



**CORAL REEF RESCUE: RESILIENT CORAL REEFS, RESILIENT
COMMUNITIES**

APPENDIX 6

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

1. Introduction

The WWF GEF *Coral Reef Rescue: Resilient Coral Reefs, Resilient Communities* project is linked to the The Global Coral Reef Rescue Initiative (CRRRI) and partnership. The objective of the CRRRI Partnership is to enhance reef productivity and resiliency in 7 key countries, to protect resilient coral reefs with regeneration potential to globally secure reefs while ensuring co-benefits of biodiversity and livelihoods for the 120 million+ reef-dependent people over the next decade. As a catalyst of the Global Coral Reef Initiative, the four-year CRR GEF project will contribute to these objectives by securing public and key private sectors in 6 of the target countries while building capacity through knowledge hubs and technical task forces surrounding reef management. The overall project objective is: “To build capacity and solutions to ensure the long-term survival of climate resilient coral reef ecosystems, thereby supporting the blue economies and communities dependent on these reefs”.

During project execution countries will be supported in identifying key threats to coral reefs and guided in building national strategies that provide a path towards reducing those threats in each country. The project will also facilitate the alignment of the different co-finance opportunities to the priorities identified in the national strategies and will assist countries to mobilize additional public and private investments towards those identified priorities. Part of the project will center around the development of an investment portfolio of sustainable businesses and long-term sustainable livelihood investments for local communities. Finally, there is a strong component on knowledge management to ensure best practices and lessons learnt are captured, documented, applied during project execution, and shared with the project stakeholders and broader conservation community.

These interventions will be achieved through outputs and outcomes delivered through the following four Components:

- **Component 1:** Global to local capacity building for resilient coral reefs monitoring, knowledge and conservation action.
- **Component 2:** Planning for resilient Coral Reef Rescue at the National Level
- **Component 3:** Financial solutions for resilient Coral Reef Rescue
- **Component 4:** Knowledge Management & Monitoring and Evaluation

2. Regulations and Requirements

WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

The WWF GEF Agency requires all GEF projects comply with GEF and WWF standards on Stakeholder Engagement, specifically the WWF [Standard on Stakeholder Engagement](#) and the associated [Procedures for Implementation of the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement](#). Stakeholder engagement is an overarching term that encompasses a range of activities and interactions with stakeholders throughout the project cycle and is an essential aspect of good project management.

The WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement requires the Executing Agency to engage stakeholders throughout the life of the project; communicate significant changes to project stakeholders and consult on potential risks and impacts; establish a grievance redress mechanism and register and respond to grievances throughout project execution, and; disseminate information in a way that is relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful, easily accessible. The Standard on Stakeholder Engagement promotes an inclusive process to support the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that

help to identify and manage risks, and which encourage positive outcomes for stakeholders and project activities.

The project will also comply with the national government policies on stakeholder engagement.

*The project will comply with WWF and government restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. During field visits and in-country travel, all attempts to practice social distancing will be made, as well as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

3. Project Stakeholders

National Government Entities

In the 6 countries there will be representatives from different government bodies, agencies and ministries such as the Philippines' Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippines' Climate Change Commission, Solomon Islands' Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Fiji's Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Environment, Tanzania's Ministry of Local Government and Regional Administration, Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia and Madagascar's Ministry in charge of the Environment. Government representatives have participated in the development of the project design thus far and have shown an interest in supporting the delivery of the project objectives. Government bodies in the six countries will benefit from this project as it bolsters national baselines that include policy, national action plans, monitoring, and actions to protect reefs through MPAs, LMMAs, and other management initiatives. The project will bring government agencies together with partners to improve resilient reef management, a priority for country governments, by introducing coral reef hubs that will include multisectoral governmental focal points.

NGOs

International and National Non-Governmental Organizations including the WWF country offices, WCS, Blue Ventures, WorldFish, The Nature Conservancy, International Union for Conservation of Nature, CARE, and Conservation International will all be included in the Project through several modalities including the National Hubs created in component 1. These NGOs have provided critical support in the development of the project and will continue to do so through sharing lessons learned and potentially aiding in the implementation of the project. Both National and International NGOs will benefit from this project by gaining access to local and global data on monitoring of resilient coral reefs as well as being involved in trainings offered throughout the project. The project will create space for NGOs to form a link with governments to specifically address the gaps that countries face between marine resource policy and action.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Organizations

Community organizations, local organizations and indigenous people's groups that will be involved in the project include the Solomon Islands' Tetepare Descendants Association, Tanzanian Women Fish Workers Association, Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership, The Philippines National Commission on Indigenous People, Madagascar's Federation of Fishermen's Unions of Ambaro Bay, Tsimipaika, Ampasindava and Nosy-Be, and Fiji's Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network among others. Throughout the 4 years of project implementation, and particularly Under Components 1 and 2, the project will place special emphasis on ensuring the participation of local communities in the development of the national strategies, task forces, and national hubs. At a national level, there are a number of initiatives that have successfully developed tools and approaches for ensuring community voice and

effective community participation in governance and management that this project will look to. Men, Women and youth, indigenous peoples and minority groups in the target areas will all be consulted to ensure an inclusive community vision is defined and that traditional knowledge is incorporated into national plans and strategies. Community representatives will also be invited and encouraged to participate in the national hubs as well as in trainings and knowledge exchanges throughout the project and to engage with the technical working groups. Community based organizations, indigenous peoples and coastal communities will gain access to trainings, data on coral reefs, a platform to express their priorities and, by being offered opportunities in reef friendly businesses and improved livelihoods through component 3.

Private Sector Stakeholders

The private sector will be involved throughout the execution of the project and will benefit from the project's impacts. Some of the potential private sector partners that the project has identified are; Matanataki, Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Investment (SICCI), Strongim Bisnis, Regalia Media, and Kokonut Pacific, among others. The private sector will have representative members within the National Hubs in each country and will be included in the Technical Task Forces. As members of these groups, stakeholders from the private sector will contribute to the development of National Plans and strategies for the project ensuring private sector business priorities are considered. They will also be engaged in, and benefit from, the activities under Component 3 during the development of an investment portfolio for reef friendly businesses and small and medium enterprises.

Academic and Research Institutions

Having already been involved in the development of the project document, Academic Institutions and Research Institutions will continue their involvement for the four years of the project execution, with institutions identified in all six of the project countries. These institutions include; Batangas State University, Palawan State University, Western Philippines University, the KIT Royal Tropical Institute, the Oceanographic Research Station in Vangaindrano, and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, among others. Academic bodies and research institutions will be represented within the composition of the National Hubs and will provide input and feedback into the National Strategies and Plans developed. These Institutions will also be invited to participate in National Knowledge Units and Technical Task Forces established by the project, and assist in the preparation and validation of learning content on key topics focused on resilient reefs as described in Component 1 of the project. Research institutions will also be key collaborators in the development of monitoring tools and data for local coral reef monitoring.

4. Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities

The project has been designed through a series of participatory workshops that have included key stakeholders in each of the participant countries. Consultations have occurred during the PIF stage of the project and more recently, during the Project Document development phase, (or PPG).

4.1 PIF Stage Stakeholder Engagement:

Since November 2018, stakeholders to the Coral Reef Rescue Initiative were identified and meetings and workshops were held to solicit feedback and input.

The Philippines: In the Philippines, the consultative workshop was convened in August 2019 involving 40 representatives from NGO, academia, national and local government units and MPA management units. [A6] Participants identified critical threats and identified provincial-wide and reef MPA network cluster specific actions that would build on current actions addressing threats. . The suggested additional actions included: (i) outsourcing qualified experts to train and build capacity of local staff; (ii) setting up transboundary mechanisms and agreements; (iii) advancing regular coordination with local security agencies and communities; (iv) networking with informal leaders of local communities; (v) developing an accessible communications plan; (vi) creating a calendar of project activities to help prepare for natural disasters, and (vii) conducting a tourism carrying capacity study, and implementing local tourism regulations. Stakeholders highlighted the importance of identifying critical risks and risk mitigation strategies, especially as they pertain to financial and operational procedures.

In addition, partnerships and implementation arrangements were discussed. Based on this workshop and the refined project design, stakeholders were further prioritized. These include Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Provincial Government of Palawan, City Government of Puerto Princesa, Western Philippines University, Tubbataha Management Office (TMO), Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (DENR CENRO), local governments of Taytay and Roxas, Palawan Biodiversity Conservation Advocates Inc, Malampaya Foundation, FISH RIGHT Project of USAID, Environmental Legal Assistance Center Inc. and will be engaging with them during prodoc development.

Solomon Islands: In the Solomon Islands, consultations with community representatives, provincial governments and national governments took place from the 23rd of August to the 6th of September 2019. Consultations took place in the Central Islands, Isabel and Malaita Provinces, involving a total of 128 people in focused group discussions (75 men and 53 women). Through this process, information on stakeholder views on coral reefs, trends, threats and priorities were identified. The outcomes of the consultation process informed a stakeholder planning workshop involving about 30 participants representing government line ministries as well as non-governmental organizations. Over the course of the three days, participants: a) Carried out a broad-based scoping analysis, identifying critical threats and opportunities; b) Agreed on an overarching vision for the Coral Reef Rescue Initiative (CRRRI) in the region; c) Identified and agreed upon priority areas, strategies and actions and d) Defined core capacity requirements for delivery.

Stakeholder feedback resulting from this workshop suggested strategies for successful project design and implementation such as ensuring project ownership by government partners and the community, involving women in the decision making process, creating reporting lines that are transparent, as well as implementing internal controls and checks and balances. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of communication, and their hopes that the project will use monitoring and evaluation for learning and sharing knowledge.

Fiji: In Fiji, a regional workshop was convened in May 2019, involving about 70 participants representing NGOs and regional organizations and platforms, universities, government agencies and line ministries from a range of sectors (including agriculture, water, forests, economy, fisheries etc.), NGOs and community representatives including farmers, fisherwomen, representatives of community committees and traditional leaders. The workshop utilized participatory approaches to develop situational models, mapping threats, drivers and opportunities, developed results chains and identified implementation mechanisms. Stakeholder feedback from this workshop included several suggestions on actions to be taken to address the presented barriers and threats. Suggested actions included: increasing the support for involvement of communities in innovative and sustainable small and medium-sized enterprises (particularly focusing on women and youth); identifying alternative options for local level ecologically

sustainable agriculture; support for production and processing, and low emission transport options such as traditional canoes. Stakeholders also identified opportunities through learning and innovation platforms to raise awareness around complex and persistent threats, research on climate projections and modelling to demonstrate the value of natural infrastructure, and research on effective forest restoration strategies to address barriers.

Indonesia: A regional workshop in Indonesia was organized in November 2019. The workshop involved participants from Alor, Belu, East Flores, Ende, Kupang, Manggarai Barat and Sumba, including representatives of the national and local governments, communities (Baranusa, Bangkit Muda Mudi Mekko, Kelompok Cinta Persahabatan - mangrove community, Kangge - coral rockpile), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Universities. The workshop reviewed the CRRRI theory of change and discussed national priorities, including discussions on priority resilient reefs and vulnerable communities. Key barriers and threats stakeholders raised included: poverty and limited income generating options; limited funding for conservation activities; weak law enforcement, and the lack of awareness that local communities have on the importance of coral reefs and other natural resources. Strategies to address these threats were presented by stakeholders and comprised of: reducing the negative impacts of traditional whale hunting; supporting or encouraging environmentally friendly business development; increasing the availability of funding; improving awareness to preserve nature; strengthening the capacity of individuals at the government and community level to support an MPA, and improving regulation through inclusion of community members in monitoring and surveillance. Stakeholders highlighted the need to develop a strong MPA network in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), and suggested doing so by drawing on the wealth of local wisdom that already exists in this region.

Tanzania and Madagascar: A coastal east Africa regional workshop was held in Unguja, Tanzania, in November 2018. This workshop involved a cross section of stakeholders from CSOs and Government line ministries from Tanzania and Madagascar, as well as global teams and resource persons. The workshop utilized participatory planning approaches and tools, in order to build the theory of change of the Initiative and ensure alignment to local and regional realities and priorities. Subsequent country-level workshops were held in Madagascar (June 2019) and Tanzania (December 2019) to convene a broader set of diverse stakeholders (local and national government; resource users; NGOs) to build dialogue on broader issues and opportunities for community-driven conservation. In Tanzania, a follow up workshop with the national coral reef committee was organized on March 12th and 13th, to review and validate the PIF proposal. In March 2020, several consultations were organized in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Madagascar.

Some ideas for strategies that emerged from stakeholders participating in the workshop included: (i) strengthening community groups and institutions; (ii) controlling fishing efforts or limiting open access; (iii) strengthening coordinated enforcement including in monitoring and surveillance; (iv) utilizing integrated coastal and ocean management; (v) developing a charter of conduct covering coral reef use in Madagascar; (vi) establishing multi-stakeholder platform for collaboration of activities; (vii) empowering communities to participate in surveillance and biodiversity monitoring; (viii) perform natural capital accounting at local to national levels, and (ix) ensuring unified messaging from NGOs.

4.2 Project Preparation Grant Phase Stakeholder Engagement:

Since the PIF was approved on November 9th, 2020, stakeholders involved in the Coral Reef Rescue GEF project were identified and meetings and workshops have been held to solicit feedback and input.

The Philippines:

WWF Philippines, with the PPG Team, hosted the GEF Coral Reef Rescue Inception Workshop in the Philippines virtually on August 4th, 2021. The inception workshop was participated by different stakeholders from DENR offices, NGAs, NGOs, academic institutions, regional bodies, development partners and research institutions. Significant inputs from the participants were taken into consideration in the design of the project such as site selection, value-added of the project to current government initiatives, clear definition of capacity needs assessment, livelihood at the community enterprise level, important baseline initiatives, and the likelihood of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) to handle the project implementation and fund transfers from GEF.

An Ad-Hoc Technical Working Group (TWG) was also formed to help validate the information gathered, review and comment on the Draft ProDoc, as well as contribute to the development of project strategy. In October and November of 2021, three Ad-Hoc TWG meetings were convened. The first meeting focused on the specific roles and responsibilities of the TWG on the project development, clarification on the co-financing aspect of the project, and the general ProDoc and project component overviews. Institutional arrangement and the project workplan were discussed during the second TWG meeting, led by the DENR-BMB (TWG Chair) and Rare (TWG Co-chair), and with the project development team and WWF Philippines as the secretariat. Lastly, a third TWG meeting was conducted to validate and finalize the ProDoc package, specifically on the important institutional arrangement (i.e. NTF arrangement and TOR) and the workplan and budget, as well as run through the results framework. These meetings had been very helpful in decision making, familiarizing with the institutional arrangements and processes, prioritization of activities, and ultimately completing the project document.

Solomon Islands:

During project preparation, WWF Solomon Islands worked closely with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology through several meetings, workshops and presentations starting in April of 2021. Three meetings held at the MECDM headquarters in April, May and June all covered the Coral Reef Rescue Initiative and the WWF GEF Project development process. Attendees included members of the Ministry including the GEF National Focal Point as well as the Coral Triangle Initiative Coordinator. Attendees agreed on the composition of the National Working Group. Members include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ocean and Climate Desk), Live and Learn, WCS, the Ministry's Climate Change Division, WWF, WorldFish, and the Ministry of Fisheries. Following the establishment of the National Working Group, four meetings of the NWG were convened in August 2021 at the MECDM Headquarters to work on consolidating the National Inputs used to inform the project document. Inputs gathered and consolidated by the National Working Group have been incorporated into the project document.

Fiji:

In August of 2021, The WWF-Fiji office staff organized and hosted several stakeholder consultations and workshops to prepare for the GEF CRR Project Document. Five meetings were held throughout the course of one week, all virtual due to the pandemic. The first meeting was held to solicit feedback from local

NGOs such as FLMMA, WCS, Resort Support, IUCN and CI, with suggestions arising such as ensuring all project documents are translated into the Itaukei language, research on community coral reef monitoring tools and to be cautious using language around “resilient reefs”. The second meeting held was to discuss the work program over the next two years with the Macuata Provincial Office. The provincial office representatives in attendance expressed support for the need to bring committees in communities together around Natural Resource management and suggested that WWF work closely with NGOs and CSOs already working in the area. The third and fourth meetings were held to discuss the project with the Ministry of Itaukei Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce Trade and Transport. During both of these meetings the ministries expressed no major concerns and provided suggestions on stakeholder engagement. The most recent meeting, held at the end of August, engaged private sector partners from Matanataki as well as the Ministry of Fisheries. The meeting was an excellent platform for Matanataki and the Ministry to establish a working relationship with ideas for collaboration on the project going forward. WWF-Fiji continued to host validation workshops for the project document final draft and validate the document with stakeholders.

Tanzania:

During the project preparation phase, WWF-Tanzania and the CRR team hosted and participated in stakeholder consultation meetings to provide inputs to the Project design and implementation. In Mid-August, 2021, the team met with the GEF focal point in Tanzania to introduce the project and plan an inception workshop. Shortly after this meeting another two meetings were held with the Ministry of Tourism and then the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. Both ministries raised issues surrounding monitoring and law enforcement limitations and the lack of funding to provide training to communities. The project document has included these concerns as barriers/threats to coral reefs in Tanzania. In late August, the National Coral Technical group convened to discuss and explore the components of the CRR GEF project. Issues raised during this meeting included the challenges of transferring knowledge to coastal communities, the lack of fundraising to support these communities, and how to improve livelihoods within these communities to create financial stability. The project document places significant emphasis on community engagement and support, including ensuring that community visions and priorities inform the national action plan on resilient reefs, a focus on identifying community businesses and SMEs in Component 3 and providing support to share community narratives around resilient reefs in Component 4.

Indonesia:

Originally, a consultation to inform the Project Design was held over three days in November of 2019. The workshop reviewed the CRR theory of change and discussed national priorities, including discussions on priority resilient reefs and vulnerable communities. The workshop involved participants from national government (Ministry of Marine Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, The National Agency of Research and Innovation (BRIN) - formerly known as LIPI), local government and local communities from East Nusa Tenggara Province, NGOs (WWF-Indonesia, Coral Triangle Center, WCS) and Universities. There was also a discussion on the priority areas in-country based on the previously identified resilient reefs. Some issues identified during these discussions included the lack of human resources, the insufficient training and leadership and the lack of funding. The GEF CRR project document has included specific activities to (i) provide training to communities and stakeholders, and (ii) strengthen coordination and involvement with government through policy development.

In August of 2021, a virtual workshop was held by the WWF GEF Agency and CRR that included all six countries involved in the project. Members from Indonesia that participated included representatives

from Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), and The Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). See the Global Section below for details on the technical workshop held in August.

In September and October of 2021 two more meetings were convened by WWF Indonesia to discuss the GEF CRR project. The first meeting was convened within WWF-Indonesia to finalize inputs into the gender profile for the country. The office staff recommended incorporating gender issues in the marine and fisheries sectors in Indonesia into the gender analysis. The meeting held in October of 2021 was a consultation with the government (MMAF) in which WWF-Indonesia presented the GEF CRR project strategy, budget, activities, and institutional arrangements to the Ministry. The ministry noted that they would prefer for WWF-Indonesia to be the NTF selected to execute the project because of legal issues surrounding other NGOs working in Indonesia and because of the capacity and capability WWF-Indonesia has demonstrated. In November 2021, one more consultation meeting was conducted. The participants were varied divisions in MMAF and GEF Focal Point in Indonesia. The meeting finalized detailed strategy of this project as well as how this project could contribute significantly to the national target.

Madagascar:

In June and July of 2021, the WWF Madagascar office held two virtual Technical Working Group meetings. The first meeting helped clarify methods of stakeholder engagement as participants wanted to understand how to fill in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan section within the National Inputs Document. The second meeting was used to consolidate all inputs gathered in both French and English from stakeholders into the National Inputs Document that would inform the Project Document. The working group members convened for a third time in September in a physical and virtual meeting to validate the Project Document Draft. The working group emphasized that this project is an enabling project that lays the groundwork for future coral reef conservation projects and programs in Madagascar. The project document has been drafted to accentuate the relationship between the CRR GEF project and other programs and projects that will follow as per this feedback. WWF-Madagascar had three more meetings in August with members of the ministry including one with the Director of the Ministry's Climate Change Division, the GEF National Focal Point and a meeting with the Ministry of Provincial Government & Institutional Strengthening. These meetings with the ministry were to update ministry members on the WWF GEF project and the CRR program. The ministry representatives all expressed their support for the project thus far.

Global:

During the technical design workshop held in August 2021, members from ministries from the countries, as well as WWF-Country Office staff, members from partner NGOs and from the Private Sector, gathered virtually to work on the strategy and design of the project. The topics that were covered included brainstorming on the root causes of threats to coral reefs and what the countries see as challenges to managing Marine Protected Areas. A shared concern country representatives had was the lack of coordination and synergy among stakeholders. It was noted that the project needed to make the data gathered throughout the project available to all stakeholders and to insure there is a data management system as research is conducted by multiple stakeholders. The design of Component 1 in the project strategy addresses this concern as it aims to make global and local monitoring data available to members of the Government, NGOs, communities, and all other stakeholders, as well as linking these stakeholders into a network of knowledge and best practices.

WWF Country offices received draft copies of the Project Document in October of 2021 and convened independent virtual and in-person reviews of the document. The WWF-Country offices led these reviews

and provided feedback to the WWF GEF Agency team in order to validate the project strategy and plan for implementation. The feedback was taken into account in the final drafting of the project strategy, as demonstrated in the final Project Document. It is critical to this project's success that the design and plan for implementation is feasible and will create impact within each of the 6 countries.

A virtual global validation workshop was held on December 16th, 2021. This was an important meeting to receive any feedback from the relevant focal points from each government and ensure that they are aligned with the Project Document strategy and approve of submitting the document to the GEF Secretariat. Government focal points were invited to this meeting as well as country office representatives. The Project Document was validated by all stakeholders.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The strategy for stakeholder engagement during execution is detailed in this section. This plan will be reviewed at the onset of implementation and periodically, taking into consideration the lessons and experiences emerging from the project as well as to enable the project to respond to changes in the external context (such as the COVID situation in the country).

Stakeholder engagement is a fundamental strategy of the project, enabled primarily by the National Hubs which provide the space and mechanisms for meaningful engagement by local communities, private sector, development partners, non-governmental organizations, and governmental agencies across all four components of the project. The composition of National Hubs in each country is described in Annex 4. Responsibility for ensuring inclusive and meaningful engagement of stakeholders in each country lies with the NTFs.

Through the National Hubs, stakeholders will be involved in annual reflection meetings which will allow for shared learning. The outcomes of these meetings will inform progress reports and the development of annual workplans. Stakeholders will also contribute to design of specific activities (for example, developing and/or reviewing ToRs); review, comment and sign off on outputs; as well as participate in the delivery of selected activities and outputs through the Technical Working Groups.

Project design places emphasis on the involvement of local communities that have an impact on or are impacted by resilient coral reefs. Under Component 2, resources are allocated to support communities in defining their visions and aspirations for resilient reefs, which will influence the national vision and action plans for resilient reefs as well as the investment portfolios which will be developed under Component 3. In Component 4, communities are supported to share their narratives, histories, and realities around resilient reefs through the communication campaigns and awareness raising activities.

Stakeholder Type	Name (see Appendix 1 for detailed stakeholders)	Frequency of Engagement	Engagement During Project Implementation
Government Ministries	Philippines Government	Ongoing	<p>Government Ministries will be engaged as members of the National Hubs as well as through the Technical Task Forces established to guide and support specific activities.</p> <p>Focal Ministries will also chair the National Steering Committees which will meet twice a year as well as participate in the Global Steering Committee meetings twice a year.</p>
	Solomon Islands Government		
	Fiji Government		
	Tanzania		
	Indonesia		
	Madagascar		
Community based organizations and Indigenous People	Tetepare Descendants Association (Solomon Islands)	Ongoing	<p>Community representatives will participate as members of the National Hub and Technical Task Forces.</p> <p>Engagement of the wider community takes place through community visioning meetings under 2.1.3 which will then inform the national vision and action plan for resilient reefs. Under Component 4, communities will be supported to share their own experiences, narratives and histories with resilient reefs which forms a core part of the communication and awareness raising campaign.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 seeks to ensure that both communities as well as other stakeholders have capacities needed to ensure inclusive and meaningful engagement of local communities.</p>
	SI Community Conservation Partnership		
	Macuata Yaubula Management Support Team		
	Kastom Garden Association (KGA)		
	Plastic Wise		
	Pacific Students Fighting for Climate Change		
	West AreAre Rokotaniken Association (WARA)		
	WOMEN IN FISHERIES NETWORK (WINFISH)		
	National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) Philippines		
	Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)		
	Tanzanian Women Fish Workers Association (TAWFA)		
	GAPCM- Group of Aquaculturists and Shrimp Fishermen of Madagascar		
	JOREDA – Group of economic operators in fishing and tourism		
	ROSEDA- Group of Operators for Ambilobe's Environment and Development		
	Federation of Fishermen's Unions of Ambaro Bay, Tsimipaika, Ampasindava and Nosy-Be / (FUP-BATAN)		
	Madagascar's National Population, Health Network PHE		
	Women's Solidarity (SP) for Human Rights in Indonesia		
	National Environmental Advocacy Coalition		
	Solomon Islands National Council of Women (SINCW)		
	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network		
Macuata Bose ni Yasana (Provincial Forum)			

Stakeholder Type	Name (see Appendix 1 for detailed stakeholders)	Frequency of Engagement	Engagement During Project Implementation
NGOs	Action Aid	Ongoing	NGOs will be involved as members of the National Hub and Technical Task Forces.
	UNDP		
	IUCN		
	The Nature Conservancy		
	Conservation International		
	WWF-Country Offices		
	Coral Triangle Center		
	Reef Doctor		
	Philippine Business for Social Progress		
	SI Climate Change Action Network		
	Fiji Women's fund		
	Live and Learn SI		
	Plastic Wise		
	Pacific Students Fighting for Climate Change		
	Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)		
	Path Foundation Philippines		
	Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA)		
Resort Support			
Sea Sense			
Tanzania Media Women's Association Zanzibar			
Media Association Solomon Islands(MASI)			
Private Sector	Matanataki	Ongoing	The Private Sector is involved as members of the National Hub and Technical Task Forces. They will also be engaged in the activities under Component 3 in the development of investment portfolios for reef friendly businesses and small and medium enterprises.
	Regalia Media		
	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Investment (SICCI)		
	Strongim Bisnis		
	Kokonut Pacific		
	Development Bank of Solomon Islands (DBSI)		
	PHAMA Plus		
CRRP Partners	Rare	Ongoing	CRRP partners are engaged at national level as members of the National Hub as well as at global level in the Global Steering Committee. CRRP partners are also invited to participate as National Technical Facilitators.
	WCS		
	CARE		
	WorldFish		
	Blue Ventures		
	University of Queensland		
	Vulcan Inc.		
Academic and Research Institutions	Solomon Islands National University (SINU)	Ongoing	Academic Institutions and Research Institutions will be engaged in the project during the four years of project execution by
	Batangas State University - Verde Island Passage Center for Oceanographic Research and Aquatic Life Sciences (BSU VIP-CORALS)		

Stakeholder Type	Name (see Appendix 1 for detailed stakeholders)	Frequency of Engagement	Engagement During Project Implementation
	Palawan State University (PSU) University Research Office (URO) and Marine Science Laboratory (MSL)		participating as members of the National Hubs and providing input and feedback into the National Strategies and Plans developed. These Institutions will also be invited to participate in National Knowledge Units and Technical Task Forces established by the project, and assist in the preparation and validation of learning content on key topics focused on resilient reefs. They will be key collaborators in the development of monitoring tools and data for local coral reef monitoring.
	Western Philippines University (WPU)		
	Solomon Islands Association of Rural Training Centers (SIARTC)		
	Island Knowledge Institute (IKI)		
	Institute of Resource Assessment-(IRA) University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) UDBS		
	Institute of Marine Science (IMS), University of Dar es salaam and		
	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)		
	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)		
	KIT Royal Tropical Institute		
	National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)		
	Institute of Marine and Halieutic Sciences (IH.SM)		
	National Center for Oceanographic Research (CNRO)		
	Oceanographic Research Station in Vangaindrano (SROV)		
	University of the Philippines - Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI)		

The project will ensure that the views of women and other relevant groups (minorities, elderly, young other marginalized groups) will be considered and their participation ensured and facilitated. This will be achieved by prioritizing the following objectives:

- Structure inclusive and gender-sensitive project teams with capacities and technical expertise to support gender-responsive action. This might require providing staff with basic training on gender dimensions specific to the project to increase understanding and capacity on gender mainstreaming for implementation.
- Ensure equality of voice and influence by women and men in all aspects of the project, using culturally sensitive and appropriate approaches.
- Ensures that the roles, needs, skills, and vulnerabilities of women, men and youth are equally recognized.
- Promote equal rights to access and derive benefits from the use, management, and conservation of coastal and marine resources.
- Ensure project activities, both in-person and virtual, are accessible to women and other relevant groups, considering location, timing, transportation constraints, household responsibilities, permission from a male family member(s), access to computers, phones, and internet, etc. which may affect their ability to attend/participate in project activities.

- Ensure that the results framework is gender-sensitive along with a comprehensive sex-disaggregated data collection.

For further information on the project's inclusion of gender please view Annex 1 which includes the Gender Assessment conducted as well as the Gender Action Plan for project implementation.

- Resources and Responsibilities
- Indicate who will be responsible for carrying out the stakeholder engagement activities.
- Specify the budget and other resources allocated toward these activities.

The WWF GEF Project Agency is responsible for oversight. The lead Executing Agency is responsible for executing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and overall compliance with the WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement.

Responsibility for ensuring that stakeholder engagement takes place in accordance with the principles and objectives described here lie with the National Technical Facilitator (NTF) (refer to Annex 5), with oversight responsibility by the PMU.

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 PMU and NTF will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the grievance mechanisms. Contact information of the staff member responsible for the grievance mechanism in the PMU will be made publicly available.

The in-country grievance mechanisms will be determined based on the selection of the NTF within each country. The NTF is the organization responsible for sub-granting to partners in country during project execution and the selection process is ongoing. As the leading partner on the ground in each country, each NTF will be required to provide additional uptake channels for grievances in country. The NTFs will submit all grievances to WWF for redress within five days of receipt. The executing partner for the project, University of Queensland's International Development (UQID) department, also has a method to receive Grievances, and will pass on the complaint to the WWF-US GEF Agency within five days of receipt.

Grievances held by stakeholders and project affected parties at the local or national level should be submitted to the relevant NTF. The NTF will ensure that stakeholders and project affected peoples (PAPs)

are aware of and have access to associated grievance mechanisms in a language they understand and a format that is accessible to them.

Grievances held by stakeholders within the CRRRI, against CRRRI partners, or at the global level should be submitted to the PMU, hosted by the University of Queensland International Development Unit (UQID). Grievances may be sent to the UQID via a dedicated email address, pmucomplaints.crrri@uq.edu.au.

UQID will submit grievances to the WWF GEF Agency for resolution within 5 days of receipt.

All grievances will be documented, and outcomes reported on in bi-annual Progress Reports submitted by the PMU.

Stakeholders may also submit a complaint online or over the phone through an independent third-party platform at <https://report.whistleb.com/en/wwf>. The WhistleB third party platform supports submission in languages applicable to countries involved in the project such as Swahili: <https://report.whistleb.com/sw/wwf>, Malagasy: <https://report.whistleb.com/mg/wwf> and Bahasa: <https://report.whistleb.com/id/wwf>

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.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

Progress against the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be monitored and reported on throughout implementation.

The following comprises the monitoring and reporting activities to be undertaken with respect to stakeholder engagement **by the PMU**:

- The SEP will be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary at an annual Reflection Workshop. The review will ensure that the list of project stakeholders and methods of engagement remain appropriate.
- Activities related to stakeholder engagement will be documented and reported by the PMU every 6 months in a Project Progress Report (as part of regular reporting). The project Results Framework and Annual Work Plan and Budget will track beneficiaries of the project and activities related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

Through the creation of global knowledge networks, the project will increase knowledge and technical capacities of governmental and non-governmental practitioners, and coral reef hubs that will include multisectoral governmental focal points. At the national level, the project will also create capacities in research institutions and government line ministries for monitoring resilient coral reef health. The project will also identify a portfolio of investments on sustainable business and sustainable livelihoods that will benefit local communities- women, men and youth - in coral reef areas.

Stakeholder Engagement will be evaluated by **independent consultants** recruited for the project midterm and terminal evaluation. The **WWF GEF Agency** will undertake annual supervision missions, virtually if in-person is not feasible during the COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure compliance, and report on progress against the Stakeholder Engagement Plan annually to the GEF through Project Implementation Reports.

Appendix 1: Stakeholder Analysis

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
PHILIPPINES Government Ministries (National/ Central & Local)	
Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau – Coastal and Marine Management Division (DENR-BMB-CMD)	DENR is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, guidelines, rules and regulations relating to environmental management and pollution prevention and control. BMB is mandated with the establishment of protected areas, managing coastal biodiversity and wetlands ecosystems. The department is responsible for biodiversity conservation and implementation of the NIPAS and Wildlife Act. Under the BMB is the CMD which oversees coordinating work in the coastal marine sector including coral reef environments.
Department of Environment and Natural Resources Foreign Assisted and Special Project Service (DENR-FASPS)	The agency oversees and provides technical and administrative services for foreign assisted projects in coordination with other DENR operating units. They are also responsible for monitoring and evaluating approved projects.
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	They are responsible for the development, improvement, management, and conservation of the country's fishery and aquatic resources including assisting in the establishment of Fish sanctuaries/MPAs. They are also directly in-charge of reef fisheries policies and restrictions at both the national and site level.
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)	NFRDI is mandated to provide leadership in fisheries research. The institute functions as the main research agency for the fisheries research and development sector of BFAR.
Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development	The department formulates policies, plans, programs, projects, and strategies for Science and technology development in the Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources (AANR) sector. PCAARRD has been supporting and funding local research, training and development projects and programs including coral reef technology in conservation, coral restoration and rehabilitation, and coral reef assessment, monitoring and evaluation.
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	NEDA is primarily responsible for formulating continuing, coordinated and fully integrated social and economic policies, plans and programs. NEDA has an Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Environment Staff (ANRES), which provides representation to various councils, technical working groups and inter-agency committees concerned with the ANRE sector, including agrarian reform and climate change.
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	DILG is the agency that has oversight of the Local Government Units (LGUs, and in the implementation of the Local Government Code. These include coastal and environmental protection regulations of reefs.
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	The department is mandated to develop policies and set standards to effectively implement Social Welfare and Development (SWD) programs in target areas. DSWD can provide assistance to the Project in developing and coordinating social and financial solutions to vulnerable coastal fishing communities.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
Department of Tourism (DOT)	The department is mandated to encourage, promote, and develop tourism as a major socio-economic activity to generate foreign currency and local employment and to spread the benefits of tourism. Coral reefs are one of the major marine tourism sites in the country.
Coastal Law Enforcement Bodies Philippine National Police Maritime Group (PNP-MARIG)	The PNP-MARIG is the National Operational Support Unit of the PNP. Coastal law enforcement agencies handle all violations, penalties and illegal activities in coastal ecosystems. These agencies have insights on various illegal, detrimental, and anthropogenic stressors on coral reefs.
Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)	LBP is a relevant stakeholder to the Project since it can provide credit assistance to fisherfolks through their Agricultural and Fishers Financing Program, Sustainable Aquaculture Lending Program, Financing Program for Commercial Fishing Vessel, and Agricultural Credit Support Project.
Climate Change Commission (CCC)	CCC is mandated to ensure the mainstreaming of climate change in national, sectoral and local development plans and programs. The commission is involved in projects and programs pertaining to the negative effects of climate change to the country's marine ecosystems.
Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)	PCSD is a special council that implements and enforces environmental policies in Palawan. Palawan province harbors immense marine biodiversity. It is directly under the Office of the President of the Republic of the Philippines.
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	As DTI is mandated to improve the industry and services sector to be globally competitive and innovative, DTI can help in providing financial solutions through the involvement of fishing and coastal communities in the industry and services sector.
SOLOMON ISLANDS Government Ministries (National/ Central & Local)	
Honiara City Council – Environment and Waste management division	Responsible for Honiara city's household waste collection, beautification of the city and looking after the environment in the Honiara City.
Young Entrepreneurs Council Solomon Islands (YECSI)	YECSI is an organization created under an innovative arrangement or public-private partnership between the Solomon Islands Government and Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce (SICCI). The main purpose of YECSI is to represent the young entrepreneurs of the Solomon Islands and advocate for an improved business environment that allows young entrepreneurs to succeed thereby creating jobs and investment in the nation.
The Policy, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	They give support to the current traditional Governance and Custom Facilitation Bill Consultation Programme by the Ministry of Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs.
Tourism Solomons	Tourism Solomons is the marketing arm of the Solomon Islands Government for the country's tourism activities. In 2018, they rebranded from being known as the Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau. Tourism Solomons' marketing brand promotes the pristine marine environments of Solomon Islands.
Ministry of Tourism and Culture	The Role of this Ministry is to oversee the development of Tourism and Preserving Cultures and Arts in the Solomon Islands

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS)	The Solomon islands comprises of 9 provinces and the Ministry of Provincial Government is responsible for the administration of the 9 Provincial governments. It aims to establish strong and resilient rural communities that effectively plan and respond to emergent risks of environment, disaster, climate change and cultural conflicts.
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource (MFMR)	<p>Responsible for the conservation, management and development of fisheries, marine and aquatic resources in Solomon Islands. Within its Inshore Fisheries Division, there are 2 units that are potentially crucial to participate in this project.</p> <p>The Community Based Resource Management Unit’s task is to increase the knowledge and awareness of resource users as well as owners on the importance of sustainable management and utilization of their coastal fishery resources for food security and livelihoods</p> <p>The Inshore Research Unit is responsible for providing technical and scientific advice to the Solomon Islands Government on fisheries resources of the country, ensuring that they are properly managed and exploited at a sustainable level for the long term benefit of the country and its people.</p>
Coral Triangle Initiative – National Coordination Committee (CTI-NCC)	CTI works to coordinate and promote country-level implementation of the national and regional CTI-CFF Plans of Action. The NCC is led by the MECDM and the MFMR. Its members include stakeholders representing the public, non-government organizations, academic and community sector. The multi-sectoral NCC membership ensures that stakeholder consultation is given importance in the development and implementation of its CTI-CFF National Plan of Action (NPOA). The NCC provides an opportunity as a potential partner to lead the oversight of the CRR I stakeholders engagement and planning processes.
Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT)	The Ministry has the responsibility of providing strategic advice, leadership and reporting on economic reforms, monetary, budget and fiscal policy to Solomon Island Government.
Ministry of National Coordination and Development Planning (MNCDP)	Assists the Government to develop National Development Strategies, term development plans and annual development budgets. This Division supports the Ministry in building, fostering and strengthening the partnership between the Ministry itself and designated Ministries in the Economic and Productive sectors. This is mainly within the subsectors of natural resources, economy and infrastructure development, finance and trade, and environmental and disaster risk.
Ministry of Women, Youth, Children & Family Affairs	A Ministry of the Government committed to upholding, promoting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women, youth, children and Families in the Solomon Islands
Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development (MEHRD)	It’s Curriculum Development Centre is responsible for development of learning and teaching materials. Currently there are limited learning materials on corals or climate change topics. The Ministry can assist to facilitate capacity building with teachers across the resilient coral reef communities.
Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet/ The Policy, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	The leading office and coordinating Ministry of the Government in the Solomon Islands. They form the head of public service in terms of coordinating, managing and monitoring the implementation of government policies and programs.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade (MFAET)	Oversees diplomatic relations and engagements with external partners and donors on ocean governance and climate issues.
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster and Meteorology MECDM (CCD, ECD, Met)	This Ministry is responsible for sustainable environmental management, climate change adaption and disaster risk management and meteorological services for the Solomon islands. The Ministry is divided into 4 technical divisions; (i) Environment and Conservation, (ii) Climate Change, (iii) Disaster Management, and (iv) Meteorology.
Solomon Islands Marine Authority	Solomon Islands Marine Authority is a developing self-sufficient and independent maritime administration which facilitates implementation of international and regional maritime agreements and applicable maritime laws. SIMA administers the Solomon Islands maritime sector, inspecting vessels, coordinating maritime search and rescue, preventing and coordinating response to pollutions from ships.
Commodity Export Marketing Authority (CEMA)	Governed by Board of Directors, it is responsible for regulating commodities under the regulatory function and its activities include; Inspection, Grading and certification of agricultural products for purpose of export.
Solomon Islands Environmental Law/Land Owners Advocacy- Support Unit	A Unit of the Public Solicitors Office that is dedicated to educating customary Land Owners about their rights under Environmental and Resource Law.
Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labor and Immigration	Responsible for delivering services that are essential for the Economic development and National Security of the Solomon Islands. Policies and Plans are set in place to ensure the safety of its citizens.
FIJI Government Ministries (National/ Central & Local)	
Ministry of Environment	This is the National Environment Agency and National GEF Focal Point
Ministry of Fisheries	This is the National Agency responsible for the sustainable management and commercial extraction of marine resources.
Ministry of Economy – Climate Change Division	They are the Lead National Agency responsible for climate change and oceans priorities, planning and dialogue.
Ministry of iTaukei Affairs (Indigenous Peoples)	This ministry is the Lead National Agency and repository for traditional knowledge. It is the focal Ministry for engaging Provincial offices and focal communities targeted by the project.
TANZANIA Government Ministries (National/ Central & Local)	
Marine Park and Reserve Units (MPRU)	This agency has management authority of, and is a partner in, all activities relating to marine parks. They are the custodian of coral reef data base.
MLFD- Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Management authority for, and partner in, all activities relating to, fisheries/coral reef management in the coastline of Tanzania.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
The Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children	This ministry has experience in awareness creation, mobilization, group management, mentorship, empowerment and coaching.
PO-RALG (TAMISEMI): Ministry of Local Government and Regional Administration (Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa – TAMISEMI)	(a) General reef and other fisheries management within the district and (b) BMU activities (c) Passes all bylaws Legal operational processes (d) ensure peace and security to the people (e) Provision of facilities -roads, health centers, schools, tourism attractions (f) Collection of levies from goods and services in their area/district. (g) Through technical staff at district level, ensures permanent, formal solution to BMU revenue-generation e.g. issuance of permit for BMU to collect levies as part of income generation (h) ensures core BMU functions are secured, including monitoring, control and surveillance; data collection and management oversight through district fisheries technical staff.
NEMC under VPO-Vice President Office (VPO) and National Environmental Management Council.	This is the focal institution for, and partner in hosting coral reef national task force committee NEMC is the only office under VPO
(Local Government Authorities – Districts/cities/municipalities,	Partners in planning and implementing project activities in fisheries and coral reef management areas, CFMAs and also supervising in reef fisheries opening/harvesting such as octopus
INDONESIA Government Ministries (National/ Central & Local)	
Agency of Geospatial	This agency is responsible for the mapping of marine resources, conservation areas, and conducting survey standard protocols.
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia (MMAF)	By mid 2021, there will be 10 national marine conservation areas managed by the MMAF
MPA Authority within MMAF	The MPA authority is the division for MPA management on the ground. This agency will benefit from the project through the training programs and sustainable financing solutions. The MPA Authority participated in the stakeholder consultation and validation meetings during the development of the GEF CRR Project Document.
Balai Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir)/ Coastal Resource Management Agency	This agency has expertise in engagement with local communities and local governments, the agency will be a good partner to coordinate with during stakeholder consultations in project execution.
National Government-Ministry of Environment and Forestry	MoEF manages 30 national marine conservation areas.
Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries at Provincial Level, especially where the BCUs are	The conservation areas at sub national level are managed by the department of marine affairs and fisheries at provincial level.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
MADAGASCAR Government Ministries (National/ Central & Local)	
Ministry in charge of the Environment, presently the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	MEDD is the national focal point to organize and to coordinate the participation of Madagascar in the regional and global knowledge networks, learning and capacity building events, hubs and platforms. MEDD is also responsible for mainstreaming the environment in development policies at the sector level, playing a large role in ensuring climate resilient reefs are managed sustainably.
Ministry in charge of Fisheries, presently the Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry and Fishery (MAEP)	MAEP works to improve resilience to climate change through the application of its own strategy to address climate change that will align with this project and build on the previous experiences from SWIOFISH project (aiming at providing alternative livelihoods for targeted fishers) that was co-implemented by MAEP. MAEP also contributes to regional and global knowledge networks, learning and capacity building events, hubs and platforms.
Madagascar National Parks – MNP (Organization attached to MEDD)	In charge of the establishment, conservation, and sustainable management of a national network of Parks and Reserves representative of the biodiversity of Madagascar. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are part of Protected Areas (PAs) targeted by the project.
National Office of the Environment (ONE)	Responsible for reducing environmental risks in public and private investments or in pollution control strategies. ONE also ensures that all protected areas develop and implement a social and environmental safeguards plan during the creation phase and beyond. ONE ensures that PAs conform to investment policy and legislation.
Regional Governors	The Regional Governors know the needs and strengths of their regions. They can define their lines of development and investments, and establish partnerships (with the private sector, various organizations, researchers, etc.). They are organized as Decentralized Territorial Collectivities.
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD) and Regional Directorate for Agriculture DRAEP, (respectively the regional directorates of MEDD and MAEP)	To represent the ministries' interests and to coordinate the activities of more local offices within the region. DREDD and DRAEP work closely with the local communities and their NGO/CSO partners. At the coastal level, DRAEP, has developed a system for local communities to improve fisheries management in specific areas through fisheries management plans (PAPs) which are formally recognized by the fisheries regulators and are supported by technical personnel within the ministry.
PHILIPPINES Local Community Groups (LMMAs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc)	

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
WOMEN IN FISHERIES NETWORK (WINFISH)	WINFISH was established in March of 2000. Its mission is to recognize, utilize and enhance women's potentials and capabilities in the fisheries sector for sustainable and equitable development. It has three goals: Recognition and appreciation of women's role in nation-building through their participation in fisheries-related activities; organized women in the fisheries sector for advocacy and networking activities; and more focused direction for fisheries-related activities of women in partnership with men.
National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	The commission shall protect and promote the interest and well-being of the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/ Indigenous People (IPs) with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and institutions. Some well-managed reefs are within indigenous peoples' claims/areas which are considered OECMs.
Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)	The commission reviews, evaluates, and recommends measures to ensure the full integration of women for economic, social and cultural development at national, regional, and international levels. The PCW can be engaged to provide inputs and guidance within the project on women and gender mainstreaming in coral reef ecosystem management and knowledge products, as well as gender sensitivity training and other related activities.
SOLOMON ISLANDS Local Community Groups (LMMAs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc.)	
Kastom Garden Association (KGA)	Works with the Solomon Island communities for the improvement of their food security through; (i) encouraging self-reliance and sustainable, organic food production (ii) supporting farmer to farmer networks, and (iii) supporting family nutrition. KGA works with the Solomon Islands Planting Material Network , the provision of training and assistance in setting up and managing community-based crop planting /production/ distribution networks.
Plastic Wise	A Recycling and Environmental awareness group in the western Province that is keen on finding ways to reduce plastic waste and raising awareness on the pressing litter issue.
Pacific Students Fighting for Climate Change	This group currently engages tertiary students to advocate for climate change issues, their audience reaches as far as the United Nations Conference of Parties
West AreAre Rokotanikeni Association (WARA)	WARA is a women-led, volunteer run savings club that gives women a space to come together, learn more about managing finances, and store their savings safely. There are branches of these savings clubs all over the country, meaning women living in isolated pockets are not excluded.
Solomon Islands National Council of Women (SINCW)	The SINCW is a non-governmental women's organization based in Honiara, with a vision of "Women as Equal Partners in the Development of Solomon Islands." It encourages the participation of women in decision-making on the Islands. The Council's guiding values are "leadership with inclusiveness, passion, wisdom, commitment, pro-activeness, ownership, transparency, competitiveness, trust, creativity and innovation.
Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP)	A local NGO that supports the network of local communities engaging in conservation and resource management.
Tetepare Descendants Association (TDA)	A Registered Charitable Organization that aims to unite Tetepare's landowners to manage and conserve Tetepare and its natural resources. Tetepare has experience in eco-tourism operations and scholarship funds for its descendants which could be useful during execution in this area.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
FIJI Local Community Groups (LMMAs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc.)	
Women in Fisheries Network	The mission of the WiFN-Fiji is to facilitate networks and partnerships to enable opportunities for women to be informed about all aspects of sustainable fisheries in Fiji and increase the meaningful participation of women in decision making and management at all levels of sustainable fisheries in Fiji.
Macuata Provincial Council	The Macuata Provincial Council provides services to Macuata Province, Fiji. Services include fishing license distribution, support letters for bank accounts or housing applications, dispute resolution, village meeting information, housing assistance application and title confirmation. This council will be a resource to use during project implementation as they are closely connected to village heads and can provide input and support to CRR initiatives.
Macuata Yaubula Management Support Team	This team implemented a GEF Small grants project for Rehabilitation and Integrated Resource Management and Enhancement of Food Security. The CRR GEF Project will refer to this project for lessons learned.
TANZANIA Local Community Groups (LMMAs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc.)	
Village Councils	The Village Councils Participated in project planning through selected representatives and will continue to engage with the project during execution, benefiting from trainings and local consultations.
Beach Management Units (BMUs)	Within the framework of BMUs, the WWF Marine program has been able to establish 17 CFMAs – Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas which is equivalent to LMMAs (Madagascar). The mandate/role of the BMUs includes; (i) monitoring and control and surveillance in the area of their jurisdiction; (ii) lead in development of fisheries and natural resource bylaws and ensure they are implemented; (iii) Undertake advocacy and awareness to the coastal community with regards to community participation in use, access, management, control, ownership and decision making power (iv) To coordinate between BMUs and village government (v) Prepare local area fisheries management plan and ensure implementation of the plan. In this project, BMUs will help to ensure the corals are not destructed or used commercially for various purposes such as construction. They will also be an important partner in mapping out where coral is highly concentrated and why. They will help to provide a clear linkage between coral cover and fish, between coral cover and mangroves, etc. The BCUs are successful in campaigning for the proper management of the resources.
Tanzanian Women Fish Workers Association (TAWFA)	Supported by FAO, the Tanzanian Women Fish Workers Association (TAWFA) was launched in April 2019. The network is a member of the African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network. TAWFA has over 200 member groups, reaching up to 6000 women.
INDONESIA Local Community Groups (LMMAs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc.)	

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
Solidaritas Perempuan Association Women's Solidarity (SP) for Human Rights	For more than 25 years, SP has worked with women to build democracy from the grassroots, based on the principles of justice, ecological awareness, equal gender relations where women and men can share access and control over natural, social, cultural, economic and political resources in an equitable way. Solidaritas Perempuan (SP) has 12 offices in 10 provinces throughout Indonesia, which channel its 778 individual members' energy and activism. Together they engage directly with at least 5800 women and could help the project reach more women.
KIARA/Koalisi Rakyat Untuk Keadilan Perikanan or People's Coalition for Justice in Fisheries	Kiara is committed to strengthening fishers' groups and people living in coastal regions and small islands. They advocated the poor coastal community. In addition, KIARA also support strengthening the fisher women association in Indonesia
MADAGASCAR Local Community Groups (LMMAs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc.)	
GAPCM- Group of Aquaculturists and Shrimp Fishermen of Madagascar	This group has demonstrated high levels of both interest and influence in the project and could be engaged to invest in conservation activities
JOEDA – Group of economic operators in fishing and tourism	This group has demonstrated high levels of both interest and influence in the project and could be engaged to invest in monitoring and controlling resources as well as in conservation in general
ROSEDA- Group of Operators for Ambilobe's Environment and Development	This group would be key to engage if the project will work to monitor and control mangroves, and to sensitize local communities to project interventions.
Federation of Fishermen's Unions of Ambaro Bay, Tsimipaika, Ampasindava and Nosy-Be / (FUP-BATAN)	This group would be beneficial to the project as they have experience providing linkages between the administration and the fishing communities and other stakeholders, and can advocate for the project. This group also works to ensure sustainable fishing.
Madagascar's National Population, Health Network PHE	Madagascar's national Population, Health Network unites health and environmental actors working in some of the island's most under-served and biodiverse zones. The network connects, inspires, and supports its members to develop collaborative initiatives that improve both people's and the environment's health.
National Environmental Advocacy Coalition	The coalition works to advocate for environmental progress in marine resource governance and can be engaged to be a catalyst and advocate for change within the marine governance system.
PHILIPPINES Private Sector Stakeholders	
Travel and tourism groups, beach resort owners, dive shops and operators	These groups play significant roles in tourism promotion and activities, as well as in coastal development and other activities, which may significantly affect coastal and marine ecosystems. The Project can engage these groups in the implementation of sustainable financing solutions and ecotourism promotions in resilient reef sites.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
Business Groups	Private companies usually have Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Sustainability policies that can potentially support conservation efforts. Their actions can directly impact the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Project can engage these groups to explore potential investment opportunities for coral reef conservation and MPA management.
SOLOMON ISLANDS Private Sector Stakeholders	
Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Investment (SICCI)	The main representative organization for the private sector in Solomon Islands. SICCI membership is made up of Small Medium Enterprises employing less than 20 employees. SICCI is a strong advocate of private sector interests – for both small and large companies alike, working towards a conducive business environment where the private sector can grow and jobs are created for a growing population.
Strongim Bisnis	Strongim Bisnis uses a market systems development approach to address poverty through inclusive economic growth, the first of its kind in Solomon Islands. The company works with businesses and government to deal with barriers to growing businesses, and use innovative approaches to build new businesses, diversify existing ones, or scale up operations so that more people benefit.
Kokonut Pacific	An empowering company keen on working with the locals in raising the well-being of coconut communities through processing premium grade virgin coconut oil and other coconut products.
Development Bank of Solomon Islands (DBSI)	This is a banking company owned by the Solomon Island Government. They provide small loans to communities and Solomon Islands citizens.
PHAMA Plus	This is an Agricultural Program that provides practical and targeted assistance to help Pacific Islands countries manage and regulate features associated with exporting primary and value-added products.
FIJI Private Sector Stakeholders	
Matanataki	Matanataki might be able to provide the project with private sector business expertise and collaborate with project partners to develop sustainable businesses for the project communities.
TANZANIA Private Sector Stakeholders	
Regalia Media	This private media organization engages in national marketing, mega events, conferences and exhibition management, Advertising, PR, and Media and may be able to assist with the project's outreach efforts.
PHILIPPINES International/Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners	
WWF Philippines	WWF Philippines is the national organization of the WWF Network in the country. The mission of the organization is to put an end, and eventually reverse the accelerating degradation of the Philippine environment - to build a better future for Filipinos living in harmony with nature.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
Rare, Inc. Philippines	Rare implements the Fish Forever Program in the Philippines, which aims to strengthen community-based coastal fisheries management of the country's municipal waters.
Conservation International - Philippines (CI-P)	The role of CI is to protect ecosystems and provide innovative solutions to key environmental issues (e.g. climate change) through science, policy, and fieldwork. CI works both with the government and local communities to help protect nature. The organization has existing efforts in protecting the natural riches of the Verde Island Passage and Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape such as establishing and managing protected areas and adapting to climate change.
CARE Philippines	CARE is a humanitarian agency that helps in disaster response, emergency preparedness, livelihood recovery, and integrated risk management programs. This agency can help inform the project in addressing poverty and social injustice in coastal communities.
World Conservation Society (WCS)	WCS is an international NGO and CRRP partner that helps save wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation, education, and inspiring people to value nature.
Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)	PBSP is the largest business-led NGO in the country that helps in poverty reduction. This organization is dedicated to the empowerment of the poor and self-reliant communities. The Project can engage these groups to explore potential investment opportunities for coral reef conservation and MPA management.
Path Foundation Philippines	PFPI has collaborated with multi-sectoral stakeholders at national and sub-national levels to enhance development efforts in 75 key urban cities and rural coastal municipalities spanning five marine and forest biodiversity conservation areas in the Philippines. This could provide ideas and lessons learned for the CRR GEF project.
SOLOMON ISLANDS International/Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners	
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Solomon Islands	The leading Organization in conservation and endangered species. They collaborate at every level with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife and the places in which they live.
Live and Learn – Solomon Islands	Live & Learn offices build broad-based coalitions with other non-government organisations, community groups, private sector, local government, UN agencies and academic institutions to link knowledge to change that builds thriving, resilient communities and sustains the environment. Live and learn provides an opportunity to reach broader audience on the issues of coral reefs and climate change.
Solomon Island Climate Change Action Network (SICAN)	A Civil Society Organisation that is established through Oxfam's Regional Pacific Climate Change and currently advocates on climate change issues.
Media Association Solomon Islands(MASI)	A nonprofit organization that provides quality news and information through printing, radio, tv and online media. Opportunity to engage with journalists on issues of coral reefs and climate change.
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	The Nature Conservancy is a global environmental nonprofit organization working to create a better world where people and nature can thrive. TNC leads community. TNC leads Solomon Islands community in climate change adaptation programs and climate financing.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA)	SIWIBA is a non-profit making organisation. It was established to promote and build business opportunities for Solomon Islands women to participate at all levels.
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	In Solomon Islands, WCS has built a conservation program covering three cores areas: (1) working with partnerships to promote long-term integrated island management; (2) assisting government and industry towards sustainable offshore marine management; and (3) partnering with communities to promote community-based resource management. WCS is focused in Western Province but has the potential and interest to engage with the CRR GEF Project in the national hub.
WorldFish	WorldFish is an International non-profit research and innovation Organization that leads research work on community engagement and will be a crucial partner in planning and decision making processes for CRR project.
FIJI International/Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners	
WWF-Fiji	WWF Pacific's long-term goal is for there to be supportive legislation and policies that protect the customary cultural and heritage rights of Pacific islands people, ensure the environment is managed in a sustainable manner, and promote the socio-economic development of the South Pacific's island communities.
Wildlife Conservation Society WCS	This NGO Has local coral reef expertise that will value add to project objectives regarding resilient reefs.
Conservation International	This NGO Has local coral reef expertise that will value add to project objectives regarding resilient reefs.
Resort Support	This NGO Has local coral reef expertise that will value add to project objectives regarding resilient reefs.
Fiji CSO Alliance For COVID-19 Humanitarian Response	Seven NGOs and CSOs from across different Fiji areas have come together to form the Fiji CSO Alliance for COVID-19 Humanitarian Response. The aim of this Alliance is to build on existing partnerships and allies to coordinate COVID-19 response efforts, information, and analysis and provide support to each other.
TANZANIA International/Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners	
WWF-Tanzania	This is the WWF Office in Tanzania, which has experience in working with research communities to train individuals, communities, businesses and government officials in the area of natural resources and wildlife. WWF Tanzania aims to restore wildlife and natural resources by stopping the mass extinction and promoting sustainable use.
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Experiences in research and knowledge development with regard to status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. Experiences in mobilizing organization and government institutions in developing and implementing measures needed to safeguard natural systems/nature
Sea Sense	Providing community-based conservation financial solutions/fundraising. Community sensitizations in relation to conservation and protection of endangered marine wildlife in Coastal Tanzania
Action Aid	Experience in programs that aim at eradicating poverty, inequality and injustices by working with institutions, partners, alliances, social movements and supporters. Their experience in engaging government institutions, partners, and forming alliances in rights-based social movements could help during stakeholder engagement and government engagement for the GEF CRR Project.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
World Fish Center	WorldFish is working with the Tanzania government and development partners to increase aquaculture production, reduce post-harvest fish losses, enhance the role of fish in nutrition, boost fish consumption by women and children, and encourage better management of small-scale coastal and inland fisheries. WorldFish is one of the few organizations doing aquaculture and fisheries research in Tanzania and would provide useful information during this project's implementation.
Tanzania Media Women's Association Zanzibar	TAMWA's Mission is to advocate for women and children's rights by conducting awareness-raising activities for cultural, policy, and legal changes in society through media use. This Mission is meant to facilitate the realization of the association's Vision of a peaceful Tanzania society, which respects human rights with a gender perspective.
UNDP Tanzania	Experiences in mobilizing and raising funds for environmental and natural resource governance may help the CRR GEF project in determining methods of fund mobilization.
INDONESIA International/Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners	
WWF Indonesia	WWF Indonesia is part of the WWF global network which helps in contributing to capacity building networks and share lessons learned at global level. In addition, WWF Indonesia is also development partners of CTI-CFF in which this project could help in strengthening national country, Indonesia, in contributing to the achievement of the goals in the CTI-CFF.
Coral Triangle Center	Coral Triangle Center is an organization that provide training for MPA competency within the CTI-CFF areas. Capacity building issue would be beneficial to involve the CTC who already has the curriculum, methods and networks.
Conservation International-Yayasan kehati	Conservation International facilitates the initiative of the trust fund in Raja Ampat. The lessons learned could be explored on how this could be leveraged in other areas.
RARE	RARE is very active in the discussion of innovative funding at national level. In addition, the Fish Forever program would strengthen the awareness and innovative financial solutions. The networks build by RARE could be integrate in this project.
The Nature Conservancy -TNC	TNC has work on the ground in innovative funding. The lessons learned could be evidence for formulating policy and how it could be leverage in other places.
Yayasan Taka Indonesia	Yayasan Taka Indonesia conducted training on coral reef management to local authorities and people on coral reef management in Alor, NTT Province. They experience working in Alor as one of priority BCU. This will contribute to the implementation of the project.
Yayasan Reef Check Indonesia	Yayasan reef Check Indonesia conducted monitoring on coral reef bleaching event nationwide. They trained local communities and local authorities in coral reef monitoring and surveillance. The expertise and network could contribute to this project implementation.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
MADAGASCAR International/Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners	
WWF- Madagascar	<p>To support marine/coastal conservation in additional mixed ecosystem protected areas. Experiences in co-management systems with local communities, support to MNP for more than 20 years, experiences in development of CSOs, CBOs and non-governmental platforms to strengthen their participation in MPA support and to increase their influence with respect to marine policy and legislation.</p> <p>WWF is GEF Agency for another project relating to Madagascar's marine protected areas network and is also coordinating a regional program: The Northern Mozambique Channel initiative involving all of the countries that are within this geographical area</p>
WCS	<p>To develop expanded network of climate resilient, sustainable and effectively managed Marine Protected Areas. Experiences in the promotion of MPAs and LMMA development in partnership with local communities</p>
Blue Ventures	<p>Has worked in MPA and LMMA development, particularly a pioneer of the LMMA initiative. Approaches focus on improved management of fisheries and other marine resources.</p>
CI	<p>Present in Madagascar for more than 30 years, CI has been involved in the marine and coastal field for several years, particularly in the north of the country. It has extensive experiences in organizing communities and developing knowledge for the benefit of conservation.</p>
Reef Doctor	<p>Marine Conservation and social development. REEF DOCTOR has long invested in Madagascar while conducting long term reef health monitoring and restoring degraded coral reef.</p>
PHILIPPINES Research/Academic Institutions	
University of the Philippines - Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI)	<p>In line with the overall mandate of the University of the Philippines to perform its unique and distinctive leadership in higher education and development, the primary function of UP MSI is to conduct research to provide information and to understand the marine and coastal environment, and plan for their conservation and sustainable use. UP MSI also provides various forms of community and public service, and scholarly and technical assistance to the government, private sector and civil society, as part of UP's mandate to serve as a public service university.</p>
Batangas State University - Verde Island Passage Center for Oceanographic Research and Aquatic Life Sciences (BSU VIP-CORALS)	<p>VIP CORALS is generally mandated as the research, technical and extension services of BSU on the marine resources and its marine environment in the Verde Island Passage. The Project can synergize with VIP CORALS in conducting coral reef research and marine conservation and protection in VIP.</p>
Palawan State University (PSU) University Research Office (URO) and Marine Science Laboratory (MSL)	<p>The URO is mandated as the frontline unit of PSU for its research programs and activities; while the MSL is the main research facility and coordinating base for marine research. The PSU is a relevant research stakeholder if the Project is going to engage Palawan, the Philippines' last frontier, as one of its resilient reef sites.</p>
Western Philippines University (WPU)	<p>The University is mandated to provide research and advanced education, higher technological, professional instruction and training in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, engineering, environment, education, arts, sciences, and rural development.</p>

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
SOLOMON ISLANDS Research/Academic Institutions	
Solomon Islands National University (SINU)	SINU is the national university that offers diploma and degree programs in environmental management and fisheries management. SINU through its Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry has the potential to support the knowledge management and capacity building networks. This Faculty prioritizes research directed at biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation of degraded areas, and reforestation
Solomon Islands Association of Rural Training Centers (SIARTC)	Solomon Islands Association of Rural Training Centers (SIARTC) is the umbrella body for Rural Vocational Training Centers (RTCs), non-formal educational institutions for young men and women across rural Solomon Islands.. RTC trainees graduate with the appropriate knowledge and practical skills for self-sufficiency, productivity and responsible citizenship within the rural community. SIARTC is spread through eight provinces of the Solomon Islands. It provides the potential to build learning networks that reaches the rural populace.
Island Knowledge Institute (IKI)	Islands Knowledge Institute was founded to build indigenous knowledge created by island peoples and within island spaces, both physical and theoretical.
FIJI Research/Academic Institutions	
University of the South Pacific (USP)	Capacity to support research and local biological surveys – Institute of Applied Sciences.
TANZANIA Research/Academic Institutions	
Institute of Resource Assessment- (IRA) University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) UDBS	Extensive and diverse experience in conducting multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary research and in building local, national and regional level capacity on issues related to natural resource assessment and environmental management in general including climate change adaptation and vulnerability assessments.
Institute of Marine Science (IMS), University of Dar es salaam and	Research and Development, Training and provision of scientific services in Marine Sciences and Technology for better exploration, exploitation and management of coastal and marine living and non-living resources. Experience in a wide variety of tools and methods to enhance outreach and communication between research and decision-making communities will be useful for this project.
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	Educational, scientific and technological development of all aspects of marine sciences in the Western Indian Ocean
INDONESIA Research/Academic Institutions	
Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)	The institute is responsible for Updating coral reef data

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
KIT Royal Tropical Institute	KIT is an independent center of expertise and education for sustainable development. KIT is a partner in a project that aims to improve the livelihoods of at least 5,000 fishing households across 20 communities in Indonesia's Southeast Sulawesi province. The institute could help the project by identifying opportunities to improve value chains, reduce post-harvest losses and improve household, micro, and small business management.
National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)	This institute may be able to assist with Coral reef mapping and climate change
MADAGASCAR Research/Academic Institutions	
Institute of Marine and Halieutic Sciences (IH.SM)	Training and Research in the field of Marine Sciences, Fisheries and Aquaculture, the Marine and Coastal Environment. Responsible for the training of Senior Technicians - Fishery Engineers and Biological Oceanographers (License, Masters and Doctorate). Has potential to bring scientific inputs for coral reef conservation at the local, national and global level
National Center for Oceanographic Research (CNRO)	Continuous research and monitoring on the evolution of marine pollution, the degradation of fish habitats under anthropogenic effects and those of climate change. The research results can help fill knowledge gaps. The center can also benefit from the global knowledge and learning platforms and products that the project will implement.
Oceanographic Research Station in Vangaindrano (SROV)	Used to prepare for the future under the climate through scientific research in connection with the socio-economic development of the country. Local branch of CNRO. The research station in the south-east (Vangaindrano) is set up to be able to be in phase with all the requirements of marine scientific studies in Madagascar
Regional Bodies	
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)	ACB is an intergovernmental organization formed as ASEAN's response to the challenge of biodiversity loss. It facilitates regional cooperation among its members on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and equitable benefit sharing. ACB can help in the regional coordination with other ASEAN members when it comes to capacity building, monitoring of resilient reefs and connected ecosystems, and sharing of knowledge through their biodiversity information network.
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)	PEMSEA is the region's coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). PEMSEA provides integrated coastal and marine management solutions that support the blue economy, ecosystem protection and rehabilitation, and adaptive and resilient communities. PEMSEA also has knowledge products and capacity development services on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), as well as State of the Coast Reporting System that can be useful for the Project.
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development	Pacific Women supports Pacific countries to meet the 2012 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration commitments and is active in 14 countries.

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate (Role) and Relevance to the project
MIHARI Mitantana Harena and Ranomasina avy eny Ifotony	Marine resources management at the local level, encompasses 219 fishing communities and over 80 marine protected areas. MIHARI Network shares best practices in sustainable fishing practices between fishers, members, NGO partners and develops management guidelines to safeguard Madagascar's marine resources. MIHARI has grown quickly into one of Africa's largest and most active civil society networks advocating for small-scale fishing communities' fundamental human rights.
African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network <u>AWFISHNET</u>	AWFishNet was established in April 2017. It draws its members from African Union member states to facilitate collaboration and cooperation among members.
FLMMA Network	Founded in 2000, the LMMA Network incorporates communities, NGOs, government agencies and researchers in Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Pohnpei, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. The LMMA Network was founded on the belief that local communities are best positioned to manage coastal resources, but are often left unempowered through international initiatives or government efforts. The project will engage the FLMMA network in Indonesia, Philippines, Fiji and Solomon Islands to help spotlight voices in local communities.

Appendix 2: Systematic Documentation of Stakeholder Consultations

PHILIPPINES STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PPG PHASE

Location and dates of meeting	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
Virtual Inception Workshop via zoom August 4, 2021	Inception meeting covers -- Oral PPT Presentations and Plenary Discussions	Identified stakeholders (DENR offices, NGAs, NGOs, Academe/ Research Institutions, Regional Bodies, Development partners)	GEF-CRRI Overview, Project/PPG Overview, PPG Engagement, Relevant and Local Initiatives, Immediate Next Steps and Project Timeline	site selection	Currently, there is only one site identified (Palawan). Chosen sites in Palawan need to be reviewed.
				Value-added Benefit of the initiative to the current actions of the Philippine government	The initiative is complementary to the CMEMP of the government.
				Existing initiatives	Consideration of those initiatives will be conducted. Complementation of initiatives.
				Co-financing	Co-financing from the government shall be determined but will not be required to a large amount.
				Site selection criteria: Possibility for consideration of areas or sites that are in the middle or medium range.	Reefs that have lower risks have a higher likelihood of survival from climate change stressors. Areas should also have oceanographic processes that can ameliorate climate change.
				Official engagement of government institutions	DENR BMB and FASPS will determine the next steps. Ad-hoc TWG will be done to fast track the process
				Management of the initiative at the country level. Presence of an international entity presenting activities per country.	Implementation arrangement will be discussed. DENR BMB will handle the project implementation and receive the GEF fund.
				Documentary requirements to GEF (Prodoc, CER/CO request)	Project documents follow the template of the WWF-GEF agency. Before submission, GEF-CRR will share the full document to stakeholders and government agencies.

Location and dates of meeting	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
				PIF Output 1.1.1 and 2.2: Clarification of the crucial capacity needs assessment as part of output 1.1.1. In addition, for output 2.2, consideration for other aspects besides unsustainable fishing practices.	Capacity needs assessment will be put under finance as one of the key activities for different countries. It is also considered as one of the key elements that needs to be conducted to identify these existing gaps. Fishing practices is just one of the examples. Parts of cost-benefit analysis are the identification of existing threats of each country.
				conducting valuation studies	Valuation mentioned was identified as a gap at the global level. These can have a different approach and be specific on the approach for the Philippines. This can be funded upon consultation of the team.
				Livelihood should be at community enterprise level	The project really wants to promote the community enterprises and businesses. The challenge is how we help communities to build these plans and cases. There will be a set of selected community businesses that are ready to receive financial support from varying institutions after the project.
				Relevance of Biodiversity Finance Initiative Project to component 3	BIOFIN provides a strong baseline for the initiative. Complementarity with BIOFIN will be determined upon identification of these specific sites
				FASPS clearance before the submission of the project document.	As long as the ProDoc has been reviewed by the TWG, it is good enough for FASPS
1 st Virtual Ad Hoc TWG Meeting via Zoom	TWG meeting covers -- Oral PPT Presentations and Plenary	Ad HOC TWG Members	TWG Roles and Responsibilities, Co-financing, ProDoc overview, Project	TWG Roles and Responsibilities	Roles are not too demanding in terms of generating data for the ProDoc. It's more on the validation and technical inputs for the ProDoc, and attendance to meetings as representatives of key stakeholders. DENR-BMB has been identified as TWG Chair, Rare as Co-chair, and the PPG Team & WWF PH as secretariat.
				Institutional Implementation e.g. NTF, sub-grantees	Clarified with WWF-GEF Agency

Location and dates of meeting	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
October 8, 2021	Discussions		Components Overview	General fund flow from GEF to country and co-financing	Co-financing is not required since it will come from international agencies and philanthropies, but in-kind assistance is very much welcomed. Flow of funding will be via GEF to WWF US to UQ to the national hub/country. The process of downloading and utilization of funds will be up to the country.
				Data sharing	The TWG can discuss what information we are willing to share that will suffice the requirements of the project but will not compromise the Philippines especially in disputed areas and in terms of bioprospecting.
				National coral reef hub	MSN was suggested as an already existing network that can be capacitated as a coral reef hub, instead of creating a new one.
2nd Virtual Ad Hoc TWG Meeting via Zoom October 29, 2021	TWG meeting covers -- Oral PPT Presentations and Plenary Discussions	Ad HOC TWG Members	Institutional arrangement, ProDoc updates, workplan and budget	NTF selection and sub-grantee access to funds	Discussion on the complexity of determining who will act as the NTF in Philippines
				Cancellation/extending the submission of ProDoc	The PPG for CRR should consider a no-cost extension, just like other projects, 2 months at most.
				Project Components 1-4 activities and related initiatives	Different activities indicated in the workplan will be allotted budget based on the prioritization and existing related initiatives.
3 rd Virtual Ad Hoc TWG Meeting via Zoom November	TWG meeting covers -- Oral PPT Presentations and Plenary Discussions	Ad HOC TWG Members	NTF Arrangement and TOR, Results framework, Final workplan and budget, Final agreements		

Location and dates of meeting	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
er 29, 2021					

SOLOMON ISLANDS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PPG PHASE

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted Individual	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
MECDM Headquarters, 7 th April 2021	Brief overview of progress updates on GEF component of CRR1 project	Mr Chanel IROI, GEF National Focal Point	GEF PPG will be underway soon beginning with an inception workshop. An outline of the PPG process for Solomon Islands and engagement of NWG to provide technical oversight.	The need to clarify the GEF and GCF proposal processes and how exactly they compliment each other so that the Government understands and can better provide support	The Inception workshop will be designed to ensure there is clear understanding on the complementary aspects between the GEF and GCF proposals
MECDM Headquarters, 29 th May 2021	Brief update on progress to date on GEF and GCF proposal stages. Discuss the composition of the NWG for the GEF PPG process	Ms Agnetha Vave-Karamui, CTI National Coordinator	NWG focal points and composition. Discuss dates for the Inception Workshop and who to include in the invitations	NWG to be led by Coral triangle focal point i.e Agnetha	A proposed NWG set up to be discussed and finalized at the Inception workshop
Mendana Conference room – 10 th June 2021	PowerPoint presentation delivered in English by CRR1 team on what the	See workshop report	Overview of global CRR1 project, GEF CRR1 PPG	The NWG must be co-led with the Climate change division to	NWG was set up with CTI Coral Triangle focal point and

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted Individual	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
	CRRRI project is and how the GEF PPG process will be undertaken in Solomon Islands		process, NWG composition	ensure a balance discussion and leadership on coral reefs and climate change	ClimateChange division rep as focal points.
MECDM – Environment and Conservation Division Conference Room, 9 th August 2021	Oral presentation in Pijin English on components of the National Inputs	1 st National Working Group MECDM, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ocean and Climate Desk), Live and Learn, WCS, Climate Change Division, WWF, Ministry of Fisheries	National inputs component 1.1-1.3		
MECDM- Environment and Conservation Division Conference room, 13 th August 2021	Oral presentation on components of the National Inputs/Situational analysis	2 nd National Working Group	National Inputs component 1.4-1.5		
MECDM – Environment and Conservation Division Conference room, 17 th August 2021	Oral presentation on components of the National Inputs/Situational analysis	3 rd National Working Group	National Inputs component 1.6-2.2		
MECDM – Environment and Conservation Division Conference room, 19 th August 2021	Oral presentation on components of the National Inputs/Situational analysis	4 th National Working Group	National inputs 2.3		
Climate Change Division Office, 9 th August 2021	Oral update on progress of GEF PPG process	Mr Hudson Kauihona, Director, Climate Change Division	Progress of GEF PPG and inclusion of Climate change rep as focal point for NWG		

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted Individual	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
Anthony Saru Building, Ministry of Provincial Government, 18 th August 2021	Introduce the WWF CRRI Project	Mr John Misitee, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Provincial Government & Institutional Strengthening	Introduce the WWF CRRI Project and its intentions to work at the provincial level	Happy with the project and willing to support with communication to provincial governments	
MECDM Headquarters, 26 th August 2021	Oral presentation on progress of GEF PPG process and next steps. Invite to Partners Conference in September 2021	Mr Chanel IROI, GEF National Focal Point	Progress of PPG process	No issues of concern	Happy with progress updates and confirmed participation for upcoming Partners Conference in Sept
Mendana Hotel Conference room, 5-6th October 2021	Power-point presentation on draft pro-doc	National Working Group	Reviewed the pro-doc and developed the budget	Main concern is on how component 3 will look like in communities under customary marine tenure. Recognising CMT is a complex and sensitive and may pose potential tensions for component 3 implementation	NWG included research and study on customary characteristic of each BCU. Findings will inform governance structures to engage with, tensions that need to be recognized, types of investment suitable for the BCU and how it will be sustained over time to ensure communities and each BCU truly benefit from this investment.

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted Individual	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
MECDM Headquarters, 19th November	Oral presentation on GEF PPG progress	Dr Melchior Mataka, Permanent Secretary MECDM	Provide update on Project design status	PS happy with updates and acknowledged approach taken by WWF team to ensure MECDM Project management team is involved throughout the design process	PS supports the GEF Project submission

FIJI STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PPG PHASE

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
August 20th 2021 – Virtual meeting on Zoom. Host: WWF Fiji.	Zoom meeting with highlight of report /presentation of the CRRI Project.	NGOs/CSOs: (i) FLMMA – Isoa Koroiwaqa/Alifereti Tawake (ii) WCS – Sangeeta Mangubhai/Akanisi (iii) CI – Mere Lakeba, Semisi Meo, Kristian Miles. (iv) Resort Support: Helen Sykes. (v) IUCN – Hans Wendt, Alisi Nacewa. (vi) WWF –Fiji (vii) MOEnv – Senivasa	(i) Need for the Project to identify practical community Coral Reef monitoring tools that are effective and user friendly and easier to gather, analyse and communicate and disseminate information with key groups in the village as well as report to the Leaders.	Language and the sensitivity around the use of “Resilient reefs” with the Project to the communities as shared by a NGO Partner as experience from a past Project in Fiji.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporate as part of the Community training and activities for Section 2. 2. Do further research on community Coral reef monitoring tools. 3. Need to translate project documents into the Itaukei language to properly highlight the Resilient Reefs concept clearly – especially to our communities and partners.
August 23 rd , 2021- Virtual meeting on Zoom. Host: WWF Fiji	Zoom meeting with highlight of report /presentation of the CRRI Project.	Macuata Provincial Office: SART (Senior Assistant Roko Tui) – Maikeli Sauwaqa ART Namuka – Litiana Camaibau PCO – Makelesi Raciri MOEnv – Senivasa WWF - Fiji	<p>i) Program of work over the next 2 years to strengthen Committees from the village level to the District Level.</p> <p>ii) Support needed for the Community Consultations and to bring Committees together around NRM in the Province that includes the 4 CRR Districts .</p> <p>iii) Opportunity to involve the communities to decide on the mode of the Committees – for the CRRI</p>	- (i) Work with CSOs /NGOS that are heavily and actively involved in the Province.	(i) Will incorporate requests for Capacity Building and support needed for the Community training and Committee strengthening of roles and responsibilities into Component 2.

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
			<p>Districts whether it be done by villages or by traditional fishing ground ownership units.</p> <p>(iv) Opportunity for WWF to share lessons learnt at 1st Inception Workshop on the lessons learnt and best practices from the GSR 4 Districts at the lower end of Macuata and how we can use that to better implement and carry out our Deliverables under this project for the CRRI Districts.</p> <p>(v) Opportunity with one of the critical roles of MPO with respect to community representation to the NTROC (National iTaukei Resource Owners Council) – support the participation but also enhance the participation of the reps.</p>		
<p>August 26th, 2021 - Virtual meeting on Zoom. Host: WWF Fiji</p>	<p>Zoom meeting with highlight of report /presentation of the CRRI Project.</p>	<p><u>MITA – Ministry of iTaukei Affairs.</u> Waisale Ramoce - Principal Policy & Research Officer. WWF – Fiji</p>	<p>Cultural mapping activity a key focus area of MITA – opportunity through the Project to use this as a form of Knowledge building for the 4 districts to be linked to the cultural roles of the communities, values and their responsibilities. It build bridges to the ownership of the Project as well. The Cultural mapping exercise has been completed for the 12 Districts of Macuata of which 8 of them fall under the GSR and 4 under the CRRI Districts.</p>	<p>No major concerns raised.</p>	<p>Will be added in as part of an activity under Component 2.</p>

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
August 27 th , 2021- Virtual meeting on Zoom. Host: WWF Fiji.	Zoom meeting with highlight of report /presentation of the CRRI Project	<u>MoEconomy:</u> Kushaal Raj <u>MoCTT (Commerce, Trade and Transport):</u> Stella Taoi <u>MoEnv:</u> <u>Senivasa W</u> <u>WWF-Fiji</u>	Supportive to work with existing mechanisms of Working Groups under the respective Ministries. A possibility of one set up as per the implementation of the Oceans Policy but this is still in discussion	Supportive of the Project and potential especially linking at a Policy level to recent Policies announced by Govt – National Oceans Policy and Climate Change Bill all under the Ministry of Economy.	Follow up to all relevant National Policies and legislations and plans under Oceans/Coral reefs.

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
<p>August 30th, 2021- Virtual meeting on Zoom. Host: WWF Fiji</p>	<p>Zoom meeting with highlight of report /presentation of the CRRP Project.</p>	<p><u>ITAB:</u> Talei Koconavanua <u>MoFisheries:</u> Neomai Ravitu Nanise Kuridrani <u>Matanataki:</u> Jodi Smith <u>WWF-Fiji</u></p>	<p>(i) Gap Analysis on what the functionalities of the different groups/committees are – national level. (ii) Private Sector groupings – absence in the Natural Resource Management/Extractive Industries. It would be challenging to bring together a committee due to the nature of Private Sector businesses. (iii) Opportunity to strengthen site champions, existing groups like youth, fish wardens to do monitoring and feedback to Teams and Provincial office. (iv) Concept of Solesolevaki and integrating cultural values into our businesses are set – is an area that this Project could potentially look at. (v) Opportunity for Matanataki to work with MOF to build capacity in a Unit or individuals to be able to assess concepts for PPP. Especially since there are potentials with commodities like coral, Seacucumber, etc.</p>	<p>The project should be understood as an enabling project that provides/lays the essential analytical bases for the conservation of coral reefs and so, will facilitate the development and implementation of future projects/programs</p>	<p>Continue to receive additional inputs until 30 August.</p>

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
3rd November,- 2021- Phone call session.	Discussion of potential activities WCS can be involved iwth the CRRJ Project and the NTF role	<u>(I) WCS-Sangeeta M</u>	(i) Potential for WCS to be involved in reef surveys and technical advise as WCS is involved in this projecft at a global level as well. (ii) Potential NTF responsibility.	(i) There will need to be clear planning around the timeline of the surveys and what is expected of WCS. (ii) NTF - WCS will not be able to play this role due to the immense reponsibilities that come with playing such a role and the capacity needed to cover such a Project in 4 years. As it is WCS Fiji is about to have a change in leadership so its a big responsibility and there is no capacity currently to be Grants Manager for this project.	(i) Continued discussions and planning around the surveys for the new year with WCS to be held. (ii) Need to talk to other potential NTF agencies.

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
11/30/2021: face -to-face meeting.	Potential NTF Agency.	_(i) Director - Institute of Applied Science (IAS-USP). (ii) Manager - Teddy Fong (iii) Scientific Officer - Rosemary Dautei. (iv) WWF - F. Areki & M. Vakalalabure.	(i) Lobby discussions to IAS - on potential NTF role.	(i) Query on who are members of the Board. (ii) Keen to apply for the EOI. (iii) Good working relationship with Focal Point - MOEnvironment. (iv) Mobilising of staff within and internally is no problem to help support the Program. (v) IAS - baseline work in the 4 Districts in the early 90s	Team WWF continue to update IAS on progress on the EOI work and update on the project.

TANZANIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PPG PHASE

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
Dodoma 19/08/2021	oral	GEF	Introducing the project	Identification of key stakeholder and how to fill the situation analysis template	Preparation of schedule including planning inception workshop
Dodoma 20/08/2021	Oral	Ministry of Tourisms	Importance of coral in coastal tourisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of coral reef in Tanzania is required The contribution of Coastal tourisms to GDP is not well known. Beach tourism also is very important 	Looking for status of Coral reefs through Marine Parks. Looking for Number of tourists per year in Marine parks
Dodoma 21/08/2021	Oral	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Fishing practice that destroys the corals and initiative implemented by the government to stop illegal fishing. Awareness and any training provided to Coastal communities about the importance of corals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenges of dealing with illegal fishing. The importance of BMU on reducing the illegal fishing Lack of fund to convene regular training 	Looking for any documents that indicating the status of coral particularly the area where illegal fishing activities were at the peak
Dar es Salaam (Wanyama Hotel) 27/08/2021	oral	National Coral Technical group	For main components of the proposed project. How to get the information required in the situation analysis The current function of Coral Reef Technical group. What are the challenges faced the group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges of knowledge transfer to Coastal communities Fundraising to support coastal communities in order to reduce pressure to the corals. Brainstorming some activities that will increase coastal communities' incomes, such as seaweed farming, mariculture, fish farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To investigate the main sources of income currently Their commitment on working on other social economics activities Commitment on stopping illegal fishing
Dar es Salaam (Wanyama Hotel) 28/08/2021	Oral	WWF	Sharing information from different stakeholders. How to use the gathered information to fill situation analysis template		

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
Bagamoyo Coast Region, 15 th -16 th October	In-Person Workshop	All stakeholder groups: BMUs, CFMA leaders local and international NGOs, academic and research institutions, government ministries, etc.	Topics discussed included the theory of change, overall project strategy, role of the NTFs, Project administration and management, funding flows for the project, and there were break-out group discussions on the institutional arrangements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NTF role should be taken on by WWF TCO • The steering committees and working groups in the project need to be sure to include all stakeholder types • Suggestions provided on how to select sites for implementation • Considerations surrounding the octopus fisheries should be taken into account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To look at the coral reef studies that have been done more recently to update information • Potentially explore the interest that the private sector has shown in coral reef conservation in Mafia Island

INDONESIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PPG PHASE

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
Kupang, 19-21 November 2019	Presentation and discussion on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a regionally grounded vision; • Identifying critical barriers to overcome and opportunities to build upon for the realization of this vision; 	Organization presentation Discussion on groups	Initial ideas on strategies/actions that might be considered in order to address the identified barriers are as follows:	Lack of human resources. Insufficient training, time, opportunity, outreach, knowledge.	This is as part of preparing document to access the fund. Develop a short brief (1-2 pager on this initiative and the outcomes of the workshop) Work with the Ministry of Marine to secure a meeting

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and agree upon priority areas for action in East Nusa Tenggara based on the coral reefs that have been identified to be climate resistant; and Discussing upon operational modalities, including partnerships and coordination structures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen collaborative efforts between national government, local governments traditional authorities/leaders and local communities Strengthen customary institutions 	<p>Lak of funds</p> <p>Inconsistent leadership and regulation</p>	with and approval from the Ministry of Finance, the main coordinating agency for GCF
26 August 2021	Updating the CRR-GEF 7 Update on the status of coral reefs by the LIPI and national development plan from Bappenas Discussion on the threats, root causes, challenges in MPA management.	Virtual, presentation and group discussion	Key issues discussed: Root causes of threats to coral reefs and challenges in managing MPA as well as initiatives to address the root causes.	Lack of coordination & synergy among stakeholders. How access data from researchers	There needs knowledge management because several organizations conduct research. To avoid data gaps, there needs data pooling in which could be accessed by public. There needs to have a platform for coral reefs discussion.
1 September 2021	Discussion on Gender Profile	Individuals	Gender profile in Indonesia	Gender issues in marine and fisheries sectors in Indonesia	Gender issues in marine and fisheries sectors in Indonesia will be add on the gender profile
26 October 2021	Presentation and discussion on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy, activities, and budget for GEF-CRR Institutional arrangement 	Organization consulted with government (MMAF)	Key issues discussed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority on national activities that related on the coral reef situation in Indonesia institutional arrangement in Indonesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited budget from GEF-CRR MMAF recommends WWF-Indonesia as the NTF because the legal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on national activity, and activity on the ground will be focusing in one MPA in the priority BCU Following the NTF selection process

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of information disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
				issues of NGO in Indonesia and related to capacity and capability of the organization	
24 Nov 2021	Presentation and discussion on: - Detailed project and implementation - Institutional arrangement - Contribution to national target,	MMAF GEF Focal Point in Indonesia	Key issues discussed: - Contribution to national target that relates to MPA, Coral Reefs and Climate Change Adaptation - Project implementation strategy	Ways to collaborate and integration with national target Criteria for the implementing body in Indonesia	There needs to integrate and conduct a consultation meeting for inlining the detailed activities

MADAGASCAR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PPG PHASE

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
Online meeting with Technical National Working Group 21 June 2021	SEP Guidance in French	id	-	How to fill in the Stakeholders analysis	Sharing of the guidance
Online meeting with Technical National Working Group 29 July 2021	Consolidation of all inputs from Stakeholders in French and in English	Working group members (list provided)	Completion of information missing	-	Reception of additional information until 4. August
Physical and online meeting with National Validation Group	To finalize the first draft of the PRODOC. In French.	Group members (list provided)	Correction and validation	The project should be understood as an enabling project that provides/lays the essential analytical bases for the conservation of coral reefs and so, will facilitate the development and implementation of future projects/programs	Continue to receive additional inputs until 30 August.
October, 2021 Iterative exchanges with MEDD to develop activities and budget	Logframe and Budget sheets	MEDD	Clarification on activities and budget at global and national levels	The budget should take into account the high costs of travel and the consultations meetings at different level	

Location and dates of meeting undertaken	Type of info. disclosed	Individuals, groups and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns raised	Responses to issues raised, including commitments or follow up actions
November, 2021 Iterative exchanges with MEDD concerning the NTF selection process and the institutional arrangement during the project implementation		MEDD	The absence of a “national management unit” is inappropriate	National context ought to taken into account. The national counterpart should not be excluded from the process, but on the contrary, should be fully involved.	Suggestions (from the Gouvernement) have been formulated