



Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina islands (GEF 10578)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

12/01/2021

GEF Agency: WWF US

Lead Executing Agency: CORALINA and Conservation International

1. Introduction

The WWF GEF Seaflower project seeks to reduce the negative impacts of tourism and enhance the resilience of the Seaflower MPA by promoting biodiversity conservation mainstreaming and green recovery in the tourism sector. The project's concept and overall intervention is centered on addressing the barriers prohibiting the integration of biodiversity conservation in tourism activities, and on the logic that the strengthening of capacities and the inter-institutional articulation with the small-scale private sector, as well as the first-hand knowledge of the impacts produced by tourism on biodiversity, will allow informed decision-making and the participatory implementation of measures for the effective management of ecosystems and their respective conservation. Likewise, the support and strengthening of biodiversity friendly and culturally-rich local tourism initiatives - based on the principles established by the national government regarding green businesses - will promote a change in the local tourism sector towards one that not only has an impact on conservation but also is an agent of change that can be used in favor of biodiversity.

The underlying theory of change of the project proposes that if there is improved understanding of the value of ecosystems services and impacts of tourism on biodiversity, inter-institutional coordination may be facilitated which would create the enabling environment for an integrated approach to sustainable tourism management. Consistent with this integrated approach, tourism enterprises, the local community, and local authorities will seek capacity building in sustainable tourism. This enhanced capacity will result in systematic data collection on the impacts of tourism that will allow for informed decision-making and management interventions in support of sustainable tourism and biodiversity and climate friendly tourism infrastructure. An informed tourism constituent will champion best practices among visitors and clients and will ensure sustainable behaviors by tourists. An enhanced understanding of sustainable tourism and capacity, ownership by private enterprise, and best practice behaviors will result in an overall reduction of impacts caused by tourism with enhanced conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystems goods and services offered by the Seaflower MPA.

The project's components, anticipated outcomes and outputs are summarized in the table below.

COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC	Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity is mainstreamed into tourism for MPA, PAs and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species.	1.1.1. Interinstitutional coordination group created to advise and accompany the design and implementation of a new sustainable tourism plan for MPA, PAs and the three islands, in the context of POMIUAC, including active participation of the tourism private sector.
		1.1.2. Carrying capacity and limits of

		<p>acceptable change assessments and spatial use analysis of threatened ecosystems of MPA, PAs and three islands for the design of environmental management measures to implement into the tourism sector.</p>
		<p>1.1.3. Sustainable Tourism Plan (STP) developed and under early implementation stages by responsible authorities (CORALINA and the Tourism Secretariat), as part of the POMIUAC.</p>
		<p>1.1.4. Technical assistance to local authorities to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the design and development of green and grey infrastructure projects (in the context of the POMIUAC and updated tourism plan).</p>
<p>Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1. Reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands is used by decision makers to respond to environmental threats</p>	<p>2.1.1. Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program on 4 threatened ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass, corals, and sandy beaches).</p>
		<p>2.1.2. Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program for four (4) species most sensitive to tourism.</p>
	<p>Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and associated species in the MPA and PAs.</p>	<p>2.2.1. Training and technical assistance to CORALINA and tour operators to develop and implement emergency management measures for key species and ecosystems impacted by tourism in the MPA, PAs and three islands, and education and awareness to tourists on interactions with critical ecosystems and sensitive species.</p>
		<p>2.2.2. Training and operational support to CORALINA, Departmental</p>

		Government, and DIMAR authorities (including basic equipment, maintenance, and field supplies) for improved management (including control and surveillance) of key threatened ecosystems and species.
Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands	Outcome 3.1. Sustainable use of corals, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species is mainstreamed into existing local tourism initiatives.	3.1.1. Participatory selection of at least 5 local tourism businesses from an existing portfolio with potential to mainstream biodiversity and development of their action plans.
		3.1.2. Technical assistance and key investments (equipment and materials) for supporting implementation of action plans (prepared under 3.1.1.).
		3.1.3. Business models for the selected local tourism businesses developed and implemented and are consistent with Colombia’s green recovery approach for the archipelago.
		3.1.4. Marketing plans for the selected tourism businesses.
		3.1.5. Awareness campaign implemented to improve tourist behavior regarding the importance of biodiversity and the need for responsible tourism.
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management	Outcome 4.1. Informed and adaptive project management	4.1.1. Project M&E plan implemented and PPRs developed and completed.
		4.1.2. Annual reflection meeting to track progress against work plan and results framework indicator targets for effective adaptive management.
	Outcome 4.2. Knowledge Management communications and dissemination	4.2.1. Cross-sectoral communication strategy and knowledge products developed.
		4.2.2. Exchange visits to support upscaling of project lessons and distribution of knowledge products to relevant stakeholders.

In terms of the socio-economic context of the project intervention area, the native islander population of the Archipelago has the legal protection granted to ethnic minorities by the Colombian constitution of 1991. The local resident population in the project intervention area belong to an ethnic community (Raizales), recognized by Colombian government as peoples with specific rights, with an invaluable culture and traditional knowledge of its territory. The economy of the Department of San Andrés and Providencia is based mainly on tourism and commerce, agriculture, and subsistence fishing. The Island of San Andres has experienced an exponential increase in tourism, with the number of visitors growing from 263,577 in 1991 to 1,050,763 in 2017, and 1,138,351 in 2019, where 90% of the visitors who arrive have as their motive to undertake tourist activities. Based on 2019 data from the Secretariat of Tourism of the Department, a high percentage of locally-run lodgings were observed, such as tourist housing accommodations (57%), Apart-hotels (20%), and Native places (7%) amongst others. The local population also provides other tourism-related services such as terrestrial transport, tourism agencies, nature tourism and ecotourism, gastronomic activities, and tour guide services.

In 2018, 57% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Island of San Andres was associated with commerce, hotels, and restaurants. Forty-Five (45%) of the formally employed population is linked to tourism and commerce: in 2015, of the 29,000 employed on the Archipelago, 13,000 were linked to commerce, hotels, and restaurants. Lodgings have grown by more than 1,000% in the last five years, going from 66 to 742 lodging establishments with the National Tourism Registry between 2012 and 2017. In 2019, among all the destinations in the country, San Andrés had the highest hotel occupancy with 82.05%, well above the national average and even surpassing Cartagena (68.99%). The disorderly expansion of mass tourism has brought negative consequences to the archipelago and is at the center of many conflicts and pervasive impacts on the territory and its local populations. It is known that about 50% of the total number of rooms available on the island of San Andres is provided by large national and international hotel chains¹ which receive most of the mass tourism, and the remaining percentage is supplied by the local population, where native lodges may represent more than 20%.

The primary focus of the project on the tourism sector, the significant dependence of the local population on tourism and the conflicts and negative impacts caused by this sector, demand full stakeholder participation to ensure equitable access to project benefits and to minimize any potential worsening of existing conflicts due to the project's intervention.

2. Regulations and Requirements

At the national level, there are general requirements for public consultations in the law governing the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact Assessments², being:

- Law 99 of 1993, published 22nd December 1993, Articles 69 – 72, 76 and 108
- Decree 2041 of 2014, published 15th October 2014, Article 15
- Decree 330 of 2007, Article 5

¹ James, J.L. 2013. El Turismo como estrategia de desarrollo económico: El caso de las islas de San Andrés y Providencia. Cuadernos del Caribe Vol. 16 No. 1 (37-55).

² Milano, F. y A. Sanhueza. 2016. Consultas Publicas con Sociedad Civil: Guías para Agencias Ejecutoras Publicas y Privadas. Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, 240pp

There are also provisions for sector-specific consultations as follows:

Infrastructure sector:

- Land Use Planning Law (No. 1454) published 28th June 2011, Article 23

Energy Sector:

- Decree 2372 of 2010 published 1st July 2010, Article 42 and 47
- Law 850 of 2003 that regulates Citizen's Oversight published 19th November 2003, Article 15(a)

Of relevance also is Decree No. 1320 of 1998: Prior consultation with indigenous and black communities is regulated for the exploitation of natural resources within their territory, published 13th July 1998; Articles: 1, 2, 4; 5; 7; 9; 12; 13; 14; 16; 17.

The GEF's Policy on Stakeholder Engagement of November 2017 clearly mandates the requirement for documented stakeholder participation during project design and implementation, as described below in Sections 8 and 9 of said policy:

8. In Program Framework Documents and Project Identification Forms submitted for Work Program entry or CEO Approval, Agencies provide a description of any consultations conducted during project development, as well as information on how Stakeholders will be engaged in the proposed activity and means of engagement throughout the project/ program cycle.

9. At CEO Endorsement/ Approval, Agencies present Stakeholder Engagement Plans or equivalent documentation, with information regarding Stakeholders who have been and will be engaged, means of engagement, dissemination of information, roles, and responsibilities in ensuring effective Stakeholder Engagement, resource requirements, and timing of engagement throughout the project/ program cycle.

The WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement outlines specific requirements for stakeholder engagement during the project preparation phase and implementation phase, with emphasis on the engagement of stakeholders as early as possible in the project cycle, through timely, understandable, and accessible information. Also, key is the need for consultation with stakeholders to be culturally appropriate, and free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. The specific elements of stakeholder engagement to be considered are also outlined in the standard and includes the following:

- Stakeholder identification and analysis
- Provisions for Free, Prior and Informed Consent in the case of indigenous people
- Planning how engagement with stakeholders will take place
- Disclosure of information, including disclosure of the project's environmental and social safeguard categorization, management, and reporting
- Consultation with stakeholders; addressing and/or responding to grievances, and
- Reporting to stakeholders.

3. Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities

A stakeholder analysis in early project preparation confirmed 7 primary stakeholder groups: 1) artisanal and industrial fishers, 2) recreational users including the tourist industry, 3) native rights organizations representing traditional users), 4) conservation interests, 5) educational institutions offering marine resource management programs, 6) the public of the Archipelago, and 7) government agencies with relevant jurisdictions at local and national levels. Several locally established NGOs, sectoral boards, and cooperatives made up of the first 4 stakeholder groups, so the project will work in collaboration with these organizations whenever possible. Members of the last group have been determined to be the Departmental Fishing Board (when established), Municipal Offices of Planning and Tourism, the Old Providence McBean Lagoon National Park Office, INPA at local and national levels, DIMAR at local and national levels, INVEMAR, and the Departmental Secretaries of Agriculture (fisheries), Tourism, and Planning. The stakeholder list was continuously reviewed and adjusted as necessary during project preparation to ensure all relevant stakeholders were identified, included, and consulted.

Between October 2020 and August 2021, stakeholders participated in the identification of project priorities, confirmation of project sites, and in the definition of planned outputs and outcomes during interviews and consultations. Project stakeholders had the opportunity to review and comment on proposed project activities and to provide specific inputs to the project formulation process.

Consultations were conducted using ordinary virtual meetings of the Project Development Team (PDT) every 15 days during the PPG period. Extraordinary virtual meetings of the PDT were also conducted as necessary, to review and validate the Project Concept Model and Results Chains, to review and expand on proposed activities to be implemented under each component and output, technical consultation to agree on the preliminary list of three (3) target species to be subject of monitoring to evaluate tourism impacts, and to devise strategies to ensure effective engagement and input from key agencies.

Individual physical meetings/interviews/surveys where possible and necessary with project stakeholders in the project intervention area were conducted to better understand their interactions with the protected areas targeted by the project, solicit inputs on capacity building priorities, one-on-one consultations with agencies responsible for monitoring and surveillance on specific needs, to solicit inputs on gender perspectives, and with the private sector to obtain their perspectives on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into their business models. Direct email communications were used with the PDT and broader participants of the PPG process, while an interactive mix of virtual and physical presence in plenary sessions were used to engage stakeholders in technical consultations, the Project Kickoff Workshop, and the Project Document Validation Workshop.

Stakeholders manifested a wide diversity of observations and suggestions, even though the Project Development Team (PDT) recognized that a substantial amount of the observations made during the Kickoff Workshop, for example, were outside the scope of the project's objectives or would exceed the budget possibilities of the project. However, a significant number of inputs received from stakeholders were taken onboard and incorporated into the project document, these included:

- suggestions on capacity needs
- suggestions on equipment needs of monitoring and surveillance entities

- methods to be used for engaging and soliciting feedback from stakeholders during project implementation
- criteria for prioritizing sensitive species and critical ecosystems
- recommendations on existing ecological monitoring and associated baseline to be considered by the project
- additional considerations for assessing carrying capacity of protected areas
- considerations for key agencies that should participate in species and ecosystems monitoring
- suggestions on local and grassroots organizations that should be considered within the project's stakeholder list
- suggestion on approaches to be used to engage the private sector
- recommendation on gender needs
- give special attention to the education and training of stakeholders
- it is vital to make sure the Ethnic people of the Archipelago are considered
- strengthen institutional partnerships to expand number of selected businesses or initiatives to build up the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
- notwithstanding the fragile situation in Old Providence and Santa Catalina, it is important to engage the Mayor and Secretary of Tourism, who have shown great interest in the project.

4. Project Stakeholders

The GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement defines 'stakeholder' as an individual or group that has an interest in the outcome of a GEF- financed activity or is likely to be affected by it, such as local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, comprising women, men, girls, and boys.

Consistent with the definition above, stakeholders were identified and placed in 1 of 3 levels according to their relationship with the project:

Level 1: persons and groups who can influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the project's implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project.

Level 2: persons and groups that participate in the project directly or indirectly.

Level 3: persons and groups affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the project's implementation.

Project stakeholders and their relationship level with the project are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Project Stakeholders and Relationship to the Project

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
National Government Institutions	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINAMBIENTE)	<p>Government authority that coordinates national and international development projects for Colombia</p> <p>Endorsement of the project; Coordination of the planning, execution and monitoring of the GEF projects in Colombia.</p> <p>To be engaged by WWF GEF Agency, WWF Colombia, CI, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	Directorate of Marine Affairs, Coastal and Aquatic Resources (DAMCRA)	<p>DAMCRA is the ministry section in charge of public policy development and marine-coastal management</p> <p>Provides guidelines at the policy level for the adequate management of the ecosystem services offered by Colombia's marine-coastal zones and the respective protection of the associated marine biodiversity.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); CORALINA</p>	Level 1
	Office of Green and Sustainable Businesses	<p>Develops studies and economic and financial instruments that promote behavior changes of the actors involved in the use of natural resources and that contribute to the financing of environmental management. It also supports the consolidation of green businesses in nature tourism, through technical support and transfer of policies and methodologies.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); CORALINA; WWF GEF Agency, WWF Colombia, CI and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	International Affairs Office (OAI)	<p>OAI coordinates bilateral and multilateral meetings, to guarantee the inclusion of the sector's priority issues in international agendas and ensure the support of the international community.</p> <p>Will also provide technical input in project preparation for its alignment with the national policies.</p> <p>To be engaged by WWF GEF Agency, WWF Colombia, CI and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT)	<p>MINCIT supports business activity, goods, services, and technology, as well as tourism management in the different regions of Colombia.</p> <p>MINCIT will support the formulation, management and coordination of policies related to the development of sustainable tourism practices and other activities associated with the economic and social progress of the region.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1

	Vice-ministry of Tourism	<p>The Vice-ministry of Tourism assists the formulation and evaluation of national tourism policy and the plans and programs derived from it.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	Ministry of Transport	<p>Ministry of Transport is the authority of the National Government in charge of formulating and adopting the policies, plans, projects and economic regulation of transport, transit, and infrastructure</p> <p>Will be strategic allies if the project identifies the need to regulate the entrances of tourists into the Islands.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 2
	Special Administrative Unit of Civil Aeronautics (AEROCIVIL)	<p>AEROCIVIL oversees control and surveillance of the aeronautical activities in Colombia</p> <p>Will be strategic allies if the project identifies the need to regulate the entrances of tourists into the Islands.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 2
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	<p>MADR guides and manages the formulation of the plans, programs and projects required for the development of the agricultural, fishing, and rural areas.</p> <p>MADR will support the formulation and adoption of the policies, plans or programs to ensure that the project is developed under policies that promote competitive, equitable and sustainable development of agricultural, forestry, fisheries, and rural development processes.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 2
	AUNAP (National Authority for Aquaculture and Fisheries)	<p>AUNAP is responsible for implementing national fisheries and aquaculture policy and promotes research on fisheries resources and aquaculture production systems.</p> <p>The participation of the AUNAP will be limited in accordance with the legal competencies of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Archipelago.</p> <p>To be engaged by CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	Ministry of Defense	<p>The Ministry of defense is the National authority in charge of formulating, managing, and</p>	Level 2

		directing public security and defense policies, as well as leading the strategic direction of the Public Force and providing the necessary means for their fulfillment. Key in the appropriate development of the management plan. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA	
	Army, National Navy - DIMAR (General Maritime Directorate)	DIMAR is the Colombian Maritime Authority responsible for implementing the marine policy and control of marine activities in the country. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA	Level 1
	Special units of the National Police of Tourism and Environment	The Environmental police unit in charge of control and surveillance of the fulfillment of regulation regarding these two subjects. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA	Level 2
	National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN)	PNN is a governmental body that administers all the 58 national protected areas, and it is the official coordinator of SINAP key in the implementation of field conservation action, national and local coastal ecosystems strategy and policy strengthening. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; ORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 1
	SINAP (National System of Protected Areas)	SINAP coordinates actions between all protected natural national reserves. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 2
Departmental and Local Government Institutions	Government of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina	Authority of the local government. As a co-financing entity of the project and principal authority of the area, it will be present in all stakeholders' workshops during the project preparation and will support local strategy development and implementation. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 1
	Secretariat of Agriculture and Fisheries Secretariat of Tourism Secretariat of Planning and Physical Infrastructure Secretariat of Public Services and Environment	The secretariats perform are key partners of the project and perform important functions in the administration, coordination, control and regulation of local plans and tourism, agricultural and environmental activities that contribute to the integral sustainable economic, social, territorial, and cultural development of the Archipelago. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 1
	Secretariat of Social Development - Departmental office for women's and gender affairs	Will support the coordination of legal, technical, financial, and administrative issues that guarantee the real and effective application of women's rights in the project design.	Level 1

		To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	
	Mayor's Office of Providencia and Santa Catalina	As a principal authority of the municipality, it will be present during the project preparation and will support in the Providencia and Santa Catalina strategy development and the implementation plan. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 2
	CORALINA (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina)	CORALINA is the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina. Main administrative authority of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve MPA As a co-financing and Co-executing entity, CORALINA will oversee the implementation of some activities of the project, and as the environmental authority will guarantee the project will fulfill the environmental regulation and standards To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); WWF GEF Agency; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 1
Academic and Research Institutions	Universities and private/public Research Centers	Support research and community relations. To be engaged by CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
	National University of Colombia (UNAL) – Caribe campus	UNAL – Caribe, is a public and national research university located in the Archipelago, and it has great influence on the development of environmental research within the region. To be engaged by CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
	INVEMAR (Institute of Marine and Coastal Research)	INVEMAR – Scientific institution attached to MINAMBIENTE, that carries out research in coastal, marine, and oceanic ecosystems of national interest To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
	IDEAM (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies)	IDEAM - public institution of technical and scientific support, in charge of producing hydrological, meteorological, and environmental information To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
	INFOTEP	INFOTEP's institutional mission focuses on seeking social, economic, cultural, and environmental development and applying knowledge through curricular, research and social projection processes to fully train citizens committed to society and culture, to provide solutions to the problems of the Island.	Level 2
	Servicio nacional de aprendizaje SENA-regional San Andrés	Offer free training to archipelago residents who benefit from technical, technological, and complementary programs that focus on the economic, technological, and social development of the department	Level 2

Community Level	Native Raizal Community Representative	The Raizales are an ethnic community that has a strong cultural identity that differs from the rest of the Colombian population. They represent the 35 - 40% of the total Archipelago population. To be engaged by WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
NGO's	Corales de Paz Foundation	NGO that promotes and encourages participatory conservation of goods and services provided by coral reefs Its participation as technical support in coral management and conservation will be of essence for this project. To be engaged by WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 3
	Protecting Animal Life Foundation - PAL	development of projects and activities that seek the welfare, protection and conservation of domestic and wild animal species that are in a state of vulnerability and abandonment	Level 3
Private Sector	Tourism - Travel agencies guild, tourist transportation agencies, scuba diving centers, etc.	The private sector will play a central role in the project preparation. Tourism operators and other businesses in the value chain are among the project's central stakeholders and they will actively participate in the stakeholder consultations and events for project design, during the PPG, to ensure the Project integrates their views and opinions. To be engaged by WWF Colombia, CI, CORALINA; and National Consultants	Level 2
	Providencia Food Producers Association	Defend and promote the development of the agricultural, fishing and food sectors of the archipelago of San Andres Providencia and Santa Catalina	Level 3
	Corporación Miss Raxi & Miss Graci	To promote the good physical, mental and social condition of the people of the islands, through culture, environment, and health	Level 3
	Providence Sweet Black Crab Association - ASOCRAB	Capture, processing, and commercialization of the Black Crab, as well as protecting the species in its closed season	Level 2
	Asociación de Posadas Turísticas Providencia y Santa Catalina	Exercise the union representation of the tourism service providers of the municipality, and exercise leadership of all matters related to said activity.	Level 2
	I-Fish Association	Sustainable and responsible fishing and integration with traditional productive sectors such as agricultural artisans, fruit artists and others with the tourist line to create a market circuit called "Farm, Fish and Arts Market.	Level 2
	Asociación nacional de agencia de viajes ANATO	Non-profit organization of a trade union nature that represents, defends, and promotes the general interests of tourism and Travel Agencies in the archipelago	Level 2

	Cámara de comercio de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina	Promote the growth and development of the department's business fabric	Level 2
	ASOPACFA (Asociación de pescadores artesanales y agricultores de San Andrés y Providencia)	Promote, stimulate, strengthen, and organize artisanal and agricultural fishing activity in the Archipelago department	Level 2
	Asociación de buceo de San Andrés -DISAA	The positioning, improvement and sustainable development of the Recreational, technical, scientific, continuing education and professional diving activity in the archipelago	Level 2
	Asociación de posadas nativas ASOPOSADA	Encourages and promotes the interests of the native inns promoting the generation of income, through a visiting experience characterized by elements and riches of the Raizal culture, present in gastronomy, language, music, warmth, kindness, spirituality and in general, a sample of their way of life	Level 2
International NGOs	WWF GEF Agency WWF - Colombia	GEF Implementing Agency with final responsibility for project preparation and fiduciary responsibility for use of GEF Funds. In country engagement for oversight on behalf of WWF GEF Agency of CI and CORALINA; coordination with MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI);	Level 1
	CI	Co-financing and Co-executing entity, with responsibility for the executing of key project activities and strategic coordination with CORALINA and WWF. To be engaged by CORALINA; MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); WWF Agency; WWF Colombia; National Consultants and Lead Consultant	Level 1
Other	Asociación de Iglesias Bautistas Isleñas	Counseling, spiritual development, entrepreneurship, education, community work	Level 3
	Archipelago Movement for Ethnic Native Self-Determination - AMEN-SD	Sustainable and viable Development, Respect for the Human Rights of the Raizal Indigenous People of the San Andrés Archipelago. Providencia and Santa Catalina	Level 3

5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement defines 'stakeholder engagement' as a process involving stakeholder identification and analysis, planning of stakeholder engagement, disclosure of information, consultation and participation, monitoring, evaluation and learning throughout the project cycle, addressing grievances, and on-going reporting to stakeholders. The SEP seeks to ensure that stakeholders are identified, and their meaningful participation and involvement secured through-out project preparation and implementation; that consultations are gender-responsive and free of manipulation,

interference, and/or discrimination; and that stakeholders have access to all relevant project information in an easily accessible and timely manner.

This section describes the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project. The SEP is designed to ensure effective engagement between all stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the project. The project will aim to maintain dialogue with the relevant government ministries, departmental and municipal governments, the private sector, local community groups, NGOs, academia, and international organizations.

During project implementation, stakeholder participation will include the provision of co-financing, a gender-responsive participation of technical staff in workshops, training, and tools development, the facilitation of local project events and processes, the provision of project oversight through participation on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) or Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), as data sources, technical expertise and knowledge management through the institutionalization of project results and lessons learned to allow for up-scaling, replication, and sustainability. The inclusion and engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the public in the implementation of the project will be ensured via their direct participation in the governance and decision-making bodies of the project. Special effort will be made to ensure that CSOs active or present in influence of the project are represented in project decision-making and in interventions which may affect their interests. Stakeholder engagement in project implementation will be gender responsive as evidenced and detailed in the Gender Action Plan. Stakeholder engagement activities are integrated across all project components, and as such, the budget required for implementing the SEP is not a stand-alone budget and is integrated in budgeted project activities.

Consistent with the engagement approach described above, the project’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan is summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Group	Engagement Purpose	Engagement Method	Frequency (Timetable)	Responsibilities
Level 1: persons and groups who can influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project	Define details of project intervention strategies	Project Inception Workshop	Once	Chair of the Project Steering Committee; CI, CORALINA, WWF Agency
	Review of project work plans and budgets, Review, and approval of project progress reports.	Physical or virtual meetings of the PSC; Written Progress Reports	Biannually	Individual Project Steering Committee members; Project Coordinator
	Review of project Audit Reports.	Written letters; Official project emails	Audit reports annually	Individual Project Steering Committee members; GEF

Stakeholder Group	Engagement Purpose	Engagement Method	Frequency (Timetable)	Responsibilities
	<p>Conduct fiduciary duties</p> <p>Address project conflicts and stakeholder grievances</p> <p>Agree on project policy communications with the Government and WWF GEF Agency</p>	<p>Written Audit Report; Written letters; Official project emails</p> <p>Written grievance reports</p> <p>Project Meetings with the GEF Operational Focal Point; Annual Reflection Meetings</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Grievance deliberations on an as needed basis.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Operational Focal Point</p> <p>PSC, CI, WWF Agency</p> <p>Project Coordinator, CI CORALINA WWF GEF Agency</p> <p>Government Project Liaison; WWF Agency</p>
<p>Level 2: persons and groups that participate in the project directly or indirectly</p>	<p>Consult on project work plans and budget</p>	<p>Project Inception Workshop</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>CI, CORALINA, WWF Agency</p>
	<p>Technical inputs to Terms of Reference and validation of technical reports</p>	<p>Technical Working Groups, Focus Group Sessions, and Meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee</p>	<p>Technical Advisory Committee meetings at least every 4 months; virtual meetings every 2 months</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>
	<p>Exchange of technical data and lessons learned Extension services and provision of technical assistance</p>	<p>Field extension visits and field data collection and monitoring.</p>	<p>Field extensions, data collection and monitoring at least quarterly; Project website postings and social media on a continuous basis</p>	<p>Project Staff; Members of Technical Advisory Committee</p>
	<p>Inputs to definition of local priorities</p> <p>Joint planning and collaboration</p>	<p>Workshops and trainings in the field</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding between</p>	<p>As per project's work plan</p> <p>As needed for project execution</p>	<p>Project Coordinator and staff</p> <p>Government Project Liaison</p>

Stakeholder Group	Engagement Purpose	Engagement Method	Frequency (Timetable)	Responsibilities
	Dissemination of project results and lessons	organizations and the project Project website, social media, printed materials, Project Progress Reports Annual Reflection Meetings	As per project's work plan	Project Coordinator and staff
Level 3: persons and groups affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the Project implementation.	Inform on the project implementation status and solicit feedback on perceptions of project implementation	Local and community level informative and focus group discussions, social media	Focus group discussions at least every 4 months; Workshops at least twice per year	CI, CORALINA; Project Coordinator; Project Staff Local Raizal community leaders
	Collect opinions and concerns during public meetings or other contacts	Local radio and TV in language of local community and with tailor-made messages, Printed brochures	Radio and TV messages on a continuous basis	Project staff and owners of local community level tourism services; Local tourism membership organizations
	Register, analyze and address grievances or comments submitted	Community level trainings and workshops; Annual Reflection Meetings	Printed materials on a continuous basis	CI, CORALINA, WWF Agency

6. Grievances Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism is designed to enable the receipt of complaints of affected women and men and public concerns regarding the environmental and social performance of the project. In short, the aim of the mechanism is to provide people fearing, or suffering, adverse impacts with the opportunity to be heard and assisted. It is designed to address the concerns of the community(ies) with a particular project, identify the root causes of the conflicts, and find options for the resolution of grievances. Therefore, it is an essential tool to foster good cooperation with project stakeholders and ensure adequate delivery of previously agreed-upon results.

This mechanism is designed to:

- Address potential breaches of WWF's policies and procedures.
- Be independent, transparent, and effective.
- Be accessible to project-affected people.

- Keep complainants abreast of progress of cases brought forward; and
- Maintain records on all cases and issues brought forward for review.

The PCU will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the grievance mechanisms.

WWF GEF Agency Grievance Mechanism

Project-affected communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the WWF GEF Agency. Contact information of the WWF GEF Agency will be made publicly available.

A grievance can be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the WWF GEF Agency, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at: Email: SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org.

Mailing address:

Project Complaints Officer Safeguards Complaints,
World Wildlife Fund
1250 24th Street NW
Washington, DC 20037

Complaints may be submitted in the Affected Party's native language and should include the following information:

- Complainant's name and contact information.
- If not filed directly by the complainant, proof that those representing the affected people have authority to do so.
- The specific project or program of concern.
- The harm that is or may be resulting from the project.
- The relevant Environmental and Social Safeguards policy or provision (if known).
- Any other relevant information or documents.
- Any actions taken so far to resolve the problem, including contacting WWF.
- Proposed solutions; and
- Whether confidentiality is requested (stating reasons).

The PCO will respond within 10 business days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring.