bodies that incorporate women's participation in the formulation of planning instruments for their territories. The target for the indicator is 70% of local bodies.
49. The development of this output will support the formulation or updating of twenty-five (25) planning instruments for prioritized ethnic collective territories in the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to climate change – five for each of the THRA⁶ (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 (nearly 90% of ethnic territories in the Pacific) currently lack such instruments (or have them but are outdated), which limits their management, coordination, and access to resources for implementing the Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans.
50. **Activity 1.1.1.1.** The first step in developing this output will be to prioritize and select ethnic communities in the THRA 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 with the community and institutional partners, considering community needs, priorities, and interest in having these instruments as a key factor for prioritization.
51. **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.
52. **Activity 1.1.1.3.** Following the designed strategy, technical support and guidance will be provided, as well financing for the costs derived from the participatory formulation or updating of the prioritized planning instruments for selected ethnic communities, including a chapter on adaptation actions with gender and intergenerational considerations.
53. **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 Climate Change National Communications and recognizing women's role in adaptation through ancestral knowledge.
54. **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) of the

⁶ Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA, for its acronym in Spanish).

Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

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.

The first indicator for this output is Number of Departmental PIGCCTs updated and/or supported. The target is four (4) departmental PIGCCTs updated and/or supported in their implementation. The second indicator is Percentage (%) of Ethnic Instruments that are effectively coordinated with the PIGCCTs. The target is 60% of instruments coordinated with PIGCCTs.

55. **Activity 1.1.2.1.** Technical and financial 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 Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.
56. **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.

The indicator for this outcome is Percentage of progress in capacity building among members of the established bodies, and the target for this outcome is 70% progress in technical, operational, and management strengthening by the prioritized local community bodies.

During the formulation and implementation of the project, the active participation of rural women, community leaders, young people, and Afro-descendant and indigenous communities will be promoted through culturally relevant methodologies adapted to territorial dynamics, ensuring that the decisions and benefits derived from the project are inclusive and equitable.

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

The indicator for this output is Percentage of prioritized local community entities strengthened. The target is 70% of prioritized local community entities strengthened.

57. **Activity 1.2.1.1.** To develop this output, criteria for prioritizing local bodies of ethnic communities in the THRA 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 Afro-descendant communities, the committees and authorities of indigenous peoples, and the community action boards, committees, and working groups of rural communities.
58. 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).
59. **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 of representatives from community self-government, 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.

60. 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.
61. **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.

The indicator for this output is Number of thematic instances strengthened, and the targets associated with this indicator are: (i) two (2) regional climate change nodes strengthened technically and operationally; (ii) five (5) agroclimatic roundtables strengthened; (iii) four (4) forestry roundtables strengthened technically and operationally.

62. **Activity 1.2.2.1.** Technical and financial 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.
63. **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.

The first indicator for this output is Number of training and capacity-building plans designed and implemented. The target is one (1) training and capacity-building plan designed and implemented. The second indicator for this output is Percentage (%) of local community entities participating in the implementation of the plan, and the target is 100% of prioritized local community entities participating in the implementation of the Training Plan.

64. **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).

65. 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.

The indicator for this output is Number of Hectares with implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). The target for this output is 300,000 hectares with implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).

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

The first indicator for this output is Number of PAs with implementation of actions related to climate change adaptation in the management instruments of prioritized PAs. The target is Six (6) Protected Areas. A second indicator is Number of monitoring programs for fishery resources and water quality with an emphasis on climate change adaptation designed and implemented, and the target is three (3) monitoring programs.

The project will support the management of six prioritized protected areas—initially selected based on a set of criteria:⁷ National Integrated Management District (DNMI) Cabo Manglares-Familia Awá, National Natural Park (PNN) Sanquianga, Natural Regional Park (PNR) El Comedero, Regional Protected Forest Reserve (RFPR) Kokoi Euja, DRMI Golfo de Tribuga, and Integrated Management Regional District (DRMI) de la Playona y Loma de Caleta. Support will focus on implementing climate change adaptation actions within their jurisdictions and buffer zones, aiming to protect biodiversity and ecosystems while benefiting the human populations directly linked to these prioritized protected areas.

66. **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 and capacity-building 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., eco-efficient stoves, solar panels, improvement of community and/or family production systems⁸ 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

⁷ **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.

⁸ 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.

reducing their vulnerability through biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods

67. **Activity 2.1.1.2** To strengthen the management of three primarily regional protected areas – which have been preliminarily prioritized: El Comedero Regional Natural Park (PNR), 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.

The indicator for this output is Number of hectares undergoing restoration using an ecosystem-based adaptation approach. The target for this indicator is 1,500 ha undergoing restoration.

68. 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.
69. **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. This model will be updated and adapted based on the specific information required for it. 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 also be conducted to verify enabling conditions for restoration.
70. Once sites with potential for ecological restoration are identified and prioritized, workspaces 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 Participatory Plans for Multifunctional Ecological Restoration (PPPREMs), preparing a clear roadmap for action based on the needs identified by environmental authorities and communities. Before implementing any actions, 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. This will ensure autonomous and decision-making spaces for communities will be ensured throughout.
71. **Activity 2.1.2.2.** In coordination with academic partners experienced in ecological restoration and community work (identification and selection will take place at the outset of project implementation), training and capacity-building sessions will be designed and implemented for community representatives, environmental and women’s committees groups and institutions with jurisdiction over THRAs. 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 planning and monitoring restoration processes. The training and capacity-building spaces 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.

72. **Activity 2.1.2.3.** The PPREM will be developed through workshops with the communities, 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.
73. 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.
74. 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.
75. 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.
76. 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.

The indicator for this output is Number of Community Conservation Areas with planning instruments formulated incorporating climate change adaptation and with prioritized actions implemented. The target for this indicator is ten (10) Community Conservation Areas.

77. 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.
78. **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 Pacific Regional Protected Areas Subsystem (SIRAP Pacífico) database (inventory) 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 (CLPI) processes with ethnic communities will be incorporated into the coordination strategy, ensuring that communities have autonomous and decision-making spaces throughout the process.

79. **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.
80. 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., sustainable 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.

The indicator for this output is Number of areas supported in the implementation of the route for declaring new SINAP Protected Areas. The target for the indicator is three (3) prioritized areas.

81. 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.
82. **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 Regional Environmental Authority of Cauca 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.
83. **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.

The indicator for this output is Number of incentives and/or compensation mechanisms supported in their implementation. The target for this indicator is ten (10) incentives and/or compensation mechanisms implemented.

84. 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.

85. **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.

86. **Activity 2.1.5.2.** The implementation of the selected incentives and/or compensations⁹ must involve community participation in coordination with local and regional institutions, taking into account cultural and territorial contexts, climate adaptation objectives, motivations, and social 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).

87. **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

The indicator proposed for this output is Number of SbN pilots with a green and blue infrastructure approach implemented. The target for the indicator is ten (10) pilots implemented.

88. **Activity 2.1.6.1.** Based on the diagnosis of environmental problems associated with climate

⁹ Initially, the following have been identified: Habitat Bank, green bonds, Payments for Environmental Services (PES), incentives for productive reconversion.

change and the occurrence of coastal and river erosion and flooding, carried out by SINA Environmental Authorities and Research Institutes with jurisdiction in the region, and in coordination with community organizations, ten (10) vulnerable areas will be prioritized for implementing NbS focused on green and blue infrastructure (an average of two per THRA) as pilot demonstration projects. 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.

89. **Activity 2.1.6.2.** The implementation of NbS with a blue and green infrastructure approach will actively involve local communities, with the aim of consolidating them as 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.

This output considers three indicators with their respective targets: (i) Indicator 1: Number of households adopting sustainable production practices and reducing their pressure on local ecosystems (target of 500 families); (ii) Indicator 2: the percentage increase in income from supported initiatives (target a 15% increase in income from prioritized and supported initiatives) and; (iii) Indicator 3: An operational and functional Pacific Bioeconomy Network with a productive chain and climate adaptation strategy (target: one (1) Pacific Bioeconomy Network).

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. The indicator proposed for this output is Number of sustainable and climate-resilient production systems with an agroecological approach implemented. The target for this indicator is ten (10) production systems (two per THRA).

90. **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 (2) per THRA - on which climate adaptation measures and production-strengthening actions will be implemented.
91. 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.

92. **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.
93. 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.
94. **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.
95. 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.
96. 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.
97. **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.
98. Agricultural climate calendars will be established 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.

99. **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.

100. 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 designed 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.

101. 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.

The indicator proposed for this output is Number of Green Businesses, Value Addition Units (VAUs), and Nature Tourism initiatives strengthened and consolidated. The indicator has three associated targets: (i) forty (40) strengthened Green Businesses; (ii) five (5) strengthened Value Addition Units (VAUs) and; (iii) five (5) strengthened Nature Tourism initiatives.

102. **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 and Sustainable Development's National Green Business Plan.

103. **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.

104. 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.
105. **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.
106. 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.

This Outcome has three indicators with their targets: (i) Indicator 1: Number of strengthened Bioeconomy networks (target: one (1) strengthened and operating bioeconomy network); (ii) Indicator 2: Number of formalized partnerships between academic institutions, research centers, trade associations, and local actors (target: Number of formalized partnerships between academic institutions, research centers, trade associations, and local actors) and; (iii) Indicator 3: Number of bioproduct value chains with sustainability, SbN, and low-carbon criteria (target: seven (7) value chains).

107. **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.
108. 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.
109. **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, training and capacity-building. 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.

110. 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.
111. **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.
112. 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.

The indicator for this output is Percentage of progress in project implementation. The target is 100% progress in implementation.

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

The indicator for this output is Number of Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs) for Territories for Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change. Target: Five (5) CAPs for THRAs.

113. **Activity 4.1.1.1.** During the first six months of implementation, the project will develop the Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for each 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.
114. **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).

115. **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.
116. **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. The first indicator for this output is Number of online M&E information systems. The target is one (1) information system. The second indicator for this output is Number of hybrid monitoring protocols designed and implemented. The target is one (1) protocol.

117. **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.
118. **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) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development 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.
119. **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.
120. **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.

The indicator for this output is Number of Knowledge Management and Communication Strategies for development designed and implemented. The target for this indicator is one (1) strategy.

121. **Activity 4.1.3.1.** A project kick-off workshop will be held in the first months of implementation. After the workshop, the Project Coordinator (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.

122. 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.
123. 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.

124. 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 established within the framework of implementation. 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. Describe how the project provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

125. 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. In line with the Adaptation Fund's strategic objectives, the project reduces vulnerability and increases the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities through NbS/EbA, restoration, and climate-resilient livelihoods; strengthens community capacities; and integrates climate resilience into territorial planning and management instruments, consistent with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework Outcomes 5 (ecosystem services strengthened), 6 (climate-resilient livelihoods diversified) and; 7 (adaptation integrated into planning and policy processes)

126. 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.).

127. 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.
128. 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. In this way, it is expected that: 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.
129. Preliminary gender analysis shows that structural gaps in access to productive resources, financing, participation in territorial governance, and distribution of care work differentially affect the adaptive capacity of women and men in priority territories. These inequalities can limit equitable access to the benefits of adaptation projects if specific measures are not incorporated.

The project seeks to reduce these risks by strengthening women's leadership in environmental governance processes, promoting resilient livelihoods led by women and young people, and recognizing traditional knowledge as part of adaptation solutions. It will also promote equitable access to technical training and sustainable economic opportunities. These actions will strengthen community resilience and reduce vulnerabilities to extreme weather events, ensuring that the benefits of the project reach women and men in the prioritized communities equitably.

130. Annex 2 contains the Preliminary Gender Analysis consolidated within the framework of the proposal, which provides a general overview of the situation in Colombia and the region for women and lists some strategies and actions that will be part of the Gender Mainstreaming Plan to be developed during the project formulation phase.
131. On the other hand, the quantification of benefits in the different dimensions considered in the analysis presented above will be addressed in detail in the project formulation phase, during which the formulation team will prioritize this estimate, which in this concept note phase focused on a qualitative analysis, with valuable insights from this perspective on the economic estimate. Similarly, although a quantitative estimation of the benefits is planned for the project formulation phase, this estimation will be refined and updated periodically during the proposal implementation phase once the various actions and strategies planned in the project are being implemented, an exercise that will allow the estimation to be refined over time.

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

132. 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.
133. 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, ensuring their sustainability and continuity once project implementation is completed.
134. 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, as well as the design and management of local projects and initiatives that, through their own resource-mobilization capacities, leverage and ensure the continuity of the actions developed once the project implementation phase is completed.
135. 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.

136. 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, as well as reducing the direct dependence on natural resources, advancing the transition from an extractive economy toward a sustainable economy.
137. 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.
138. 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, as well as building on and strengthening ongoing processes in the territories, seeking greater coverage, impact, and long-term sustainability once the project implementation phase is completed. This approach consolidates the resilience of the territories and reinforces governance, as demonstrated through the implementation of actions guided by these strengthened instruments.
139. 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.
140. Finally, the project adopts a comprehensive and sustainable territorial approach through the "Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation" strategy. This approach prevents the dispersion and fragmentation of financial resources and enables inclusive, strategic, and participatory planning in each territory, maximizing the use of human, technical, and financial resources. Effective coordination and collaboration 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. Describe how the project is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The following section outlines the project’s coherence with different regulatory instruments and with national or subnational development strategies, as detailed in Table 4.

Table 4. Alignment of the Project with National or Subnational Development Strategies.

Policy Instrument or Strategy Name	Objective of the Policy Instrument or Strategy	Alignment with the Project
Ley 1931 de 2018	Establishes guidelines for climate change management and Colombia’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which seeks to define objectives and measures for climate change management for the 2020-2030 period, including adaptation actions.	The project concept note is aligned with and directly responds to the established priorities regarding sustainable development, climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and poverty reduction.
Law 2294 of 2023 - National Development Plan (PND) 2022-2026 "Colombia: World Power of Life"	Law through which the National Development Plan 2022 - 2026 “Colombia World Power of Life” is issued, whose objective is to transform the country through land-use planning around water, Just Energy Transition (JET), climate action, biodiversity protection, circular economy, and institutional strengthening, articulating policies for sustainability, social equity, and economic growth.	Especially aligned with the objectives of the components “Land-use Planning around Water and Environmental Justice” and “Productive Transformation, Internationalization and Climate Action”, through the integration of climate change adaptation elements in territorial planning instruments for ethnic communities, the strengthening of community and institutional instances in environmental governance and climate change, the promotion of sustainable livelihoods based on bioeconomy and local knowledge, aligned with productive transformation and rural development, and the restoration of strategic ecosystems as natural barriers to climate risk, responding to the environmental planning and climate justice prioritized in the plan.
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP)	The main objective of the Plan is to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of human and natural systems against climate impacts.	Especially aligned in the following strategies: “Strengthening climate, hydrological and oceanographic knowledge management, 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 climate change adaptation”, “Management of climate change impacts on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services” and “Agricultural production and food security adapted to climate change”.
Law 2169 of 2021, Climate Action Law	Through Law 2169 of 2021 in Colombia, low-carbon development was promoted by establishing goals and minimum measures in terms of carbon neutrality and climate resilience.	The project contributes to compliance with the Law, as well as the National Goals for Carbon Neutrality, Climate Resilience and Low Carbon Development. This is achieved through restoration activities, sustainable mangrove management, incorporation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Marine Protected Areas, application of incentives for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and management of non-timber forest products in line with the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, it promotes the bioeconomy, implements actions from the Integral Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT) and provides inputs for the update or improvement of PIGCCTs requiring revision. The project also promotes training, capacity building, and awareness on climate change, integrating human rights, differential, ethnic, gender, and intergenerational perspectives
Colombian Strategy for Low Carbon Development (ECDBC)	To facilitate planning, implementation, and capacity management in the country’s various ministries for the fulfillment of short, medium, and long-term national climate goals aimed at achieving carbon neutrality and climate resilience, within the framework of sustainable development, defined in the National Development Plans – PND, the Nationally Determined Contributions – NDC, and the Long-Term Climate Strategy – E2050, among other national and sectoral instruments.	The project aligns with the strategy’s purposes, which are to contribute to the reduction of emissions through carbon sequestration in restored ecosystems and the reduction of intensive extractive activities, the promotion of low-carbon economic models, such as bioproducts, agroecology, and community bioeconomy.
National Circular Economy and Bioeconomy Strategy	It is a commitment by the national government that invites rethinking the development model, in line with the proposal of the National Development Plan “Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity”	The project aligns with the strategy’s purpose of promoting the local bioeconomy through the sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with the guidelines of CONPES 4034 of 2021 (Bioeconomy Strategy), 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.
National Ecological	To guide the restoration of landscapes and ecosystems to recover their functionality, increase	Through the implementation of restoration and conservation actions with an Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach, which

Restoration Strategy and National Biodiversity Policy	resilience to climate change, generate sustainable economies, and improve community well-being, establishing new restoration areas under participatory processes.	is in line with the national goal of restoring at least 1 million hectares by 2030 and with the focus 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.
Integral Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management "Forests, Territories of Life"	To reduce deforestation and forest degradation in Colombia through sustainable management, promoting integral rural development, the "good living" (<i>buen vivir</i>) of local communities, and climate change mitigation.	Particularly in the strategic line of "Sociocultural forest management and citizen awareness," through the strengthening of self-government systems and traditional knowledge of ethnic groups for territorial governance and sustainable forest management, the strengthening of instruments that consolidate territorial rights, and the implementation of conservation and restoration systems in the territories of ethnic groups.
Poverty Reduction Strategies and Differential Approaches	To eradicate extreme poverty and reduce multidimensional poverty by guaranteeing equality, integral protection, and access to rights, recognizing the particularities, needs, and differential contexts of vulnerable populations (ethnicities, gender, age, disability) to promote equity and sustainable development.	Through the strengthening of adaptive livelihoods in rural, Afro-descendant, and indigenous communities, actively including women and youth in the processes of training, decision-making, and territorial leadership, generating sustainable income and economically empowering communities, thus reducing structural poverty.

141. T 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. Describe how the project meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund

142. The table 5 presents the national regulatory instruments and their alignment with the project activities.

Table 5. National regulatory instruments and alignment with project activities.

National Regulation / Norm (Colombia)	Relevant Articles/ Sections	Scope and Relevance	Linkage with Project Activities	Competent Authority
Decree 1076 of 2015 – Single Environmental Decree	Book 2, Part 2, Titles 2–3 (water and biodiversity); Part 3 (permits and authorizations)	Minimum legal requirement. Environmental permits for natural resource intervention.	NbS (2.1.6), restoration (2.1.2), Community Conservation Areas (2.1.3), new Protected Areas (2.1.4).	ANLA / Regional Environmental Authorities (CAR)
Decree 3930 of 2010 and Resolution 631 of 2015 – Discharges	Decree 3930: Arts. 24–41; Resolution 631: Technical annexes of maximum limits	Minimum legal requirement. Water quality and discharges.	Green/blue infrastructure (2.1.6), riparian restoration (2.1.2), productive units (3.1.2).	Confirmed at the Concept Note stage; will be verified again through E&S screening prior to implementation.
POT/EOT/PBOT Instruments and Coastal Zoning	Law 388 of 1997; Current municipal decrees	Minimum legal requirement. Land use.	Territorial planning (1.1), CCAs (2.1.3), livelihoods (3.1).	Municipal Mayors' Offices / Environmental Authorities
Protected Areas Framework (SIRAP/SIDAP)	Decree 2372 of 2010; Decree 1076 of 2015 (Part 2, Title 2)	Legal framework for the creation and management of protected areas.	Management of new Protected Areas (2.1.4) and integration of CCAs (2.1.3).	MinAmbiente / PNN / CARs

National Ecological Restoration Guides	MinAmbiente Guidelines – Participatory ecological restoration	Technical standard.	Restoration plans (2.1.2), NbS (2.1.6).	MinAmbiente / CAR / PNN
Occupational Health and Safety System	Decree 1072 of 2015	Minimum legal requirement.	All field activities.	Ministry of Labor / ARL
Ethnic Participation Framework	ILO Convention 169; Decree 1320 of 1998	Minimum legal requirement.	Planning (1.1), CCAs (2.1.3), NbS (2.1.2), livelihoods (3.1).	Ministry of the Interior / Ethnic Authorities
Fishing/Aquaculture Regulations (if applicable)	Law 13 of 1990; AUNAP competencies	Minimum legal requirement.	Coastal livelihoods (3.1).	AUNAP
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations (INVIMA/ICA)	Decree 3075 of 1997 (food hygiene); Resolution 2674 of 2013 (sanitary requirements and notification/permit/registry); INVIMA/ICA standards according to product	Minimum legal requirement. Food safety, GMP, and sanitary requirements for production, processing, and marketing of food/bioproducts; phytosanitary requirements when applicable.	Value-added units (3.1.2), value chains and bioproducts (3.1.3), nature tourism (3.1.2) when it includes food/services.	INVIMA / ICA / Health Secretariats
Decree 1076 of 2015 – Single Environmental Regulatory Decree	Book 2, Part 2 (water and biodiversity); Part 3 (permits)	Minimum legal requirement.	Ecological restoration (2.1.2), NbS (2.1.6), Community Conservation Areas and new PAs (2.1.3–2.1.4).	MinAmbiente, ANLA; CAR
Decree 298 of 2016 – National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA)	Arts. 1–10	Defines climate governance and inter-institutional coordination.	National-territorial coordination; M&E and reporting (4.1.2).	MinAmbiente
National Climate Change Policy – PNCC	General guidelines	Guiding framework for mitigation and adaptation with a territorial and sectoral approach.	Multi-level climate governance; institutional coordination.	MinAmbiente
Law 1931 of 2018 – Climate Change Management	Arts. 1–6; 8–11; 14–19; 21–26	Minimum legal requirement.	Territorial climate planning (1.1); NbS (2.1.6) and restoration (2.1.2); livelihoods (3.1); M&E and reporting (4.1.2).	MinAmbiente (DCCGR); territorial entities
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC)	Priority Action Lines for Climate Change Adaptation in Colombia	Define priority action lines for climate change adaptation, aimed at reducing risk and associated impacts, as well as taking advantage of opportunities.	Territorial implementation of the PNACC through NbS, risk management, and community strengthening.	MinAmbiente (DCCGR)
Colombia's NDC (3.0)	Adaptation commitments	Binding international commitment.	Direct contribution to adaptation goals in ecosystems, water security, and vulnerable populations.	MinAmbiente
National Climate Change Information System – SNICC	Resolution 1383 of 2023	Official system for coordination, integration, and dissemination of climate data and information for climate change management in Colombia.	Support for monitoring indicators and project decision-making.	MinAmbiente / IDEAM
Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans – PIGCCT	Law 1931 of 2018 (arts. 8 and 18); PIGCCT Guide	Mandatory territorial planning instrument for climate change management. Defines adaptation and mitigation measures at the departmental and municipal levels.	Alignment of the project with prioritized adaptation measures in the PIGCCT of the Colombian Pacific; capacity building for implementation and monitoring (Comp. 1, 3, and 4).	CAR, governorates, and municipalities

Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk and Adaptation to Climate Change (SIIVRA)	Law 1931 of 2018; technical guidelines	Official platform for tracking, monitoring, and reporting progress in climate change adaptation in Colombia.	Definition of indicators; reporting of project results; contribution to national adaptation monitoring and the NDC (Comp. 4).	IDEAM
Guide: "Climate Change Considerations for Territorial Planning" (MinAmbiente, 2024)	Technical guidelines for incorporating climate change into POT, EOT, and PBOT	Official technical instrument that guides territorial entities in integrating adaptation and climate risk management into territorial planning.	Territorial planning with a climate focus (1.1); spatial prioritization of NbS (2.1.6) and restoration (2.1.2); strengthening local institutional capacities for adaptation.	MinAmbiente
Guide for the formulation and implementation of PIGCCT (MinAmbiente, 2022)	Complete methodological approach (diagnosis, formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation)	National technical instrument for the territorial implementation of climate change policy, in compliance with Law 1931 of 2018.	Alignment of the project with departmental and municipal PIGCCT; capacity building for formulation/implementation of adaptation measures; articulation with the monitoring system (Comp. 1, 3, and 4).	MinAmbiente (DCCGR)
Ecosystem-based Climate Change Adaptation Guide in Colombia (MinAmbiente – MADS, 2022)	Technical guidelines for integrating ecosystem-based approaches into adaptation strategies	Technical instrument aimed at facilitating the incorporation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) into planning, design, and implementation of climate change adaptation measures, considering ecosystem services, restoration, and sustainable management of natural resources.	Methodological support for the design and implementation of nature-based solutions and local ecological adaptation measures (2.1.6); strengthening local capacities for technical intervention in ecosystems (Comp. 3).	MinAmbiente

F. Describe if there is duplication of project with other funding sources, if any

142. In the Colombian Pacific, a set of projects currently under development or implementation has been identified. Technical and spatial information was compiled, analyzed, and cross-checked to detect geographic or thematic overlaps and to define priority territories in a way that avoids duplication with those prioritized under this proposal (Table 6).

Table 6. Projects under Development or Implementation in the Colombian Pacific and Justification for Non-Duplication with the Project.

Project Title	Execution Period	Specific Location (Region / Department / Municipality)	Main Interventions	Target Population	Implementing Entity	Preliminary Lessons Learned	Overlaps and Synergies with the Proposed Project	Justification for Non-Duplication
Comprehensive Strategy for Climate Resilience and Peacebuilding in the Colombian Pacific (AF00000499)	Under review / In pipeline (Adaptation Fund)	Colombian Pacific Region (Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño – municipalities to be confirmed)	Nature-based Solutions (NbS); strengthening of livelihoods; environmental governance; knowledge management	Vulnerable rural and ethnic communities; local institutions	CAF (Implementing Entity); FAO (Executing Entity)	Early alignment of the results framework, safeguards, and measurable indicators strengthens readiness for approval	Thematic overlap in NbS, governance, and livelihoods; potential synergies in methodologies and community approaches	Different funding source and specific scope; the proposed project will clearly differentiate its intervention package and beneficiary groups within the

								Colombian Pacific
Orinoquía Sustainable Integrated Landscapes Project (World Bank)	Approved 2019 (In implementation)	Orinoquía Region (prioritized landscapes)	Integrated landscape management; conservation/restoration; sustainable land use; institutional strengthening	Rural communities; producers; local authorities	World Bank + government entities	Mosaic planning and inter-institutional coordination are key for implementation	Methodological synergies in territorial planning and governance	Different geography (Orinoquía); does not geographically overlap with the Colombian Pacific
Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Amazon (World Bank)	In execution	Amazon Region (Caquetá, Guaviare, Putumayo)	Forest conservation; sustainable livelihoods; institutional strengthening and monitoring	Indigenous and local communities; regional institutions	World Bank + National Government	Territorial governance and robust monitoring are essential for resilience	Conceptual synergies in adaptation and governance	Different biome and location (Amazon); no territorial duplication
Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (GEF / World Bank – regional)	Ongoing regional program	Amazon Biome (includes Colombia)	Biodiversity protection; sustainable land use policies; restoration	Multiple stakeholders in Amazonian landscapes	GEF / World Bank	Regional coordination amplifies impacts	Possible synergies in restoration approaches	Regional program
Forest Connectivity, Conservation, and Sustainable Management in Colombian Amazon Landscapes (GEF ID 11201)	Approved / Active	Colombian Amazon landscapes	Biodiversity conservation; ecological connectivity; forest governance	Local communities and institutions	GEF (arrangements as per project)	Ecological connectivity requires long-term institutional anchoring	Synergies in environmental governance	Different landscapes (Amazon); no geographic overlap
Transformation of Water Security in the Bogotá Region (GCF – concept stage)	Concept development (since 2024)	Bogotá Region and associated ecosystems	Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA); financial mechanisms; watershed management	Urban and rural populations of supply watersheds	GCF + Conservation International + partners	Integrating NbS with financial instruments strengthens urban resilience	Conceptual synergies in NbS	Different sector and geography (urban/Andes); does not duplicate the Pacific focus

143. Colombia is currently participating in two regional initiatives of the Adaptation Fund in the pre-concept stage, which do not count toward the country's cap.

Table 7. Projects under Development or Management at a Regional Scale and Justification for Non-Duplication with the Project

Project Title	Status	Participating Countries	Funding Amount (USD)	Implementing Entity	Relevance to Colombia	Link to Adaptation Fund Criteria
AdaptAndes: Strengthening the resilience of socio-ecosystems, knowledge management, and regional cooperation and governance in the Andes	Pre-concept stage	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru	~USD 13.9 million	UNEP (proposal submitted)	Regional initiative including Colombia; focuses on ecosystem resilience, knowledge management, governance, and regional cooperation in the Andes—relevant for strengthening adaptation capacities and shared knowledge systems.	Part of the Adaptation Fund's regional portfolio and does not count against Colombia's country cap.

Integrated system to assess hydrological status and generate outlooks to support key economic sectors and vulnerable communities in South America, for climate change adaptation and resilience strengthening	Pre-concept stage	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela	~USD 13.9 million	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Regional initiative including Colombia; seeks to strengthen hydrological assessment systems to support water-dependent sectors and vulnerable communities.	Regional initiative of the Adaptation Fund; not deducted from the country cap.
Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the Depresión Momposina region, Colombia	Completed	Colombia	~USD 8.5 million	UNDP Adaptation Fund	National project that used part of the country cap; focused on climate risk reduction, resilience to floods and droughts, livelihoods, and ecosystem-based adaptation; provides relevant lessons for Colombia.	Completed project funded by the Adaptation Fund; accounted for within the country cap.

144. In the Colombian Pacific, a series of projects under management or implementation are listed. Technical and spatial information was collected, analyzed, and cross-referenced for these projects to identify geographical or thematic overlaps. This ensures that the territories where these actions are prioritized do not overlap with those prioritized in the current proposal (Table 8).

Table 8. Projects in Development or Under Management in the Pacific and Justification for Non-Duplication with the Project

Project Title	Execution Period	Specific Location (Region / Department / Municipality)	Main Interventions	Target Population	Implementing Entity	Justification for Non-Duplication
Management for the Resilience of Strategic Ecosystems and Biodiversity in the Pacific and Caribbean Regions of Colombia	Feb-2024 to Jan-2029	Bolívar, Chocó, San Andrés and Providencia, Sucre	Adaptive management of strategic ecosystems, incorporating tools, new knowledge, and economic opportunities that contribute to climate and biodiversity protection.	Communities and institutions	Patrimonio Natural Fund for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, in alliance with Conexión Forliance, INVEMAR, and IIAP as executing partners.	Project planning avoided overlaps with territories prioritized by the IKI-funded project.
Biomanglar: Empowerment of collective territories through conservation, sustainable use, and restoration initiatives of mangroves to contribute to Colombia's National Biodiversity Strategy	Implementation has not yet started.	Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Nariño	Promotes the empowerment of collective territories through conservation, sustainable use, and restoration initiatives of mangroves.	Black Community Councils of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, and Nariño.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in alliance with INVEMAR, WWF, and CAF.	Project planning avoided overlaps with territories prioritized by the Biomanglar project.
Living Landscapes, Resilient Communities", "Participatory restoration to improve the provision of ecosystem services and landscape connectivity in Colombia	Implementation has not yet started.	Six priority demonstration landscapes in the Caribbean and Pacific regions of Colombia.	Increase ecological integrity and strengthen community resilience through participatory restoration of degraded landscapes.	Ethnic communities and institutions in the six prioritized landscapes.	Implemented by UNEP and executed by FAO in six priority demonstration landscapes.	Project planning avoided overlaps with territories prioritized by the Living and Resilient Landscapes project.

BioSur: Pacific-Andean-Amazonian ecological and cultural connectivity corridor	2026-2032 (Seven years)	Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor of Colombia, focusing on strategic areas of the departments of Nariño and Alto Putumayo.	Strengthen ecological and cultural connectivity through environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes, ensuring gender equity and peacebuilding.	Beneficiaries and strategic actors of the corridor.	UNDP and National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNNC), supported by the GEF and the Ministry of Environment.	No overlaps identified with the territories prioritized by the Biosur project.
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G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned

145. 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.
146. 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 Toward Resilience and Adaptation (THRA) 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).
147. 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. 148. This process will be supported and guided by an organization with experience in similar initiatives in the Pacific region, such as Taller Fundación from the city of Cali, with whom the systematization of the experience related to implementation was carried out under the GEF “Biocultural Pacific” project implemented by FAO, achieving excellent results.
149. 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. Among the modalities that will initially serve as references for designing the training plan are: (i) diploma programs, (ii) permanent training schools, (iii)

advanced/specialized courses, (iv) short courses and workshops, and (v) Farmer Field Schools (FFS). As noted, these modalities will serve as a starting point for the exercise to be carried out with project partners at the beginning of implementation to review and agree on the modalities that will structure the training plan. The project will also assess the feasibility of designing and implementing a postgraduate specialization or a master's degree in the thematic areas addressed by the project, with a focus on climate change adaptation management, to ensure a medium- and long-term higher education offer for residents of the Pacific region. This option would require longer-term coordination with universities, the private sector, and international cooperation to secure financing.

150. 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.
151. To support the design, monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment of the modalities that will structure the training and capacity-strengthening plan, an **academic committee** will be established, composed of institutional and community partners, the selected university(ies), the organizations supporting implementation, and the project's technical team. The committee will contribute accumulated experience throughout the design, monitoring, and evaluation phases, identify and implement necessary adjustments, and promote impact, ownership, replicability, and long-term sustainability. It will meet **semiannually** to review progress and provide recommendations for each modality under implementation.
152. Additionally, the project team member responsible for the plan will lead **periodic working sessions** with the university, institution, or organization in charge of implementation to monitor progress, identify adjustments, and improve methodologies, materials, and training strategies ahead of each academic committee meeting.
153. Regarding the sustainability of these training and capacity-strengthening initiatives, and depending on the training modality, in the case of permanent training schools, participants will be encouraged to replicate the knowledge and tools acquired within their communities. This process will be supported through technical guidance from the selected educational institution or organization, as well as financial resources to facilitate these replication activities.
154. In the case of SENA, the objective is to advance in the design of training proposals that can be institutionalized within its regular offer, ensuring their continuity as part of a vocational training strategy that strengthens communities in implementing bioeconomy-based alternatives and sustainable production systems across their territories.
155. Finally, as previously noted, the project will explore, in partnership with one or more universities, the possibility of designing a postgraduate specialization or master's program based on the thematic areas addressed by the project, consolidating a higher education training pathway for the Colombian Pacific.
156. 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.

157. 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. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

158. 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 peoples have been identified, along with second-level ethnic organizations that bring together several of these groups. At this stage, the project has focused, with respect to community stakeholders, on identifying second-level community organizations (ethno-territorial organizations) that represent the majority of ethnic groups within the prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation.

Table 9. Community and Institutional Stakeholders Identified for the Formulation and Implementation of the Project.

PARTNER/ ALLY	INTERESTS IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS	
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,
Second-level ethnic community organizations, community councils of Black communities, and Indigenous Resguardos	Second-level organizations of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities that have influence in the prioritized Territories Toward Resilience and Adaptation (THRA), such as the Association of Indigenous Councils of Valle del Cauca (ACIVA), the Association of Indigenous Traditional Authorities of the Emberá Dóbida, Katío, Chamí and Dule peoples of the Department of Chocó (OREWA), the Awá Indigenous People's Organization Unit (UNIPA), the Network of Community Councils of the Southern Pacific (RECOMPAS), which brings together 14 community councils located on the southern coast of Nariño in the municipalities of Tumaco and Francisco Pizarro; the Black Communities Process (PCN), which groups Black community organizations from the departments of Nariño, Valle del Cauca and Cauca; ASOCOETNAR, CAMIZCOP, ASOCONSEJOS TIMBIQUÍ, and COPDICOMP. Black Community Councils: Consejo Comunitario General Los Riscuales, Consejo Comunitario General Los Delfines, Consejo Comunitario de la Cuenca del Río Tolo y Zona Costera Sur (COCOMASUR), Consejo Comunitario del Río Mayorquín, and Consejo Comunitario del Río Yurumanguí.

159. Table 10 presents the working sessions held with institutional and community stakeholders as part of the consultation and formulation process of the project concept note.

Table 10. Working and Consultation Spaces conducted with community and institutional stakeholders

#	Location	Topics addressed	Date	Participants	Type of Event
1	Coworking Cali Oeste	Initial identification of the project idea, thematic priorities, priority geographic areas, and preparation of the initial working version. As a result of the workshop, an initial concept note proposal was consolidated, to be adjusted by the FAO team and shared with all stakeholders to continue the process.	15/12/2023	Rubén Guerrero (DBBYSE, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), Harrison Cuero (Advisor, Pacific and Black Communities Office), Tatiana López (IIAP), José Sánchez (INVEMAR), Oscar Alzate, Jaime Vásquez, Francisco Narváez, Orlando Medina and José Mejía (FAO). Gender participation: eight men and one woman.	In-person institutional workshop
2	Ministry of Environment – Vice-Minister's Office (OAI)	Participatory development of the Pacific strategic investment program. The meeting advanced the consolidation of the strategic investment program for the Pacific.	09/12/2024	Doris Dilian Weiler Polania (Advisor to the Vice-Minister's Office), Harrison Cuero (Advisor), Manuela Ruiz, Oscar Alzate (FAO). Gender participation: two women and two men.	In-person institutional meeting
3	Ministry of Environment – Vice-Minister's Office	Presentation and feedback on the session held in Cali. The concept note under consolidation was presented and was found to be aligned with the Ministry's expectations and priorities.	20/06/2024	Mauricio Cabrera Leal (Vice-Minister of Environmental Policy and Regulation), Manuela Ruiz, Doris Dilian Weiler Polania, Jaime Vásquez, Francisco Narváez, Oscar Alzate (FAO). Gender participation: two women and four men.	In-person institutional meeting
4	Ministry of Environment – Minister's Advisory Office	Presentation and feedback on the draft concept note, including a review of target territories to advance formulation with communities and institutions.	06/05/2025	Gisela Pérez Fonseca, Advisor to the Minister; Absalón Suárez, Advisor on Black Communities Affairs at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Óscar Alzate and Jaime Vásquez (FAO).	In-person institutional meeting

		The proposal was presented, and comments and clarifications were collected for incorporation into the document.		Gender participation: one woman and three men.	
5	Ministry of Environment – Climate Change Directorate	Progress update. Advances in refining the concept note and potential financing alternatives, including the Adaptation Fund, were presented and discussed.	09/05/2025	Luz Helena Hernández (Climate Change Office), Oscar Alzate, María Alejandra Chaux (FAO). Gender participation: two women and one man.	In-person institutional meeting
6	Teams Platform	Review of the progress report and inputs from the Ministry team. Advances in refining the concept note and potential financing alternatives, including the Adaptation Fund, were reviewed.	13/05/2025	Natalia Cáceres, Karen Navia, Juan Pertuz (Ministry); Jaime Vásquez, María Alejandra Chaux, Oscar Alzate (FAO). Gender participation: three women and three men.	Virtual
7	Escuela Taller Buenaventura and Hotel Yubarta Buenaventura	Definition of scope regarding objectives and targets, identification of more specific territories, and review of the logical framework. Comments and adjustment proposals were presented from a community perspective.	16/07/2025 18/07/2025	Everildis Córdoba, Legal Representative of the Black Communities Council of the Río Tolo Basin and South Coastal Zone (COCOMASUR), Acandí, Chocó; Juan Edilberto Pinilla, Black Communities Council Los Delfines, Utría, Chocó; Bárbara Rentería and Óscar Alzate (FAO). Gender participation: two women and two men.	In-person meeting with communities
8	Teams Platform	Definition of scope regarding objectives and targets, identification of more specific territories, and review of the logical framework. Comments and adjustment proposals were presented from a community perspective.	22/06/2025	Lindy Paola Arroyo Lemos, Wider Andrés Mosquera Arroyo (Río Yurumanguí Black Communities Council), Bárbara Rentería, Jaime Vásquez, Óscar Alzate (FAO). Gender participation: two women and three men.	Virtual – Google Meet Platform.
9	Buenaventura Bajo Calima Forestry Center	Definition of scope regarding objectives and targets, identification of more specific territories, logical framework review, and validation of interest to participate.	24/07/2025	Participants: Gerardo Bazán (ASOCONGUAPI), José Duván Orobio (ASOCOETNAR), Fabio Cambindo (Asoconsejos Timbiquí), Lennis Castro (Recompas Tumaco), Manuel Montañó (Asoconsejos Timbiquí), Alexandra Abadía (RECOMPAS), Óscar Alzate, Bárbara Rentería and Jaime Vásquez (FAO), Alan Rentería and Jorge García (Codechocó), Ruth Stella Ramos (Corponariño), Robinson Mosquera (IIAP), Fernando Fernández (Unitolima). Gender participation: two women and seven men.	Hybrid – In-person and Virtual (Teams Platform)
10	Virtual Meeting between CAF and FAO	Review of concept note progress, work plan, timelines, and required formats.	10/10/2025	Martha Castillo, Erick Castro, Sebastián Rodríguez, Oscar Guevara (CAF); María Alejandra Chaux, Jaime Vásquez, Óscar Alzate (FAO). Gender participation: two women and five men.	Virtual (Teams Platform).
11	Quibdó – CODECHOCÓ Headquarters	Review and comments on the Concept Note, focusing on progress, adjustments, territories, and institutional priorities.	15/10/2025	Jorge Romaña (Chocó Departmental Climate Change Committee), Neiver Obando (Codechocó Protected Areas), Alan Rentería (Codechocó), William Klinger (IIAP), Sonia Carolina Torres and Óscar Alzate (FAO). Gender participation: one woman and five men.	In-person
12	Regional Concept Note Validation Workshop – Cali, Casa Champagnat	Presentation and detailed feedback on project governance structure (stakeholders), theory of change, logical framework, review of environmental and social risks and impacts, prioritized territories, and component matrix.	7/11/2025	Communities and institutions including MinAmbiente, National Natural Parks of Colombia, CODECHOCO, CRC, CORPONARIÑO, IIAP, INVEMAR, Fundación Ecohábitats, ASOCOETNAR, COCOMASECO, CAMIZCOP, Río Mayorquín Community Council, RECOMPAS, Calle Santa Rosa Indigenous Reserve, Asoconsejos Timbiquí, Negros Unidos Community Council, Los Riscales Community Council, Los Delfines Community Council, and CAF. Gender participation: eleven women and nineteen men.	In-person workshop



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

160. During the working sessions conducted, participants provided comments, proposed adjustments, and feedback that were collected and incorporated into the concept note as they were presented. As a result, the proposal was progressively enriched by the perspectives and contributions of communities and institutions. This process is preliminary and will be further deepened during the full proposal formulation phase.
161. Participation in the sessions was predominantly male; although women attended all meetings, their representation was consistently lower. Accordingly, during the formulation phase—particularly in territorial workshops—specific strategies will be implemented to increase women’s participation. These will include adapting outreach and scheduling to local dynamics and facilitating conditions for women with young children, such as providing childcare support during meetings.

At the regional level, additional measures will be applied to promote more balanced participation between men and women. In local workshops involving Indigenous Peoples, local translators and interpreters will be engaged where necessary to facilitate effective communication.

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning

162. 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.
163. 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).

164. 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.
165. 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.
166. 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.
167. 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.

Consequently, climate resilience in the Colombian Pacific largely depends on recognizing and strengthening the role of women and diverse communities as central agents of adaptation. The early integration of a gender approach enables the maximization of positive impacts, prevents exclusion, and promotes sustainable transformations aligned with the project's objectives and the policies of the Adaptation Fund.

The project budget will incorporate in-kind co-financing from institutional and community partners in the region, reflected in ongoing initiatives aligned with the project's priority lines (e.g., territorial planning, ecological restoration, protected areas declaration and management, sustainable production systems, and climate adaptation governance mechanisms). The project will build on existing processes to avoid duplicating efforts. Participation in project working groups and coordination spaces will also be considered as counterpart contributions; while not yet quantified, these are expected to be estimated during the full proposal formulation phase

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project.

168. To ensure the sustainability of the project's results, its formulation incorporates capacity-building and strengthening local capacities, generating tangible economic benefits, creating permanent institutional and financial frameworks, and implementing a 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.
169. **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.
170. **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.
171. **Inclusion and Representativeness:** The effective implementation of gender approach ensures that women and vulnerable 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. In addition, a gender mainstreaming plan will be

designed as part of project implementation to guide and strengthen, from the outset of execution, the Project Implementation Unit in the design and delivery of appropriate strategies. Periodic monitoring will be conducted to identify good practices, lessons learned for replication, and areas requiring targeted support, ensuring effective gender mainstreaming and, more broadly, the application of a differential approach.

172. **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.
- 173.
174. **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.
175. **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. Additionally, for these processes, progress will be made in the establishment and signing of voluntary agreements to formalize the commitment of local communities and other territorial stakeholders to the continuity and potential replication of the implemented actions in other territories.
176. **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.
177. **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.
178. **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).
179. **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.
180. **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.
181. **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.
182. **Building on existing processes**: By resuming and strengthening initiatives that have already been initiated or are currently under implementation but require further reinforcement, local-level management will be optimized, avoiding duplication of efforts and initiatives that can undermine credibility. This approach ensures greater impact and long-term sustainability of actions by fostering ownership and commitment among community and institutional stakeholders.
183. **Institutional and community coordination**: Effective coordination of project implementation with relevant institutions and local communities, aligned with ongoing management processes and priorities, will ensure the continuity and sustainability of actions beyond project completion.

Through active participation and coordination, ownership, commitment, and continued support from environmental and territorial authorities, based on their technical and operational mandates, will be secured for the processes promoted by the project once implementation ends.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme

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.
185. During the Full Proposal development, a risk analysis will be conducted and submitted to a stakeholder validation process. As part of the due diligence process, the corresponding mitigation measures will be established, and the results will be shared with the communities and relevant authorities. Below is an analysis of the risks associated with the 15 environmental and social principles established by the Adaptation Fund.

Table 11. Preliminary environmental and social impacts and risks assessment in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the law	Additional assessment required	The project design takes into account compliance with applicable national and international legislation. Some project activities related to Components 2 and 3 will require alignment with the country's regulatory framework.
Access and equity	Additional assessment required	To prevent exclusion risks, mitigation measures and a specific mechanism—defined in the full proposal—will be implemented. Project activities will be participatory and inclusive, ensuring equitable access to ecosystem services, decent work, and other benefits (including capacity building). Continuous participation of vulnerable groups, stakeholders, and local authorities will be ensured, with transparency, accountability, benefit-sharing, and respect for traditional knowledge and land rights.
Marginalized and vulnerable groups	Additional assessment required	Project activities will avoid imposing any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups identified by the project, including children, women, older persons, and people living with disabilities. Additional consultations and analysis will be conducted during full proposal development to ensure their inclusion, integrate their needs and vulnerabilities, and guarantee access to project benefits. Specific actions will strengthen technical and administrative capacities, improve access to resources, and support active participation in decision-making, including a capacity-building and training plan and strategies to enable effective participation of vulnerable groups.
Human rights	No additional assessment required	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	Additional assessment required	The project faces the risk of not adequately addressing the different needs and priorities of women and men regarding access to services, assets, and resources, which could reinforce gender-based discrimination and inequalities. To mitigate this risk, the project will adopt a gender-responsive approach supported by a Gender Assessment and a Gender Action Plan to identify and reduce gender gaps. Targeted capacity-building on climate change, environmental governance, livelihood improvement, and conservation will be designed to enable women's effective participation, recognizing their roles and time constraints.
Core labor rights	No additional assessment required	The project will ensure compliance with applicable Colombian labor legislation and standards. Employment relationships will be governed by the principles of equal opportunity, fair treatment, and non-discrimination. All contractors and subcontractors engaged by the project will be required to comply with national labor laws and relevant International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. Colombia has ratified all eight ILO Fundamental Conventions, covering forced labour, freedom of association and collective bargaining, equal remuneration, elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, minimum age, and the worst forms of child labour.
Indigenous peoples	Additional assessment required	The project will ensure consultation spaces and the full and effective participation of ethnic communities throughout the design, implementation, and monitoring phases. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be obtained, and environmental and social safeguards

		will be applied to protect their rights. Planned actions will incorporate traditional knowledge and respect their cultural, environmental, and territorial contexts. Conditions will also be ensured to enable effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, including, where required, the provision of local translators for communities that do not speak Spanish and communicate in their native languages.
Involuntary resettlement	No additional assessment required	No negative impacts are anticipated, and no activities involving resettlement are planned.
Protection of natural habitats	No additional assessment required.	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. In the case of sustainable production systems, the technologies applied do not include the use of chemical fertilizers or inputs that could harm the environment; instead, the project promotes the implementation of biofactories and other improvement strategies to support organic production systems.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	No additional assessment required	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 implementation of conservation mechanisms 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	The project will ensure that 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	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 negative impacts on public health are anticipated. Actions to improve livelihoods are designed to minimize or make more efficient use of natural resources, incorporate the traditional knowledge of ethnic communities, and apply Nature-based Solutions (NbS) that provide additional benefits, such as increased carbon sequestration, without creating conditions or issues that could affect public health through pollution or the degradation of water, soil, or air.
Physical and cultural heritage	No additional assessment required	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	Additional assessment required	The project is expected to generate net positive impacts by supporting active and passive restoration actions, including the rehabilitation of degraded soils and agricultural areas, and by strengthening climate-resilient production systems through agroecological management and soil and water conservation practices. During full proposal development, an additional assessment will confirm that the proposed interventions do not cause unintended impacts and will define site-specific mitigation and monitoring measures.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION PREPARATIONS

A. Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective	Project Objective Indicator	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Develop, implement, and integrate climate change adaptation strategies in vulnerable territories of the Colombian Pacific, strengthening the conservation of biocultural diversity as the basis of local livelihoods and generating sustainable socio-environmental benefits at local, regional, and global scales.	Number of beneficiaries (people) reached through Program activities (CORE INDICATOR).	Impact: Increased adaptive capacity of communities	Core Indicator: Number of direct beneficiaries and number of indirect beneficiaries.	12,511,525
	% of households and communities whose livelihoods are more resilient due to project activities (CORE INDICATOR)	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable people in target areas.	6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods.	
	Number of natural assets protected	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience 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 incorporating climate change and adaptation strategies	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and apply resilience measures.	7. Climate change priorities integrated into the national development strategy.	
Project Outcomes	Project Outcome Indicator	Adaptation Fund Output	Adaptation Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1 Ethnic territories have planning instruments incorporating climate change and adaptation strategies aligned with PIGCCT and the national goal of consolidating the Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk and Adaptation to Climate Change (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 incorporating climate change priorities.	2,121,600
Outcome 2: Nature-based Solutions (NbS) prioritized and effectively implemented under the ecosystem-based adaptation approach as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.	Hectares intervened with Nature-based Solutions (NbS). Number of protected areas implementing climate adaptation actions in prioritized management instruments.	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts and variability.	5.1. Number of natural resources created, maintained, or improved to withstand variability and climate change	3,759,92
Outcome 3: Nature-based Solutions under a	Number of beneficiary	Output 6: Specific individual and	6.1.1. Number and type of adaptation assets	4,906,200

<p>production approach emphasizing bioproducts and sustainable services implemented effectively as part of the overall climate adaptation strategy.</p>	<p>households adopting sustainable production practices and reducing pressure on local ecosystems.</p> <p>Percentage increase in income from supported initiatives.</p> <p>Pacific Bioeconomy Network operational with productive linkage and climate adaptation strategy.</p>	<p>community livelihood strategies strengthened in response to climate change impacts and variability.</p>	<p>(tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies.</p>	
<p>Outcome 4: Project monitored and evaluated using a results-based approach, accompanied by a communication strategy for dissemination of lessons learned.</p>	<p>Number of Comprehensive Action Plans (PIA) for Territories toward Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation.</p> <p>Protocolo de monitoreo hídrico diseñado e implementado</p>	<p>Output 7: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into national development plans.</p>	<p>7.2. Number of development strategies incorporating climate change priorities.</p>	<p>1,723,800</p>

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project:

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

B. Implementing Entity certification Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared following the guidelines of the Adaptation Fund Board and the current National Development and Adaptation Plans of Colombia and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the Project 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	
<i>Ignacio Lorenzo</i> <i>Director, Technical Advisory on Biodiversity and Climate</i> <i>Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean - CAF</i> 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

	Al responder por favor citese este número 14002025E2023582	
	Fecha Radiado: 2025-07-23 13:35:00	
	Código de Verificación: 28fa6	Folios: 0
	Radiador: 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 02-06-2024



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: February 11, 2026

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

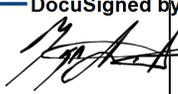
B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

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
PFG Fee (8.5%)		USD 10,455
Total PFG		USD 133,455

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</i> AF CAF Coordinator	DocuSigned by:  DDB6954B1401403...	11/02/2026	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

Certificate Of Completion

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 Subject: Complete with Docusign: 1_PFG Request VF 1st Review Clean.pdf
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Status: Completed
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 MCASTILLO@caf.com
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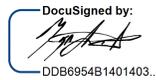
Record Tracking

Status: Original
 11-Feb-2026 | 18:19
 Holder: CASTILLO, MARTHA
 MCASTILLO@caf.com
 Location: DocuSign

Signer Events

Ignacio Loernzo
 ILORENZO@CAF.COM
 Security Level: Email, Account Authentication
 (Optional)

Signature



Signature Adoption: Drawn on Device
 Using IP Address: 98.98.187.113

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Sent: 11-Feb-2026 | 18:23
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 Signed: 11-Feb-2026 | 22:59

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
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In Person Signer Events

Signature

Timestamp

Editor Delivery Events

Status

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Agent Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Intermediary Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Certified Delivery Events

Status

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Carbon Copy Events

Status

Timestamp

PINO, ANGELICA
 ANGELICA.PINO.MESTAS@GMAIL.COM
 Security Level: Email, Account Authentication
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Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
 Accepted: 28-Jan-2026 | 14:58
 ID: c4a46482-d7dd-445c-b034-0ec9b8a61ae4

CASTRO, ERICK
 ECASTRO@CAF.COM
 Security Level: Email, Account Authentication
 (Optional)



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Witness Events

Signature

Timestamp

Notary Events

Signature

Timestamp

Envelope Summary Events

Status

Timestamps

Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
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Certified Delivered	Security Checked	11-Feb-2026 22:59
Signing Complete	Security Checked	11-Feb-2026 22:59
Completed	Security Checked	11-Feb-2026 22:59

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps
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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.

Acknowledging your access and consent to receive materials electronically

To confirm to us that you can access this information electronically, which will be similar to other electronic notices and disclosures that we will provide to you, please verify that you were able to read this electronic disclosure and that you also were able to print on paper or electronically save this page for your future reference and access or that you were able to e-mail this disclosure and consent to an address where you will be able to print on paper or save it for your future reference and access. Further, if you consent to receiving notices and disclosures exclusively in electronic format on the terms and conditions described above, please let us know by clicking the 'I agree' button below.

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