

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: 8/14/2026

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. PROJECT INFORMATION	1
List of Acronyms / Abbreviations	3
Project background and context	6
PART II. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION	16
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.....	17
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 FundProject components.	32
C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project.	35
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.	37
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.....	38
F. Describe if there is duplication of project with other funding sources, if any.....	40
G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.	47
H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.	49
I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.....	53
J. Describe how the sustainability of the project outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project.....	54
K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme	57
PART III. IMPLEMENTATION PREPARATIONS	59
PART IV. ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	61

INDEX OF TABLES, FIGURES AND MAPS

TABLES	
Table 1. Prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation	9
Table 2. Project components and financing	15
Table 3. Projected Calendar	16
Table 4. Comparative Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the Prioritized Project Strategy	35
Table 5. Alignment of the Project with National or Subnational Development Strategies	36
Table 6. National regulatory instruments and alignment with project activities	38
Table 7. Projects under Development or Implementation at regional and national scales and in the Colombian Pacific and Justification for Non-Duplication with the Project.....	40
Table 8. Community and Institutional Stakeholders Identified for the Formulation and Implementation of the Project	46
Table 9. Working and Consultation Spaces conducted with community and institutional stakeholders	46
Table 10. Preliminary environmental and social impacts and risks assessment in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy	53
Table 11. Project alignment with AF RF Map	54
FIGURES, MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	
Map 1. The Pacific Region in Colombia and the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation (THRA)	7
Map 2. Prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation	7
Map 3. Change in Average Temperature and Annual Precipitation 2021-2040.....	11
Figure 1. Project Theory of Change	16
Photograph 1. Event held to validate Note Concept proposal, Cali (2025/11/07)	47

LISTS OF ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

A&DM	: Market Analysis and Development
ACIVA	: Association of Indigenous Councils of Valle del Cauca
AGROSAVIA	: Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research
ANLA	: National Environmental Licensing Authority
ARL	: Occupational Risk Insurer (Administradora de Riesgos Laborales)
ART	: Territorial Renewal Agency
ASL	: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
ASOCOETNAR	: Council of Ethnic-Territorial Community Organizations of Nariño
ASOCONGUAPI	: Association of Community Councils of Guapi
AUNAP	: National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority (Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca)
CAF	: Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean
CAMIZCOP	: Council of Zonal Environmental Authorities of the Pacific
CAP	: Comprehensive Action Plan
CAR	: Regional Autonomous Corporations / Regional Environmental Authorities
CbA	: Community-based Adaptation
CC	: Climate Change
CCAs	Community Conservation Areas
CCCP	: Pacific Oceanographic and Hydrographic Research Centre
CEER	: Centre for Regional Economic Studies of the Banco de la República
CIDEAS	: Inter-institutional Technical Committees on Environmental Education
CLPI	: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (Consentimiento Libre, Previo e Informado)
CM	: Community Councils
COCOMASECO	: Community Council of the Southern Coastal Zone
COCOMASUR	: Community Council of the Tolo River Basin and Southern Coastal Zone
CODECHOCÓ	: Autonomous Regional Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Chocó
CONDESAN	: Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion
CONPES	: National Council for Economic and Social Policy
COPDICOMP	: Council for the Participation and Integral Development of Black Communities of the Pacific
CORPONARIÑO	: Autonomous Regional Corporation of Nariño
CP	: Project Coordinator
CRC	: Autonomous Regional Corporation of Cauca
CVC	: Autonomous Regional Corporation of Valle del Cauca
DAMCRA	: Directorate of Marine, Coastal, and Aquatic Resources Affairs of the MADS
DANE	: National Administrative Department of Statistics
DBG	: Direct Beneficiary Grant
DCCGR	: Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management
DMI	: Integrated Management District
DNMI	: National Integrated Management District
DRMI	: Integrated Management Regional District
E&S	: Environmental and Social
E2050	: Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy E2050
EbA	: Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ECDBC	: Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (Estrategia Colombiana de Desarrollo

	Bajo en Carbono)
ENREDD+	: National REDD+ Strategy “Forests: Territories of Life”
EX-ACT	: Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	: Farmer Field Schools
FPIC	: Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GCF	: Green Climate Fund
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product (Producto Interno Bruto)
GEF	: Global Environment Facility
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GMP	: Good Manufacturing Practices
ICA	: Colombian Agricultural Institute (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario)
ICT	: Information and Communication Technologies
IDEAM	: Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies
IIAP	: Pacific Environmental Research Institute
IKI	: International Climate Initiative (Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative)
ILO	: International Labour Organization
INVEMAR	: Institute of Marine and Coastal Research
INVIMA	: National Institute of Food and Drug Surveillance
ITCZ	: Intertropical Convergence Zone
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
JET	: Just Energy Transition
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MADR	: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MADS	: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MPI	: Multidimensional Poverty Index
NAP	: National Adaptation Plan
NbS	: Nature-Based Solutions
NCCAP	: National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
NDC	: Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NIE	: National Implementing Entity
OAI	: Office of International Affairs of the MADS
OECM	: Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
OFR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
OREWA	: Association of Indigenous Traditional Authorities of the Emberá Dóbida, Katío, Chamí and Dule Peoples of Chocó
PAGYCCC	: Colombia's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan
PA / Pas	: Protected Area / Protected Areas
PCN	: Black Communities Process (Proceso de Comunidades Negras)
PER Pacífico	: Pacific Regional Strategic Plan
PFG	: Project Formulation Grant
PGAR	: Regional Environmental Management Plan (Plan de Gestión Ambiental Regional)
PIGCCT	: Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans
PNACC	: National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático)
PNCC	: National Climate Change Policy

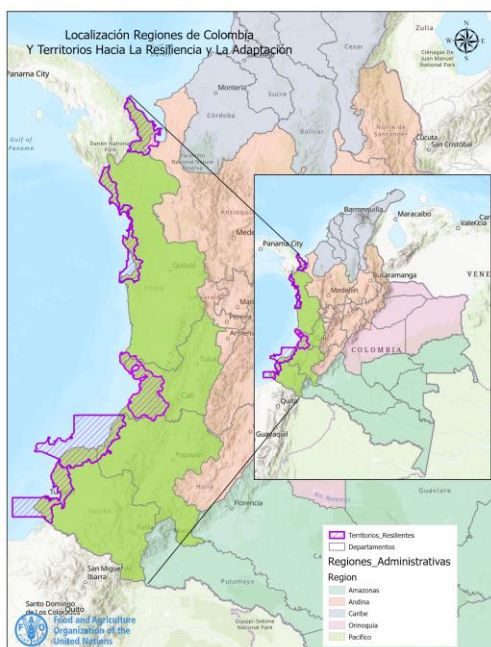
PND	: National Development Plan (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo)
PNN	: National Natural Park
PNNC	: National Natural Parks of Colombia
PNR	: Natural Regional Park
POT/EOT/PBOT	: Territorial Planning Instruments
PPREM	: Participatory Ecological Restoration Plan
PSA	: Payment for Environmental Services (Pago por Servicios Ambientales)
PTPA	: Annual Work Plan and Budget (Plan de Trabajo y Presupuesto Anual)
RAP Pacífico	: Pacific Administrative and Planning Region (Región Administrativa y de Planificación del Pacífico)
RECOMPAS	: Network of Community Councils of the Southern Pacific
REDD+	: Strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
REWA	: Complementary Conservation Areas Register
RFPR	: Regional Protected Forest Reserve
SCALL	: Rainwater Harvesting Systems (Sistemas de Captación de Agua Lluvia)
SENA	: National Learning Service
SIDAP	: Departmental Protected Areas System
SIIVRA	: Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk, and Adaptation to Climate Change
SINA	: National Environmental System (Sistema Nacional Ambiental)
SINAP	: National Protected Areas System (Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas)
SIRAP	: Regional Protected Areas System
SISBEN	: System for Identifying Potential Beneficiaries of Social Programmes
SISCLIMA	: National Climate Change System
SNICC	: National Climate Change Information System
SSP2	: Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 2
SWOT	: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
THRA	: Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation
UBN	: Unsatisfied Basic Needs
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
UNIPA	: Awá Indigenous People's Organization Unit (Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá)
VAU	: Value-adding Unit
WMO	: World Meteorological Organization
WWF	: World Wide Fund for Nature

Project background and context:

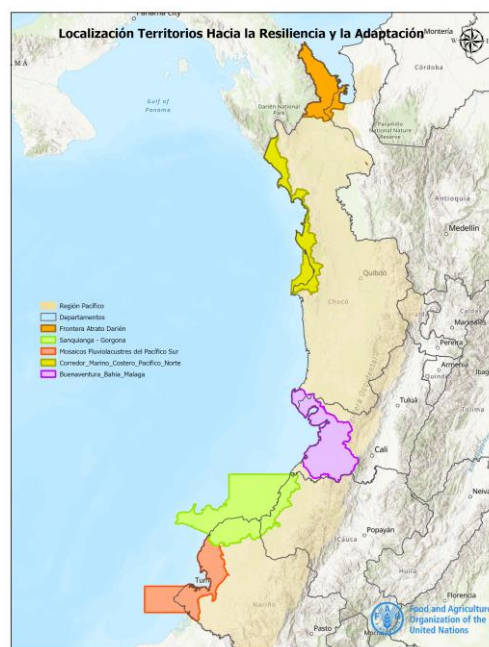
1. Colombia is one of the 17 most biodiverse countries on the planet, home to around 15% of the world's endemic species. It contains 18 ecological regions and 65 ecosystem types. Protected areas and ethnic territories cover 41% of the national territory and harbor some of the planet's richest biodiversity. 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 IDEAM, 2022 identifies the Colombian Pacific as one of the rainiest regions in the world, with some areas receiving over 8,000 mm of rainfall annually. Combined with the projected increase in extreme events due to climate change (IDEAM, 2024), this puts drinking water systems, roads, and agricultural productivity at risk. In 2024, more than 80% of Chocó was affected, impacting over 3,700 families.¹
9. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) highlights that sea-level rise, changing rainfall patterns, and temperature variability pose serious threats to coastal ecosystems and dependent communities (MADS, 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.

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>

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.



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



Map 2. Prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation

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 (THRA).
12. In this regard, the implementation of the strategies and actions that structure the project, which will be implemented in the following five THRA prioritized in the Colombian Pacific.² Territory 1) Atrato-Darién Border; Territory 2) North Pacific Coastal Marine Corridor; Territory 3) Buenaventura-Bahía Málaga; Territory 4) Sanquianga–Gorgona; Territory 5) Fluvio-lacustrine Mosaics of the South Pacific. Map 2 shows the location of these THRA, while Table 1 lists each territory and the corresponding municipalities in the Colombian Pacific region.
13. In each of the 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.

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

Table 1. Prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation

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 highest in the country. The department of Chocó is the poorest in the country, with a poverty rate of 68.0%, followed in the region by the departments of Cauca with 62.1%, Nariño with 47.6%, and Valle del Cauca with 26.0% (RAP Pacífico, 2021).
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 have led to significant soil degradation, water contamination, and loss of vegetation cover. This degradation reduces the capacity of ecosystems to mitigate extreme weather events (floods and landslides) and compromises local food security and resilience to climate variability. In addition, the indigenous and black communities in rural areas depend on subsistence activities (fishing, hunting, and family farming) that, main largely unaccounted for 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, where structural poverty and a lack of food diversity have led to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. This context leaves populations with limited resources 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 "Economies of the Colombian Pacific" (Economías del Pacífico Colombiano) by Banco de la República, mentions several studies³ showing that economic surpluses abandon the region without benefiting local communities,

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.

promoting precarious, traditionally low-paid, and low-skilled work, and affecting them through the impacts of resource exploitation (depletion of forest and fish species, ecological damage from mining and agro-industrial projects). There are five markets that currently drive interest in the department, namely: timber exploitation, mining, agro-industry, fishing, and the green products market.

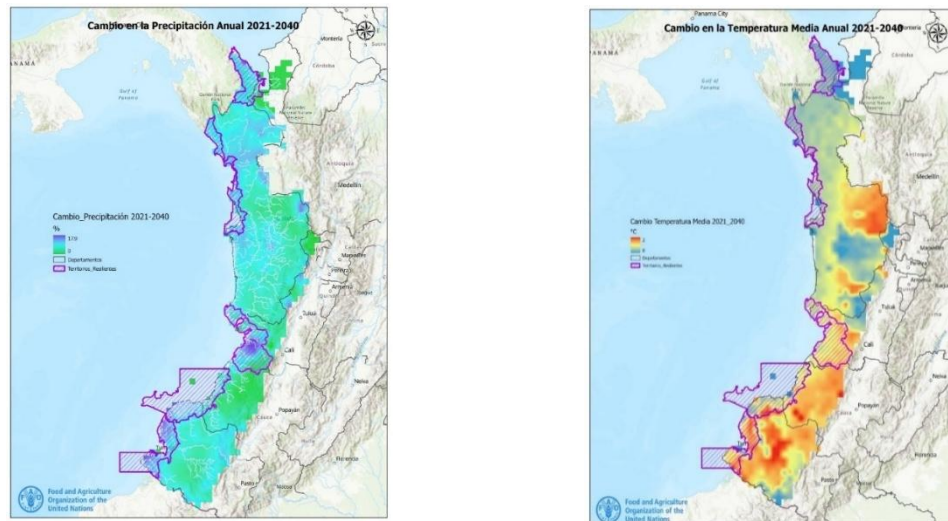
20. This region, along with other hydrographic areas of the country, such as the Amazon and Bajo Cauca areas, has the highest capacity to retain moisture and maintain water regulation conditions. The Pacific's water yield is the highest in the country, estimated at 116.2 liters per second per square 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, 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 high richness. The region hosts nearly 11% of the world's bird species and 56% of Colombia's. 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 National Council for Economic and Social Policy (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 NCCAP; ii) the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDDB); 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 REWA (OECMs).
28. According to the Third National Communication on Climate Change, the main threats affecting most municipalities where the 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' 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 Guandal 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. For the precipitation variable, there are multi-year percentage changes in the different 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.

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



37. 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 Termes, 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.
38. 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.
39. 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.

Initial Gender Assessment and Considerations for Project Design:

40. Colombia has an estimated population of 53,057,212, of which 51.2% are women and 48.8% are men (DANE, 2025). Rural areas account for 23.9% of the total population, with a composition that differs from the national average: 48.1% are women and 51.9% are men. Among rural people

aged 15 and over, 74.6% of women (approximately 3.2 million) and 77.9% of men (around 3.5 million) identify as farmers. In addition, 24.9% of rural women and 23.6% of rural men self-identify as belonging to an ethnic group; among rural women, 13.4% identify as Indigenous and 12.1% as Black, mixed-race, Afro-descendant, or Afro-Colombian.

41. Women in Colombia face marked socioeconomic disadvantages. Nationally, 46.7% of women live in poverty compared with 40.1% of men, a gap of 6.6 percentage points. In January 2021, the unemployment rate reached 16.9% for women versus 9.8% for men, widening the gender gap to 7.1 percentage points. Wage inequality also persists: in 2018, women's average salaries were 12.1% lower than men's, with wider gaps in rural areas and among those with lower educational attainment (DANE, 2021; (Colombia's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan) PAGYCCC MADS, 2023).
42. Gender inequalities are also evident in labor participation and unpaid work. Women are overrepresented in unpaid activities, outnumbering men by 2.5 times, and they assume almost all domestic work (5.7% versus 0.2%), representing 94% of domestic workers and 60% of unpaid workers. In rural Colombia, 29.8% of female-headed households lived in multidimensional poverty in 2022, and about 3 in 10 women lacked their own income, compared with 1 in 10 men. Labor force participation in rural areas stood at 39.1% for women and 79.8% for men, while unemployment reached 13.8% for rural women and 5.4% for rural men.
43. In rural areas of Colombia, in 2022, 29.8% of female-headed households were living in multidimensional poverty, and approximately 3 out of 10 Colombian women lacked their own income, compared to 1 out of 10 men. According to DANE data for 2023, 12.1% of women earned 12.1% less than men. Women represented 48.1% of the working-age population, while men represented 51.9%. The overall labor force participation rate (OFR) in 2022 was 39.1% for rural women and 79.8% for men. Also in 2022, the unemployment rate for rural women was 13.8%, while for rural men it was 5.4%. In this sense, women continue to face multiple barriers to their personal development, and economic dynamics still do not fully value their contribution.
44. Educational exclusion further constrains women's opportunities in rural territories. According to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR, 2020), only 14% of rural women aged 18 to 24 are enrolled in the education system, compared with 34.4% of urban women. Just 2.9% of rural women reach technical or technological education and less than 2% attain university education, compared with 10.1% and 7.5% respectively in urban areas. Household responsibilities are a major barrier: 23.7% of rural women do not study because of domestic duties, compared with only 0.8% of men. These disadvantages are compounded by limited access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and internet connectivity in dispersed rural areas.
45. The Pacific region reflects these inequalities in an especially acute way. It comprises a Pacific Coast subregion with 50 municipalities, 2 districts, 169 collective territories of Black communities, and 168 Indigenous reserves, as well as an Andean Pacific subregion with 125 municipalities, 1 district, and 91 Indigenous reserves. Altogether, the region has an estimated population of 8,237,407 inhabitants, equivalent to 16.3% of the national population; 51.91% are women and 48.09% are men, while 65.5% live in urban areas and 34.5% in rural areas (PER Pacífico, 2022). Ethnic territories are central to the region's identity, covering 87.4% of the Pacific Coast subregion.
46. Key aspects of the gender analysis in the Pacific include the feminization of poverty and care burdens, the strategic use of gender-based violence by armed actors, and the close link between women's bodies, territory, and community resistance. Midwives and women community leaders play critical roles in cultural continuity and caregiving, but they are also exposed to multiple risks. The analysis highlights the need for an intersectional perspective that addresses gender inequality together with ethnicity, conflict, rural exclusion and the impacts of climate change, while recognizing women's agency and central contribution to territorial resilience. Women and men in the Colombian Pacific have different needs, capacities, and knowledge resources shaped by historical inequalities. Women are recognized as guardians of ancestral knowledge and key actors in community resilience, biodiversity conservation, and social organization, yet they face greater economic dependence, limited access to productive resources and finance, and a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work. Men tend to participate more in physical labor, traditional agricultural production, extractive activities, and local institutional leadership. Women's knowledge includes midwifery, traditional medicine, biodiversity management, native seeds, and cultural practices, while men hold technical knowledge related to fishing, agriculture, construction,

and local climatic and geographic cycles.

47. Among the departments in the region, the gender gap in extreme poverty in the department of Chocó reached 18.8 percentage points. Poverty also has a strong racial dimension: 59.8% of Indigenous people and 42.6% of Afro-Colombians lived in monetary poverty in 2024, with Chocó showing the greatest disparities in the country; Quibdó, its capital, registered the largest gap between men and women, with a difference of 17.5 percentage points. Similarly, in the department of Cauca, although extreme poverty levels are lower, inequality between men and women persists, with a difference of 2.5 percentage points (Portafolio Magazine, 2025).
48. If a gender perspective is not incorporated into project design and implementation, there is a risk of excluding women and youth from decision-making, concentrating benefits among men who more often control land and productive resources, increasing women's unpaid workloads, and reducing the sustainability of adaptation measures. Conversely, the project offers clear opportunities to promote gender equality by addressing ethnic, cultural, socioeconomic, age, and gender differences; ensuring the effective participation of women, including female heads of household, in activities and decision-making spaces; and promoting a more equitable distribution of opportunities and benefits. In this sense, gender mainstreaming is not only a matter of equity, but also a condition for stronger territorial resilience and more sustainable adaptation outcomes.
49. The project offers important opportunities to promote gender equality, including: i) the project will pay special attention to the design of strategies and mechanisms that address ethnic, cultural, socioeconomic, age and gender differences in the territory; ii) it will guarantee the effective participation of women, including female heads of household, in project activities and in spaces for participation and decision-making; and iii) it will promote equity in the distribution of opportunities and benefits.

Project objectives:

General 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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

⁵ The prioritized protected areas are: 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	Amount per Output (USD)	Amount
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 Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (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.	222,768	2,121,600
		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	519,792	
	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.	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 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.	413,712	
		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.	275,808	
		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.	689,520	
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.	563,989	3,759,925
		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.	563,989	
		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.	1,127,976	
		Output 2.1.4. Processes for declaring new protected areas are supported through the planning and implementation of prioritized phases.	563,989	
		Output 2.1.5. Incentives and/or compensation mechanisms are implemented to promote NbS as climate change adaptation measures.	375,993	
		Output 2.1.6. NbS with a focus on green and/or blue infrastructure are implemented in priority areas.	563,989	
Component 3. Strengthening livelihoods and	Outcome 3.1. Nature-based solutions (NbS) applied to production,	Output 3.1.1 Climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods, resilient to climate change and based on locally appropriate practices and	1,717,170	4,906,200

traditional production practices with a focus on sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for climate change adaptation and local development.	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.	context-specific technologies, are implemented to develop value-added opportunities and diversify the local economy, incorporating a gender focus.		
		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.	1,962,480	
		Output 3.1.3. Bioeconomy initiatives are promoted as alternatives for the economic and social transformation of communities living in the THRA to climate change in the Colombian Pacific.	1,226,550	
Component 4. Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.	Outcome 4.1. The project is monitored and evaluated using a results-based approach, supported by a communication strategy for development and dissemination of lessons learned.	Output 4.1.1. Comprehensive Action Plans (CAPs) for the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change are jointly formulated and monitored periodically.	689,520	1,723,800
		Output 4.1.2 An online Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Information System is established.	430,950	
		Output 4.1.3. Knowledge management and a development-focused communication strategy are designed and implemented	603,330	
6. Project Execution cost (9.50%)				1,313,360
7. Total Project Cost				13,824,885
8. Project cycle management fee charged by the implementing entity (8.50%)				1,175,115
Amount of Financing Requested				15,000,000

Table 3. Projected Calendar

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

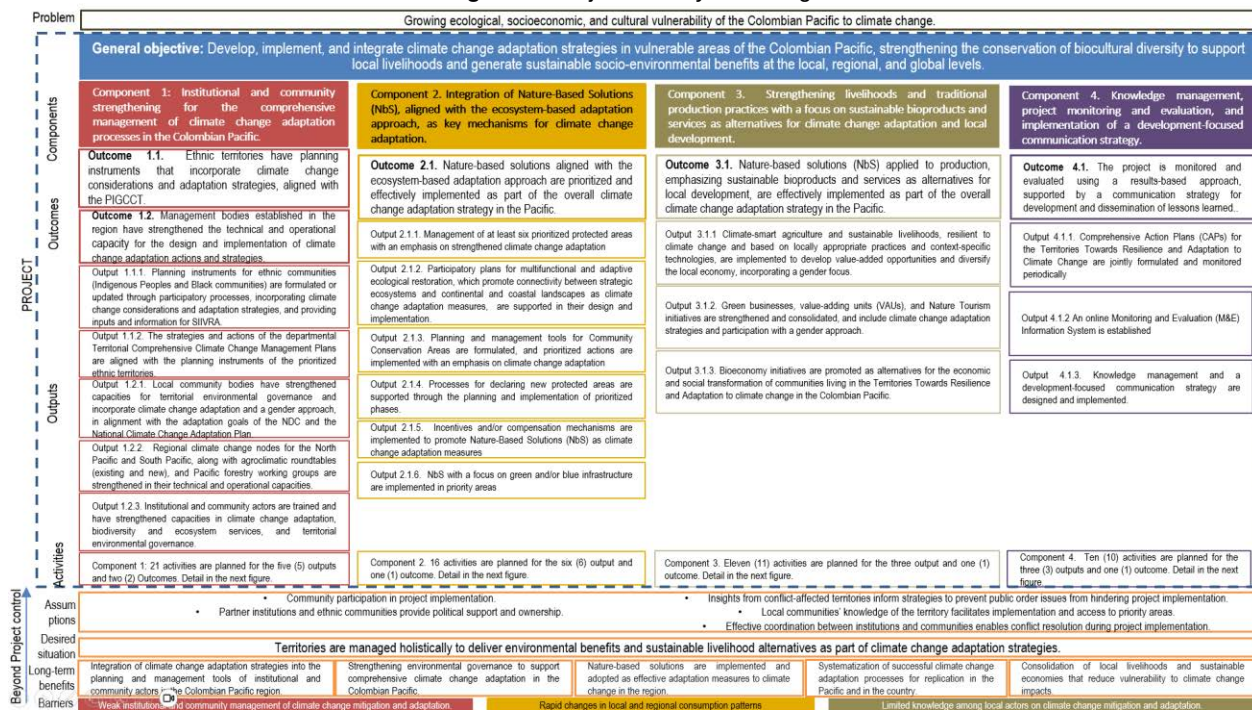
PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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.

50. 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.
51. 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.

52. This highlights the need to anchor the strategy in the governance structures of Community Councils (CM) 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.
53. 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., the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Global Standard for Nature-based SolutionsG) 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.
54. 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.

Figure 1. Project Theory of Change



Problem	Growing ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural vulnerability of the Colombian Pacific to climate change.		
General 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.			
Component 1: Institutional and community strengthening for the comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific.	Component 2: Integration of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, as key mechanisms for climate change adaptation.	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.	Component 4: Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.
Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities
1.1.1.1. Prioritize and select ethnic communities in the Territories for Resilience and Adaptation. 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, recognizing 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 and Climate Change Mainstreaming Strategy and its Action Plan of the MESD and the Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management (DCCGR). 1.1.2.1. Support the updating and implementation of the action plans of the departmental Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT). 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 SIIVRA and its integration into the National Climate Change Information System (SIIVRA) by 2030. 1.2.1.1. 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. 1.2.1.2. 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. 1.2.1.3. Design and implement spaces for the exchange of experiences on strengthening territorial environmental governance, incorporating climate change adaptation and a gender perspective. 1.2.2.1. Design and implement a strategy to strengthen—technically and operationally—the North Pacific and South Pacific Regional Climate Change Hubs. 1.2.2.2. Design and implement a strategy to strengthen—technically and operationally—the Pacific Agroclimatic Roundtables. 1.2.2.3. Share with the communities of the Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation the recommendations for adaptation to agri-food systems developed by the Agroclimatic Roundtables. 1.2.2.4. Support the formulation and implementation of action plans to revitalize the Pacific Departmental Forestry Roundtables (Nariño-Tumaco, Cauca-Pacific, Valle del Cauca, and Chocó). 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.	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). 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 2.1.3.2. Formulate participatory planning and management tools for Community Conservation Areas, incorporating SbtN 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 tools for Community Conservation Areas. 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 SIIVRA or the region's SIDAPs. 2.1.4.2. Support the implementation of the declaration process for three new protected areas under regional public governance or community public governance in collective territories. 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. 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. 2.1.5.3. Integrate community incentives (restoration wages, benefit agreements, symbolic titles) to ensure ownership and care of interventions. 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. 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. 2.1.6.3. 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.	3.1.1.1. Identify and prioritize the productive systems characteristic of the THRA to Climate Change. 3.1.1.2. Establish a baseline of the current situation of participating families, including their income and the characteristics of their production systems and/or use of biodiversity-based products. 3.1.1.3. Co-create territorial plans to consolidate production systems, addressing ecosystem integrity and adaptation. These plans should incorporate appropriate practices—such as agroecological management, agroforestry, and soil and water conservation—that link ecosystem health with yield stability and reduced losses from extreme weather events, while ensuring participation with a gender and intergenerational approach. 3.1.1.4. Strengthen community seed banks, local bio-inputs, and agricultural calendars adjusted to climate signals, articulating traditional knowledge and technical assistance. 3.1.1.5. Establish indicators of livelihood resilience linked to ecosystem functions, such as crop diversity, soil organic matter, reduced pest incidence, and relevant catches, and monitor them through verified community monitoring. 3.1.2.1. Selection of Green Businesses, Value-Added Units, and Nature Tourism Ventures in Each THRA to Climate Change. 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. 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. 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. 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. 3.1.3.3. Develop value chains for bioproducts with NbS criteria, safeguards, benefit agreements, and traceability.	4.1.1.1. Design the methodology for developing CAPs. 4.1.1.2. Develop CAPs for each territory prioritized for resilience and adaptation to climate change. 4.1.1.3. Periodically monitor progress in the implementation of CAPs. 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. 4.1.2.1. Design the project monitoring and evaluation system in line with the conceptual and methodological guidelines of the DCCGR adaptation group, within the framework of the development of the national adaptation M&E system. 4.1.2.2. Coordinate with the DCCGR and CEAD to align the project monitoring and evaluation system with the SIIVRA and provide 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 standard NbS criteria to ensure comparability and verifiability. 4.1.2.5. Develop community knowledge repositories controlled by ethnic authorities, integrating historical practices, biocultural calendars, and quantitative evidence. 4.1.3.1. Design and implement the biocultural communication strategy to shape local practices and awareness regarding climate change adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).

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). 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. 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.

55. The development of this output will support the formulation or updating of twenty-five (25) planning instruments for prioritized ethnic collective territories in the THRA 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.

56. **Activity 1.1.1.1.** The first step in developing this output will be to prioritize and select ethnic

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

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.

57. **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.
58. **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.
59. **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.
60. **Activity 1.1.1.5.** This will entail ensuring coordination between the MADS's Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change Strategy and its Action Plan, and DCCGR of the MADS.

Output 1.1.2. Strategies and actions of the departmental 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.

61. **Activity 1.1.2.1.** Technical and financial support will be provided to update and implement the action plans of the departmental 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 MADS.
62. **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.

63. **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.

64. 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).
65. **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.
66. 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.
67. **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.

68. **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.
69. **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.

70. **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 NbS through EbA 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).

71. 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 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 - 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 DNMI (National Integrated Management District) Cabo Manglares-Familia Awá, National Natural Park (PNN) Sanquianga, Natural Regional Park (PNR) El Comedero, Regional Protected Forest Reserve (RFPR) Kokoi Euja, DRMI (Integrated Management Regional District) Golfo de Tribugá, 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.

72. **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

73. **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.

74. 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.
75. **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 THRA 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.
76. 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.
77. **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.

78. **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 MADS 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.
79. 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.
80. 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.
81. 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.
82. Inputs for implementing restoration processes will, whenever possible, follow a circular economy approach, sourcing them from local communities. This aligns with the broader 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 CCAs with planning instruments formulated incorporating climate change adaptation and with prioritized actions implemented. The target for this indicator is ten (10) CCAs.

83. The project will support the strengthening of ten (10) CCAs, emphasizing climate change adaptation and responding to the priorities of communities in the THRA. 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.
84. **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 CCAs 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.
85. **Activity 2.1.3.2.** Together with communities and institutions, the project will prioritize actions to be carried out based on the pressures affecting CCAs, 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.

86. 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.

87. 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.
88. **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.
89. **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.

90. The project will support the implementation of ten (10) incentive initiatives for EbA 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.

91. **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.
92. **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).
93. **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 NbS pilots with a green and blue infrastructure approach implemented. The target for the indicator is ten (10) pilots implemented.

94. **Activity 2.1.6.1.** Based on the diagnosis of environmental problems associated with climate change and the occurrence of coastal and river erosion and flooding, carried out by SINA Environmental Authorities and Research Institutes 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.
95. **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.

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

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).

96. **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.
97. 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.
98. **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.
99. 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.
100. **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.
101. 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.

102. 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.
103. **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.
104. 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.
105. **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.
106. 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.
107. 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.

108. **Activity 3.1.2.1.** First, the project will roll out a dissemination strategy and an open call in the prioritized THRA 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 MADS's National Green Business Plan.

109. **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 (MA&D). 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.
110. 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.
111. **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.
112. 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 THRA 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, NbS, and low-carbon criteria (target: seven (7) value chains).

113. **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 THRA.
114. 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.

115. **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.
116. 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.
117. **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 NbS to ensure sustainability and resilience throughout the value chain.
118. 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 THRA 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.

119. **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.
120. **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 (CLPI).

121. **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.
122. **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 THRA, 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 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.

123. **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.
124. **Activities 4.1.2.2 and 4.1.2.3.** The system will be designed in coordination with the DCCGR of the MADS 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 SIIVRA while contributing relevant data.
125. **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 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.
126. **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.

127. **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.

128. 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.
129. 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.
130. 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.

131. Finally, the project as a whole is aligned with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework (Part III, Section A), and contributes to Strategic Outcomes 3, 5, 6 and 7. Component 1 contributes to Strategic Outcomes 3 and 7 by strengthening institutional and community capacities, participatory planning, and the integration of climate change adaptation into ethnic territorial planning instruments aligned with the PIGCCT and SIIVRA. Component 2 contributes to Strategic Outcome 5 by increasing the resilience of ecosystems and natural resource assets through Nature-based Solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation measures. Component 3 contributes to Strategic Outcome 6 by diversifying and strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable communities through sustainable bioproducts and nature-based production systems. Component 4 contributes to Strategic Outcome 3 by strengthening knowledge management, communication, local ownership, and learning for adaptation and climate risk reduction processes.

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.

132. 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 NbS. 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 (PES) 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)
133. 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 CCAs 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.).

134. 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.
135. Implementing the proposed actions, inadequate adaptation could occur if adaptation actions are developed without adequate territorial planning, without considering ecosystem dynamics, or without the participation of local actors. The design of this project addresses these risks by structuring its implementation around participatory territorial planning, ecosystem-based adaptation, and strengthening local governance. In the framework of the Component 1, the formulation and alignment of territorial planning instruments and governance platforms ensure that adaptation measures respond to local priorities and ecosystem dynamics. Components 2 and 3 promote nature-based solutions and sustainable livelihoods that restore ecosystem functions while supporting local economic activities. In addition, the project's monitoring, knowledge management, and capacity-building activities will enable continuous evaluation of implementation results and adjustments when necessary, helping to reduce the risk of unintended outcomes
136. 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.
137. 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.
 138. . This analysis provides an overview of the situation of women in Colombia and the region and lists some strategies and actions that will form part of the Gender Mainstreaming Plan, which will be designed during the project formulation phase. The plan, at the local level (specific territories where the project's actions will be implemented in the THRA), includes a more in-depth analysis of the preliminary diagnosis through interviews and focus groups. This will complement and refine the information for this scale, as well as the strategies and actions that will structure the plan.
 139. The identification and estimation of project beneficiaries will be carried out in detail during the formulation phase, through a participatory and technical process, following the guidelines of the Adaptation Fund. Two categories of beneficiaries will be considered: direct, consisting of families that will immediately receive adaptation measures, and indirect, made up of the population that will benefit secondarily through climate risk reduction and improved ecosystem services.
 140. The methodological process includes the following stages: i) territorial delimitation: in the five THRAs in the Colombian Pacific, the preliminary prioritization of collective territories of Community Councils of black communities and indigenous reserves carried out in the preparation phase of the concept note will be reviewed and validated; ii) community information gathering: participatory workshops and social cartography exercises will be carried out with local authorities, Community Councils, and indigenous cabildos in order to identify families and population groups directly linked to adaptation measures; iii) cross-checking with official sources: the community figures preliminarily identified will be validated using data from the DANE, SISBEN records, and available population censuses, to ensure consistency and reduce the risk of underreporting; iv) Classification of beneficiaries: preliminary information on direct beneficiaries (families that will receive resilient infrastructure and/or ecosystem restoration) and indirect beneficiaries (urban populations and neighboring communities that benefit from risk reduction and improved ecosystem services) will be validated; v) differential approach: variables such as gender, age, and ethnicity will be included in order to reflect the cultural and social diversity of the territories and ensure the inclusion of women, youth, and indigenous peoples in the final estimate.
 141. As a very preliminary estimate, it was determined that approximately 15,000 people would benefit from the implementation of the project, of which: 85% belong to Black communities (that is 12,750 people), and 15% correspond to Indigenous Peoples (that is 2,250 people); and 40% are women and 60% are men. It should be noted, as initially indicated, that this is a very preliminary estimate, which will be reviewed, refined, and adjusted during the project formulation phase, implementing the methodology presented above in general terms, with the purpose of detailing and having a more accurate and realistic estimate of the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries derived from the implementation of the actions and strategies planned within the framework of the project.

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

142. The strategic combination and integration of the actions planned within the project framework not only generate direct and lasting impacts but also maximize the efficient use of resources, creating

cumulative benefits at the local, regional, and global levels. From the outset of the concept note's development, the process has focused on planning for implementation measures with high social, environmental, and economic returns; interventions that require relatively low investment but produce substantial and transformative results.

143. Table 4 below presents a comparative analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the strategy prioritized during project formulation for implementation in the region versus an alternative strategy that was discarded during the assessment conducted by the formulation team.

Table 4. Comparative Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the Prioritized Project Strategy

Component	Selected option	Alternative option	Cost comparison
Component 1. Institutional and community strengthening for the comprehensive management of climate change adaptation processes in the Colombian Pacific.	Formulate or update 25 ethnic territory planning instruments with climate change and adaptation criteria. C: US 742,560	1. Isolated workshops, diagnoses or community prioritization exercises, without updating formal planning instruments. C: US 250,000 – 500,000 2. General regional climate guidelines, without specific application in ethnic territorial planning instruments. C: US 300,000 – 600,000	Each planning instrument has an estimated cost of approximately US\$29,702 and provides formal planning tools adopted by prioritized ethnic territories. Alternatives may have a lower initial cost but produce weaker or non-binding results and may need to be repeated in future planning processes.
	Strengthen community bodies, climate nodes, and agroclimatic/forestry roundtables. C: US 1,379,040	3. Recurring external technical assistance for each planning or implementation process. C: US \$700,000 – 900,000 4. Creation of new parallel climate governance structures. C: US 800,000 – 1,000,000	The project takes advantage of existing community and institutional bodies, reducing recurrent consulting and operational costs. With technical support from the project team, this approach is more sustainable and less costly over time than the alternatives.
	Strengthen the management of the prioritized protected areas (six), with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change. C: US 563,988	Hiring an NGO to lead the coordination and implementation of actions with the teams of the prioritized protected areas. C: US 750,000	The project is implemented through direct coordination between the project team and the protected area teams, allowing decisions and priorities to be agreed while avoiding intermediation costs and strengthening protected area management.
	Support for the formulation and implementation of management instruments for community conservation areas with a climate adaptation approach C: US 563,988	Contracting with a consulting organization or group to formulate the management instruments for community conservation areas is a proposal that will be much more expensive in economic terms, and the instrument might not be fully appropriated by the communities. C: US 800,000	Each community conservation strategy has an estimated cost of US\$56,398 while strengthening community bodies and community ownership of their conservation areas. The alternatives considered do not guarantee community ownership and are more expensive.
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.	Implement participatory restoration plans that connect strategic ecosystems and coastal/continental landscapes. C: US 1,127,977	The restoration plans were designed by the project's technical team without the active participation of the communities and stakeholders present in the territories where they will be implemented. C: US 1,000,000	The alternative is less cost-effective because the project and its team could be perceived as an external agent. As a result, community ownership and legitimacy of restoration actions could be reduced, affecting the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of the restoration process.
	Support for the implementation of the process for declaring new protected areas. US 563,988	Declaration of three protected areas as the goal of the project. US 900,000	Accelerating the declaration process by financing all technical, legal and administrative requirements would substantially increase project costs. The selected approach achieves progress toward the same objective through strategic technical support and institutional coordination at a lower implementation cost.
	Implement incentive/compensation mechanisms to promote NbS as a climate change adaptation strategy. US 375,992	Implement incentives designed in the country for the environmental sector. US 300,000 – 450,000	While the proposed alternative serves as a reference point, it does not resolve the associated challenge, as implementation requires a review of the background, the design and implementation of innovative mechanisms.
	Implement green or blue infrastructure solutions.	Implement civil works as adaptation alternatives.	The alternative is not compatible with the scope and approach of the project, therefore, its adoption is not viable; additionally, when comparing the costs of its implementation, it would significantly exceed the selected alternative.
	Budget: US\$ 563,988	Budget: US\$ 800,000 – US\$ 1,200,000	
Component 3. Strengthening	Implementation of sustainable agricultural	Implementation of agricultural production systems	The alternative does not fit the scope and focus of the project, therefore, its adoption is not viable; additionally,

livelihoods and traditional production practices with a focus on sustainable bioproducts and services as alternatives for climate change adaptation and local development.	practices and livelihoods that are resilient to CC and based on appropriate local practices and context-specific technologies. US 1,471,860	conventional. US 1,600,000	when comparing the costs of its implementation, it would significantly exceed the selected alternative.
	Strengthening and consolidation of green businesses, value-added units and nature tourism. US 1,962,480	A broad call for proposals in the Pacific to select green business initiatives, value-added units, and nature tourism initiatives that will be supported by the project. US 2,100,480	A broad regional call would disperse support across initiatives throughout the Pacific region, increasing coordination costs and reducing the concentration of benefits in the prioritized territories.
	Bioproducts, sustainable services and adaptive value chains (Bioeconomy) are promoted for the economic and social transformation of communities. US 1,226,550	Promotion of productive alternatives compatible with a conventional economic model. US 1,300,000 – US 1,500,000	The alternative under consideration is more sensitive to the effects of climate change; therefore, the investments and efforts developed by the project would consolidate results of less impact and sustainability compared to the strategy finally adopted.
Component 4. Knowledge management, project monitoring and evaluation, and implementation of a development-focused communication strategy.	Integrated management system, online M&E, hybrid monitoring and communication protocol for learning, designed with MADS/IDEAM, aligned with SIIVRA and used by the project's technical team.	Hiring a specialized external service to design and operate the M&E system, the monitoring protocol, the systematization of lessons learned, and communication throughout the project cycle.	The selected option is more cost-effective because it builds capacity within the project and its partners, allows for direct monitoring by THRA, and reduces reliance on recurring external services. Furthermore, by aligning with SIIVRA, it avoids developing isolated systems and facilitates the subsequent use of information.

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 5.

Table 5. 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
Law 1931 of 2018	Establishes guidelines for climate change management and Colombia's 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) - 2024	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	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 EbA in Marine Protected Areas,

	resilience.	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 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), 2024	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 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, 2019	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 Restoration Strategy 2023-2026	To guide the restoration of landscapes and ecosystems to recover their functionality, increase resilience to climate change, generate sustainable economies, and improve community well-being, establishing new restoration areas under participatory processes.	Through the implementation of restoration and conservation actions with an EbA approach, which 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" of 2017	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 of 2006	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.
National Climate Change Information System – SNICC of December of 2023 (Resolution 1383 of December 12, 2023).	Define priority action lines for climate change adaptation, aimed at reducing risk and associated impacts, as well as taking advantage of opportunities.	Compliance ensured. Project activities contribute directly to NCCAP priority actions for ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
Colombia's NDC (3.0), 2025	To transform the national development model to build a low-carbon, resilient, and socially just country while advancing toward carbon neutrality by 2050.	Direct contribution to adaptation goals in ecosystems, water security, and vulnerable populations. The project contributes to national adaptation commitments under the NDC.

144. 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 (PSA), 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

145. The table 6 presents the national regulatory instruments and their alignment with the project activities.

Table 6. National regulatory instruments and alignment with project activities.

National Regulation / Norm (Colombia)	Relevant Articles/ Sections	Scope and Relevance	Linkage with Project Activities	Competent Authority	Project Compliance Status and Required Steps
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).	National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA)/ Regional Environmental Authorities (CAR)/Minambiente	Compliance required: Environmental and social screening will determine whether environmental permits, concessions, or authorizations are required. Where applicable, the project will prepare and submit permit applications to the competent authority before implementation of restoration or ecosystem-based interventions.
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. establishing standards for Water and quality discharges.	Green/blue infrastructure (2.1.6), riparian restoration (2.1.2), productive units (3.1.2).	Verified again through E&S screening prior to implementation.	Compliance required where applicable: Water discharge standards will be assessed during environmental screening. If activities generate wastewater, the project will implement mitigation measures and obtain the corresponding discharge permits from the competent authority.
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 governments/Environmental Authorities	Compliance ensured. Project activities will be aligned with existing territorial planning instruments. Coordination with municipal authorities will ensure compatibility with zoning regulations and land-use planning frameworks.
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/ National Natural Parks (PNN)/CARs	Compliance required. The creation or strengthening of protected areas will follow national procedures established by environmental authorities and the SINAP.
National Ecological Restoration Guides, 2015	MinAmbiente Guidelines – Participatory ecological restoration	Technical standard.	Restoration plans (2.1.2), NbS (2.1.6).	MinAmbiente/ CAR/ PNN	Compliance ensured. Restoration activities will follow national ecological restoration guidelines to ensure technical consistency and ecological integrity.
Occupational Health and Safety System	Decree 1072 of 2015	Minimum legal requirement.	All field activities.	Ministry of Labor / ARL	Compliance required. Contractors and implementing partners will implement occupational health and safety management systems and apply safety protocols for all field activities.
Ethnic Participation Framework	International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169; Decree 1320 of 1998	Minimum legal requirement guaranteeing the rights of ethnic communities and prior consultation when applicable.	Planning (1.1), CCAs (2.1.3), NbS (2.1.2), livelihoods (3.1).	Ministry of the Interior / Ethnic Authorities	compliance required. The project will ensure participation of ethnic communities and follow national procedures for consultation and engagement where required.
Fishing/Aquaculture Regulations (if applicable)	Law 13 of 1990; (National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority)AUNAP competencies	Minimum legal requirement regulating fisheries and aquaculture activities.	Coastal livelihoods (3.1).	AUNAP	Compliance required where applicable. Productive activities involving fisheries will comply with national regulations and obtain relevant authorizations if required.
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations National Institute of Food and Drug Surveillance (INVIMA)/ Colombian Agricultural Institute (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/biopproducts; phytosanitary	Value-added units (3.1.2), value chains and biopproducts (3.1.3), nature tourism (3.1.2) when it includes food/services.	INVIMA / ICA / Health Secretariats	Compliance required. Productive units supported by the project will follow sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and obtain relevant permits or registrations where required.

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	Compliance ensured. The project will align with SISCLIMA coordination mechanisms and contribute to national climate governance and reporting processes.
National Climate Change Policy – PNCC, 2017	General guidelines	Guiding framework for mitigation and adaptation with a territorial and sectoral approach.	Multi-level climate governance; institutional coordination.	MinAmbiente	Compliance ensured. Project design and implementation are aligned with national climate policy priorities.
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	Compliance ensured. The project contributes to implementation of national climate policy and supports climate planning instruments at territorial levels.
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	Compliance ensured. Project activities will align with adaptation measures identified in territorial PIGCCT.
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	Compliance ensured. Project indicators will contribute to national adaptation monitoring systems where applicable.
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	Compliance ensured. Planning activities will follow national technical guidelines for climate-informed territorial planning.
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)	Compliance ensured. The project will support implementation of climate planning instruments following national methodological guidance.
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 EbA and 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 NbS and local ecological adaptation measures (2.1.6); strengthening local capacities for technical intervention in ecosystems (Comp. 3).	MinAmbiente	Compliance ensured. NbS interventions will follow national ecosystem-based adaptation guidance.

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

142. At the regional and national scales and within the Colombian Pacific, a set of projects 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 7). 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 Implementation at regional and national scales and in the Colombian

Pacific and Justification for Non-Duplication with the Project.

Project Title	Execution Period (Start-end dates)	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
National and Regional Initiatives Relevant to the Proposed Project								
Comprehensive Strategy for Climate Resilience and Peacebuilding in the Colombian Pacific (AF00000499)	Concept submitted; proposed implementation: 5 years (upon approval)	Colombian Pacific (Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño)	NbS, ecosystem-based adaptation, sustainable livelihoods, environmental governance	Rural and ethnic communities ; local institutions	CAF (Implementing Entity); FAO (Executing Entity)	Early coordination and community participation strengthen project implementation and long-term sustainability .	Synergies in NbS, governance, community engagement, and ecosystem-based adaptation methodologies.	Municipalities and intervention sites will be defined to avoid overlap and ensure complementarity.
Orinoquia Integrated Sustainable Landscapes Project (P167830)	Jan 2020 – Jun 2025	Orinoquía Region (Arauca, Casanare, Meta and Vichada)	Integrated land-use planning, ecosystem restoration, protected areas, sustainable production	Local communities , Indigenous Peoples, producers, environmental authorities	World Bank (GEF Agency); MADS and WWF Colombia	Integrated landscape planning and stakeholder participation strengthen biodiversity conservation and long-term ecosystem resilience.	Synergies in integrated land-use planning, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and institutional coordination.	The project is implemented exclusively in the Orinoquía region, while the proposed project focuses on the Colombian Pacific. The initiatives address different ecosystems and territories, ensuring complementarity without geographic or operational overlap.
Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (P144271)	Mar 2015 – Jun 2027	Colombian Amazon (Caquetá and Guaviare; protected areas and Indigenous Reserves)	Protected area connectivity, sustainable forest management, governance, sustainable land use	Indigenous Peoples, local communities , environmental authorities	World Bank (GEF Agency); MADS and Natural Heritage Foundation	Long-term forest governance and strong community participation are essential to reduce deforestation and improve biodiversity conservation.	Synergies in forest governance, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity monitoring, community engagement, and sustainable land-use planning.	The project is implemented in the Colombian Amazon, while the proposed project focuses on the Colombian Pacific. The initiatives operate in different biomes and territories, ensuring complementarity without geographic or operational overlap.
Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) – Regional Program/ Initiative	2015– Ongoing (phased programme)	Amazon Basin (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Peru and Suriname)	Integrated landscape management, forest conservation, protected areas, sustainable production, regional knowledge exchange	Governments, Indigenous Peoples, local communities , protected area managers	GEF / World Bank	Regional cooperation and knowledge exchange strengthen landscape conservation and restoration across the Amazon Basin.	Synergies in integrated landscape management , biodiversity conservation, regional knowledge exchange, and institutional coordination.	The ASL is a regional program focused on Amazonian ecosystems, while the proposed project targets the Colombian Pacific. Both initiatives are complementary and facilitate knowledge exchange without overlapping investments.

Forest Connectivity, Conservation and Sustainable Management in Colombian Amazon Landscapes – Vida Amazonía (GEF ID 11201))	2026–2031	Colombian Amazon (Amazonas, Caquetá, Guaviare and Putumayo)	Biodiversity conservation, ecological connectivity, forest governance, sustainable forest management	Indigenous Peoples, local communities, environmental authorities	World Bank (GEF Agency); MADS and Fund for Life and Biodiversity	Building on previous GEF investments strengthens institutional capacity, forest governance, and long-term biodiversity conservation.	Synergies in biodiversity conservation, forest governance, ecological connectivity, and community-based sustainable management.	The project is implemented in the Colombian Amazon, while the proposed project focuses on the Colombian Pacific. The initiatives target different ecosystems and territories, while promoting complementary approaches to ecosystem resilience and biodiversity conservation.
Building a Water-Resilient Bogotá-Region Landscapes (GCF)	2026–2032 (approved by the National Collegiate Body; GCF implementation on process underway)	Bogotá D.C. and surrounding municipalities of Cundinamarca	Water security, ecosystem-based adaptation, watershed restoration, climate finance, governance	Rural communities, urban water users, local authorities	Conservation International Foundation (Accredited Entity); Fondo Acción, Government of Colombia and regional partners	Integrated watershed governance and sustainable financing mechanisms strengthen long-term climate resilience and water security.	Synergies in ecosystem-based adaptation, watershed restoration, governance, and climate finance mechanisms.	The project focuses on water security in the Bogotá Region, whereas the proposed project targets climate resilience in the Colombian Pacific. The initiatives address different territories and ecosystems while offering opportunities to exchange knowledge on ecosystem-based adaptation and integrated watershed management.
AdaptAndes: Enhancing Socioecosystems Resilience, Knowledge Management and Regional Cooperation Across the Andes	Pre-concept endorsed (2024); proposed implementation: 4 years (upon approval)	Andean regions of Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Peru	Ecosystem-based adaptation, community resilience, knowledge management, regional governance	Mountain communities, Indigenous Peoples, local institutions	UNEP (Implementing Entity); CONDESAN (Executing Entity)	Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing strengthen ecosystem-based adaptation and improve long-term resilience across shared mountain ecosystems.	Synergies in ecosystem-based adaptation, community-based adaptation, knowledge management, and institutional cooperation.	AdaptAndes focuses on Andean mountain socioecosystems, whereas the proposed project targets coastal and marine-influenced ecosystems in the Colombian Pacific. The initiatives operate in different ecological regions while promoting complementary adaptation approaches and regional knowledge exchange.

An integrated system for evaluating hydrological status and outlooks to support key economic sectors and vulnerable communities in South America, to adapt to climate change and build resilience	Concept submitted (2026); proposed implementation: 2027–2031 (upon approval)	South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela)	Hydrometeorological monitoring, climate services, early warning systems, forecasting	National hydrological and meteorological services, decision makers, vulnerable communities	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Regional climate information systems improve decision-making and strengthen preparedness for hydroclimatic extremes.	Synergies in climate information services, early warning systems, and climate risk assessment.	The project focuses on regional hydrometeorological services and climate information, while the proposed project emphasizes ecosystem-based adaptation in the Colombian Pacific. The initiatives are complementary in scope and objectives without overlapping investments.
Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Depresión Momposina Region	Jun 2012 – Apr 2017	Depresión Momposina – La Mojana subregion (Ayapel, Córdoba; San Marcos and San Benito Abad, Sucre)	Wetland rehabilitation; hydroclimatic information systems; early warning systems; climate-resilient livelihoods; institutional strengthening	Rural communities exposed to floods and droughts; local authorities	UNDP (Implementing Entity); Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Executing Entity)	Combining ecosystem restoration, hydroclimatic information and community-based adaptation strengthens resilience while integrating adaptation into territorial planning and local institutions.	Methodological synergies in ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), wetland restoration, climate information services, early warning systems, community participation, and territorial planning.	Although both projects promote ecosystem-based adaptation and climate resilience, the proposed project will be implemented in the Colombian Caribbean coastal region, which is geographically distinct from La Depresión Momposina. Interventions target different ecosystems, municipalities and beneficiary communities, ensuring complementarity without duplication.
Projects in Development or Under Management in the Pacific and Justification for Non-Duplication with the Project								
Resilient Management of Strategic Ecosystems and Biodiversity in Colombia's Pacific and Caribbean Regions (IKI)	Feb 2024–Jan 2029	Bolívar, Chocó, San Andrés and Providencia, Sucre	Adaptive ecosystem management, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, green businesses	Local communities, producer organizations, environmental authorities	Patrimonio Natural Fund (Implementing Organization); CONEXIÓN, Forlance, Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR) and Pacific Environmental Research Institute (IIAP) (Implementing Partners)	Adaptive ecosystem management that integrates ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods strengthens ecosystem resilience and long-term territorial governance.	Synergies in ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods, knowledge management and community participation.	Although both initiatives contribute to ecosystem resilience in Colombia's Caribbean and Pacific regions, the proposed project will coordinate intervention sites with the implementing organizations to ensure complementary investments, targeting different communities, ecosystems and adaptation measures while avoiding duplication.

Biomanglar: Empowering Collective Territories through Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Restoration Initiatives of Mangroves (GEF ID 11797)	Project approved for implementation: Mar 2026–2031	Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Nariño	Mangrove conservation and restoration, sustainable use, community governance, biodiversity conservation	Afro-Colombian collective territories, local communities, environmental authorities	CAF (GEF Agency); Fondo para la Vida y la Biodiversidad / MinAmbiente (Executing Agency)	Community-led mangrove conservation and strengthened local governance improve biodiversity outcomes and increase the long-term sustainability of restoration efforts.	Synergies in mangrove restoration, biodiversity conservation, community governance, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem-based adaptation.	Although both initiatives support mangrove conservation and climate resilience in the Colombian Pacific, the proposed project will coordinate intervention sites and beneficiary communities with Biomanglar to ensure complementary investments, avoiding duplication of restoration activities while strengthening shared governance and knowledge exchange.
Participatory Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Service Provision and Connectivity at the Landscape Scale in Colombia (GEF ID 11679)	Project approved for implementation: 04 May 2026.Expected 2026–2031	Caribbean and Pacific regions of Colombia (priority biodiversity and land degradation landscapes identified under the National Restoration Strategy 2023–2026)	Participatory restoration, ecological connectivity, ecosystem services, sustainable landscape management, community resilience	Local communities, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, and environmental authorities	UNEP (Implementing Agency); Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and FAO Colombia (Executing Agencies)	Participatory landscape restoration that integrates ecological connectivity, ecosystem services and community engagement strengthens ecological integrity and long-term resilience.	Synergies in ecosystem restoration, ecological connectivity, ecosystem services, community participation and sustainable landscape management.	The project focuses on priority restoration landscapes that are different from those proposed under the Adaptation Fund project, ensuring complementary interventions and avoiding duplication.
BioSur: Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Ecological and Cultural Connectivity Corridor (GEF ID 11432)	Project approved for implementation: Jul 2025 (to 2026–2032)	BioSouth Corridor (Nariño and Alto Putumayo; Sibundoy Valley, Galeras–La Cocha, Andean, Coastal Piedmont and Pacific landscapes)	Environmental governance, biodiversity conservation and restoration, sustainable biocultural production landscapes, knowledge management	Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant and campesino communities, local institutions	UNDP (Implementing Agency); National Natural Parks of Colombia (Executing Agency)	Integrated environmental governance and biocultural landscape management strengthen ecological connectivity, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience across strategic corridors.	Synergies in ecological connectivity, ecosystem restoration, environmental governance, sustainable production landscapes and knowledge management.	The project focuses on the BioSouth Corridor in Nariño and Alto Putumayo, while the proposed project has been designed for different intervention areas in the Caribbean region, ensuring complementary actions and avoiding duplication.

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 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.
150. To support the design, monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment of the modalities that will structure the training and capacity-building plan, an academic committee will be established, composed of institutional partners (National Parks, Regional Autonomous Corporations, IIAP, INVEMAR), the selected university(ies) (initially, priority has been given to the Javeriana University in Cali, but during the implementation phase a call for tenders will be launched to select the university or universities with which to proceed with the design and implementation of the plan) in accordance with FAO administrative processes, seeking to ensure transparency and the best economic and technical alternative, and the project's technical team. The committee will contribute with the experience accumulated during the design, monitoring, and evaluation phases, identify and implement the necessary adjustments, and promote impact, ownership, replicability, and long-term sustainability. It will meet every six months to review progress and make recommendations for each modality under implementation.
151. Additionally, the project team member responsible for the plan will lead periodic working sessions with the university (initially the Javeriana University, Cali headquarters, has been prioritized), 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.
152. 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.

153. In the case of National Learning Service (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.
154. Finally, the project will explore, in partnership with one or more universities, the possibility of designing a diploma course based on the thematic areas addressed by the Project and will support the management of CIDEAS (Inter-institutional Technical Committees on Environmental Education) in the municipalities and departments of the region where actions will ultimately be developed to advance in the consideration of issues related to climate change adaptation in the curricula of the corresponding formal and non-formal educational institutions.
155. 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.
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 THRA, 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 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 8. 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 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 THRA.

Table 8 Community and Institutional Stakeholders Identified for the Formulation and Implementation of the Project.

Partner/ ally	Interests in project implementation
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	The MADS is the main actor and implementing partner of the project. Its participation will include technical and financial planning through the 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	Departmental governments (Antioquia, Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Nariño) 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	These 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 CM of the Southern Pacific (RECOMPAS), which brings together 14 CM 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. Community Councils (CM): CM General Los Riscasles, CM General Los Delfines, CM de la Cuenca del Río Tolo y Zona Costera Sur (COCOMASUR), CM del Río Mayorquín, and CM del Río Yurumanguí.

159. Table 9 presents the working sessions held with institutional and community stakeholders as part of the consultation and formulation process of the project concept note.

Table 9. Working and Consultation Spaces conducted with community and institutional stakeholders

Event type	Date	Place	Topics covered	Agreements reached	Institutions/Organizations Participants	Participants by gender
In-person institutional workshop	15/12/2023	Coworking Cali Oeste	Identifying the project idea, thematic priorities, priority geographical areas, and preparing the initial version,	An initial draft concept note was consolidated, which will be adjusted by the FAO team and shared to continue the process.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Office of Black and Pacific Communities, IIAP, INVEMAR, FAO.	Eight (8) men and one (1) woman.
In-person institutional meeting	09/12/2024	Ministry of Environment – Office of the Deputy Minister and Office of International Affairs (OAI)	Participatory development of the Pacific strategic investment program.	The consolidation of the strategic investment program for the Pacific was promoted.	Vice Ministry of Environmental Policy and Regulation - MinAmbiente, Office of Black and Pacific Communities, FAO.	Two (2) women and two (2) men.
In-person institutional meeting	20/06/2024	Ministry of the Environment – Office of the Vice Minister	Presentation and feedback of the session held in Cali.	The alignment of the concept note with the Ministry's expectations and priorities was validated.	Vice Ministry of Environmental Policy and Regulation - MinAmbiente, (FAO).	Two (2) women and four (4) men.
In-person	06/05/2025	Ministry of	Presentation and	Comments and	Advisor to the Minister; Advisor	One (1) woman

institutional meeting		Environment – Office of Ministerial Advice	feedback of the concept note, including a review of the target territories to advance the formulation with communities and institutions.	clarifications were collected, including a review of the target territories to advance the formulation with communities and institutions.	on Black Community Affairs at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; FAO.	and Three (3) men.
In-person institutional meeting	09/05/2025	Ministry of Environment – Climate Change Directorate	Update on the progress of the concept note formulation process.	Feedback on progress in adjusting the concept note and financing alternatives, including the Adaptation Fund.	Climate Change Office, Miambiente, FAO.	Two (2) women and one (1) man
Virtual Institutional Meeting	13/05/2025	Microsoft Teams platform.	Review of the progress report and contributions of the Ministry team.	Progress in refining the concept note and possible financing alternatives, including the Adaptation Fund, were reviewed.	Ministry of Environment; FAO.	Three (3) women and Three (3) men.
In-person meeting with leaders of Black communities	16/07/2025 18/07/2025	Buenaventura Workshop School and Yubarta Buenaventura Hotel	Defining the scope in terms of objectives and goals, identifying more specific territories, and reviewing the logical framework.	Comments and adjustment proposals were raised from the community perspective, which were compiled and incorporated into the concept note.	Legal Representative of the Council of Black Communities COCOMASUR, Acandí, Chocó; Council of Black Communities Los Delfines, Utría, Chocó; FAO.	Two (2) women and two (2) men.
Virtual meeting with leaders of black communities.	22/06/2025	Google Meet platform	Defining the scope in terms of objectives and goals, identifying more specific territories, and reviewing the logical framework.	Comments and adjustment proposals were presented from a community perspective.	Legal Representative and President of the Governing Board of the Council of Black Communities of Río Yurumanguí; FAO.	Two (2) women and three (3) men.
Hybrid meeting: in-person and virtual with leaders of black communities	24/07/2025	Buenaventura Forestry Center Bajo Calima and virtual (Teams platform)	Defining the scope in terms of objectives and goals, identifying more specific territories, reviewing the logical framework, and validating the interest in participating.	Comments and adjustment proposals were presented from a community perspective.	ASOCONGUAPI, ASOCOETNAR, Asoconsejos Timbiquí RECOMPAS FAO, Codechocó, Corponariño, IIAP, Unitolima.	Two (2) women and seven (7) men.
Virtual meeting of CAF and FAO technical teams.	10/10/2025	Virtual meeting (Teams platform)	Review of the progress of the concept note, work plan, schedules, and required formats.	The work plan and schedule for the month of December for the consolidation of the concept note were reviewed and agreed upon.	CAF; FAO.	Two (2) women and five (5) men.
In-person institutional meeting	15/10/2025	Quibdó – CODECHOCO Headquarters	Socialize and provide feedback on the concept note, focusing on progress, adjustments, territories, and institutional priorities.	Feedback from the technical team of IIAP and CODECHOCO, focused on planned actions and products, territories and institutional priorities.	Chocó Departmental Committee on Climate Change, Codechocó, IIAP, FAO.	One woman (1) and five (5) men
In-person workshop	11/7/2025	Regional Workshop for Validation of the Concept Note – Cali, Casa Champagnat	Presentation and detailed feedback on the concept note under construction proposal, detailing the project governance structure (stakeholders), theory of change, logical framework, review of environmental and social risks and impacts, prioritized territories and component matrix.	Detailed socialization and feedback of the concept note under construction proposal, gathering adjustment information for the project's prioritized implementation territories, as well as work topics that were not previously identified and were incorporated into the consolidated version of the proposal to date.	MinAmbiente, National Natural Parks of Colombia, CODECHOCO, CRC, CORPONARIÑO, IIAP, INVEMAR, Ecohábitats Foundation, ASOCOETNAR, COCOMASECO, CAMIZCOP, Río Mayorquín Community Council, RECOMPAS, Calle Santa Rosa Indigenous Reserve, Asoconsejos Timbiquí, Negros Unidos Community Council, Los Riscasles Community Council, Los Delfines Community Council and CAF..	Eleven women (11) and nineteen (19) men
CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PARTICIPANTS DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER BY WORK SPACE PERFORMED.						31 Women 62 Men
PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPATION BY GENDER						33.5% Women 66.5% Men



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

160. In the twelve (12) working sessions held, of which two (2) were workshops (the first institutional and the second with leaders of the preliminarily prioritized ethnic communities and their second-level organizations and institutions) and ten (10) meetings for socialization and preliminary feedback on the proposal, of which six were institutional and three were with leaders of Black communities and Indigenous Peoples with representatives of their self-government structures (governing boards, councils, etc.) and leaders of the convened second-level organizations. In these spaces, participants proposed adjustments and provided feedback on the proposal in terms of the actions planned in the four components, as well as adjustments to the ethnic territories preliminarily prioritized within the THRA, which were compiled and incorporated by the team leading the formulation of the concept note as they were presented. This exercise was much more detailed in the regional workshop for validation and feedback on the proposal held in November 2025 in Cali, where the prioritization of territories and the planned actions were preliminarily reviewed and adjusted. In fact, this workshop included in the project planning in component 2, a product related to the identification of vulnerable areas that require the implementation of NbS with a focus on green and blue infrastructure to increase the resilience of communities and restore the functionality of ecosystems represented in the territories, a proposal put forward for consideration by delegates from regional climate change nodes and communities. This process is still preliminary given the number of actors in the territories and will be further developed and refined during the proposal formulation phase.
161. Participation in the sessions by gender was as follows: of a total of ninety-three (93) people who participated in the twelve (12) workshops held, 33.5% (31 people) were women and 66.5% were men (62 people), which shows that although women participated in the twelve (12) workshops, their representation was lower. On the other hand, it should be clarified that in this phase, the consultation and construction process was implemented in the case of ethnic communities with delegates from their structures and forms of government (presidents or legal representatives in the case of government boards or executive boards of community councils of black communities and governors or representatives of indigenous peoples' authorities), as well as with leaders (presidents, legal representatives, etc.) of second-level organizations, given the number of community actors involved in the THRA, as a mechanism for outreach and preliminary filtering, seeking to avoid generating expectations in the territories and their communities that cannot subsequently be met by the project.
162. In this way, during the formulation phase, particularly in regional workshops held at the local level, where there will be direct interaction with community representatives and leaders, the participation base will be expanded and specific strategies will be implemented to increase the participation of women, thus seeking to ensure greater equity in participation by gender, as well as among the most vulnerable populations. These strategies include the announcement and dissemination of workspaces in accordance with local dynamics in coordination with community leaders, as well as the provision of spaces and conditions for women with young children, ensuring the means for the care and attention of children during meetings and workshops. Additionally, in workshops and workspaces at the local level, in which Indigenous Peoples participate, local translators and interpreters will be available when necessary to facilitate effective communication.

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

163. 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.
164. 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).
165. 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.
166. For Component 1, the budgeted resources for the implementation of the planned products and activities are \$US 2,121,600, resources that will be directed to finance the formulation and implementation of prioritized actions of planning instruments for the prioritized ethnic territories, incorporating as one of its axes and emphasis on adaptation strategies to climate change, as well as support for the management of institutional and community bodies formed in the region to advance adaptation to climate change and design e 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.
167. Component 2, the resources budgeted to finance the implementation of ecological restoration activities (1,500 hectares) and sustainable management of large areas of strategic ecosystems (500,000 hectares) is US\$3,759,925The cost is justified by the high value of the ecosystem services provided by these NbS: 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.

168. For Component 3, a budget of US\$ 4,906,200 was estimated to finance the design and development of the actions planned in the component, investments that seek to strengthen the economic resilience of the 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.
169. For component 4, a budget of US\$ 1,723,800 was estimated to finance the design and development of the actions planned in the component, with which 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.
170. 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.
171. The project will achieve the planned results with the resources provided by the Adaptation Fund. Additionally, and with the purpose of not duplicating efforts and promoting processes in development, the project will identify initiatives under implementation in the territories that are aligned with the priority lines of the project, seeking complementarities and at the end of the implementation the sustainability of the actions developed in the project framework

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

172. Institutional sustainability will be supported through the formulation and harmonization of territorial planning instruments and strengthened governance platforms that integrate climate change considerations into local and departmental planning processes. These mechanisms are based on the worldviews and ancestral knowledge of communities and will strengthen local leadership and technical capacities to incorporate climate risk into future planning processes. The coordination established between ethnic authorities and departmental institutions will also ensure ongoing dialogue and facilitate the integration of adaptation priorities into public investment agendas beyond the project period.
173. On the other hand, the implementation model considers resuming and strengthening initiatives already underway or in progress, but which require further reinforcement. This will optimize local management, avoiding duplication of efforts and initiatives that could undermine credibility. This approach ensures greater impact and long-term sustainability of the actions, fostering ownership and commitment from community and institutional stakeholders.

174. Environmental sustainability will be promoted by prioritizing ecological connectivity and implementing restoration solutions that contribute to ecosystem resilience at the regional level. The multifunctionality of these actions (such as water regulation, provision of habitat for wildlife, production of non-timber forest products, and erosion control) generates environmental and productive benefits that encourage communities and territorial actors to maintain and protect restored areas in the long term. These approaches also strengthen the resilience of productive systems to droughts, floods, pests, and other climate risks, reducing the vulnerability of livelihoods and contributing to their long-term sustainability beyond the project period.
175. Economic sustainability will be promoted by strengthening sustainable livelihoods and community production systems. The project prioritizes capacity building in management, marketing, and finance to strengthen the capacities of producer associations and organizations to improve market access, generate local economic opportunities, and strengthen their bargaining power. These actions will build on existing local and regional processes, such as bioeconomy initiatives, communication for development, and community networks linked to tourism, ecosystem restoration, strengthening legal timber production processes, and forest management. In addition, forest management plans will promote the sustainable and profitable use of forest resources, generating direct economic incentives for forest conservation, while strengthening the resilience of production systems to climate variability and weather events.
176. Social sustainability will be promoted through the design and implementation of knowledge management and communication strategies, which will allow systematization of lessons learned and good practices from the project, making it easier for organizations and institutions to replicate successful approaches and avoid mistakes when implementing the project's adaptation measures. Likewise, an effective communication strategy will help promote changes in attitudes and behaviors, strengthening the adoption of sustainable practices.
177. Likewise, the implementation of the project's Gender Plan will guide and strengthen, from the beginning of the implementation phase, the Project Implementation Unit in the design and application of strategies that ensure the effective participation of women and other vulnerable groups. Regular monitoring will also be carried out to identify good practices, lessons learned for replication, and areas that require specific support, thus ensuring the effective incorporation of the gender approach.
178. Additionally, social sustainability will be promoted by incorporating an intergenerational approach that integrates the interests of children, adolescents, young people and adults in the planning and implementation of adaptation actions. This approach seeks to strengthen the capacities of younger generations to manage climate risks and actively participate in territorial governance, promoting the continuity of adaptation actions and encouraging young people to remain in their territories.
179. Social sustainability also considers effective coordination of project implementation with local institutions and communities will be carried out in line with land management processes and priorities, to ensure the continuity and sustainability of actions once the project is completed. This active participation will be carried out through the administrative instruments used by the FAO (Letters of Agreement and Direct Beneficiary Grant – DBG), which enable communities to be strengthened in the execution of resources and the development of activities in their territories, activities defined on the basis of prior agreements formalized through the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (CLPI). In this way, through active participation and coordination, the ownership, commitment, and continued support of environmental and territorial authorities will be ensured, based on their technical and operational mandates, for the processes promoted by the project once its implementation is complete, as well as the commitment and ownership of the actions and strategies prioritized in the territories by local communities.
180. The project's financial sustainability will be ensured through the design and implementation of a financial monitoring and evaluation system featuring indicators of efficiency, transparency, and economic sustainability. This system will incorporate accountability practices and periodic audits, as well as—within the framework of the training and capacity-building plan—the design and

delivery of financial management sessions (workshops and short courses) for project beneficiaries and partners, aimed at consolidating autonomous resource management capabilities. This approach ensures that participating communities and organizations can sustain and scale up project interventions, aligning their financial viability with the strategic objectives of the Adaptation Fund. Additionally, support will be provided to local communities that wish to pursue them in the formulation and management of projects with national entities and international cooperation agencies, thereby seeking financial resources to ensure the continuity and replicability of the actions and strategies implemented in the prioritized territories.

181. In general terms, among the benefits derived from the implementation of the project, it is expected that once its implementation is completed, actions such as the implementation of resilient infrastructure (blue or green), the implementation of nature-based solutions, support for the consolidation of sustainable production models, and the design and implementation of the modalities that structure training and capacity-building plan modalities will be scalable and replicated by other coastal communities and institutions in vulnerable areas and other municipalities. This is taking into account that the projects with the greatest scalability potential in the Colombian Pacific are those that combine resilient infrastructure with nature-based solutions and community participation, while the least scalable are those that depend exclusively on subsidies or are designed for very specific conditions.
182. Finally, one mechanism aimed at ensuring the project's sustainability is the integration of proposed actions and strategies into the planning and management instruments of the entities involved. The proposed interventions and measures will be implemented in coordination with: national-level environmental authorities (MADS and National Natural Parks of Colombia) and other national entities (IDEAM, Ministries); regional authorities (CARs); relevant territorial authorities (departmental governments, municipalities, and districts); ethnic-territorial authorities within their territories (governing boards and other organizational bodies of Black communities; councils and governors of Indigenous Reserves); and second-tier Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities organizations established in the region. Coordination will also extend to institutions and communities participating in the North Pacific and South Pacific regional climate change nodes and agroclimatic roundtables — both existing ones and those supported during their formation and operation — as they gradually assume operational and maintenance responsibilities. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacities of these institutions, ethnic-territorial authorities, community management and organizational bodies, and second-tier community organizations, thereby ensuring the continuity of benefits after project implementation concludes (Component 4).

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

183. 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.
184. 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 10. 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		There is a risk that some project activities of Components 1 and 2 may not fully comply with applicable national regulations during implementation. Mitigation measures will be oriented toward ensuring that project activities are reviewed for compliance with applicable environmental, social, and sectoral regulations and that coordination with relevant authorities is maintained prior to implementation. <i>Risk Level: Medium</i>
Access and equity		There is a risk that access to project benefits, services, or capacity-building opportunities may not be equally distributed among community members, given existing social and economic inequalities in the territories of project. Mitigation measures will be oriented toward ensuring targeted consultations, inclusive participation processes, and capacity-building activities to support the effective involvement of marginalized and vulnerable groups. <i>Risk Level: Medium</i>
Marginalized and vulnerable groups		There is a risk that marginalized and vulnerable groups in the project territories may not be fully identified or their specific vulnerabilities adequately characterized, which could limit their effective participation or equitable access to project benefits. Mitigation measures will be oriented toward conducting additional analysis during the full proposal stage to better identify vulnerability profiles and barriers to inclusion, and designing targeted and culturally appropriate consultation and participation processes. <i>Risk Level: Medium</i>
Human rights		There is a risk that project activities implemented in territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities may unintentionally affect the exercise of internationally recognized human rights if consultation and participation processes are not adequately ensured. Mitigation measures are ensuring that project implementation respects internationally recognized human rights standards, promotes inclusive participation processes, and incorporates culturally appropriate consultation mechanisms with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities. <i>Risk Level: Low</i>
Gender equality and women's empowerment		There is a risk that the different needs, priorities, and constraints of women and men may not be adequately addressed, which could reinforce existing gender inequalities in access to project services, assets, and benefits. Mitigation measures are adopting a gender-responsive approach supported by a Gender Assessment and a Gender Action Plan, and implementing targeted capacity-building and participation mechanisms to promote women's effective involvement in climate governance, livelihood initiatives, and conservation activities. <i>Risk Level: Medium</i>
Core labor rights		The project will ensure compliance with applicable Colombian labor legislation and 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. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Indigenous peoples		There is a risk that project activities implemented in Indigenous Peoples' territories may not fully reflect their cultural practices, governance systems, or decision-making processes if adequate consultation and participation mechanisms are not ensured. Mitigation measures are ensuring meaningful consultation and the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples throughout project design, implementation, and monitoring; applying Free, Prior and Informed Consent (CLPI) where required; incorporating traditional knowledge into project activities; and facilitating participation through culturally appropriate mechanisms, including translation where necessary. <i>Risk Level: Medium</i>
Involuntary resettlement	✓	No negative impacts are anticipated, and no activities involving resettlement are planned. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Protection of natural habitats	✓	There is no risk of adverse impacts on natural habitats, as the project focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of natural ecosystems through nature-based solutions. Project activities will be implemented in coordination with environmental authorities and will support the management of protected areas, community conservation areas, and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Conservation of Biological Diversity	✓	There is no risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity, as the project promotes conservation and restoration activities, including the protection of ecosystems in ethnic territories, the restoration of degraded forests and agricultural lands, and the implementation of sustainable production systems such as agroecology, sustainable forest management, and nature-based tourism. The project is aligned with national biodiversity conservation policies, including Law 165 of 1994, which adopts the Convention on Biological Diversity. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Climate change	✓	There is no risk of adverse impacts related to climate change, as the project focuses on climate change adaptation through nature-based solutions and the strengthening of resilient livelihoods and ecosystem management. All activities promote sustainable and climate-resilient systems and do not involve carbon-intensive processes. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	✓	There is no risk of significant pollution or inefficient resource use, as the project promotes clean and sustainable practices, including agroecological systems, sustainable water and soil management, and nature-based solutions. Project activities are designed to minimize waste generation and avoid pollutant emissions. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Public health	✓	There is no risk of adverse impacts on public health, as project interventions promote improved water access, food security, and sustainable livelihood practices. Activities are designed to support ecosystem health and resource sustainability, without generating conditions that could negatively affect water, soil, or air quality. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Physical and cultural heritage	✓	There is no risk, as the project will not involve infrastructure development or activities in areas identified as cultural heritage sites at the national or international level. <i>Risk Level: No Risk</i>
Land and soil conservation		There is a risk that some project activities (such as ecological restoration, agroecological production practices, or livelihood initiatives) may unintentionally affect soil stability or contribute to localized soil degradation if not properly planned or implemented. Mitigation measures, as appropriate, will include the promotion of agroecological practices, soil and water conservation measures, and/or restoration approaches. <i>Risk Level: Low</i>

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION PREPARATIONS

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

Table 11. Project alignment with AF RF

Project Objective	Project Objective Indicator	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1: Strengthen institutional and community management in the prioritized Territories Towards Resilience and Adaptation to support the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and processes in the Colombian Pacific.	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.	742,560
	Number of people with strengthened capacity to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	1,379,040
Objective 2: Promote the implementation of NbS, aligned with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach, in prioritized protected areas 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.	Number of ecosystems restored, conserved, or managed through Nature-based Solutions with increased resilience to climate change.	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.	3,759,925
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	Number of people with strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods through sustainable bioproducts and nature-based production systems (Disaggregated by sex, age and Indigenous peoples)	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.	4,906,200
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.	Number of ethnic communities with strengthened capacity for knowledge management and climate change adaptation decision-making.	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	1,723,800
Total outcome level grant amount				12,511,525
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Output	Adaptation Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1.1 Ethnic territories have planning instruments incorporating climate change and adaptation strategies aligned with PIGCCT and the national goal of consolidating the SIVRA.	Number of planning instruments and ethnic instruments incorporating climate change in adaptation.	Output 7: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into national development plans.	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	742,560
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	Number of management bodies that develop the technical and operational capacities of their members for the design and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and strategies	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge	1,379,040
Outcome 2.1: Nature-based Solutions prioritized and effectively implemented under the ecosystem-based adaptation approach	Hectares intervened with Nature-based Solutions (NbS).	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or	3,759,925

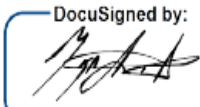
as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy in the Pacific.	Number of protected areas implementing climate adaptation actions in prioritized management instruments.	strengthened in response to climate change impacts and variability.	improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	
Outcome 3.1: Nature-based Solutions under a production approach emphasizing bioproducts and sustainable services implemented effectively as part of the overall climate adaptation strategy.	Number of beneficiary households adopting sustainable production practices, increase their income and reducing pressure on local ecosystems.	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1. Number and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies.	4,906,200
	Number of beneficiary households adopting sustainable productive practices and reducing pressure on local ecosystems.			
Outcome 4.1: Project monitored and evaluated using a results-based approach, accompanied by a communication strategy for dissemination of lessons learned.	Number of mechanisms, tools, or protocols adopted by communities for knowledge management in climate change adaptation.	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge	1,723,800
Total output level grant amount				12,511,525

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	
<div>  <p>DocuSigned by: DDB6954B1401403... Ignacio Lorenzo</p> </div> <p>Director, Technical Advisory on Biodiversity and Climate Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean - CAF Coordinator of the implementing entity</p>	
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	



Al responder por favor cite este número 14002026E2025210	
Fecha Radicado: 2026-07-10 07:56:12	Folios: 1
Código de Verificación: c6858	Anexos: 0
Radicador: Ventanilla Minambiente	
Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible	

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Ministry Of Environment and Sustainable Development

Bogotá, D. C. July of 2026

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

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,

ANA MARIA GARCIA RIVERA
Primary Designated Authority – Adaptation Fund
Specialized Professional of the International Cooperation Office
Ministry Of Environment and Sustainable Development
Prepared by: Natalia Cáceres Triana- Secondary Designate Authority OAI

Los arriba firmantes declaramos que hemos revisado el presente documento y lo encontramos ajustado a las normas y disposiciones legales y/o técnicas vigentes y, por lo tanto, bajo nuestra responsabilidad lo presentamos para la firma del Remitente

Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
Dirección: Calle 37 #8 - 40, Bogotá D.C., Colombia
www.minambiente.gov.co

Página 1 | 1

F-E-SIG-26: V8 22-06-2026



Letter of Endorsement by Government

Ministry Of Environment and Sustainable Development

Bogotá, D. C. July of 2026

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

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,



ANA MARIA GARCIA RIVERA

Primary Designated Authority – Adaptation Fund
Specialized Professional of the International Cooperation Office
Ministry Of Environment and Sustainable Development

Prepared by: Natalia Cáceres Triana- Secondary Designate Authority OAI

Los arriba firmantes declaramos que hemos revisado el presente documento y lo encontramos ajustado a las normas y disposiciones legales y/o técnicas vigentes y, por lo tanto, bajo nuestra responsabilidad lo presentamos para la firma del Remitente



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: July 8th, 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 : Corporación Andina de Fomento - CAF (Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean) regarding this PFG request.

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	November 2026
Completion date of PFG	March 2027

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

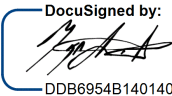
Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

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	■ 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	■ 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:	■ Free, Prior and Informed Consent Baseline Assessments	USD 13,000
Project Formulation Grant		USD 123,000
PFG Fee CAF (8.5%)		USD 10,455

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
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...	07/08/2026	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

Envelope Id: 4E91A470-2D29-8731-803F-181AC935B3A1
 Subject: Complete with Docusign: 1_PFG Request VF 4 Review clean.pdf
 Source Envelope:
 Document Pages: 2
 Certificate Pages: 5
 AutoNav: Enabled
 Envelopeld Stamping: Enabled
 Time Zone: (UTC-04:00) Georgetown, La Paz, Manaus, San Juan

Status: Completed
 Envelope Originator:
 CASTILLO, MARTHA
 Ave. Luis Roche - Torre CAF Altamira - Caracas
 Altamira, Caracas .
 MCASTILLO@caf.com
 IP Address: 98.98.186.147

Record Tracking

Status: Original
 06-Jul-2026 | 22:32
 Holder: CASTILLO, MARTHA
 MCASTILLO@caf.com
 Location: DocuSign

Signer Events

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

Signature

DocuSigned by:

 DDB6954B1401403...

Signature Adoption: Drawn on Device
 Using IP Address: 98.98.26.117

Timestamp

Sent: 06-Jul-2026 | 22:37
 Viewed: 07-Jul-2026 | 11:59
 Signed: 07-Jul-2026 | 11:59

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
 Not Offered via Docusign

In Person Signer Events

Signature

Timestamp

Editor Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Agent Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Intermediary Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Certified Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Carbon Copy Events

Status

Timestamp

PINO, ANGELICA
 ANGELICA.PINO_EXTERNO@CAF.COM
 Security Level: Email, Account Authentication
 (Optional)

COPIED

Sent: 07-Jul-2026 | 11:59

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
 Accepted: 06-Jul-2026 | 18:04
 ID: a0cb09a6-5e5e-4eb9-8661-8d3e2c8d0ef7

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

COPIED

Sent: 07-Jul-2026 | 11:59

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
 Not Offered via Docusign

ARROYAVE, IRENE
 IRENE.ARROYAVE_EXTERNO@CAF.COM
 Security Level: Email, Account Authentication
 (Optional)

COPIED

Sent: 07-Jul-2026 | 11:59

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
 Not Offered via Docusign

Carbon Copy Events	Status	Timestamp
SALGADO, JOAQUIN JOAQUIN.SALGADO_EXTERNO@CAF.COM Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (Optional) Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure: Not Offered via DocuSign	<div>COPIED</div>	Sent: 07-Jul-2026 11:59

Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp
----------------	-----------	-----------

Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp
---------------	-----------	-----------

Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	06-Jul-2026 22:37
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	07-Jul-2026 11:59
Signing Complete	Security Checked	07-Jul-2026 11:59
Completed	Security Checked	07-Jul-2026 11:59

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps
----------------	--------	------------

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure
--

ELECTRONIC RECORD AND SIGNATURE DISCLOSURE

From time to time, Corporación Andina de Fomento (we, us or Company) may be required by law to provide to you certain written notices or disclosures. Described below are the terms and conditions for providing to you such notices and disclosures electronically through your DocuSign, Inc. (DocuSign) Express user account. Please read the information below carefully and thoroughly, and if you can access this information electronically to your satisfaction and agree to these terms and conditions, please confirm your agreement by clicking the 'I agree' button at the bottom of this document.

Getting paper copies

At any time, you may request from us a paper copy of any record provided or made available electronically to you by us. For such copies, as long as you are an authorized user of the DocuSign system you will have the ability to download and print any documents we send to you through your DocuSign user account for a limited period of time (usually 30 days) after such documents are first sent to you. After such time, if you wish for us to send you paper copies of any such documents from our office to you, you will be charged a \$0.00 per-page fee. You may request delivery of such paper copies from us by following the procedure described below.

Withdrawing your consent

If you decide to receive notices and disclosures from us electronically, you may at any time change your mind and tell us that thereafter you want to receive required notices and disclosures only in paper format. How you must inform us of your decision to receive future notices and disclosure in paper format and withdraw your consent to receive notices and disclosures electronically is described below.

Consequences of changing your mind

If you elect to receive required notices and disclosures only in paper format, it will slow the speed at which we can complete certain steps in transactions with you and delivering services to you because we will need first to send the required notices or disclosures to you in paper format, and then wait until we receive back from you your acknowledgment of your receipt of such paper notices or disclosures. To indicate to us that you are changing your mind, you must withdraw your consent using the DocuSign 'Withdraw Consent' form on the signing page of your DocuSign account. This will indicate to us that you have withdrawn your consent to receive required notices and disclosures electronically from us and you will no longer be able to use your DocuSign Express user account to receive required notices and consents electronically from us or to sign electronically documents from us.

All notices and disclosures will be sent to you electronically

Unless you tell us otherwise in accordance with the procedures described herein, we will provide electronically to you through your DocuSign user account all required notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to you during the course of our relationship with you. To reduce the chance of you inadvertently not receiving any notice or disclosure, we prefer to provide all of the required notices and disclosures to you by the same method and to the same address that you have given us. Thus, you can receive all the disclosures and notices electronically or in paper format through the paper mail delivery system. If you do not agree with this process, please let us know as described below. Please also see the paragraph immediately above that describes the consequences of your electing not to receive delivery of the notices and disclosures electronically from us.

How to contact Corporaci3n Andina de Fomento:

You may contact us to let us know of your changes as to how we may contact you electronically, to request paper copies of certain information from us, and to withdraw your prior consent to receive notices and disclosures electronically as follows:

To contact us by email send messages to: jirojas@caf.com

To advise Corporaci3n Andina de Fomento of your new e-mail address

To let us know of a change in your e-mail address where we should send notices and disclosures electronically to you, you must send an email message to us at jirojas@caf.com and in the body of such request you must state: your previous e-mail address, your new e-mail address. We do not require any other information from you to change your email address..

In addition, you must notify DocuSign, Inc to arrange for your new email address to be reflected in your DocuSign account by following the process for changing e-mail in DocuSign.

To request paper copies from Corporaci3n Andina de Fomento

To request delivery from us of paper copies of the notices and disclosures previously provided by us to you electronically, you must send us an e-mail to jirojas@caf.com and in the body of such request you must state your e-mail address, full name, US Postal address, and telephone number. We will bill you for any fees at that time, if any.

To withdraw your consent with Corporaci3n Andina de Fomento

To inform us that you no longer want to receive future notices and disclosures in electronic format you may:

- i. decline to sign a document from within your DocuSign account, and on the subsequent page, select the check-box indicating you wish to withdraw your consent, or you may;
- ii. send us an e-mail to jirojas@caf.com and in the body of such request you must state your e-mail, full name, IS Postal Address, telephone number, and account number. We do not need any other information from you to withdraw consent.. The consequences of your withdrawing consent for online documents will be that transactions may take a longer time to process..

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.

By checking the 'I Agree' box, I confirm that:

- I can access and read this Electronic CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC RECEIPT OF ELECTRONIC RECORD AND SIGNATURE DISCLOSURES document; and
- I can print on paper the disclosure or save or send the disclosure to a place where I can print it, for future reference and access; and
- Until or unless I notify Corporaci3n Andina de Fomento as described above, I consent to receive from exclusively through electronic means all notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to me by Corporaci3n Andina de Fomento during the course of my relationship with you.