



WWF GEF Project Document *Cover Page*

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Lead Executing Agency:	CORALINA and Conservation International

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AUNAP	National Authority for Aquaculture and Fisheries
BD	Biodiversity
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CI	Conservation International
CORALINA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providence, and Santa Catalina
DAMCRA	Directorate of Marine Affairs, Coastal and Aquatic Resources
DMI	Integrated Management District
DIMAR	General Maritime Directorate
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
FCE	Environmental Compensation Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
Ha	Hectare
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies
IICG	Inter-Institutional Coordination Group
iNDC	Colombian Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INFOTEP	Institute of Technical Vocational Training
INV	Investment
INVEMAR	Institute of Marine and Coastal Research
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Program
MinAmbiente	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MINCIT	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
MPA	Marine Protected Area
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OAI	International Affairs Office
ONV	Green Businesses Office in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
PA	Protected Area
PDT	Project Development Team
PIF	Project Information Form
PMC	Project Management Cost
PMT	Tourism Master Plan
PNACC	National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change
PNN	National Natural Parks of Colombia
PNGIBSE	National Policy for Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services
POMIUAC	Integrated Management Plan of the Caribbean Insular Coastal Environmental Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant

PSC	Project Steering Committee
RUNAP	Single National Registry of Protected Areas of Colombia
SAI	San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina Archipelago
SENA	National Learning Service
SINAP	National System of Protected Areas
SIPP	Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TA	Technical Assistance
TF	Trust Fund
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNAL	National University of Colombia
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
WPDA	World Protected Areas Database
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, the Seaflower Marine Protected Area was declared within the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve on the Archipelago of San Andres, Colombia, further protecting key coral reef and seagrass ecosystems, that are intimately linked to important terrestrial ecosystems including mangroves and sandy beaches. The adjacent and surrounding areas of the Seaflower MPA include globally important biodiversity, encompassing the largest and most productive open-ocean coral reefs in the Caribbean and providing a continuum of habitats that support significant levels of marine biodiversity.

Coastal marine ecosystems in the Archipelago -- rocky shores, sandy beaches, mangrove forests, sea grass, wetlands, and coral reefs -- are seeing their functionality impacted by tourism-related degradation. The islands have been protagonists of the expansion of tourism, being a scene not only of migratory processes but also of the use of natural and cultural attractions for the tourism industry; especially since the type of tourism developed on the island of San Andrés is substantially "Sun and beach". A threat analysis on the impacts of tourism and other sectors on the Mangroves, Sandy Beaches, Coral Reefs, and Seagrass of the Archipelago revealed the following primary threats: Unplanned development of small-scale local tourism lodging; unplanned mass tourism infrastructure development in coastal areas; excessive physical presence of tourists in the prioritized ecosystems without carrying capacity consideration; uncontrolled solid waste disposal; sewage disposal; unsustainable fishing; overconsumption for food; overconsumption of endemic species; sand mining and dredging to satisfy demand for building materials; and unplanned urban development.

Despite efforts to date to address the threats identified, four key barriers persist that must be overcome to protect ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, and maintain the livelihoods of the people of the archipelago:

- a. Weak local institutional capacities for mainstreaming biodiversity in the tourism sector planning.
- b. Lack of sound data to understand the effect of tourism on biodiversity and to guide the management and mitigation of tourism impacts on biodiversity.
- c. Weak legal framework and enforcement of biodiversity conservation and protected area policies.
- d. Limited local capacity in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in existing local tourism¹ businesses.

The project "Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina Islands" seeks to mainstream biodiversity conservation and green recovery in the tourism sector to maintain ecosystem health and the environmental goods and services provided by the Seaflower MPA. The project will be implemented in the Seaflower Marine Protected Area associated with the islands of San Andrés, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina (11,623 ha including key coral reef and seagrass ecosystems of the total 6,501,700 ha of the Seaflower MPA) and in the three regional protected areas of Jhonny Cay (44.2 ha), Old Point (247.56 ha)

¹ Local tourism in his context refers to locally owned tourism enterprises and is meant to differentiate from large multi-national companies.

and The Peak (10.52 ha). Interventions will also focus on the non-protected but key terrestrial ecosystems of the islands of San Andrés, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina, especially in the mangroves (133.93 ha) and sandy beaches.

The project's concept and overall intervention is centred on addressing the barriers prohibiting the integration of biodiversity conservation in tourism activities, and on the logic that the strengthening of capacities and the inter-institutional articulation with the small-scale private sector, as well as the first-hand knowledge of the impacts produced by tourism on biodiversity, will allow informed decision-making and the participatory implementation of measures for the effective management of ecosystems and their respective conservation, as part of a broader green recovery approach and in support of strengthening the resilience of the Seaflower MPA in the face of extreme climatic events.

The project will be delivered via three technical components and one management and communications component as summarized below.

Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC (GEF TF \$465,918; Co-financing \$6,580,456).

The POMIUAC is a legal instrument that defines and guides the environmental planning and management of coastal areas of the Colombian territory, and through the development and implementation of a sustainable tourism plan. Component 1 seeks to integrate into the POMIUAC different strategies and regulations for mainstreaming biodiversity in the tourism sector of the Archipelago, inclusive of beach areas and other landscapes in the project intervention areas. This component, therefore, seeks to address *improved governance*, the identification of *effective policies*, and *capacity building*. This will be achieved with the participation of the key related institutions (public and private) at the local level. One primary outcome is foreseen for this component:

Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity is mainstreamed into tourism for Marine Protected Areas, Protected Areas and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, seagrass, and key species.

Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands (GEF TF \$1,086,077; Co-financing \$8,760,232).

This component is aligned to Strategy No. 1 of the Sustainable Tourism Policy "Strengthening information for the management of sustainable tourism." This strategy seeks, among other things, to implement tools for measuring the environmental impacts generated by tourism activities, to guide decision-making in relation to the comprehensive management of these impacts and the sustainable development of tourism activities, and complements the outputs proposed under Component 1.

This component focuses on the generation of comprehensive and reliable information on the impact of the tourism sector on the biodiversity of the Archipelago for supporting management decisions and to ensure its proper diffusion and dissemination with policy makers, authorities, and the public; and using

this information to undertake management actions to reduce the threats caused by tourism on key ecosystems and species. This is the backbone for maintaining biodiversity sensitive to tourism and for sustaining the Archipelago's tourism industry, which relies on the beaches, coral reefs, seagrass beds and tropical dry forest. Under this component, a process will be carried out early in project implementation to identify at least three key species that are highly impacted by tourism-related activities, for which appropriate monitoring strategies should be generated to concretely evaluate the level of impact, and to inform development and implementation of appropriate measures for their conservation. The project will place special emphasis on the long-term generation of information on the status of key ecosystems (mangroves, coral, and sandy beaches) and population trends of flagship marine species that are negatively impacted by tourism in project areas. This component will therefore focus primarily on data collection, analysis, and response for the management of vulnerability to and impacts of tourism on critical ecosystems and sensitive species, and the strengthening of institutional capacity to respond, manage and control risks and impacts. Two key outcomes are planned for this component:

Outcome 2.1. Reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands is used by decision makers to respond to environmental threats.

Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, seagrass, and associated species in the MPA and PAs.

Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands (GEF TF \$708,994; Co-financing\$3,824,890).

This component seeks to consolidate tourism as a tool for the conservation of biodiversity in MPAs, PAs and the three islands of the archipelago. The project will engage with the small-scale private sector of the Islands -operators of tourist activities- to strengthen and mainstream biodiversity conservation and green recovery approaches into existing local tourism initiatives. It will include the development of a strategy to integrate and preserve biodiversity-friendly culturally rich community-based tourism, as well as improving local utilities, services and the greening of infrastructures related to tourism. Moreover, it will include final selection of small tourism businesses preliminarily identified by CORALINA, and the development of marketing plans and strengthening of business models, aiming at giving these small businesses the basis for their sustainability. The component will be aligned with the principles of the Ministry of Culture's "Orange Economy" strategy and with the Ministry of the Environment's "Green Ventures" initiative.

Additionally, this component will promote the alignment of the business models with the conservation actions of the ecosystems and species management plans, to complement the resources and actions directed by the competent authorities and thus promote a greater conservation effort in the project's targeted areas. Finally, this component will focus on the generation and implementation of a communication strategy aimed at raising the awareness of the tourism sector actors - both public and private - to generate awareness of the value of the biodiversity and ecosystem services present in the area, and of the actions that each of the stakeholders can take to contribute to the protection of those natural assets. Private sector engagement in this component will be essential, since the actions set out in

each of the outputs will be carried out in a participatory manner with the private sector. Likewise, the initiatives selected must contribute in kind to achieve the project results. One primary outcome is planned for this component:

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable use of corals, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species is mainstreamed into existing local tourism initiatives.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management (GEF TF \$265,005: Co-financing \$1,398,346)

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with procedures established by the WWF GEF Agency. This is guided by the WWF Program and Project Management Standards, which follows the Open Standards for Conservation, endorsed by major international NGOs, including Conservation International and WWF, and which lends consistency to planning, implementing, monitoring, and reporting effective conservation projects and programs worldwide. The monitoring plan is designed to help the project team plan, execute, monitor, and report progress towards achieving objectives and outcomes in a consistent and routine manner.

Results indicators have been selected and clearly defined in project development to enable uniform data collection and analysis. The frequency and schedule of data collection will be defined for the project, as well as the roles and responsibilities of project team members. The project's M&E plan will be presented at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities. The following two outcomes are anticipated for this component:

Outcome 4.1: Informed and adaptive project management

Outcome 4.2: Knowledge Management communications and dissemination

The project will be funded by the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund in the amount of US\$2,652,294 with US\$21,646,236 in co-financing for a total project cost of US\$24,537,236. The World Wildlife Fund US is the GEF's Implementing Agency for the project, while Conservation International and CORALINA are co-executing agencies. Project execution is expected to have a duration of 42 months.

SECTION 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Project Scope and Environmental Significance

In 2005, the Seaflower Marine Protected Area was declared within the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, further protecting key coral reef and seagrass ecosystems, that are intimately linked to important terrestrial ecosystems including mangroves and sandy beaches (See map in Appendix A).

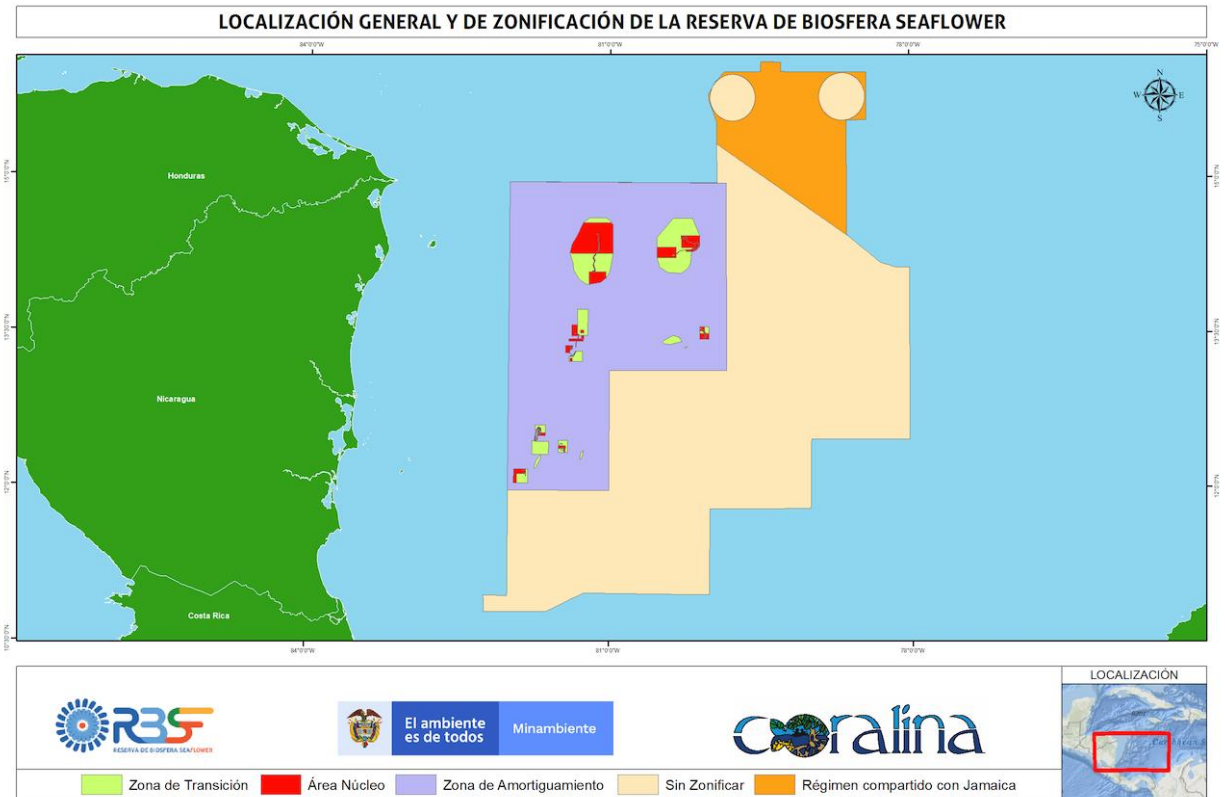


Figure 1. Location of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve²

This was reaffirmed in 2014 when CORALINA (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina) reasserted it as an Integrated Management District (DMI). This designation, recognized in the National System of Protected Areas, allows the development of sustainable activities from the cultural, ecological, and economic point of view, such that *"the Seaflower protected area must guarantee the conservation of representative samples of marine and coastal biodiversity, of the basic ecological processes that support the environmental offer of the Archipelago and of the social and cultural values of the population"*. This area covers 34% of the Colombian Caribbean territorial sea. It is one of the largest MPAs in the world and the largest in the Caribbean, covering 10% of the Caribbean Sea. The Seaflower MPA is found within the Western Caribbean Coral Reef

² Green = Transition Zone; Red = Neutral Zone; Purple = Buffer Zone; Cream = No Zoning; Orange = Joint Management with Jamaica.

Hotspot, identified by Conservation International, and contains about 78% of all the coral areas of Colombia (142,000ha)³. Overall, the MPA contains more than 200,000 hectares of significant corals, mangroves and seagrass beds that provide feeding and breeding grounds for birds, reptiles, fish, and invertebrates, including many endemics, vulnerable, threatened, and endangered species.

The adjacent and surrounding areas of the Seaflower MPA include globally important biodiversity, encompassing the largest and most productive open-ocean coral reefs in the Caribbean and providing a continuum of habitats that support significant levels of marine biodiversity. With the presence of 192 Red-Listed species, this reserve is an important site for the conservation of endangered and threatened species of global concern. While the main islands are threatened with over-visitation, much of the Reserve remains under-explored, featuring barrier reefs, reef lagoons, reef slopes, deep coral plateaus, seamounts, deep coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass and algal beds, soft and hard bottoms, beaches, and open ocean. The Seaflower MPA provides an exceptional example of marine habitat diversity, complexity, and inter-connectivity on a regional basis, with a few overpopulated islands that threaten the surrounding natural capital. Important characteristics of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve include at least 48 species of Scleractinia coral species; habitat and nesting grounds for 4 IUCN Red-listed sea turtle species: the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*, EN), the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*, CR), the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*, EN) and the leatherback turtle, (*Dermochelys coriacea*, CR); home to another 188 RED-listed species of marine mammals, fish and invertebrates; mangroves including *Rhizophora mangle*, *Avicennia germinans*, *Laguncularia racemosa* and *Conocarpus erectus*; 126 migrant bird species including the endemic *Vireo caribaeus* plus 12 endemic subspecies; and is home to a globally significant population of range-restricted Black Crab, which is under consideration by IUCN to be listed as Endangered (EN).

The project will be implemented in the Seaflower Marine Protected Area associated with the islands of San Andrés, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina (11,623 ha including key coral reef and seagrass ecosystems of the total 6,501,700 ha of the Seaflower MPA) and in the three regional protected areas of Jhonny Cay (44.2 ha), Old Point (247.56 ha) and The Peak (10.52 ha). Interventions will also focus on the non-protected but key terrestrial ecosystems of the islands of San Andrés, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina, especially in the mangroves (133.93 ha) and sandy beaches. Table 1 presents a characterization of the PAs included in the project, and protected areas maps with geo-coordinates and legend are presented in Appendix A.

Table 1. Protected Areas included in the project

Protected Area	National Level	Area Type	Hectares	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Area (hectares)	METT Score at CEO Endorsement (2021)
District of integrated management	MPA Area associated with the	Marine	11,623 (of the total 6,501,700 ha)	555636411	Protected Area (PA) with	11,623	63

³ GEF Project Identification Form (PIF). Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina islands. GEF Project ID: 10578

Protected Area	National Level	Area Type	Hectares	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Area (hectares)	METT Score at CEO Endorsement (2021)
of the marine protected area (MPA) of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve	islands (San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina)		from the Seaflower MPA)		sustainable use of natural resources		
Jhonny Cay Regional Natural Park	Regional Protected Area	Terrestrial	5.30	55555779	National Park	44.20	60
		Marine	38.90				
Old Point Regional Mangrove Park	Regional Protected Area	Terrestrial	92.47	n/a	National Park	247.56	44
		Marine	155.09				
The Peak Regional Park	Regional Protected Area	Terrestrial	10.52	55555773	National Park	10.52	38

1.2 Environmental Problem(s), Threats and Root Causes

Overall Environmental Problems

Coastal marine ecosystems in the Archipelago -- rocky shores, sandy beaches, mangrove forests, sea grass, wetlands, and coral reefs -- are seeing their functionality impacted by tourism-related degradation. The islands have been protagonists of the expansion of tourism, being a scene not only of migratory processes but also of the use of natural and cultural attractions for the tourism industry; especially since the type of tourism developed on the island of San Andrés is substantially "Sun and beach". Due to the large number of tourists to the island of San Andrés, the economy of the islands has benefited, but it has also brought negative consequences since the disorderly growth of tourism has not considered the capacity of the attractions of the islands, where traditional natural attractions such as keys, mangroves and beaches are saturated, generating a high risk of environmental degradation. Likewise, there is no integrated vision and coordinated work by local institutions, which means that there is no common purpose that includes the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services as the main objective in the planning and development of the tourism activity, which is evidenced in the lack of integrated work plans and strategies to reduce environmental impacts caused by the tourism industry.

The loss of mangroves due to local and mass tourism infrastructure development diminishes the productivity of fish populations, thus affecting food security for local communities and increasing the risk of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, while accelerating the coastal erosion process. The recent Hurricane Iota struck Old Providence and Santa Catalina between November 16 and 17, 2020, causing destruction in more than 98% of the local infrastructure as well as major impacts on the ecosystems and species that inhabit the islands⁴. The general loss of vegetative cover over time has contributed to soil

⁴ Howard Newball, F. (2021). Informe preliminar sobre análisis de escritorio e investigación de campo. Archipelago of San Andres, March 15, 2021, 17p

erosion and generated heavy sediment loads, which in turn have degraded the coral reefs, ultimately reducing the capacity of ecosystems to respond effectively to the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, mass tourism and high concentrations of local human settlements in beach and coastal environments have caused significant impacts on natural and areas of cultural significance (see table 2). This has generated environmental problems such as inadequate solid waste management, insufficient wastewater management, degradation of critical ecosystems, coastal erosion, excessive noise pollution, and increased occupation of public space, among others.

The current challenges in the management and conservation of the natural resources of the Archipelago require strategic and sustainable interventions with the involvement of the local community. The extent to which these ecosystems are impacted and how much the wildlife is disturbed is currently unknown. The proposed project seeks to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystem services in San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands through the design and implementation of participatory governance models, effective policies and innovative culturally-based and biodiversity friendly tourism products.

Threats and Root Causes

A threat analysis on the impacts of tourism and other sectors on the Mangroves, Sandy Beaches, Coral Reefs, and Seagrass of the Archipelago conducted during the PIF elaboration and validated during the PPG, ranked threats according to High, Moderate-High, Medium, and Low. The overall ranking of threats to targeted ecosystems is presented in Table 2 and those prioritized for project intervention, with ranking of High and Moderate-High are presented in Table 3.

Table 2. Analysis of threat impacts to target ecosystems

Direct Threats	Mangroves	Coral Reefs	Sandy Beaches	Seagrass	Average
Unplanned development of small-scale local tourism lodging.	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
Unplanned mass tourism infrastructure development in coastal areas (hotels, roads, piers, etc.).	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
Excessive physical presence of tourists in the prioritized ecosystems without carrying capacity consideration.	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
Uncontrolled solid waste disposal (from tourism and general population).	High	High	High	Medium	Moderate-High
Unsustainable recreational water sport and motorized transportation activities.	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High

Direct Threats	Mangroves	Coral Reefs	Sandy Beaches	Seagrass	Average
Sewage disposal (from tourism and general population) into waterways, mangroves, and reefs.					
Unsustainable fishing (local artisanal) to feed tourism demand.					
Overconsumption for food (by tourism sector) of freshwater from aquifers.					
Overconsumption of endemic species (by tourism sector), such as the Black Crab.					
Sand mining and dredging to satisfy demand for building materials (to feed a growing number of tourism infrastructure projects).					
Unplanned urban development (expansion over natural ecosystems) to satisfy immigration of tourism employees.					

KEY TO THREAT PRIORITIZATION	HIGH	MODERATE - HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
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Table 3. Description of prioritized threats

Threats	Impacts on Biodiversity
Unplanned development of small-scale local tourism lodging.	The unplanned development of the local tourism represents a high threat to biodiversity since there are no environmental norms regulating the expansion of this sector. This means, for example, that traditional Raizal constructions or infrastructure related to transport or mobility (roads, highways, or piers) can be built on key ecosystems, such as mangroves, and that these habitats are under serious threat of being destroyed. In recent years the number of local tourism initiatives has significantly increased in the islands, facilitating an increased number of tourists and an increased pressure on the island's ecosystems. Most local tourism initiatives do not adopt good environmental practices in recreational activities, and they offer products and services that directly affect the health of ecosystems.

Threats	Impacts on Biodiversity
<p>Unplanned mass tourism infrastructure development in coastal areas (hotels, roads, piers, etc.).</p>	<p>Mangrove and other coastal forests of San Andres have been cleared for developing mass tourism infrastructure which has, in turn, led to increased vulnerability to climate change impacts, coastal erosion and sedimentation on coral reefs. This has caused mortality and reef degradation across San Andres. Also, sandy beaches have decreased in the Archipelago, due to erosion caused by different factors, including climate change impacts.</p> <p>Fragmentation of the mangrove forest compromises the ecological integrity and functionality of the ecosystem and degrades hydrological systems. This loss and fragmentation of habitat are threatening seabirds, shorebirds, migratory and resident species, as well as shellfish, crustaceans, and reef fish species. The loss of beach habitat in the Archipelago due to erosion and massive infrastructure development are, in the Archipelago, threatening endangered turtle species and affecting black crab natural migration processes.</p> <p>Lastly, the criteria for the use and type of materials for the construction of tourism-related infrastructure is based on conventional engineering approaches that do not integrate biodiversity conservation or climate change adaptation and resilience considerations. The disposal of surplus and residues from infrastructure development impacts coastal ecosystems -at different levels- in particular, the mangrove.</p>

Threats	Impacts on Biodiversity
<p>Excessive physical presence of tourists in the prioritized ecosystems without carrying capacity consideration.</p>	<p>The lack of a carrying capacity analysis for the islands means that there is great pressure on ecosystems and hence there is a demand for environmental services that far exceeds what the ecosystems can support. The vast number of tourists on the islands leads to a high frequency of visits to conservation objects, generating physical interaction with the ecosystems which disrupts biological processes.</p> <p>More tourists imply an increase of fishing efforts including illegal fishing and use of non-selective fishing gear and techniques that have wide-ranging ecological consequences (such as fish traps that catch small species and are often left behind which results in ghost-fishing) affecting the sustainability of commercially-important fishing resources and creating a demand for consuming new fish species that were not considered in the past (i.e., parrot fish).</p> <p>Selective removal of species from reef communities and beaches for local consumption (such as queen conch, lobster, grouper, snapper, and parrot fish, among others) has adverse ripple effects on the integrity of the reef ecosystem.</p> <p>An exorbitant presence of tourists implies an increase in light and noise pollution on the islands, which affect certain species of birds; it also results in an increase in the emissions that occur on the islands (due to the increase in transport) and in the discharge of wastewater into the ecosystems of the coastal marine territory.</p> <p>Lastly, a great number of tourists results in overconsumption of freshwater from aquifers in tourism resort areas leading to degradation of water supply.</p>
<p>Uncontrolled solid waste disposal (from tourism and general population).</p>	<p>Uncontrolled solid waste disposal (especially plastic) into wetlands, water retention zones, and coastal areas leads to mortality of fish, birds, and turtles (among other species) when entangled or ingested by individuals.</p> <p>Likewise, solid waste agglomerates on the beaches and mangroves affecting the health of species and generating considerable impacts on vegetation cover ecosystems such as forests and mangroves.</p> <p>The organic matter associated with solid waste implies bacteria and microorganisms that generate compounds that acidify the water and eliminate oxygen which is vital for the life of aquatic species and cause contamination of water for human consumption and health problems.</p>
<p>Unsustainable recreational water sport and motorized</p>	<p>Degradation of marine habitats from increased contact and disturbance, e.g., mooring and anchoring of dive boats, yachts, and, less frequently, cruise ships on or near coral reefs. Other recreational activities, such as the unregulated use of speed boats, and spear fishing are also destructive to wildlife.</p>

Threats	Impacts on Biodiversity
transportation activities.	Water transport can also result in collision damage on reefs, and mortality of mammals and sea turtles. Noise emissions from motorboats affect the wildlife associated with the water bodies.

Threats to Biodiversity within the Context of COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreak has severely disrupted economies globally, with negative impacts on public revenue, private sector income and local livelihoods. The tourism sector has been particularly affected with consequences for direct and indirect tourism-related jobs. Although the decline in international travel and decreased numbers of tourists on the islands could positively impact the health of the ecosystems currently under threat from massive tourism, the Seaflower Archipelago has been marketed as a low-cost “sun and beach” tourism model and could recover relatively quickly (especially at national level) and could continue to exert the same pressure to the environment. As of March 2021, there was already evidence of recovery of the tourism sector as described below.

Despite the ravages of hurricanes Eta and Iota and the restrictive measures to mitigate the COVID 19 pandemic, since the San Andrés Island airport was opened in September 2020, the tourism sector shows figures that reflect a recovery trend that began to be notorious in March 2021. Although the recovery of the tourism and hotel sector is slow, it continues to advance in the middle of the third peak of the pandemic that is hitting Colombia, since San Andrés had the highest hotel occupancy in the country according to COTELCO figures, with an indicator of 47.65% and a growth of 9.8 percentage points with respect to March 2020. Despite the result, the Island is still close to 50 percent below its historical records. However, it is once again one of the main destinations preferred by Colombian and foreign visitors. Regarding the number of tourist arrivals handled by the tourism secretariat, by March (Easter season) of 2021, 72,257 visitors arrived in the archipelago, which represented an increase of 27% compared to the same period for 2020 when pandemic-related confinement were at their highest level. In the month of April, 68,216 visitors entered San Andres, only 13,476 fewer visitors than in the same period for 2019 when normal levels of tourist flow were maintained in the archipelago.

1.3 Barriers addressed by the project

e. Weak local institutional capacities for mainstreaming biodiversity in the tourism sector planning.

Weaknesses in local institutional capacities are reflected in the absence of an effective inter-institutional governance model between the entities charged with regulating tourism and those in charge of protecting and conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, creating a barrier to the adequate mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector. Also, limited capacities of the competent authorities in terms of training, skills, equipment, and knowledge of the area, is an additional barrier for the adequate management of biodiversity in the context of tourism in the islands.

More effective inter-institutional coordination which includes all the relevant stakeholders (public and private) at the national and local level is needed to properly mainstream biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector and regulate the tourism industry. For the most part, institutions in charge of environmental and tourism areas work in isolation, and currently don't have a shared vision for how to mainstream biodiversity conservation within the tourism sector or in planning processes. Regional governmental tourism entities have little experience regulating tourism in protected areas, which often reinforces the tendency to focus on the existing model of mass tourism.

Regarding spatial planning, there is no information with respect to the carrying capacity of the islands nor the value of the ecosystem services which are key to determining the potential zoning and the possible sustainable uses of the territory. These information gaps contribute to poor planning capacities and result in tourism that grows without control and negatively affects biodiversity. The infrastructure developed on the islands is based mainly on conventional construction (grey infrastructure). No specific infrastructure projects with biodiversity conservation considerations have been developed on the islands and currently local authorities have expressed the necessity to acquire capacity in sustainable development, and on how to integrate biodiversity conservation considerations in future tourism infrastructure. The current project will aid in generating capacity amongst stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity conservation in green and gray infrastructure for current and future touristic project development, and will strengthen the capacity for managing tourist visitation and for monitoring the impacts of tourism on ecosystems and biodiversity within protected areas, consistent with the management weaknesses identified in the most recent METT results (2021) of the Seaflower MPA and the other 3 associated regional protected areas being supported by the project. The average management effectiveness of the 4 protected areas to be supported by the project is 51.25% with one of them having a METT score of only 38% at November 2021. The common management challenge across the 4 protected areas of the project includes the ability to determine carrying capacity of protected areas based on multiple types of uses, the institutionalization of carrying capacity measures in day-to-day park management, ecosystem, and biodiversity monitoring of the impacts of tourism, budget constraints, and shortage of staff and park rangers. These needs are captured in the barriers below and are further detailed in the project's intervention strategy under component and activity descriptions.

b. Lack of sound data to understand the effect of tourism on biodiversity and to guide the management and mitigation of tourism impacts on biodiversity.

The absence of monitoring efforts to evaluate the tourism sector's impact on the Reserve's biodiversity and the associated economic impacts on ecosystem services is critical. Currently, no database or data collection methods exist for measuring the tourism activities' impact on protected areas and key biodiversity. Additionally, there is a data gap regarding ecosystem services associated with tourism and their value in the Seaflower Reserve. This barrier results in the lack of necessary information to take the appropriate measures for adequate management of ecosystems and species. The lack of fundamental data to guide management is compounded by the local authority's lack of capacity to respond efficiently leads to an inability to make informed and concrete decisions that support natural resource conservation.

c. Weak legal framework and enforcement of biodiversity conservation and protected area policies.

There are gaps in the national regulations for the adequate management of tourism in strategic areas or ecosystems, and a lack of articulation amongst the environmental and economic development sectors. The weaknesses in the legal framework as well as the limitations in the application of policies leads to difficulty in the enforcement of relevant legislation. Also, the competent authorities lack the proper training to conduct effective surveillance and control of the territory; and lack essential supplies for the fulfillment of their enforcing functions. Therefore, strengthening the authorities in terms of both their capacities and the equipment is fundamental in overcoming this barrier and obtaining more effective control and surveillance within the islands.

d. Limited local capacity in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in existing local tourism businesses.

Weak institutional capacities and engagement, combined with the limited information available and the weak legal framework result in the islands being a conventional “*sun and beach*” destination, with very few examples of successful sustainable community-run tourism projects. Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands are well-positioned to cater to specialty tourism activities and ecotourism; however, existing products and services lack quality and diversity. Also, the local proprietors of such community initiatives often lack the capabilities to run a successful business and the resources to offer a biodiversity friendly portfolio of tourism activities. Given these constraints, it is necessary to strengthen the local tourism industry capacity and scope to promote the transformation of existing local businesses into sustainable businesses that ensure the conservation of biodiversity.

To address these gaps, it is necessary to structure an incentive to tourism businesses to adhere to sustainable standards and policies, engaging the tour operators and visitors of the area in a strong biodiversity conservation approach.

1.4 National and Sectoral Context

Country Context in Relation to Project Intervention Area

Colombia is among the top five most biodiverse countries on earth. It is the fourth-largest country in South America, and with 3,000 km of coastline, it is the only country with shorelines along both the Pacific Ocean (1,400 km) and the Caribbean Sea (1,600 km). The Colombian territory is characterized by a great diversity of ecosystems, determined by its geographical location and the physical and climatic characteristics of a country that has three mountain ranges, six natural regions and a large cultural diversity shaping the dynamics of numerous local communities.

The project intervention area, Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina is Colombia’s only oceanic and West Indies Department. The landscape includes farmland, tourist centres, isolated traditional settlements in Old Providence and densely populated sectors in San Andres⁵. The archipelago

⁵ June Marie Mow. The native islanders of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina: Dreaming between two worlds. Providence Foundation, Avenida Colon, Centro Comercial San Andres, Of. 106 San Andres, Island. <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.579.7892&rep=rep1&type=pdf>. Accessed 14th August 2020

is located 710 km (440 miles) northwest of Cartagena, Colombia, and 180 km (110 miles) off the coast of Nicaragua. San Andrés is the largest island of the archipelago, and its capital is also called San Andrés. The other two islands lie to the northeast of San Andrés and their capital is Santa Isabel. The archipelago is volcanic in origin and comprised of cays and atolls. The area of some of its coral banks, such as Quitasueño, can exceed 1,000 sq km (386 sq Mi). The Old Providence barrier reef is 32 km (20 mi) long and covers an area of 255 sq km (98 sq mi) making it one of the largest coral reefs in the Americas. It is identified as a major site of coral and fish diversity and is considered a biodiversity hot spot. The islands of Old Providence and Santa Catalina, with 19 sq km (7 sq mi) formed by an extinct Miocene volcano and with an unusually well-preserved tropical forest, have far less population than San Andrés. The climate is tropical, stable, with an average temperature of 27° C (80° F). The islands experience a tropical monsoon climate that borders on a tropical wet and dry climate. Average temperatures range from 24 °C (75 °F) to 30 °C (86 °F) in two periods dominated by dry and rainy spells. The rainy season is from May to January, when humidity is also high⁶. These islands represent a total land area of 57 square kilometers and a population of more than 83,000.

Covering the project intervention area is the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, which was declared in 2000 by UNESCO, due to its cultural and environmental values. The reserve protects a rich marine biodiversity, which includes more than 407 species of fish, 48 hard corals, 54 soft corals, 130 sponges, 157 birds and many other significant species. While the archipelago is noted as a secondary endemic bird area, it also hosts a number of endemic species including two species of snakes, *Leptotyphlops albifrons* (silver snake) and *Coniophanes andresensis*; the endemic bird *Vireo caribeus*; *Gambusia aestiputeus*, an endemic fish that lives in the mangroves of Bahía Hooker (San Andrés Island); the *Leptodactylus insularis* toad; and *Hypoplectrus providencianus* (Hamlet), a fish from Providence Island⁷.

Legal Context

The Constitution (article 310) gives the Archipelago natives (Raizal) special status as an ethnic minority group with a cultural identity distinct from the dominant society, requiring that special programs be developed locally to protect their environment and culture; the survival of which depend on coastal and marine resources and the natives' traditional rights of tenure to the Archipelago's marine areas. Law 99/93 declared the Archipelago a biosphere reserve and named CORALINA as the agency responsible for realizing this delegation at the national and international levels. Law 47/93 calls for the establishment of artisanal fishing areas in the Archipelago, law 136/94 protects the Archipelago's mangroves, resolution 1426/96 defines the Archipelago's corals as special environmental management zones, and executive resolution 023/71 declares a National Reserve Zone in San Andres Bay from Johnny Cay to Haines Cay. Resolution 1021/95 established the first national park in the Archipelago, Old Providence McBean Lagoon. Locally the *Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development of the Archipelago: 1998-2010* (approved, 1998) prescribed the need for the delimitation of marine areas to conserve biodiversity, special measures to recover endangered species, and realignment and demarcation of coastal and marine reserves to

⁶ Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina (Colombia). Posted in: GEOLOGICAL FEATURE/LANDFORM.

[HTTPS://LACGEO.COM/ARCHIPELAGO-SAN-ANDRES-PROVIDENCIA-SANTA-CATALINA](https://lacgeo.com/archipelago-san-andres-providencia-santa-catalina). ACCESSED 14TH AUGUST 2020

⁷ Seaflower Biosphere Reserve. Posted in: PROTECTED AREA. Latin America & Caribbean Geographic - Documenting the Natural and Cultural Landscape of the Latin America and Caribbean Region. www.lacgeo.com. ACCESSED on 11TH April 2021

protect species habitat. The Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, the Seaflower MPA and other national parks have since been declared, in addition to regional development plans and management units.

The new Tourism Law (Law 2068 of 2020) regulates some key aspects related to the promotion of tourism in Colombia and is relevant for this Project. Among the aspects that this Law regulates, is the definition of concepts such as the capacity of a tourist attraction, understood as the limit of tourist use in a period, so that it is sustainable, and the carrying capacity, understood as the limit to the intensity of tourist use by several people determined by the corresponding authority, so that it is sustainable. The Law contemplates the possibility that local governments declare some areas as tourist attractions, which implies that said assets are affected by their exploitation as tourist attractions, as opposed to other contrary purposes; the types of infractions that tourism service providers may incur; delegates to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; the determination of quality levels, taking into account both the capacity of the providers and the characteristics of the tourist attractions; etc.

Institutional Context

By Decree No. 415, March 13, 2017 the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente) unified different environmental instruments in the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Old Providence and Santa Catalina, establishing that (for all purposes of environmental management), the Integrated Management Plan of the Caribbean Insular Coastal Environmental Unit (Insular POMIUAC), is the only instrument articulating the regulations and ordinances of the territory of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina responding adequately to the specialties and environmental needs of this jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Insular POMIUAC constitutes the norm of superior hierarchy and environmental determinant for the elaboration and adoption of the plans or schemes of territorial ordering or departmental ordering, in the Archipelago of San Andrés, Old Providence and Santa Catalina.

The Corporation for Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina (CORALINA) under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente), as the maximum environmental authority in the Archipelago, executes the national policies, plans, and programs in environmental matters defined by the law of the National Development Plan and the Ministry of Environment. While Section 2.4 contains a full description of project stakeholders, the following actors are critical to the institutional framework necessary for project success.

The Office of Green and Sustainable Businesses (ONV) of MinAmbiente supports the consolidation of green businesses in nature tourism, through technical support and transfer of policies and methodologies. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT) oversees the formulation, management and coordination of policies related to the development of sustainable tourism practices and other activities associated with the economic and social progress of the region. The General Maritime Directorate (DIMAR), besides formulating, managing, and directing public security and defense policies, is also instrumental in marine spatial planning and the regulation of the use of public goods in the coastal region as well as in aspects regarding marine transportation. The National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN) is the national authority to manage national parks of Colombia and are key in the implementation of field

conservation action, national and local coastal ecosystems strategy and policy strengthening. The Secretariat of Tourism perform an important function in the administration, coordination, control and regulation of local plans and tourism, while the Secretariat of Social Development - Departmental office for women's and gender affairs, coordinates the design, implementation, and monitoring of the departmental public policy on women, and thus will be instrumental in ensuring compliance with the project's Gender Mainstreaming Plan.

CORALINA and the Departmental Authority (Gobernación Archipelago) under the Colombian National Government, are the key government entities that manage the Seaflower Marine Protected Area and oversee the implementation of corresponding national and departmental plans and programs. Conservation International (CI), the other lead executing agency, is an environmental NGO dedicated to biodiversity conservation through research, planning and management actions that include innovative alternatives in areas such as sustainable production, community participation, land use planning, environmental education, and communication, among others. In Colombia, it works in the design and execution of programs that integrate the conservation of natural resources with socio-economic development at the national, regional, and local levels. These programs involve the governmental, academic-scientific sectors and the civilian population in the different instances of participation.

Socio-economic Context

The native islander population of the Archipelago has the legal protection granted to ethnic minorities by the Colombian constitution of 1991. The local resident population in the project intervention area belong to an ethnic community (Raizales), recognized by Colombian government as peoples with specific rights, with an invaluable culture and traditional knowledge of its territory. The Raizales are an ethnic community, because they have their own language and culture developed from their African, European, and Caribbean roots. Its Afro-Anglo-Antillean cultural roots are manifested in a strong cultural identity that differs from the rest of the Colombian population. The Creole language spoken by the people of the San Andrés Archipelago still contain words from an ancient English dating from the seventeenth century. A general picture of the socio-economic situation on the Archipelago is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Socio-economic Statistics of the Archipelago⁸

Parameter	Statistic (%) of Population
Males in population	50.91
Females in population	49.09
Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index	40.7
Did not attend school	1.5
Not attending school	1.3
Achieved very low education level	28.8
Long-term unemployment	10.1
Have inadequate sewage facilities	71.7
School drop-outs	21.7

⁸ Gobernación – Departamento Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina (2019). Aspectos Sociales. Anuario Estadístico 2019, 98p

Parameter	Statistic (%) of Population
Without access to appropriate water supply	49.5
Without access to health insurance	4.1
Childhood labor	0.4
Informal employment	52.8

The economy of the Department of San Andrés and Providencia is based mainly on tourism and commerce, agriculture, and subsistence fishing. The main agricultural product that was commercially exploited in the archipelago was coconut, but in addition avocado, sugar cane, mango, orange, yam, noni, and yucca were produced, productions which have declined over the years due to damage to the land and urbanization of many areas. Following Colombia's 2016 peace agreement, the economy of the Archipelago has shifted. Domestic and international tourism have boomed, and tourism related activities have become the main threat to biodiversity in the Archipelago. Traditional fishing activities have decreased dramatically and the exponential demand for natural resources due to the increase of visitors to the Islands, has exposed the Archipelago, its ecosystems and biodiversity to a new set of threats that must be urgently addressed.

According to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT), the tourism sector in Colombia has followed global trends, reaching an increase of 28% in 2017. The Island of San Andres has experienced an exponential increase in tourism, with the number of visitors growing from 263,577 in 1991 to 1,050,763 in 2017, and 1,138,351 in 2019, where 90% of the visitors who arrive have as their motive to undertake tourist activities. As a result of this important flow of visitors, a tourism development model has been implemented in the territory based on the standardization and sale of land, to provide tourism services to a floating population with no regard for the carrying capacity of the Archipelago. Based on 2019 data from the Secretariat of Tourism of the Department, a high percentage of locally-run lodgings were observed, such as tourist housing accommodations (57%), Apart-hotels (20%), and Native places⁹ (7%) amongst others. The local population also provides other tourism-related services such as terrestrial transport, tourism agencies, nature tourism and ecotourism, gastronomic activities, and tour guide services.

According to the database of the departmental chamber of commerce, in 2021, 2,744 commercial establishments were registered, associated with tourist services such as: accommodation, vehicle rental, rental of recreational and sports equipment, food outlets and cafeterias (Restaurants), travel agencies and tour operators. Likewise, these 2,744 establishments report 5,408 employees and 1,925 people represent said establishments. Of the 2,744 business establishments associated with tourism, 2,407 are in San Andrés and 337 in Providencia. Of the 1,925 people who provide tourist services, 1,021 correspond to women and 904 are men, which corresponds to 53% headed by women and 47% by men. Of the activities carried out by commercial establishments, the ones that stand out the most are: accommodation service and the sale of prepared meals (restaurants). Among the street vendors that provide tourist services on the beaches and different islets, a total of 327 active vendors are registered

⁹ In accordance with Local Government Decree 325 of 2003 and 0423 of 2015, 'Posadas Nativas' (native places) are houses representative of patrimonial values and traditional heritage that function as tourist accommodation and owned by Raizal islanders.

with the departmental government secretariat, of which 158 are women and 169 are men: 48% and 52% respectively. Of the activities carried out by street vendors, the most representative are sale of food and beverages with 22%, hairdressers with 20% and rental of tents with 15%. Regarding the size of the commerce establishments in the tourism sector, according to figures from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, most establishments in San Andrés and Providencia are micro-enterprises, representing 83.6%. Small companies account for 6.1%, medium-sized companies 5.2% and finally large companies account for 5.2%.

The number of business establishments associated with tourism for 2021 according to the databases of the Departmental Government Secretariat and the archipelago's chamber of commerce are gathered according to commercial and general activity in the table 5.

Table 5. Business establishments associated with the tourism sector in the archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina in 2021

Tourism Trade Establishments in 2021	
Total number of active tourism associated establishments in 2021	2744
Number of active tourism establishments in San Andrés in 2021	2407
Number of active tourism establishments in Providencia in 2021	337
Number of accommodation establishments in the Archipelago	1183
Number of accommodation establishments in San Andrés in 2021	1043
Number of Accommodation establishments in Providencia in 2021	140
Total number of travel agency and tour operator establishments in the Archipelago	492
Total number of travel agency and tour operator establishments in San Andrés	447
Total number of travel agency and tour operator establishments in Providencia	45
Total number of vehicle and recreational and sports equipment rental establishments in the Archipelago	193
Total number of vehicle and recreational and sports equipment rental establishments in San Andrés	177
Total number of vehicle and recreational and sports equipment rental establishments in Providencia	16
Total number of establishments selling prepared meals in the Archipelago	876
Total number of establishments selling prepared meals in San Andrés	740
Total number of establishments selling prepared meals in Providencia	136
Number of people representing a tourism establishment in the Archipelago	1925
Number of people representing a tourism establishment in San Andrés	1614
Number of people representing a tourism establishment in Providencia	311
Number of women representing a tourism establishment in the Archipelago	1021
Number of men representing a tourism establishment in the Archipelago	904

As indicated above, tourism is the Colombian islands' economic driver. At the country level, the GDP of the archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina, represents 0.15% of the National GDP, and for its part at the regional level, the departmental GDP for 2019 (provisional) was US \$ 482,749,038.49 current (DANE, 2020), while the GDP per capita for 2019 is US \$ 9,201, which is above the national average of US \$ 7,430.

In 2018, 57% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Island of San Andres was associated with commerce, hotels, and restaurants. Forty-Five (45%) of the formally employed population is linked to tourism and commerce: in 2015, of the 29,000 employed on the Archipelago, 13,000 were linked to commerce, hotels, and restaurants. Lodgings have grown by more than 1,000% in the last five years, going from 66 to 742 lodging establishments with the National Tourism Registry between 2012 and 2017. In 2019, among all the destinations in the country, San Andrés had the highest hotel occupancy with 82.05%, well above the national average and even surpassing Cartagena (68.99%), which shows the importance of the destination and its high demand in the country. But it is precisely this high dependence of the islands on tourism that has made the mandatory preventive isolation measures, implemented to contain the spread of COVID-19 and which have led to the closure of the airport and the paralysis of the tourism sector, have devastating effects on the local economy, and an unprecedented economic crisis. According to a study carried out by the National Federation of Departments on the impact of the emergency caused by this new coronavirus on territorial finances, the department with the greatest effects on its current income in May 2021 was San Andrés, with a drop of 81%¹⁰.

The Chamber of Commerce highlights the economic impact that the implementation of measures for the prevention and control of the spread of COVID-19 in the island economy has had, given that the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina was particularly exposed, and its economy had a great negative impact due to two relevant structural factors: Dependence on food supplies (domestic and imported) and the high concentration of the economy predominantly around tourism. Likewise, the chamber of commerce highlights that because of the closure of the different passenger air transport terminals, 96% of the companies directly associated with tourism closed as a result as of March 2020. According to survey data carried out by this entity to measure the impact of COVID-19 on companies in the Archipelago, the cessation of activities and closure of companies directly or indirectly affected by tourism, left an average of around 4,215 direct workers unemployed. Regarding the figures of commercial establishments, according to the chamber, 2,001 were registered and renewed in 2020 while in 2019, 2,376 were renewed and registered, which meant a variation of -15.78%. In relation to tourism establishments registered in the national tourism registry, 1,183 were renewed while 320 establishments were suspended. The Monthly Accommodation Survey (EMA) carried out by DANE, which obtains information on the behavior of establishments that provide accommodation services at the national and regional level through indices, variations, and indicators of the tourism sector, shows that the percentage of occupancy was 24.7%. Likewise, the EMA survey shows that in the period between December 2019 and

¹⁰ El COVID-19 y sus efectos en la economía del Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina. Johannie Lucia James Cruz, Profesora asociada y directora del Instituto de Estudios Caribeños de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia (UNAL) Sede Caribe, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Julio 10 de 2021. www.unperiodico.unal.edu.co ACCESSED 15th April 2021

2020, the archipelago had an annual variation and contribution of real income of -61.0%, employed personnel of -25.9% and a variation in salaries -8.5%.

Although tourism has benefited the economy of the islands, the disorderly expansion of this model has brought negative consequences and is at the center of many conflicts and pervasive impacts on the territory and its local populations. It is known that about 50% of the total number of rooms available on the island of San Andres is provided by large national and international hotel chains¹¹ which receive most of the mass tourism, and the remaining percentage is supplied by the local population, where native lodges may represent more than 20%.

The economic importance of tourism described above for Colombia is consistent with the trend in the wider Caribbean region. The tourism sector in the Caribbean accounts for over 15% of the GDP and 13% of jobs in the region. The Caribbean's tourism industry and the whole regional economy is dependent on the health of its coral reefs and other important coastal and marine ecosystems (including mangroves and seagrass), as well as fragile terrestrial habitats and species. A recent study by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) found that reef-adjacent activities generate an estimated \$5.7 billion per year in the Caribbean from roughly 7.4 million visitors. When combined with reef-dependent tourism activities, they generate \$7.9 billion total from roughly 11 million visitors¹².

Currently, the tourism sector that is developing in the coastal and insular areas is considered one of the fastest growing private sectors worldwide. It has been noted that, due to the dynamic nature of the marine and coastal environment, any activity that interferes with the processes of these natural ecosystems may have consequences on their stability. Taking this into consideration with the magnitude of tourism demand, the development of the tourism sector must be fully integrated into government plans, policies, and programs to guarantee the sustainable use of natural environments.¹³ With tourism arrivals by air and by cruise ships quickly returning to pre-COVID 19 levels, it is urgent that integrated tourism planning and management be instituted on the archipelago.

1.5 Baseline Scenario

Planning Framework for a sustainable tourism sector

The evaluation and data analysis of the biodiversity values associated with the islands of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina, is a strong baseline that supports and validates the importance of this region and the need to strengthen conservation actions for their environmental resources. CORALINA as the local environmental authority have generated significant inputs which can be incorporated into policy programs in other government sectors.

¹¹ James, J.L. 2013. El Turismo como estrategia de desarrollo económico: El caso de las islas de San Andrés y Providencia. Cuadernos del Caribe Vol. 16 No. 1 (37-55).

¹² The Nature Conservancy (2019). The Caribbean needs tourism, and tourism needs healthy coral reefs. www.nature.org ACCESSED 12th April 2021

¹³ Hal, M.C. 2001. Trends in ocean and coastal tourism: the end of the last frontier? Ocean & Coastal Management Vol. 44, page 601–618. Department of Tourism, Otago School of Business, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

The departmental authority has different units responsible for the administration of national policy applied to the local level. One of these agencies is the Secretary of Tourism, whose actions are based on a tourism plan adopted in 1995, which now needs to be updated urgently to include more environmental considerations that are consistent with a sustainable tourism plan. The local authorities, in accordance with their functions, regularly follow up and monitor aspects relevant to their jurisdiction. CORALINA generates data on the condition of critical ecosystems such as corals, sea grasses, mangroves, and beaches, as well as key species. The departmental authority registers and monitors tourist activity on the islands by documenting the number of visitors, lodgings, restaurants, and other information. Although data is collected and monitored by local authorities, there is limited information to identify and define effective actions for the management of tourism and biodiversity conservation in the islands in an integrated manner.

The grey infrastructure built on the islands (mainly on the San Andres Island) has not considered environmental criteria in the past. However, existing traditional architecture developed by the local Raizal population, for many generations, may be a valuable baseline to consider for new infrastructure projects on the islands.

CORALINA is currently in the process of formulating the POMIUAC, and simultaneously is formally advancing a process of previous consultation of the same with the Raizal ethnic community. Tourism, as the main engine of the economy in the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina is prioritized to address its impacts on biodiversity and protected areas, and to prospectively adopt policy, regulatory and governance guidelines that promote the development of sustainable tourism in accordance with the guidelines of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve.

The local authorities from the Archipelago, according to their functions, maintain a relationship with the private sector associated to tourism at different levels, focusing on the actions implemented by the government programs, as well as on specific projects that are formulated and executed. An important baseline to emphasize in the framework of the last METT evaluation (2013), was the active participation of key actors including the private sector, in which limited awareness (by the population at large) regarding the importance of natural resources and biodiversity was identified, highlighting the association between the difficulty in committing to care for these resources and the unemployment and lack of economic alternatives for the local population.

Monitoring, management, and mitigation of tourism impacts on biodiversity

CORALINA has a particular condition which allows annual access to the Environmental Compensation Fund (FCE), an economic instrument that distributes resources among national corporations based on proposals formulated and approved by the Ministry of Environment. Therefore, through the submission of projects, CORALINA has acquired financial support from the national government for about 15 years to carry out the activities under its competence, such as monitoring, surveillance and control at the environmental level, creation of awareness strategies, training and capacity building, development of sustainable production and consumption practices, management of water stress and adaptation to climate change, among others. Recurrent baseline projects being implemented by CORALINA are mentioned below in

Section 1.6. with which this proposed project will ensure complementarity and coordination. For its part, the Departmental Authority will be making recurrent investments over the next 5 years in conservation and management actions for priority ecosystems including beaches, ecosystem restoration, sustainable design principles for tourism infrastructure, implementation of strategies for the integration of cultural practices focused on improving behavior of tourists and residents towards conservation of marine biodiversity, conservation of threatened marine species, the development of a Sustainable Tourism Plan for the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, and the prevention of marine pollution affecting biodiversity.

Regarding the monitoring of the coastal and marine resources, INVEMAR, the scientific institution in charge of the research of these ecosystems, has developed several protocols (2014) for the monitoring of sandy beaches, coral reefs, seagrasses, mangroves, and aquatic birds (which was updated in 2018 through resolution 1263). These methodologies have been reviewed, expanded, and implemented by CORALINA through recurrent monitoring programs to generate management and conservation strategies for key species and obtain information regarding the state of the ecosystems. Within this project, feasibility studies have also been carried out to guarantee the implementation of conservation agreements and the quality of life of the Archipelago's fisherfolk. It has also been possible to maintain and reinforce four community monitoring programs (Reefcheck, Coral Nursery, Marine Mammals, and Chondrichthyans), as well as training, coaching, generation of guides, building and adaption of a specific zone related to important tourist activities developed within the islands of San Andrés and Old Providence, including: recreational diving, water sports, marine mammal sighting, tourist practices related to rays (*Dayastis americana*), and diving for chondrichthyan observation. Although the mentioned project has ended, these activities continue within the framework of the biological monitoring functions of CORALINA, which applies the protocols designed by INVEMAR annually.

The San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina Archipelago department has the largest protected area in Colombia, which was approved, declared and re-categorized, according to the Single National Registry of Protected Areas of Colombia (RUNAP), as a District of integrated management of the marine protected area (MPA) of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve. Since the creation of this area and under two GEF projects, the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) have been carried out in 2009 (with a score of 33%) and in 2013 (with a score of 55.6%) providing an important baseline on the status of the implementation of the management plan in this national protected area. The METT assessment has been updated for the Seaflower MPA in November 2021 as mentioned above, and a METT baseline now also exists for the three (3) regional protected areas that CORALINA manages since 2001 and which also form part of this project.

The Archipelago government, following the guidelines of the National Development Plan (NDP 2018 - 2022), is currently supporting economic strategies and instruments that make the productive sectors more sustainable, innovative and reduce their environmental impact. An updated National Development Plan is now due. CORALINA is currently implementing four projects that are relevant to the baseline of this project: (1) "Effective Management, Administration and Conservation of Marine, Coastal and Terrestrial Resources for a total budget in 2021 of US\$181,155; (2) "Protection of Biodiversity and Environmental Services Associated to Wetlands and Coral Reefs of the Archipelago" for a total US\$579,762

financed by CORALINA and the Environmental Compensation Fund (FCA); (3) “Protecting and Managing the Water Resources of the Archipelago” for a total of US\$299,218; and (4) “Strengthening Actions for the Improvement of Environmental Quality and Ecosystems in the Archipelago” for a total of US\$142,125.

In the area involved in this project, CI has executed several environmental and social development programs that accredit its technical, administrative, and financial capacity for this project. Some of these projects were carried out in collaboration with CORALINA, and were associated with the strengthening of actions for the management and conservation of the Black Crab in the Providence Island, the effective biodiversity conservation related to coral ecosystem of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve by involving the communities actively, coral ecosystem restoration activities, the monitoring and conservation of the Black Crab, awareness campaigns on threatened species and strategic ecosystems, and holistic actions for the control of the invasive lionfish species. For the next year, CI will implement a project financed by the IDB for the mapping of strategic marine ecosystems to update an early warning system (Tremarctos) that serves the decision makers -as well as the private sector- as a data base and guiding tool regarding where is feasible to develop infrastructure as well as the compensation measures that would take place if said infrastructure work were to be developed. Also, CI is working with the Ministry of Environment in a national project called “One million corals for Colombia” where 600,000 coral fragments will be nursed in the islands of the archipelago, in joint work with fisherfolk, civil society organizations and the local authorities.

Local biodiversity-friendly tourism initiatives

The existing tourism model in the Archipelago has caused a competitive crisis in the tourism sector, with a growing local tourism sector trying to capture some of the economic benefits the mass tourism sector represents in the Department, but through businesses that do not always integrate sustainability considerations and lack technical and financial capacities. For this reason, CORALINA has created a Green Business Window by legal act (Resolution 055 of 2019), which has been promoting, encouraging, and accompanying Green Businesses on the islands. The corporation decided to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly ventures seeking to mitigate the evident damage on the Archipelago. The Green Businesses consider the economic activities that offer goods or services and generate positive environmental impacts and incorporate good environmental, social, and economic practices with a circular economy approach, contributing to the conservation of the environment as natural capital that supports the development of the territory.

CORALINA has been accompanying 43 Green Businesses, through a revision process with different criteria gathered in 3 different qualification levels: (1) Economic, social and environmental compliance at a legal level; (2) Economic viability, positive environmental impact, useful life, use of recycled materials, social and environmental responsibility in the value chain, communication of its environmental services; (3) Environmental or social schemes, programs or recognitions implemented or received. This constitutes a very important baseline for directing actions to strengthen innovative local initiatives that incorporate tourism that benefits the conservation of the islands' natural resources. This is consistent with one of the pillars of the National Development Plan, on the promotion of the economy through circular economy strategies where tourism and value chains play an important role in promoting local businesses. In this way, the National Development Plan consolidates the strategy of the orange economy as that which seeks

to consolidate the cultural and creative industries. Likewise, the pillars of sustainable business are strengthened as a tool to diversify the economy and has a goal to consolidate at least 1,865 verified green businesses at national level. This generates a national commitment that provides the opportunity to strengthen local initiatives and contribute to the conservation of strategic ecosystems and species and to their livelihoods.

COVID-19 and hurricanes Eta and Iota have had a significant impact on the businesses registered in CORALINA's Green Business Window. An assessment of the program between 2020-2021 revealed that only 56% of the original 43 businesses were still active under the program. Of the 19 businesses no longer active, 2 were liquidated due to economic impacts of COVID 19, while 7 voluntarily left the program due to inconformity with some of the processes implemented by the program. The others are still trying to recover economically from the impacts of COVID 19 and hurricanes Beta and Iota and may rejoin the program in the future.

At an institutional level, CORALINA is an active member of the Regional Network of Enterprises of the Department of San Andrés, as a strategic ally to promote and boost green businesses and their products in the region. Among the entities linked to the Regional Enterprise Network are The San Andres Islands Chamber of Commerce, the Departmental Government, SENA Regional San Andres, the Institute of Technical Vocational Training INFOTEP, and the San Andres Islands Family Compensation Fund CAJASAI. This network gives the opportunity to articulate activities that are relevant to validate innovative tourism plans and make the corresponding investments and strengthening.

1.6 Coordination with other relevant GEF & non-GEF Initiatives

This project will seek coordination and collaboration opportunities with the four ongoing and recurrent projects of CORALINA, as mentioned in the baseline section: “Effective Management, Administration and Conservation of Marine, Coastal and Terrestrial Resources; “Protection of Biodiversity and Environmental Services Associated to Wetlands and Coral Reefs of the Archipelago”; and “Strengthening Actions for the Improvement of Environmental Quality and Ecosystems in the Archipelago”.

Coordination will also be sought with the project *“Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (GEF Project ID 10567)”*, implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank and executed by INVEMAR in coordination with Minambiente, and in areas dealing with approaches and methodologies to improve capacities of the public and private institutions governing and managing biological and hydrological assets, and in experiences and lessons learned for improving management effectiveness of protected areas.

Collaboration and exchange of experiences will also be sought with the project *“Contributing to the integrated management of biodiversity in the Pacific Region of Colombia to build peace (GEF Project ID 9441)”*, implemented by FAO, that is focused on mainstreaming the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services that support human welfare and vulnerable

landscapes of Colombia’s Pacific region in view of generating global and local environmental benefits and supporting the peace process.

The Office of Green and Sustainable Businesses with the support of the Office for International Affairs of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Directorate for Coastal and Marine Affairs of Colombia, is currently designing the project “Seaflower Natural Destination”, to be implemented during the life cycle of this proposed WWF-GEF Seaflower project. The objective of the “Seaflower Natural Destination” is to consolidate and provide a green business tourism offer in San Andrés, under the value chain, within the framework of nature tourism around mangroves as a natural setting, to promote responsible tourism that contributes to the environmental well-being of the island. These two projects will work very closely, including in the identification of opportunities for joint investments, achieving economy of scale, and in the replication of results.

SECTION 2: PROJECT EXECUTION STRATEGY

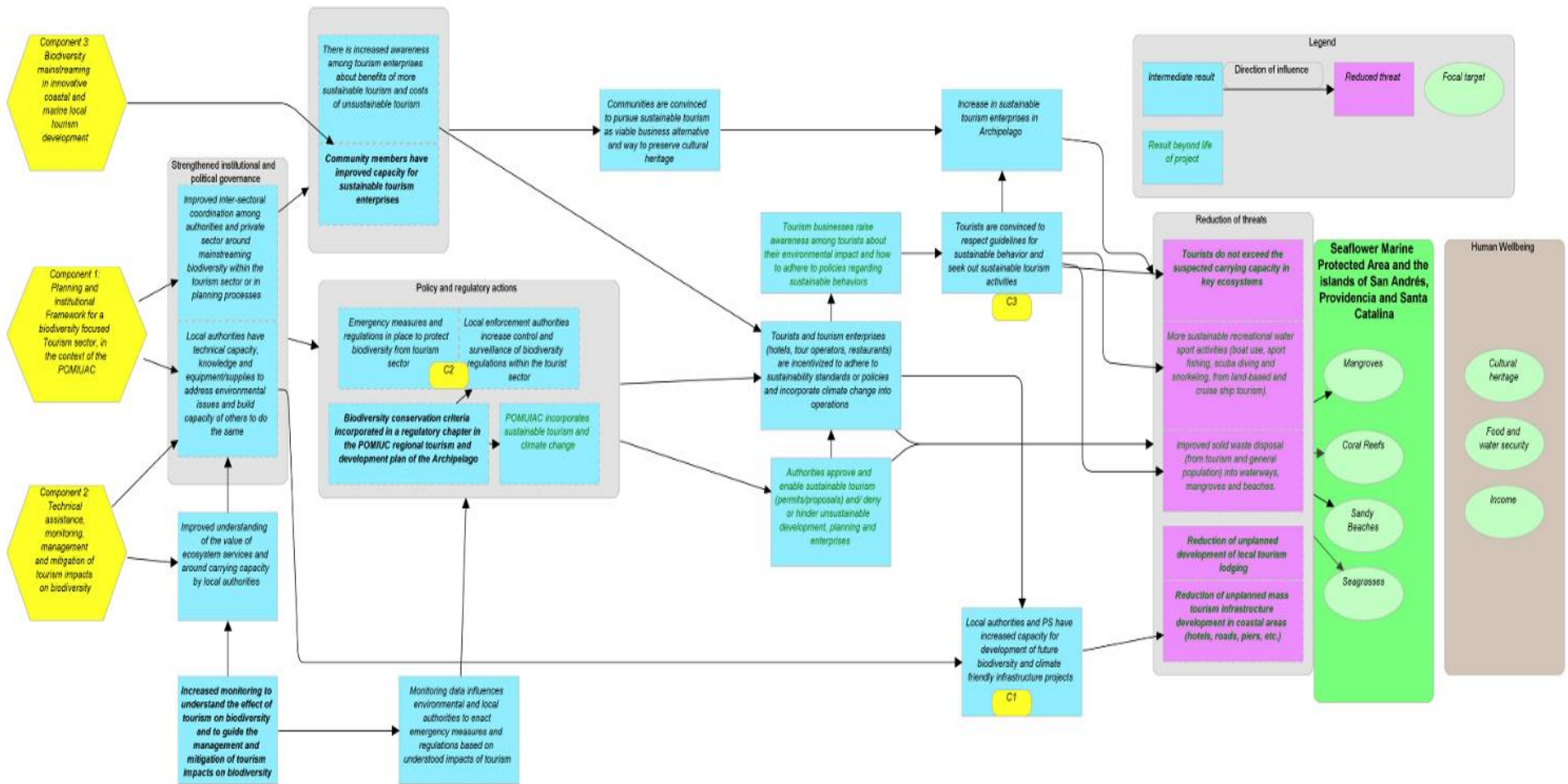
2.1 Project Objective and Theory of Change

The project’s Objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation and green recovery in the tourism sector to maintain ecosystem health and the environmental goods and services provided by the Seaflower MPA. The intervention logic of the project is guided by the ‘drivers’, ‘assumptions’, and ‘logical pathways’ needed to produce the project’s objectives and ultimately the desired impact and global environmental benefits. The key drivers are those activities and processes that the project can potentially and directly sponsor (inputs), in support of project outputs and outcomes, while the assumptions are those conditions and circumstances that are necessary to achieve the desired project results, but are outside the control of the project, as highlighted in the Project Results Framework. The logical or impact pathways are the set of steps, consisting of activities, processes and assumptions that collectively will deliver the desired project objective.

The project’s concept and overall intervention is centered on addressing the barriers prohibiting the integration of biodiversity conservation in tourism activities, and on the logic that the strengthening of capacities and the inter-institutional articulation with the small-scale private sector, as well as the first-hand knowledge of the impacts produced by tourism on biodiversity, will allow informed decision-making and the participatory implementation of measures for the effective management of ecosystems and their respective conservation, as part of a broader green recovery approach and in support of strengthening the resilience of the Seaflower MPA in the face of extreme climatic events. Likewise, the support and strengthening of biodiversity friendly and culturally-rich local tourism initiatives - based on the principles established by the national government regarding green businesses - will promote a change in the local tourism sector towards one that not only has an impact on conservation but also is an agent of change that can be used in favor of biodiversity. The project’s approach is captured in the Project Concept Model presented in Appendix B.

The underlying theory of change of the project proposes that if there is improved understanding of the value of ecosystems services and impacts of tourism on biodiversity, inter-institutional coordination may be facilitated which would create the enabling environment for an integrated approach to sustainable tourism management. Consistent with this integrated approach, tourism enterprises, the local community, and local authorities will seek capacity building in sustainable tourism. This enhanced capacity will result in systematic data collection on the impacts of tourism that will allow for informed decision-making and management interventions in support of sustainable tourism and biodiversity and climate friendly tourism infrastructure. An informed tourism constituent will champion best practices among visitors and clients and will ensure sustainable behaviors by tourists. An enhanced understanding of sustainable tourism and capacity, ownership by private enterprise, and best practice behaviors will result in an overall reduction of impacts caused by tourism with enhanced conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystems goods and services offered by the Seaflower MPA. The project's Theory of Change is depicted in Figure 1 below and the project's Results Chains are presented in Appendix C.

Figure 1. Project Theory of Change



2.2 Project Components and Expected Outcomes

In response to the identified barriers and consistent with the impact pathways proposed above in the Theory of Change to achieve the project's objective, the proposed interventions have been organized into four components.

Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC (GEF TF \$465,918; Co-financing \$6,580,456).

The POMIUAC is a legal instrument that defines and guides the environmental planning and management of coastal areas of the Colombian territory, and through the development and implementation of a sustainable tourism plan. Component 1 seeks to integrate into the POMIUAC different strategies and regulations for mainstreaming biodiversity in the tourism sector of the Archipelago, inclusive of beach areas and other landscapes in the project intervention areas. This component, therefore, seeks to address *improved governance*, the identification of *effective policies*, and *capacity building*. This will be achieved with the participation of the key related institutions (public and private) at the local level and through the following outcomes and outputs:

Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity is mainstreamed into tourism for MPA, PAs and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, seagrass, and key species.

Output 1.1.1: Interinstitutional coordination group created to advise and accompany the design and implementation of a new sustainable tourism plan for MPA, PAs and the three islands, in the context of POMIUAC, including active participation of the tourism private sector.

To support the development of a sustainable tourism plan and to support implementation of said plan through the activities of Component 2 and 3, this output will determine where inter-institutional coordination can be most effective in ensuring the mainstreaming of biodiversity in tourism activities on the Archipelago, the effectiveness of current inter-institutional bodies in mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism development, and a determination of tourism and biodiversity policies which may require inter-institutional or cross-sectoral articulation and strengthening to facilitate better integration. An Inter-Institutional Coordination Group (IICG) will be developed with equitable representation of relevant entities including the competent authorities in environmental matters (CORALINA and others as appropriate), administration of marine and coastal public property (beaches, port areas, buoy areas, etc) (DIMAR), tourism and land use planning (Government), Tourism Sector Organizations (hotels and tourism services), formal representation of the Raizal Community on the archipelago and national entities relevant to these issues for the Archipelago (Environmental Ministry, vice ministry of tourism and others as appropriate). This multi-disciplinary group will meet at least at least twice per year to lead the development of the Sustainable Tourism Plan, inclusive of the integration of biodiversity conservation objectives in green-gray development of the Archipelago. Further details of the role, operations, and anticipated outputs of the IICG will be specified the Terms of Reference to be developed once baseline

assessments on governance and effectiveness have been conducted during implementation. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 1.1.1.1 Institutional Governance and Effectiveness Assessment to determine gaps/needs and where inter-institutional coordination can be most effective in ensuring the mainstreaming of biodiversity in tourism activities on the Archipelago.
- 1.1.1.2 Assessment of Tourism and Biodiversity Policies which may require inter-institutional or cross-sectoral articulation and strengthening to inform specific roles of the IICG
- 1.1.1.3 Develop Terms of Reference to be approved by the Project Steering Committee for the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group to support development and implementation of Sustainable Tourism Plan
- 1.1.1.4 Establishment of Inter-institutional Coordination Group (IICG)
- 1.1.1.5 Consultation Sessions of the Inter-institutional Coordination Group on the Sustainable Tourism Plan and production of corresponding minutes and reports.

Responsibility: The Project Management Unit (PMU) with guidance of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), with support from CORALINA, the Vice Ministry of Tourism, and involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

Output 1.1.2: Carrying capacity and limits of acceptable change assessments and spatial use analysis of threatened ecosystems of MPA, PAs and three islands for the design of environmental management measures to implement into the tourism sector.

Carrying capacity is more than just number of persons per unit of area and includes addressing the broader context of human use that causes stress to ecosystems; methods to determine appropriate types, levels and conditions of use; and to inventory and manage a variety of recreational use opportunities within protected areas, thus suggesting the need to give due consideration to the possibility of requiring different carrying capacities within a given area or park, depending on variety and nature of recreational uses within the area. The carrying capacity approach requires a determination of how much environmental and how much social impact can be tolerated or absorbed by the PA and visitors, respectively. Protected area management objectives must define and articulate the ‘desired’ future environmental status of the PA and the visitor experience it can provide, to be continuously measured against an established baseline which captures a variety of impact types. Results of this continuous monitoring will provide the basis for adjusting carrying capacity as may be needed. Carrying capacity, therefore, includes ‘descriptive components’ which include management parameters like the type and extent of use-related impacts, and ‘evaluative components’ which includes value judgments about the acceptability of different levels of impacts¹⁴. Within the context of the targeted 4 protected areas of the project, carrying capacity

¹⁴ Jacobs, N.D. (2012). Comparative Analysis of Select Frameworks for Determining Carrying Capacity in Protected Areas. National Protected Areas System (NPAS) Project. UNDP – Belize, 15p

assessments will consider a combination of methodologies to allow for flexibility in the approach, which will in turn allow for the generation of multiple recommendations based on a series of possible carrying capacity scenarios for threatened ecosystems in protected areas. Carrying capacity assessments will give due consideration to those specific sites within protected areas that were damaged by Hurricane Iota, and which require time to recover and thus should be off limits to tourist visitation. Additionally, carrying capacity assessments will consider damages caused to protected areas by the resident population on the archipelago, in addition to those caused by tourists.

The methodology of limits of acceptable change – LAC (in addition to carrying capacity), also focuses on the impacts that can generate negative changes in the ecological values of a certain tourist area but recognizes that in certain cases the numbers of visitors are in themselves insufficient to explain these impacts. LAC advocates that other variables such as the quality of the visit or the types of behavior exhibited by tourists may be better predictors of observed negative impacts. The application of this methodology can be interesting in a region such as the San Andres Archipelago, in which the influx of visitors has been considered a source of economic growth, but with a recognized need for greater sustainability, and the implementation of strategies that are consistent and better aligned with management objectives. This methodology has been agreed for use by project partners on the Project Development Team, inclusive of the authority responsible for the management of the protected areas (CORALINA) and will be further promoted for buy in and uptake through the IICG. The Project Steering Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee will be instrumental in providing ‘peer review’ support to the process and the assessment results.

This output will focus on data collection, analysis, and diagnosis, developed through consultancies as a practical tool for creating and establishing more rational management principles (to be included in the sustainable tourism plan and protected areas management plans) on how marine and coastal key ecosystems are used, considering the demand that this sector is generating in the Archipelago. The development of this output will require substantial public consultation inclusive of the local Raizal Community of the three islands, local tourism groups, and both small and large hoteliers and providers of tourism goods and services. Activities under this output will be conducted with due consideration for the provisions in the new Tourism Law Number 2068 of 2020, which contains specific reference and definition of carrying capacity for tourism destinations. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

1.1.2.1 Determination of PA management objectives for different user types in each targeted PA, and the effects of poorly planned tourism on the integrity and sustainability of protected areas¹⁵

1.1.2.2 Spatial Analysis based on user types for each of the targeted PAs

¹⁵ A working session will be required during project implementation with management authorities of PAs to clearly define what is desirable or expected from PA management for each of the primary uses of the park. This information will complement findings of the carrying capacity and LAC assessments, to ensure that any recommendations for future carrying capacity limitations are in fact responsive to what the management objectives are for each user type. The effects of visitation must be determined to establish a baseline against which the effectiveness of carrying capacity limitations which may be introduced because of project interventions.

- 1.1.2.3 Carrying Capacity Assessments and LAC responsive to PA management objectives per user type in each targeted PA carried out with recommendations for relevant authorities (considerations for green recovery principles, resolutions, agreements, zoning, mechanism for visitor flows, etc.)
- 1.1.2.4 Spatial Analysis interpretation and Validation Workshop with PA managers, academic institutions, CORALINA, fishers, Raizal Community representatives, and other regional authorities of the archipelago
- 1.1.2.5 Carrying Capacity Workshops with PA managers, tour operators, academic institutions, CORALINA, and Vice-Ministry of Tourism
- 1.1.2.6 Publication of Spatial Analysis, Carrying Capacity Assessment, and LAC Reports
- 1.1.2.7 Integrate results into IICG meetings and generate formal recommendations for their implementation

Responsibility: PMU, MinAmbiente, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA; involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

Output 1.1.3: Sustainable Tourism Plan (STP) developed and under early implementation stages by responsible authorities (CORALINA and the Tourism Secretariat), as part of the POMIUAC.

This output is consistent with article 8 of the new Tourism Law, Law 2068 of 2020, which states that the Tourism Development Sector Plans that must be prepared by the departments, districts, municipalities and indigenous communities "must include the policies and provisions inherent to conservation, preservation and restoration of public goods declared tourist attractions (...), as well as a sustainable tourism action plan that contains a strategy to fully manage the environmental impacts of tourist activity in the territories and ensure the sustainability of tourist destinations ". The new law also indicates that the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT) must formulate and disseminate to the territorial entities the guidelines for the preparation of these plans, in line with national policies on sustainability, thus highlighting the key role to be played by MINCIT (through the Vice Ministry of Tourism) in the delivery of this output. In this process it will be necessary to consider coordination with all competent authorities to have the plan designed and adopted within wider planning and policies in the Archipelago.

Consistent with the above, and taking into account information generated in previous outputs, a Sustainable Tourism Plan will be designed between CORALINA and the IICG (of which the Vice Ministry of Tourism must be a member), including measures with appropriate environmental considerations (ecological principles and an ecosystem approach), differentiating the current particularities of the sector on the islands of San Andrés, Old Providence and Santa Catalina, and taking advantage of internationally recognized certifications such as the "Blue Flag"¹⁶ to consolidate a sustainable tourism based on the

¹⁶ The Blue Flag is a certification by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) that a beach, marina, or sustainable boating tourism operator meets its standards. FEE's Blue Flag criteria include standards for quality, safety, environmental education and information, the provision of services and general environmental management criteria.

conservation of priority coastal ecosystems such as beaches. The STP will seek to promote optimal use of environmental resources, maintain essential ecological processes and help to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity; respect the socio-cultural authenticity of the communities of the Archipelago, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance; and will ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 1.1.3.1 Baseline assessment on national and regional tourism management policies and regulations that identify gaps and opportunities for the appropriate implementation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan for the archipelago
- 1.1.3.2 Participatory workshops with the tourism sector, the Vice-Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA, and PA Managers, Raizal Community, and other members of the IICG for the formulation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan that is consistent with green recovery principles and the ecosystems approach
- 1.1.3.3 Preparation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan, inclusive of an updated tourism threat analysis at the time of development of said plan
- 1.1.3.4 Sustainable Tourism Plan Validation Workshop with local authorities, tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, among other relevant stakeholders
- 1.1.3.5 Feasibility study for Blue Flag implementation on the archipelago (including assessment of training needs, monitoring requirements, impact of Blue Flag certification on competitiveness and marketing, etc.)
- 1.1.3.6 Apply the Blue Flag protocol for new potential areas and monitor those that are currently certified.
- 1.1.3.7 Design and implement a training program on Blue Flag implementation and monitoring to private sector and regulatory entities
- 1.1.3.8 Dissemination and public awareness of the Sustainable Tourism Plan elaboration across the Archipelago (radio spots, video spots, town halls, school presentations, etc.)

Responsibility: PMU, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA; involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community and the Departmental Government.

Output 1.1.4: Technical assistance to local authorities to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the design and development of green and grey infrastructure projects (in the context of the POMIUC and updated tourism plan).

This output complements the project that is being developed by the Vice Ministry of Tourism and the DNP for infrastructure in coastal and island areas, as well as with the elements proposed in the "sustainable infrastructure" project, strategy no. 3 "Investment and innovation to generate added value from sustainable tourism" of the Sustainable Tourism Policy. Green-grey infrastructure combines conservation

of ecosystems with the selective use of conventional engineering approaches to provide people with solutions that deliver climate change resilience and adaptation benefits – an approach that will become increasingly important as extreme climatic events such as hurricane Iota pose major threats to the islands’ infrastructure, tourism sector and economy. By blending “green” conservation with “gray” engineering techniques, communities can incorporate the benefits of both solutions while minimizing the limitations of using each individually¹⁷. The project will focus on leaving installed capacity in the competent authorities (Tourism Secretariat of the Department of San Andres and the Vice Ministry of Tourism) to design and implement biodiversity-friendly green and gray infrastructure, informed by a prior fit for purpose Needs Assessment to be conducted for all relevant institutions. To that end, the project will finance consultants to carry out a diagnosis of the possible application of biodiversity conservation criteria in green-gray infrastructure solutions, in accordance with the needs of the islands, and provide spaces for trainings, “hands on” workshops and exchanges of experience that will enable officials to have the necessary knowledge to propose this type of biodiversity friendly engineering design approaches for the territory within the framework of their planning functions. These workshops and spaces will also be attended by representatives of the tourism private sector for them to be able to incorporate biodiversity friendly green-grey strategies into their current or future tourism development projects on the islands.

The implementation of this output which seeks to ensure biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into green-grey infrastructure development, will be done in close coordination with the Green Business Office of CORALINA, which has working groups with local, regional, and national actors for the strengthening of green businesses and nature tourism and with the Secretariat of Tourism and MINCIT. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 1.1.4.1 Needs Assessment of competent authorities to design and implement biodiversity friendly green and gray infrastructure
- 1.1.4.2 Diagnosis of the possible application of biodiversity conservation criteria in green-gray infrastructure solutions, including analysis of existing green-gray infrastructure and their respective implementation challenges, successes and lessons learned
- 1.1.4.3 Demonstrative case study on the application of biodiversity conservation criteria in green-gray infrastructure solutions, with priority given to areas with the best enabling environment for the application of green-gray guidelines such as in Providencia post-Iota.
- 1.1.4.4 Training Workshops for government officials and the private sector in biodiversity-friendly engineering techniques to be considered for inclusion in existing or planned projects.

Responsibility: PMU, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA; involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands (GEF TF \$1,086,077; Co-financing \$8,760,232).

¹⁷ Conservation International (2019). A practical guide to implementing Green-Grey Infrastructure, 29p + Attachments

This component is aligned to Strategy No. 1 of the Sustainable Tourism Policy "Strengthening information for the management of sustainable tourism." This strategy seeks, among other things, to implement tools for measuring the environmental impacts generated by tourism activities, to guide decision-making in relation to the comprehensive management of these impacts and the sustainable development of tourism activities, and complements the outputs proposed under Component 1. This component focuses on the generation of comprehensive and reliable information on the impact of the tourism sector on the biodiversity of the Archipelago for supporting management decisions and to ensure its proper diffusion and dissemination with policy makers, authorities, and the public; and using this information to undertake management actions to reduce the threats caused by tourism on key ecosystems and species. This is the backbone for maintaining biodiversity sensitive to tourism and for sustaining the Archipelago's tourism industry, which relies on the beaches, coral reefs, seagrass beds and tropical dry forest. Under this component, a process will be carried out early in project implementation to identify at least four key species that are highly impacted by tourism-related activities, for which appropriate monitoring strategies should be generated to concretely evaluate the level of impact, and to inform development and implementation of appropriate measures for their conservation. The project will place special emphasis on the long-term generation of information on the status of key ecosystems (mangroves, coral, seagrass, and sandy beaches) and population trends of flagship marine species that are negatively impacted by tourism in project areas. This component will therefore focus primarily on data collection, analysis, and response for the management of vulnerability to and impacts of tourism on critical ecosystems and sensitive species, and the strengthening of institutional capacity to respond, manage and control risks and impacts.

Outcome 2.1. Reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands is used by decision makers to respond to environmental threats.

Monitoring the impacts of tourism is critical to generate the data and information necessary to ensure the industry can manage its impact, create economic benefits such as jobs and tax revenues, protect the environment, benefit local people, and improve the customer experience. In this process, it is necessary to determine the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts of tourism development. In this regard, a tourism monitoring program must be able to assess whether tourism is negatively affecting biodiversity, respecting the culture of local and indigenous peoples, or is negatively exploiting the natural resources and cultures of the local population. A tourism impact monitoring program should also follow best practice approaches; an example of such is those of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC). The GSTC Criteria serve as the global baseline standards for sustainability in travel and tourism, and often used for education and awareness-raising, policymaking for businesses and government agencies and other organization types, measurement, and evaluation, and as a basis for certification. The GSTC criteria are arranged in four pillars: sustainable management, socioeconomic impacts, cultural impacts, and environmental impacts (including consumption of resources, reducing pollution, and conserving biodiversity and landscapes)¹⁸. The tourism impact monitoring program to be supported by this project will be developed in accordance with global best practices for sustainable tourism destinations.

¹⁸ Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC). GSTC Criteria Overview. www.gstccouncil.org. ACCESSED 14th April 2021

Output 2.1.1: Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program on 4 threatened ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass, corals, and sandy beaches).

Coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves are probably the most complex ecosystems on earth, providing trophic linkages critical to the health of coastal communities. Tourism activities across the globe can cause breakage of coral colonies and tissue damage from direct contact such as walking, touching, kicking, standing, or gear contact, breakage or overturning of coral colonies and tissue damage from boat anchors, changes in marine life behavior from feeding or harassment by humans, water pollution, trash and debris deposited in the marine environment. Mangroves and seagrass beds suffer from physical clearance or removal, dredging of the seafloor, use of herbicides, increasing wastewater, and motorized traffic in shallow waters, all because of the development of tourism infrastructure and related tourism activities. The harm caused by tourism does not only erode the primary base for tourism attraction, but also the individual and combined coastal protection services supplied by live corals on reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests, which are critical for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters such as hurricanes. As stated in the Caribbean Marine Climate Change Report Card 2017, low-lying coastal areas and offshore cays and atolls in the Caribbean are very vulnerable to the projected acceleration in sea-level rise. Wave overtopping and wash-over can be expected to become more frequent, which will degrade fresh groundwater resources. By the 2080s, average sea surface temperatures in the Caribbean region could be 2-3°C warmer than the period 1976-2005, and climate change may lead to the strongest category 4 and 5 storms increasing by 80% and the pH of seawater can reduce by 0.1 units resulting in ocean acidification.

As suggested above, Component 2 will strengthen conservation and management information gathering across these 4 strategic ecosystems threatened by tourism: a) seagrasses and; b) coral reefs, mainly related to activities such as diving and snorkeling, c) mangroves, and d) beaches, which are included within the Old Point Regional Park, which corresponds to the most extensive system of bordering mangroves in the San Andrés Archipelago, located in Hooker and Haynes Bays, on the eastern side of the island, where four species of mangroves, mussels, crabs, iguanas, lizards and endemic and migratory birds predominate. Established methodological surveys will be used to make the data consistent with baseline monitoring conducted by CORALINA and INVEMAR, and to make the data comparable to other globally and regionally approved methodologies for coastal ecosystems monitoring. The impact of tourism on the Raizal Community will also be monitored, and as such, the monitoring methodology will also include provisions for this. Training to all organizations in the application of the methodology, data analysis and interpretation will be conducted, and the resulting information used to inform tourism management and improve the implementation of the POMIUC. Institutions that will be key in the development of this output include the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), Amazonian Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI), Institute for Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR), and the HUMBOLDT Biological Resources Research Institute. While CORALINA and INVEMAR will lead this output, cooperation agreements may be required with institutes and/or academic, research or management entities in the international sphere, with additional expertise and experience that could be useful to the tasks at hand. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 2.1.1.1 Stocktaking of methodology baselines available for critical ecosystems: seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, and beaches, including those methodologies in use in the region and inclusive of socioeconomic and cultural indicators.
- 2.1.1.2 Design a scheme for monitoring the impact of tourism on critical ecosystems, according to the particularities of the islands of the Archipelago.
- 2.1.1.3 Technical Workshop with representatives of IDEAM, INVEMAR, CORALINA, Humboldt Institute, PNN and other relevant institutions to validate methodology and implementation plan/roadmap to be used in surveys of critical ecosystems: seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, and beaches
- 2.1.1.4 Training to organizations (IDEAM, INVEMAR, CORALINA, Humboldt Institute, PNN and other relevant institutions) in the application of the methodology, data analysis and interpretation
- 2.1.1.5 Implement tourism impact monitoring of critical Ecosystems
- 2.1.1.6 Informative Public Sessions to present and interpret results of ecosystems monitoring to the community and relationships with the tourism sector
- 2.1.1.7 Preparation, publication, and socialization of a 'Tourism Impact Report Card' for the Archipelago of San Andres, highlighting the impact of tourism on ecosystems and species

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, INVEMAR, involving local tourism organizations and other technical and academic institutions, and the Departmental Government.

Output 2.1.2: Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program for four (4) species most sensitive to tourism. Consistent with the overall approach to assess impacts of tourism from an ecosystems approach, this output will strengthen conservation, management and data collection for strategic species threatened by tourism. The species that have been preliminarily identified are rays, sharks, black crab, and parrot fish. This preliminary selection is based on two key criteria: physical interaction with tourists (rays and parrot fish) and exploitation for human consumption (black crab and parrot fish). The quantitative data and analysis to substantiate or otherwise modify this preliminary list will be conducted early in project implementation. As is the case for the ecosystems monitoring in Output 2.1, established methodologies will be used to build on baseline monitoring conducted by CORALINA and INVEMAR, and to make the data comparable to other globally and regionally approved methodologies for monitoring the impact of tourism on species. monitoring. Training to all organizations in the application of the methodology, data analysis and interpretation will be conducted, and the resulting information used to inform tourism management and improve the implementation of the POMIUC. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 2.1.2.1 Stocktaking of methodology baselines available for tentative sensitive species: rays, sharks, black crab, parrotfish, including those in use in the region.
- 2.1.2.2 Design a scheme for monitoring the impact of tourism on sensitive species, according to the particularities of the islands of the Archipelago.

- 2.1.2.3 Technical Workshop with representatives of IDEAM, INVEMAR, CORALINA, Humboldt Institute, and other relevant institutions to validate methodology and implementation plan/roadmap to be used in monitoring of sensitive species.
- 2.1.2.4 Training to relevant organizations (INVEMAR, CORALINA, Fisheries Authority) in the application of the methodology, data analysis and interpretation.
- 2.1.2.5 Implement monitoring of tourism impacts of sensitive species.
- 2.1.2.6 Informative Public Sessions to present and interpret results of sensitive species monitoring to the community and relationships with the tourism sector.

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, INVEMAR, Tourism Secretariat, involving local tourism organizations and other technical and academic institutions, and the Departmental Government.

Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, seagrass, and associated species in the MPA and PAs.

Under this outcome, work will be done to strengthen the institutional layers of CORALINA and other competent entities with a view to improving their capacity to respond to, manage and control the risks and impacts on natural resources associated with tourism.

Output 2.2.1: Training and technical assistance to CORALINA and tour operators to develop and implement emergency management measures for key species and ecosystems impacted by tourism in the MPA, PAs and three islands, and education and awareness to tourists on interactions with critical ecosystems and sensitive species.

CORALINA's response capacity will be improved to take measures and resolutions to guarantee the sustainability of key ecosystems and species. These measures will be based on the results of the monitoring program (developed under 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). This will be achieved through the expedition of legal acts and resolutions (such as bans and restrictions for tourist boats, amongst others) that consider the information of the monitoring program. The implementation of the response measures (obtained because of the monitoring of the impact of tourism) will be jointly done with the tour operators, who will have to guarantee that the activities they offer - and their guests' behaviors - respect the restrictions and are in accordance with the best environmental practices, in accordance with the new legal acts and resolutions to be developed and adopted. This output will seek to educate tourists at the start of the tourist high season each year on appropriate interaction with the attractions of the destination and acceptable behaviour, as well as develop regulations to prosecute entities and sellers of illegal seafood products used in the tourism industry. This process will see a leading role by the tourism authorities of the Archipelago. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 2.2.1.1 Consolidate scenarios and modeling schemes for the development of Emergency response Plan¹⁹.
- 2.2.1.2 Workshop for experts from emergency management organizations of the archipelago for the identification of possible emergencies (based on scenarios and modelling) and the development of corresponding Emergency Response Plan
- 2.2.1.3 Workshops for PA managers, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA and other regional authorities of the archipelago on use of carrying capacity assessment and LAC results and monitoring results,
- 2.2.1.4 Drafting of Resolutions to protect ecosystems and species based on the results of the workshops
- 2.2.1.5 Design of Tourists Education Program on Biodiversity-friendly behaviour and interactions based on the results of the monitoring program and studies.
- 2.2.1.6 Develop and propose for adoption, a regulation that requires all public and private sector entities (travel agencies, airlines, hotels, tour companies, etc.) to provide tourists information regarding protected areas, biodiversity, cultural importance of the islands, including regulations and permitted uses.
- 2.2.1.7 Implementation of Tourists Education Program on Biodiversity-friendly behaviour and interactions
- 2.2.1.8 Training to CORALINA personnel in emergency management measures, including the implementation of new resolutions and the implementation of the Tourists Education Program.

Responsibility: PMU, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA; involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

Output 2.2.2: Training and operational support to CORALINA, Departmental Government, and DIMAR authorities (including basic equipment, maintenance, and field supplies) for improved management (including control and surveillance) of key threatened ecosystems and species.

Lastly, to guarantee the effective implementation of the POMIUAC and its sustainable tourism plan, a strengthening of control and surveillance of activities by tourism companies is proposed to lower the negative impacts on biodiversity. This will be done in accordance with the prioritization conducted during the PPG on the acquisition of equipment needed to carry out effective control and surveillance of tourism activities by DIMAR, CORALINA and the Departmental Government. These include environmentally friendly 4-stroke outboard motors (to replace current inappropriate ones) for the proper control and surveillance of the Marine Protected Area, acquisition of satellite images that show temporal changes of ecosystems and through satellite analysis of areas, Global Positioning Systems equipment, cameras, microphones, drones, sensors for species monitoring, minor laboratory equipment for the analysis of samples, and supplies and consumables. As part of the project's overall approach to ensure compliance with the GEF's social safeguard policies, all efforts will be made to ensure members of the Raizal

¹⁹ Emergency scenarios and modelling include all the activities for identifying, detecting, planning, training, analyzing vulnerability and responding to unanticipated events that may result in injury and/or loss of human lives and damage and/or destruction of critical infrastructure or ecosystem elements. Workshop elements may include requirements for modeling and simulation (M&S) tools for emergency response, proposals for integration of such tools into a framework for rapid deployment of this vital capability, available M&S applications for the purpose, etc.

Community are considered for training opportunities and for beneficial participation in monitoring programs implemented by the project. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 2.2.2.1 Evaluate capacity for monitoring and surveillance of ecosystems associated to tourism
- 2.2.2.2 Participatory development of an effective Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan related with tourism impacts on biodiversity.
- 2.2.2.3 Workshop with representatives from DIMAR, CORALINA, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, and staff of the PMU to assess needs for the effective implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan
- 2.2.2.4 Equipment and supplies for implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan
- 2.2.2.5 Training to personnel inclusive of the human rights approach²⁰, of relevant entities in the implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan related with tourism impacts on biodiversity, and on existing regulations and norms

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, DIMAR, and the Departmental Government.

Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands (GEF TF \$708,994; Co-financing \$3,824,890).

This component seeks to consolidate tourism as a tool for the conservation of biodiversity in MPAs, PAs and the three islands of the archipelago. The project will engage with the small-scale private sector of the Islands -operators of tourist activities- to strengthen and mainstream biodiversity conservation and green recovery approaches into existing local tourism initiatives. It will include the development of a strategy to integrate and preserve biodiversity-friendly culturally rich community-based tourism, as well as improving local utilities, services and the greening of infrastructures related to tourism. Moreover, it will include final selection of small tourism businesses preliminarily identified by CORALINA, and the development of marketing plans and strengthening of business models, aiming at giving these small businesses the basis for their sustainability. The component will be aligned with the principles of the Ministry of Culture's "Orange Economy" strategy and with the Ministry of the Environment's "Green Ventures" initiative.

Additionally, this component will promote the alignment of the business models with the conservation actions of the ecosystems and species management plans, to complement the resources and actions directed by the competent authorities and thus promote a greater conservation effort in the project's targeted areas. Finally, this component will focus on the generation and implementation of a communication strategy aimed at raising the awareness of the tourism sector actors - both public and private - to generate awareness of the value of the biodiversity and ecosystem services present in the area, and of the actions that each of the stakeholders can take to contribute to the protection of those natural assets.

²⁰ Consistent with best practices as cited at <https://www.ursa4rangers.org>

Private sector engagement in this component will be essential, since the actions set out in each of the outputs will be carried out in a participatory manner with the private sector. Likewise, the initiatives selected must contribute in kind to achieve the project results.

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable use of corals, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species is mainstreamed into existing local tourism initiatives.

This component is aligned with the national government's priorities in terms of consolidating green businesses that promote both conservation and the generation of economic alternatives for communities. Five (5) of the 43 green businesses previously identified by CORALINA will be selected to be strengthened and supported, based on criteria described below, and consistent with the number of businesses the project budget can afford to support.

Output 3.1.1 Participatory selection of at least 5 local tourism businesses from an existing portfolio with potential to mainstream biodiversity and development of their action plans.

Under this output, and consistent with the Government of Colombia's green recovery efforts, a validated portfolio of green businesses in the three islands that have the potential both to ensure the conservation of natural resources and to propose differential tourism will be selected via an equitable process, with due consideration for the effects COVID-19 and Hurricane Iota may have had on the businesses to be selected. Consistent with this, selection of the five (5) green businesses will be conducted according to their financial management capacity, social capital, leadership, risk assessment, record of information about their activity, innovation of products offered based on environmental and cultural components, and their willingness to be transformed towards a biodiversity friendly business model. Final selection will be conducted in consultation and coordination with the Tourism Secretariat, community tourism organizations, the Raizal community organizations, and the IICG. Each green business will be supported financially and technically, according to an action plan (inclusive of monitoring of impact) developed together with the environmental authority and local stakeholders. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

3.1.1.1 Confirmation and validation of criteria for the selection of 5 local tourism businesses to adopt and implement green business practices in a post ETA -IOTA and COVID 19 context

3.1.1.2 Develop Action Plans for 5 local businesses to adopt and implement green business practices and the generation of lessons learned for continuously improving biodiversity-friendly and green recovery business practices, and for upscaling and replication

Responsibility: PMU, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, Mayor's Office, and the Departmental Government.

Output 3.1.2 Technical assistance and key investments (equipment and materials) for supporting implementation of action plans (prepared under 3.1.1.).

Based on the action plans there will be an intervention in the selected initiatives regarding their tourist offer conditions to strengthen and transform them towards a more biodiversity friendly business model. Consistent with biodiversity-friendly tourism activities in MPAs and sensitive coastal ecosystems, potential investments may consider the provision of equipment and materials for ecotours which may include kayaks, paddle boards, life jackets, binoculars for marine and coastal birding (beach and mangrove ecosystems), supplies and equipment for catch and release sport fishing in mangrove lagoons and other shallow coastal lagoons with predominant seagrass beds and other marine areas, culinary supplies to include culturally-sensitive local organic cuisine as part of tourism packages, etc. In the procurement of equipment, the project shall apply a criteria which ensures selection of the most environmentally-friendly equipment. Using specialized consulting services, the capacity of the operators to provide ecotourism services will also be strengthened to provide the best possible attention to tourists. This will require the development of a tourism services best practice and capacity building manual, followed by the associated training in its use and implementation. It is anticipated that training will also include administrative and organizational strengthening of selected green businesses. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 3.1.2.1 Develop a Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual as part of the Action Plan
- 3.1.2.2 Training to the selected 5 local businesses in Tourism Services Best Practice based on the Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual
- 3.1.2.3 Procurement of equipment and materials for Action Plan Implementation
- 3.1.2.4 Monitoring of performance and compliance with Action Plan and best practices manual by 5 local businesses

Responsibility: PMU, Tourism Secretariat, CORALINA, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

Output 3.1.3 Business models for the selected local tourism businesses developed and implemented and are consistent with Colombia's green recovery approach for the archipelago.

For each of the selected biodiversity friendly and culturally rich local tourism initiatives, a business model will be developed, with the purpose of creating a high-level plan for a profitable operation of their eco-friendly activities in the Archipelago's tourism market. For each initiative, the aim is to identify the products or services the business will sell, select the target market, and anticipate their expenses to accomplish their business goals. Business models will be based on principles that combine business goals with commitment to the environment and community, with the clear intention of creating a positive impact for the business, environment, and people.

The project will not create new initiatives nor compete with large-scale massive tourist operators. On the contrary, the project will strengthen and transform an innovative niche, existing local tourism activities that want to pursue a differential market and be transformed into biodiversity friendly businesses. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 3.1.3.1 Strengthening of Business Models for the selected tourism businesses to be more biodiversity-friendly
- 3.1.3.2 Training to local businesses in the implementation of Business Models
- 3.1.3.3 Demonstrative case study on the application of biodiversity-friendly and green recovery Business Models on the Archipelago

Responsibility: PMU, Tourism Secretariat, CORALINA, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, Mayor's Office, and the Departmental Government.

Output 3.1.4 Marketing plans for the selected tourism businesses.

Building on the results of Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3, a baseline study will be conducted to better understand the characteristics of the Archipelago from the perspective of a destination offering biodiversity-friendly and culturally sensitive tourism goods and services, the results of which will be used to inform the development of marketing plans for each of the five selected businesses. The baseline study will seek to inform the key elements required of an eco-tourism marketing plan from the perspective of the 'product' (services offered, timing, packaging, image, service quality, liability, research, and price), 'promotion' (branding, advertising, personal selling, public relations, and social media), and 'place' (distribution channels and geographic area)²¹. The primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

- 3.1.4.1 Destination Baseline Study
- 3.1.4.2 Development of Marketing Plans for the selected tourism businesses
- 3.1.4.3 Implementation of Marketing Plans

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, Vice Ministry of Tourism, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

Output. 3.1.5 Awareness campaign implemented to improve tourist behavior regarding the importance of biodiversity and the need for responsible tourism.

Finally, the actions will be complemented with the design and implementation of a communications strategy aimed at the authorities and local stakeholders (inhabitants, operators, tourists, among others) that socializes the importance of the environmental goods and services of the island and the protected areas, as well as the actions that each of the different actors can contribute to the sustainability of the resources. This strategy will complement and build on the anticipated results of the Tourist Education Program to be implemented under Component 2. Indicative activities are as follows:

²¹ Bustam, T. and T. Stein (2010). How to develop a marketing plan for your ecotourism business. University of Florida, School of Forest Resources and Conservation Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date December 2010. Revised August 2013, January 2017, and July 2020. <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/FR340> ACCESSED 9th June 2021.

3.1.5.1 Preparation of a Communication Strategy

3.1.5.2 Implementation of the Communication Strategy (in coordination with Tourist Education Program)

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, Vice Ministry of Tourism, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, Mayor's Office, Private Sector, and the Departmental Government.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management (GEF TF \$265,005: Co-financing \$1,398,346)

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with procedures established by the WWF GEF Agency. This is guided by the WWF Program and Project Management Standards, which follows the Open Standards for Conservation, endorsed by major international NGOs, including Conservation International and WWF, and which lends consistency to planning, implementing, monitoring, and reporting effective conservation projects and programs worldwide. The monitoring plan is designed to help the project team plan, execute, monitor, and report progress towards achieving objectives and outcomes in a consistent and routine manner.

Results indicators have been selected and clearly defined in project development to enable uniform data collection and analysis. The frequency and schedule of data collection will be defined for the project, as well as the roles and responsibilities of project team members. The project's M&E plan will be presented at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Outcome 4.1: Informed and adaptive project management

Output 4.1.1: Project M&E plan implemented and PPRs developed and completed.

This output will ensure that the monitoring and evaluation plan is finalized with on-time data collection, reflection and reporting to aid in results-based decision making and adaptive management. Primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

4.1.1.1 Conduct applied monitoring and supervision of project implementation

4.1.1.2 Prepare PPRs and submit to WWF- GEF Agency

Responsibility: PMU

Output 4.1.2 Annual reflection meeting to track progress against work plan and results framework indicator targets for effective adaptive management. Primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

4.1.2.1 Organize and Implement Annual Reflection Meeting in conjunction with all project-executing partners

4.1.2.2 Preparation and socialization of Annual Reflection Meeting Report

Responsibility: PMU

Outcome 4.2: Knowledge Management communications and dissemination

The KM approach will be developed and implemented to ensure systemic documentation and uptake of results, experiences and lessons learnt is realized through-out project implementation, and not just because of periodic monitoring of time-bound project milestones. The development of this approach will be guided by the GEF approach to KM and by globally accepted elements affecting the successful implementation of Knowledge Management Systems: adoption, acceptance, and assimilation²². The institutionalization of knowledge management initiatives and processes developed by the project will be a specific objective of the Knowledge Management Approach and will be a critical element for the sustained storage, access and dissemination of project results and outcomes beyond the life of the project.

Output 4.2.1: Cross-sectoral communication strategy and knowledge products developed. Networking tools and communications products will be applied to facilitate the general public's awareness regarding the importance of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve and the actions needed to protect it. Primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

4.2.1.1 Preparation of Cross-Sectoral Communication Strategy and at least two (2) knowledge products per year

4.2.1.2 Implementation of Cross-Sectoral Communication Strategy

Responsibility: PMU

Output 4.2.2: Exchange visits to support upscaling of project lessons and distribution of knowledge products to relevant stakeholders. Primary activities to deliver this output are as follows:

4.2.2.1. Conduct Exchange Visits between tourism stakeholders on the islands of the archipelago

4.2.2.2. Distribution of knowledge products to stakeholders, including making them accessible on project partners' websites

Responsibility: PMU

²² Knowledge Management Tools. <https://www.knowledge-management-tools.net/knowledge-management-systems.html>

2.3 Institutional Arrangements

Conservation International Foundation (CI) will be the Lead Executing Agency for this project in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia. The project will be co-executed by the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina – CORALINA, who is the regional environmental authority in the region, and oversees implementing national environmental policies, plans and programmes within the scope of their jurisdiction. The Department authority with its dependencies (tourism, environment, and planning secretaries) and the Mayor's Office of Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands will be key partners to engage the local stakeholders and communities and will be the main project co-financiers in the framework of the performance of the local programs related to the project.

The coordination and strategic guidance of the project will be the responsibility of a **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** formed for this purpose, involving the main national and local government entities, as well as community actors. The main functions and responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee are as follows:

- Contribute to the planning and coordination of the project
- Review and approve project policies and procedures
- Review and approve annual workplans and budgets (AWPBs)
- Review project progress
- Ensures that project activities adhere to the Annual Workplan and Social and Environmental Safeguards
- Arbitrate any conflict within the project or negotiate a solution to any problem between the project and external entities
- Promote partnerships with relevant government ministries/agencies/ departments for project monitoring and execution
- Provide resolution to all issues brought to the attention of the project by stakeholders in the project intervention area, with respect to equality, equitable access, and benefits of project activities
- Refer all matters that require resolution, and that the PSC cannot handle, to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente) for a final resolution.

The membership of the PSC will include representatives of DAMCRA and Office of International Affairs of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, CORALINA, Departmental Government, WWF, and CI.

A **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** will be appointed to provide technical supervision, guidance, and support during project implementation. The TAC is also responsible for reviewing and providing recommendations on the project's methodological processes (technical quality) and activities to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for their consideration. The specific functions and responsibilities of the Technical Advisory Committee are as follows:

- If requested, review and make recommendations to the PMU and PSC on technical matters related to the Annual Workplans, Procurement Plan, Annual Reports and Project Progress Reports
- When requested by the PMU, review and make recommendations to improve the Terms of Reference for hiring consultants for highly technical matters, ensuring that this review does not constitute an undue delay in the project's procurement processes.
- Participate in key meetings, workshops, consultations, trainings, and other related activities as needed
- Provide the project with access to information, data, and technical advice from specialized areas of competence of the Members
- At the request of the PSC, provide resolution to problems of a technical nature that can be brought to the attention of the project by those interested in the project's intervention area.

The membership of the TAC will include technical representatives of Minambiente (Office for Green Businesses and the Sub-Directorate for Education and Participation), CORALINA, Vice Ministry of Tourism, National Parks of Colombia (Technical Director for the Caribbean region), National Parks of Colombia – McBean Lagoon, Regional Secretariats for Environment, Agriculture, Tourism, and Women, WWF, CI, Representative of the tourism private sector, Representative of the Raizal Community, and Representative of Fishers.

Day-to-day management of the project will be ensured through the establishment of a **Project Management Unit (PMU)** to be physically housed at Coralina. The PMU will be staffed with a **GEF Project Technical Adviser and Coordinator** for the effective implementation of the program activities agreed with the PSC. The main function of the coordinator will be to ensure the alignment of actions between the key stakeholders at technical, political and community levels. The GEF Project Technical Adviser and Coordinator will also be responsible for guiding the recruitment of consultants to perform specific technical functions in the project, as well as the general functions of reporting, monitoring and evaluation. 10% percentage will be dedicated to project management and 90% will be dedicated to delivery of technical outputs (1.1.1, 2.1.1, 3.1.1., and 4.2.1). A **Project Monitoring, Evaluation & Program Officer, hosted in CORALINA**, will assist the GEF Project Technical Adviser and Coordinator in all day-to-day functions, including the gathering of M&E data for the annual results framework tracking, and to provide suggestions to the PMU Project Manager to improve the results, efficiency, and management of the project. The local consultants covered exclusively by the project, will oversee the weekly following of the project's activities in each island, will lead the engagement with the community-based organizations, and will coordinate field activities. These consultants will be overseen by the GEF Project Technical Adviser and Coordinator. To ensure the proper implementation of the safeguards, as well as of the Gender Action Plan, a **Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert** will be hired on retainer to supervise and oversee compliance with the project's Gender Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and will provide technical support in gender and safeguard issues as appropriate in meeting the goals by the PMU. The fulfillment must be duly guaranteed by the technical coordinator of the project, as well as by the CI staff that oversees the management of the project. In turn, through CORALINA and the subgrant to be signed, evaluation and monitoring actions will be carried out through an officer who will be hired for this purpose.

The contractual, financial, and operational assistance to be physically placed in the offices of CI in Bogota will be covered by the Grants and Contracts Coordinator and the Grants Manager to provide financial management support to the project. They will also oversee the administrative aspects of project implementation and will lead the Project's financial and contract aspects. The Senior Management and Operations Director, based in CI's Office, will provide all the required support for the effective management and operational development of the project, as part of his functions under CI's structure. The Grants manager and the Grants and Contracts coordinator will each dedicate 21% of their time exclusively to the Project. The Management and Operations Director will dedicate 13% of his time to the Project. Other back-stopping and technical support to be provided by CI staff are outlined below:

Marine and Fisheries Sustainability Director: Oversees the technical data analysis related with output 3.1.1, as well as the economic aspects of the business development strategies part of the component 3. Also, under output 4.2.1, plays a role in the effective development of the monitoring and evaluation of the project. 20 % of his time is exclusively dedicated to the GEF Project

Integral Management and Oceans' Governance Director: Oversees the analysis of legal, political, and legislative aspects, as well as governance in the framework of output 1.1.1 of the project. 11 % of his time is exclusively dedicated to the GEF Project

Oceans' Coordinator: Supports the coordination of field activities related with output 2.2.1 of the project. Supports the engagement between the subgrantees and CI. 21 % of his time is exclusively dedicated to the GEF Project.

GIS Coordinator: Validates de cartography generated by the project under the outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.1 and relates with special analysis of key ecosystems and species. 11 % of his time is exclusively dedicated to the GEF Project.

The specific Terms of Reference of the above-mentioned positions will be developed during the GEF Agency approval process. Sub-grantees of the project included in Figure 2 will be selected in accordance with due diligence procedures as defined in CI's policies. Final No Objection of grantees by WWF GEF Agency will also be applicable.

The development of technical reports for the GEF agency will be coordinated among the different consultants who will provide inputs to the technical coordinator, who in turn will prepare drafts that will be duly reviewed by Coralina and CI staff as co-executing agencies.

Regarding the coordination with other relevant initiatives, CI and CORALINA will guarantee that there are no repeated actions and that there is an effective articulation amongst stakeholders and different initiatives to obtain an effective use of the financial resources. An illustration of the project's institutional arrangements is presented in Figure 2.

GEF Agency Oversight

WWF-US, through its WWF GEF Agency will: (i) provide consistent and regular project oversight to ensure the achievement of project objectives; (ii) liaise between the project and the GEF Secretariat; (iii) ensure that both GEF and WWF policy requirements and standards are applied and met (i.e. reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E); (iv) approve budget revisions, certify fund availability and transfer funds; (v) organize the final evaluation and review project audits; and (vi) certify project operational and financial completion.

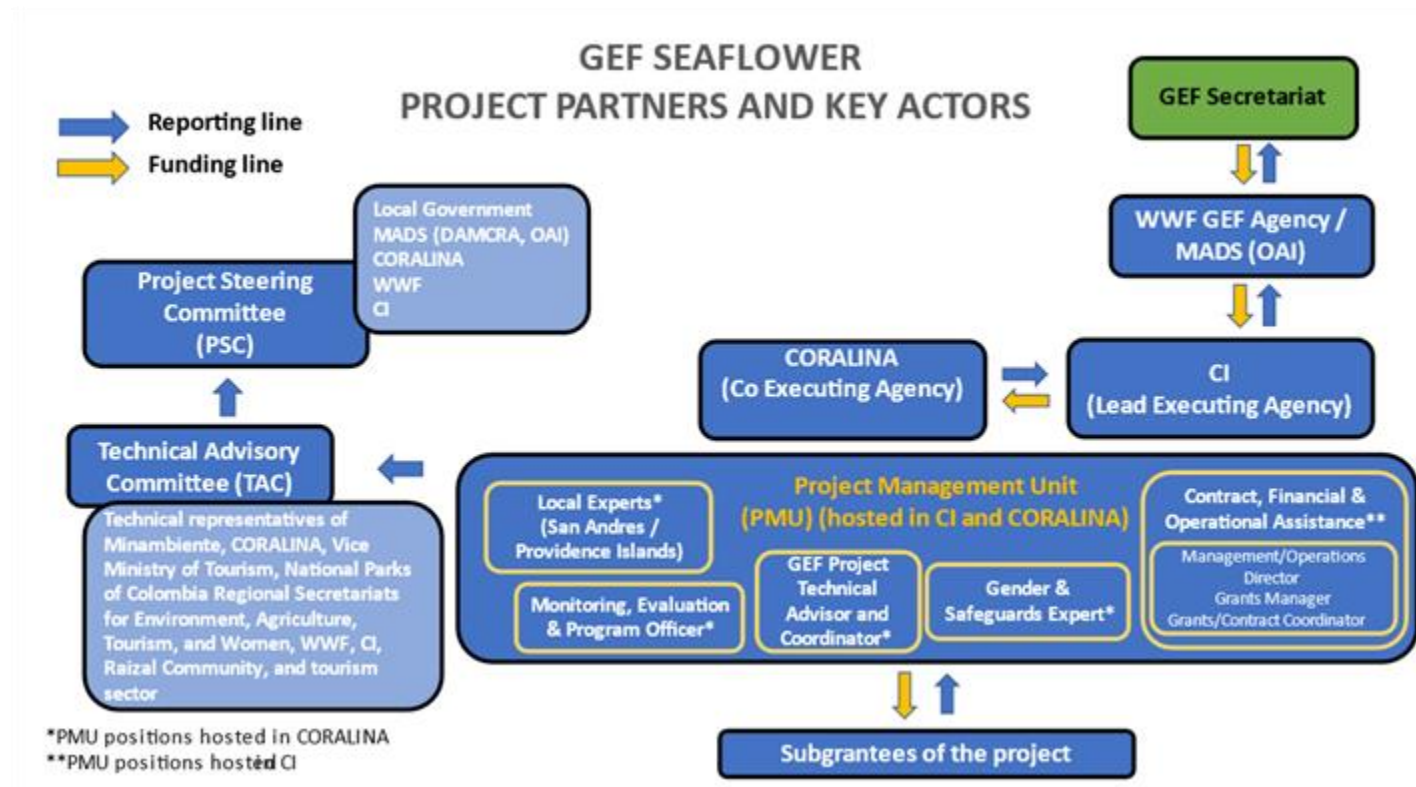


Figure 2. Project Institutional Arrangements

2.4 Stakeholder Engagement

2.4.1 Stakeholder engagement during project development

A stakeholder analysis in early project preparation confirmed 7 primary stakeholder groups: 1) artisanal and industrial fishers, 2) recreational users including the tourist industry, 3) native rights organizations representing traditional users and primarily of the Raizal community), 4) conservation interests, 5) educational institutions offering marine resource management programs, 6) the general public of the Archipelago, and 7) government agencies with relevant jurisdictions at local and national levels. Several locally established NGOs, sectoral boards, and cooperatives are made up of the first 4 stakeholder groups, so the project will work in collaboration with these organizations whenever possible. Members of the last

group have been determined to be the Departmental Fishing Board (when established), Municipal Offices of Planning and Tourism, the Old Providence McBean Lagoon National Park Office, INPA at local and national levels, DIMAR at local and national levels, INVEMAR, and the Departmental Secretaries of Agriculture (fisheries), Tourism, and Planning. The stakeholder list was continuously reviewed and adjusted as necessary during project preparation to ensure all relevant stakeholders were identified, included, and consulted.

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

Consultations were conducted using ordinary virtual meetings of the Project Development Team (PDT) every 15 days during the PPG period. Virtual meetings of the PDT were also conducted as necessary, to review and validate the Project Concept Model and Results Chains, to review and expand on proposed activities to be implemented under each component and output, technical consultation to agree on the preliminary list of three (4) target species to be subject of monitoring to evaluate tourism impacts, and to devise strategies to ensure effective engagement and input from key agencies.

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

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

- suggestions on capacity needs
- suggestions on equipment needs of monitoring and surveillance entities
- methods to be used for engaging and soliciting feedback from stakeholders during project implementation
- criteria for prioritizing sensitive species and critical ecosystems
- recommendations on existing ecological monitoring and associated baseline to be considered by the project
- additional considerations for assessing carrying capacity of protected areas

- considerations for key agencies that should participate in species and ecosystems monitoring
- suggestions on local and grassroots organizations that should be considered within the project's stakeholder list
- suggestion on approaches to be used to engage the private sector
- recommendation on gender needs
- give special attention to the education and training of stakeholders
- it is vital to make sure the Ethnic people of the Archipelago are considered
- strengthen institutional partnerships to expand number of selected businesses or initiatives to build up the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
- notwithstanding the fragile situation in Old Providence and Santa Catalina, it is important to engage the Mayor and Secretary of Tourism, who have shown great interest in the project.

Key stakeholders, their role and relevance in project preparation, Project Validation Workshop, nature of consultation, and method of consultation are presented in Appendix G: Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

2.4.2 Stakeholder engagement during project execution

During project implementation, stakeholder participation will include the provision of co-financing, gender-responsive participation of technical staff in workshops, training, and tools development, the facilitation of local project events and processes, the provision of project oversight through participation on the PSC or TAC, as data sources, technical expertise and knowledge management through the institutionalization of project results and lessons learned to allow for up-scaling, replication, and sustainability. The inclusion and engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the public in the implementation of the project will be ensured via their direct participation in the governance and decision-making bodies of the project. Special effort will be made to ensure that CSOs active or present in influence of the project are represented in project decision-making and in interventions which may affect their interests. In all instances, the standards and guidelines of the WWF Standards and GEF Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards and the GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement shall apply, especially as it relates to ensuring appropriate stakeholder participation. Stakeholder engagement in project implementation will be gender responsive as evidenced and detailed in the Gender Action Plan in Appendix H. A complete Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) inclusive of Grievance Redress Mechanism and a SEP Monitoring Plan is presented in Appendix F.

2.5 Gender

2.5.1 Gender Assessment (Summary)

The Gender Analysis to inform this section of the project document was conducted using a combination of desktop literature review, virtual consultations and select one-on-one interviews with stakeholders in the project intervention areas. COVID 19 restrictions limited the extent to which in-person interviews could be held. Desktop reviews were conducted at the national level and the level of the San Andres Archipelago and focused on reports and statistics produced by the government, CSOs, the multi-lateral banks, and the United Nations agencies. Virtual consultations were held as part of the process to consult on the baseline socio-economic conditions influencing the project, with a specific focus on understanding

the gender dimension of the project. One-on-one interviews were held with women of the Raizal Community and women who either own or manage tourism businesses on the archipelago.

National Overview

Colombia has ratified all current international treaties on human rights and women's rights and has made significant progress in developing laws to promote gender equality and guarantee women's rights. Some of the key ones are summarized in Table 1, including a statement of their relevance for the project's design and implementation.

Table 1. Gender-Relevant Conventions, Policies and Laws

Gender-Relevant Instrument	Year of Inception	Alignment/Relevance to Project
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979	1980	<p>Establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations, or enterprises.</p> <p>Colombia having ratified the convention, CEDAW sets the overall international standard to be met by the project in Colombia for women's rights and is consistent with the WWF Standard and the GEF Policy on Gender Equality.</p>
Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Convention of 'Belem do Para') 1995	1996	<p>Key objectives: to promote awareness and observance of women's rights; to modify, through educational programs, social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and prejudices, and customs and stereotypes based on the idea of the inferiority and superiority of the sexes; and to promote the education and training of all those involved in the administration of justice, police, and other law enforcement officers amongst others.</p> <p>The project is investing public awareness, technical trainings, as well as training to monitoring and surveillance entities. All these investments are opportunities for gender mainstreaming, and directly consistent with the objectives of the convention as outlined above.</p>
National Policy on Gender Equality (CONPES 161)	2013	<p>Co-ordinate efforts across the whole-of-government to guarantee women's equality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>All the government institutions involved in the implementation of this project are mandated by this policy to guarantee women's equality and non-discrimination through-out all project interventions (MINAMBIENTE, CORALINA, MINCIT, DIMAR, IVEAM, IDEAM, PNNC, etc.)</p>
National Development Plan 2018-22, chapter on women's rights, "Pact for	2018	Important provisions on gender equality based on three dimensions: the economic dimension (overcoming

Gender-Relevant Instrument	Year of Inception	Alignment/Relevance to Project
Women’s Equality”		<p>poverty, the care economy, inequality in the workplace); the political dimension (women in positions of power and decision making) and the physical integrity dimension (violence and sexual and reproductive rights).</p> <p>This National Development Plan provides an enabling framework for the project’s Gender Action Plan to align gender mainstreaming actions along the 3 nationally-mandated dimensions as listed above.</p>
Law 1257 of 2008	2008	<p>Provisions for regulations on awareness, prevention, and punishment of all forms of violence and discrimination against women.</p> <p>This law is consistent with the national commitments acquired through the ratification of CEDAW, and its relevance to the project are those described above for CEDAW.</p>
Law 581 - Quota Law	2000	<p>Establishes that a minimum of 30 percent of appointed positions must be occupied by women in the three branches of public power: executive, legislative, and judiciary²³.</p> <p>This law creates an enabling environment for the project to demonstrate that it is doing its part by ensuring no less than 30% female representation on the project’s governing bodies (Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee) and the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group to be formed through the project’s intervention.</p>

While the norms described above provide a solid framework for advancing women's rights, there are still challenges to be addressed. As of April 2017, the National Registry of Victims (RUV) estimates that there are over 8.1 million victims of armed conflict in Colombia, representing 18% of the Colombian population²⁴. Most victims (4.5 million) were females affected by forced displacement and sexual and gender-based violence, and were mostly female adolescents, single mothers or widowed with children affected by the war. At least 40% of the victims were women below the age of 29; approximately 10% were girls and young women between 10–19 years old; about 40% were adult women between 30–59 years old; 13% were older women above the age of 65; and 4% were octogenarian women over 80 years old. Women belonging to indigenous and Afro-Colombian ethnic groups have been disproportionately affected by conflict-derived violence; Of 3,445 cases of homicides of indigenous and Afro-Colombian

²³ Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Public Administration. Colombia Case Study. UNDP, 2012

²⁴ Juan Carlos Rivillas et al. 2018. How do we reach the girls and women who are the hardest to reach? Inequitable opportunities in reproductive and maternal health care services in armed conflict and forced displacement settings in Colombia.

people, 65.5% were women²⁵. According to the report of the National Institute of Legal Medicine in Colombia (INMLCF) in 2014, 1,007 women were murdered and 37,881 cases of violence against women among couples were registered. In that same year, 16,088 cases of sexual violence were against women were reported, with girls and adolescents being the main affected by this form of violence.

Overview of Gender in the Project Intervention Area

In 2000, the Colombian state regulated the effective participation of women at decision-making levels in all branches of public power through Law 581 of 2000 or the Quota Law. This affirmative action was only recently adopted by the government of the Archipelago on July 23, 2019, through Decree 0426, through which the Consultative Council of Women is structured and created as a formal dialogue mechanism between organizations and women of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina and the Departmental Government. It was not until 2018 when the second woman was at the head of the Government that progress in gender issues began to gain more visibility.

Overall, the gender movement on the Archipelago has been slow and late, and written reports are scarce; however, a few key milestones can be highlighted. First, there was the elaboration of the public policy for the women of the Archipelago with its indicative plan 2018-2023, where it is stated that based on national and international norms, it is everyone's responsibility at the departmental and national levels of government, to guarantee the mainstreaming of the gender approach in all entities of the department in order to achieve an application of the differential and ethnic approach and thereby achieve real and important transformations for women. Second, also in 2019, a first characterization of 24 women's organizations was made to assess the organization of women on the archipelago. Third, in San Andrés Island on August 9, 2019, the Vice President of the Republic, Marta Lucía Ramírez, inaugurated, together with the Government of San Andrés, the Office of Women in the Archipelago, as a sign of the commitment of the National Government and of the local authorities with the women of the region. The Office of Women together with the Gender and Women's Observatory, have made monitoring compliance with national and international laws related to women's equity possible, and especially aid in understanding the gender gap between men and women²⁶. Additionally, in accordance with the ordinance 013 of 2017, this office is responsible for the inter-institutional coordination of all plans and projects related to women and therefore will play a vital role in the development of the gender-based components of this project, providing the enabling environment to address the gender issues identified and most relevant to the project.

The Archipelago's development plans consider^{27,28}: i) the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the Plan for Equal Opportunities for Gender Equity on the island territory, with emphasis on the prevention of violence against women; ii) actions aimed at promoting the protection of rights, participation, recognition and reduction of all forms of discrimination against women, iii) the promotion

²⁵ Mainstreaming gender equality in Colombia, Capacity4dev, Published 7th October 2019

²⁶ San Andrés Government. Decree 585 de 2018 – public policy action plan and the department's women's observatory.

²⁷ Sistema de Consulta de los Programas de los Planes de Desarrollo Departamentales de la Región Caribe. 2016. Política pública, participación y derechos para equidad de género. [online] Available at: <http://www.ocaribe.org-/pdcaribe/equidad-de-genero>

²⁸ Secretaria de Planeacion Municipal. 2016. Plan de desarrollo "+ POR LAS ISLAS" 2016-2019. Providencia y Santa Catalina Municipality.

and training of young women in leadership, in the prevention of teenage pregnancy, and in social and political participation, among others.

The participation of women in the last 20 years in decision-making and power levels in the executive has been 18.1% at the level of departmental governance, and 9.09% in the Mayor's Office. The participation of women in the legislature in the last two decades through Congress has been 20%, in the Departmental Assembly 27.2% and the Municipal Council the most frequent participation is 28.5%²⁹. The participation of women in the judiciary, female judges constitute 70% and magistrates 34.4%.³⁰ The participation of women in the direction of state control bodies such as the Ombudsman's Office, 60% of defenders have been women, but men have remained in office for four years longer than women. As for the Departmental Comptroller's Office, the participation of women has only reached 11.2%, while the participation of men has been 88.8%. In general, the political participation of women in the Archipelago has been minimal and is not even enough to comply with the quota law, with only two exceptions the judges and the Ombudsman's Office, but not in an equitable way as it should be.

Gender and Tourism in the Project Intervention Area

According to the San Andrés Chamber of Commerce, 3,070 tourism related businesses are active over 27 kilometers², without considering the mangrove areas. These businesses fall into the following categories: a) visitor accommodation (hotels, apartment-hotels, holiday centers, rural accommodations, camping sites, inns), b) rental and leasing (recreational and sports equipment, motor vehicles, personal effects, and household goods), c) Food sales (prepared meals, self-service, cafeterias, catering, and traditional food stalls), d) activities travel agencies, reservation services, and tour operators. Table 2 shows the distribution of ownership of tourism-related businesses by gender.

Table 2. Distribution of Tourism Business Ownership by Gender on San Andres³¹

Business Type	Number of Businesses	Female Ownership	Male Ownership	Group Ownership
Visitor accommodation (hotels, apart-hotels, holiday centers, rural accommodation, camping, inns)	1661	839	692	130
Rental and leasing (recreational and sports equipment, motor vehicles, personal effects, and household goods)	760	409	286	65
Food sales (prepared meals, self-service, cafeterias, catering, and traditional food stalls)	203	59	130	14
Activities travel agencies,	446	138	223	85

²⁹ Data provided by Evis Livingston Current Councilor

³⁰ Data provided by Ella Castro, Secretary of the San Andrés Palace of Justice

³¹ Howard, F. (2021). Datos para el marco de resultados y los indicadores básicos, metodología, información de referencia y metas, 159

reservation services, and tour operators				
TOTAL	3,070	1,445	1,331	294

It can be observed in the previous table, that in terms of accommodation for visitors, 50.5% of these are owned or managed by women, 41.7% are owned or managed by men and 7.8% are groups without gender assignment. Among the other types of accommodation, women manage 54.3% while men manage 41.5%. As for restaurants and food outlets, 53.8% are managed by women and 37.6% by men. Regarding the rental and equipment leasing businesses, automobiles are dominated by men with 64.1% while women with 29.1%. On the other hand, 50% of the travel agencies, operators and reservation businesses are managed by men, while only 31% are managed by women.

In the case of Old Providence and Santa Catalina³², four main categories of tourism-related businesses exist: a) accommodation (hotels, apart-hotels, rural accommodation, inns and other types of accommodation for visitors), b) restaurants and food outlets (tabled prepared meals, catering for events), c) travel agencies and tour operators (activities of tour operators, dive shops, reservation services and related activities), and d) rental of vehicles and other equipment (rental of vehicles, taxis, sports equipment and other types of transport). There are 426 of these businesses, of which 42% are owned by men and while 56.8% are owned by women; for 1.2% of the businesses the Chamber of Commerce does not identify gender.

Women stand out in two activities, they have a greater participation in owning the inns with 61.8%, and men with 37.2%. In the restaurants and prepared meals sector, women participate with 61.2% and men with 38.1%. It is noteworthy that men are the majority in diving and taxi drivers, with 100% and 87.8%, respectively. Tour operator agencies are 72.3% owned by men and 23.4% by women, while car and equipment rentals are 54.5% owned by men and women with 45.5%. Table 3 shows the distribution of ownership of tourism-related businesses by gender.

Table 3. Distribution of Tourism Business Ownership by Gender on Old Providence and Santa Catalina

Business Type	Number of Businesses	Female Ownership	Male Ownership	Group Ownership
Accommodation (hotels, apart-hotels, rural accommodation, inns, and other types of accommodation for visitors)	204	126	76	2
Restaurants and food outlets (tabled prepared meals, catering for events)	142	87	54	1
Travel agencies and tour operators (activities of tour operators, dive shops,	47	11	34	2

³² Data provided by Angely Castillo, Secretary of Tourism, Old Providence and Santa Catalina and the Chamber of San Andrés Isla. The caveat is made that the data of the Chamber of Commerce only partially include gender, it does not identify gender in its totality and neither does it identify the gender of the members of societies and groups, nor does it differentiate between the ethnic community and other residents.

reservation services and related activities)				
Rental of vehicles and other equipment (rental of vehicles, taxis, sports equipment, and other types of transport)	33	18	15	0
TOTAL	426	242	179	5

Quantitative data relating to women’s access to natural resources on the Archipelago of San Andres is scarce. However, and according to the National Authority for Fisheries and Aquaculture (AUNAP), in 2015, of the 20,096 fishers on the archipelago, only 13% or 2,612 were women and may suggest issues with respect to equitable access to the fisheries resource by men and women but could also be due to tradition and culture.

2.5.2 Gender Action Plan for Project Execution (Summary)

In the process to develop the Gender Action Plan (GAP), technical activities proposed to be developed during project implementation under all components, outcomes and outputs were assessed for opportunities to mainstream gender, guided by the challenges, and needs identified in the Gender Analysis and the principles outlined in the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. Of relevance were the specific needs identified by women who either manage, own, or work in a tourism related business on the archipelago. These were used to identify project activities where gender-sensitive indicators may be relevant and applicable. The final draft GAP was comprehensively reviewed by WWF-Colombia, CI-Colombia, CORALINA, and MinAmbiente to further confirm which project activities genuinely provided an opportunity for gender mainstreaming based on relevance and practicality.

The project will have to be genuinely gender mainstreamed through-out implementation and impact evaluation. The Project will seek to institutionalize gender mainstreaming at all levels of intervention and operation of the project. In its efforts to fully integrate gender mainstreaming, the Project will be guided by the principles that gender elements are important drivers and incentives for achieving global environmental benefits, and in ensuring gender equity and social inclusion. The Project also embraces the fact that the needs, interests, and capabilities of women are contextually different from those of men, in relation to the access, use, and management of biodiversity resources within project intervention areas, and thus, must be given special consideration in ensuring equal access to the resources and services of the Project.

In the context of training and capacity building programmes to be offered by the project, both women and men will be involved in a balanced way, ensuring that the selection criteria for training include gender-specific characteristics that will ensure meaningful and significant participation by women in all trainings offered by the project (up to 50% where feasible), with the intention of ensuring that women and men can participate proportionally and benefit equally from the project interventions. Apart from the selection

quota, to ensure women's substantive participation, a specific strategy will be set in place to maximize gains/benefits for women, by assessing each project activity to determine opportunities for gender mainstreaming. Gender aspects will also be considered in the information and communication strategy of the project, by formulating messages specifically tailored to women and men independently, whenever relevant. All project committees including the Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee will aim for at least an equal men-women representation, thus empowering women to occupy decision-making positions and roles in the project's governance structures.

During the project, the team will actively work to ensure women's participation in capacity development initiatives with the intention of increasing tourism-based opportunities for women as well as increase the amount of female owned tourism businesses. In response to the demand for prostitution and child prostitution triggered by tourism at the local level, the project will work to support the Government of Colombia's campaign to end child prostitution in the country by incorporating relevant information in messages targeting tourists visiting the archipelago.

Through the participation of the Women's Office in the meetings and workshops, gender equality and women's empowerment will be mainstreamed into the implementation of activities under the three project components and will follow the general guidance provided in the detailed Gender Action Plan Matrix in Appendix I. Specific emphasis will be placed on engaging women officials and decision makers regarding core governance issues. Additionally, participation of women and stakeholder involvement will be central in the development of a new model for sustainable tourism. The project will identify gaps in the information on gender and ways to reduce gender inequalities in public policies or programs that the project intends to improve or establish. The objective is to ensure equal gender representation during the decision-making processes as well as equal access to, use of, and control over natural resources. The project will also encourage men and women to participate in the project's implementation and monitoring processes.

2.6 Safeguards

The project will comply with WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) as outlined in the Environmental and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures.

A safeguards screening has classified the project as category "C", low risk, since it is a technical assistance project. Most of the outputs of the project are related to technical assistance, capacity building, and may include some provision of equipment of materials. The project is expected to generate significant positive and durable social, economic, and environmental benefits.

2.7 Monitoring & Evaluation

The project monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed in coordination with the members of the Project Development Team, consisting of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development,

WWF-GEF Agency, WWF Colombia, Conservation International, and CORALINA. US\$ 114,919.00 has been budgeted for M&E, which includes staff time (Monitoring, Evaluation and Program officer under sub-grant to CORALINA), independent consultants for the mid-term and terminal evaluations, meetings of the interinstitutional coordination group, annual reflection meetings, and travel to the islands for monitoring purposes. The total budgeted cost of the M&E component is 4.2% of the total project cost.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)		
		Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management		
		Output 4.1.1 Project M&E plan implemented and PPRs developed and completed	Output 4.1.2 Annual reflection meeting to track progress against work plan and results framework indicator targets	Outcome 4.1 : Informed and adaptive project management
Grants/ Sub-grants	Sub-grant to regional environmental authority (CORALINA)	15,430	-	15,430
Total Sub-grants		15,430	-	15,430
	Project MTE and TE consultants	51,490	-	51,490
Total Contractual Services - Individuals		51,490	-	51,490
	Periodic meetings of the interinstitutional coordination group by local stakeholders in San Andres, Providence and Santa Catalina Islands (Approx. 35 meetings, 10 per year plus 5 in the last year)	10,000	10,000	20,000
	Annual reflection meeting to track progress against work plan and results framework		15,000	15,000
Total Trainings, Workshops, Meetings		10,000	25,000	35,000
	Operations, Monitoring and Evaluation travel (San Andres Island)		6,500	6,500
	Operations, Monitoring and Evaluation travel (Providence and Santa Catalina Islands)		6,500	6,500
Total Travel		-	13,000	13,000
Grand Total		76,919	38,000	114,919

The Project will be monitored through the Results Framework (see Appendix E). The Results Framework includes 1-2 indicators per Outcome. The baseline has been completed for each indicator along with feasible targets, set annually where relevant. A methodology for measuring indicator targets is provided. Indicator targets are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART), and disaggregated by sex where applicable. Component 4 of the Results Framework is dedicated to M&E, knowledge sharing and coordination.

Relevant Core indicators have been included to provide a portfolio level understanding of progress towards the GEF Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). The Monitoring, Evaluation and Program Officer in the PMU will be responsible for gathering M&E data for the annual results framework tracking and providing suggestions to the PMU GEF Project Technical Adviser and Coordinator to improve the results, efficiency, and management of the project.

Table 7. Summary of Project Reports

M&E/ Reporting Document	How the document will be used	Timeframe	Responsible
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize decisions made during inception workshop, including changes to project design, budget, Results Framework, etc. 	Within three months of inception workshop	PMU GEF Project Technical Adviser and Coordinator and Monitoring, Evaluation and Program Officer
Quarterly Field Report [optional]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform PMU PM on progress, challenges and needs of activities in field. 	Every three months	Field team
Quarterly Financial Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess financial progress and management. 	Every three months	PMU Management and Operations Director
WWF Project Progress Report (PPR) with annual RF and workplan tracking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform management decisions and drafting of annual workplan and budget. Share lessons internally and externally. Report to the PSC and GEF Agency on the project progress. 	Every six months	PMU Project Manager and Monitoring, Evaluation and Program Officer
GEF METT Tracking Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform GEF SEC on progress towards outcomes/impact relating to protected areas. Assessment of the project contribution to GEBs. 	CEO endorsement, Mid-term and Final	PMU Project Manager and Monitoring, Evaluation and Program Officer
Mid-term Project Evaluation Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External formative evaluation of the project. Recommendations for adaptive management for the second half of the project period. Inform PSC, GEF and other 	Midterm	External expert or organization recruited and managed by WWF-US

	stakeholders of project performance to date.		
Terminal Project Evaluation Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External summative evaluation of the overall project. Recommendations for GEF and those designing related projects. 	Before project completion	External expert or organization recruited and managed by WW-US

Independent formal mid-term and terminal evaluations have been budgeted by the project and will adhere to WWF and GEF guidelines and policies. The Midterm Evaluation will be conducted within six months of the midpoint of the project and the Terminal Evaluation will be completed before the official close of the project. The evaluations provide an opportunity for adaptive management as well as sharing of lessons and best practices for this and future projects. The Operational Focal Point will be briefed and debriefed before and after the evaluations and will have an opportunity to comment on the draft and final report.

An annual reflection workshop has been budgeted for the PMU and other stakeholders to review project progress and challenges to date, considering results framework tracking, work plan tracking, stakeholder feedback and quarterly field reports to review project strategies, risks, and the Theory of Change (ToC). The results of this workshop will inform project decision making (i.e., refining the ToC, informing Project Progress Reports and Annual Work Plans and Budgets).

2.8 Budget

The total GEF project funding is USD \$2,652,294, and the total project co-financing is USD \$21,646,236 over a period of 3.5 years of project execution. A summary budget (by outcome and output) appears below, and a detailed indicative project budget is included in the submission as a separate file.

TOTAL PROJECT	
CATEGORY	PROJECT TOTAL
PERSONNEL	\$ 304,458.33
THIRD PARTY FEES & EXPENSES	\$ 380,682.74
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	\$ 1,268,543.62
TRAVEL, MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS	\$ 256,829.50
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	\$ 1,859.40
EQUIPMENT	\$ 439,920.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$ 2,652,294.00

Component 1. Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUC

		COMPONENT TOTAL
CATEGORY		
PERSONNEL	\$	59,490.44
THIRD PARTY FEES & EXPENSES	\$	158,411.66
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	\$	155,325.72
TRAVEL, MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS	\$	83,000.00
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	\$	-
EQUIPMENT	\$	9,690.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$	465,918.00

Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands

		COMPONENT TOTAL
CATEGORY		
PERSONNEL	\$	57,514.77
THIRD PARTY FEES & EXPENSES	\$	37,031.30
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	\$	685,300.68
TRAVEL, MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS	\$	46,000.00
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	\$	-
EQUIPMENT	\$	260,230.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$	1,086,077.00

Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands

		COMPONENT TOTAL
CATEGORY		
PERSONNEL	\$	53,217.35
THIRD PARTY FEES & EXPENSES	\$	98,750.13
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	\$	360,026.51
TRAVEL, MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS	\$	27,000.00
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	\$	-
EQUIPMENT	\$	170,000.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$	708,993.99

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management

		COMPONENT TOTAL
CATEGORY		
PERSONNEL	\$	42,935.77

THIRD PARTY FEES & EXPENSES	\$	51,489.65
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	\$	67,890.71
TRAVEL, MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS	\$	100,829.50
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	\$	1,859.40
EQUIPMENT	\$	-
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$	265,005.04

PMC		
CATEGORY		COMPONENT TOTAL
PERSONNEL	\$	91,300.00
THIRD PARTY FEES & EXPENSES	\$	35,000.00
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	\$	-
TRAVEL, MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS	\$	-
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	\$	-
EQUIPMENT	\$	-
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$	126,300.00

2.9 Private Sector Engagement

In consideration of the threats to biodiversity and community identified earlier in this project document, it is important that the private sector from all scales, mainly from the local, actively work with the institutions involved in the project, to transform the markets and economic systems necessary to mitigate the factors that drive the degradation of biodiversity of the archipelago, thus reversing unsustainable practices and extending the generation of environmental benefits. Thus, it is important that the interest and participation of the private sector is reflected in considerable contributions and co-financing to the project since a more collaborative work is required, where the tourism industry is involved beyond the transactional level and can also benefit from the set of benefits that result from this project. Likewise, different stakeholders must be strategically integrated to achieve an impact on their multiple platforms to achieve sustainability that is scalable to all private sector associations through value chains of the tourism sector working holistically instead of with individual companies or sectors.

While the project will engage the tourism private sector at multiple levels, and at the small business level, two major players in the sector will be strategically engaged with the project and will be instrumental in the process to upscale project results. *Awake travel* is a leading Colombian company in the nature tourism sector, which unites travelers with local communities and nature destinations for the preservation of the ecosystems of the Colombian territory through technology and innovation where tourism is a tool to protect biodiversity and offer travelers the best travel experiences. *Awake Travel* integrates technology and impact business through host development programs that seek to bridge the gap between market needs and local supply, generating more opportunities and more incentives for nature conservation. They also work with non-governmental organizations and other organizations with which they share their purpose of conservation and development, working on projects with local communities and enterprises

in different nature destinations, where there are high pressures on ecosystems and hundreds of tourism initiatives that need to be supported and made visible, as is the case of the archipelago.

The main contributions to the project by *Awake travel* will be based on the intervention in Component 1 of the planning and institutional framework of the project, specifically taking part as a guest member in the IICG through the participation of its expert representative to advise on the design and implementation of the sustainable tourism plan for MPAs, AP and the three islands and technical assistance to local actors for the incorporation of biodiversity in the development of tourism activity. Likewise, they will be linked to Component 3 corresponding to the integration of biodiversity in the development and implementation of commercial models, marketing plans and awareness campaigns aimed at selected local initiatives and visitors. Its added value will be focused on facilitating access to its educational platform aimed at actors in the nature tourism sector on topics such as: technologies, good environmental practices, nature tourism, community, entrepreneurship, and business and, finally, sustainability and nature conservation.

For its part, *Decamerón* is a multinational with 31 hotels, 7,500 rooms and 12,000 employees in 9 countries such as: Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Jamaica, El Salvador, and Panama, among other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Colombia they have 4,500 employees, operating with more than half of their employees in the country. On the archipelago *Decamerón* has 6 "All inclusive" hotels in operation, being the chain that leads and predominates on the islands.

Engagement with Decameron is in early stages and indicates that the contribution of this hotel chain will also be oriented to cooperation in Component 1 within the IICG. They will contribute with the institutional parts of Component 3 corresponding to the integration of biodiversity in the development of local tourism, in the proportion of information available on best practices learned that benefit all companies on the islands, in addition to support in advisory services, technical assistance and innovation (R&D to jointly develop products/services) and applications of information and communication technology for the mitigation of impacts in the tourism sector associated with coastal marine ecosystems.

SECTION 3: GEF ALIGNMENT AND JUSTIFICATION

3.1 Incremental Cost Reasoning and Global Environment Benefits

Considering the different stakeholders related to the tourism sector in the Archipelago, the project will incorporate an inter-sectoral approach, based on the involvement of local community, government authorities and the private sector, to generate an updated institutional framework with clearly defined environmental criteria, with the objective of generating benefits in the management and conservation of the islands' biodiversity that is of known global significance. Under this context, the project will support the creation of an optimal scenario for inter-institutional coordination, articulating key assessments for biodiversity management associated to the tourism sector using environmental sustainability inputs, and the generation of reliable information by monitoring the impact of this activity on key ecosystems and priority species. Additionally, because the local community of the Archipelago is an ethnic group

recognized by the national legislation of Colombia, actions will be focused on the strengthening of local tourism through the recognition and support of culturally-rich innovative and environmentally friendly local initiatives. The baseline scenario proposed alternative and global environmental benefits are presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Proposed Alternative and Global Environmental Benefits

Baseline Scenario	Proposed Alternative	Global Environmental Benefits
Planning and Institutional Framework		
<p>POMIUAC, as a territorial environmental planning instrument, is currently being formulated by the environmental authority, CORALINA, in accordance with legislation.</p> <p>There is an absence of an effective inter-institutional governance model between the entities charged with regulating tourism and those in charge of protecting and conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, creating a barrier to the adequate mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector.</p> <p>The local government has no scientific basis or information upon which to base management of the tourism sector with environmental considerations in the archipelago.</p> <p>Previous assessments of the biodiversity associated with the islands of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina and protected areas, provides insights and inputs to support the</p>	<p>By strengthening inter-institutional coordination and capacities, an intersectoral and advisory group will be created to review and propose measures that benefit biodiversity and sustainable tourism with environmental criteria, to be formalized through administrative acts (resolutions).</p> <p>To appropriately incorporate environmental criteria in the tourism activity related to the management instruments, a tourism plan will be updated in the context of POMIUAC to add intersectoral measures to environmental planning.</p> <p>With the project's support, an assessment of the carrying capacity and spatial analysis associated with the use of natural areas by the tourism sector and the appropriate limits of number of visitors, shall indicate how to decrease the impact on strategic ecosystems.</p>	<p>An effective inter-institutional coordination will allow an appropriate management and conservation of the biodiversity and conservation objects of the protected areas of the Archipelago, contributing to national and international goals.</p> <p>The sustainable tourism plan to be included in POMIUAC will provide measures and guidelines to protect globally significant biodiversity from the impacts of tourism activities.</p> <p>Increased efficacy in the management and spatial planning of tourism activities, will improve the provision and sustainability of ecosystem services in islands and their protected areas.</p>

Baseline Scenario	Proposed Alternative	Global Environmental Benefits
<p>importance of managing tourism activities in key ecosystems.</p> <p>The grey infrastructure built on the islands (mainly on the San Andres) do not consider environmental criteria and there are technical limitations in developing and implementing biodiversity friendly infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>The project will help generate capacity for local authorities in green-gray biodiversity friendly infrastructure solutions and to incorporate in the legal and planning framework formal considerations for the implementation and sustainability of this kind of infrastructure.</p>	<p>Maximize ecosystem benefits, coastal protection, climate change adaptation through disaster risk reduction, water security or improving water quality by filtering pollutants.</p>
Technical assistance and monitoring		
<p>National monitoring programs, as well as special programs on coastal marine ecosystems (corals, seagrasses, and mangroves), are being implemented by CORALINA for the most part in sampling areas or stations outside of tourism areas.</p> <p>In terms of species, there is a baseline for monitoring at the level of fish and marine invertebrate communities. However, there is no monitoring of the impacts on species which interact directly with tourists.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of management plans for the protected areas from the archipelago, only assessments of management effectiveness (METT) have been carried out for the Seaflower MPA, and these are now outdated. Also, regional protected areas have not had any such assessments and there is a lack of a reference value for their effectiveness.</p>	<p>The project will implement monitoring of strategic ecosystems and species in tourist areas to determine the impact of this activity; and implement emergency measures to respond to threats and reduce impacts on key ecosystems and species.</p> <p>The monitoring of strategic ecosystems will continue to focus on mangroves, sea grasses and corals. In addition, the monitoring of beaches -which are outside of the protected areas- will be included to reduce the impact of tourism on these areas.</p> <p>For the first time in the islands, there will be certainty about the impact of tourism on the determined species, and ecosystems and emergency measures can be taken according to the information collected.</p> <p>Likewise, emergency measures to protect certain species will be formally adopted by the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Improved information on the impact of the tourism sector on key ecosystems and species will guide the design and implementation of more efficient management and mitigation measures, strengthening biodiversity conservation efforts in key ecosystems.</p> <p>Increased management effectiveness of protected areas from the Archipelago, enhancing the recovery and conservation of key ecosystems and maintaining populations of priority species.</p>

Baseline Scenario	Proposed Alternative	Global Environmental Benefits
	<p>Led by CORALINA, an updated baseline will be generated on management effectiveness assessment for all the protected areas from the archipelago managed by this authority, allowing to measure the effective implementation by the project actions in benefit of the protected areas and their conservation objects.</p>	
Local tourism development		
<p>Local tourism facilities and operators in the islands of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina are varied. There is a high number of local lodgings and informality in the provision of services to visitors. This tourist model has caused a competitive crisis in the tourism sector where only few examples of successful sustainable community tourism projects are seen.</p>	<p>The project will support the transformation and implementation of community-based tourism alternatives that meet biodiversity conservation criteria and are willing to enhance cultural and traditional values.</p>	<p>Innovative tourism products contribute to biodiversity conservation, maintenance of ecosystem services and improvement of communities' livelihoods.</p>
<p>CORALINA, through the Green Business Window created by legal act (resolution 055 of 2019), has been promoting, encouraging, and accompanying Green Business in the islands. 49 green businesses have been accompanied and only two have received advanced ratings, so it is necessary to strengthen the capacities for their sustainability.</p> <p>Most visitors who access the tourist services available in the Archipelago are not aware about the natural richness and importance of the ecosystem services provided by the biodiversity of this region of the country. This implies a low commitment and understanding</p>	<p>The project will strengthen the initiatives with more potential according to the criteria described previously, creating plans and business models for their sustainability and marketability.</p> <p>A communication strategy will be developed and implemented under the leadership of local authorities, to increase the level of awareness and commitment of the visitors, contributing through conservation actions hand in hand with the local communities.</p>	

Baseline Scenario	Proposed Alternative	Global Environmental Benefits
of the significance of taking actions that contribute to the conservation of key ecosystems and species.		

The project will directly contribute to four GEF Core Indicators: i) Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, ii) Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, iii) Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas), and iv) Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.

The proposed project will improve management of approximately 11,925 hectares of protected areas, including both terrestrial areas of the regional Protected Areas of Jhonny Cay, Old Point and The Peak, and marine protected areas including the Seaflower MPA and the marine areas of Jhonny Cay and Old Point. Management effectiveness for PA and MPA will be improved through the promotion of inter-institutional coordination and strengthening of capacities of the responsible authorities to improve planning processes - through the chapter on sustainable tourism as part of POMIUAC - to generate tools to increase the control and monitoring of measures and, in turn, increase the response capacity from the authorities in taking decisions and regulations to conserve key ecosystems and species which are priorities in the face of tourism impact.

The project will also carry out interventions in key ecosystems, especially mangroves and sandy beaches of the archipelago of San Andres, Providencia, and Santa Catalina Islands. These actions will be implemented in the key and prioritized ecosystems and species within protected areas and the non-protected area of the three islands. As such, the same activities will be applied in both PA and non-PA areas, thus contributing to Core Indicator 1 and 2, as well as the Core Indicator 4.

Project beneficiaries will include persons in the coordination groups, those developing the sustainable tourism plan, government staff trained, carrying out law enforcement, private sector tour operators, inter alia. Through component number 3, the project will work directly with at least 5 local initiatives to strengthen their capacities in terms of tourism supply integrating biodiversity conservation and enhancing cultural and traditional values. Likewise, this component will promote the increase of income from these initiatives and ensure the project produces direct benefits and will develop action plans and business models to support the implementation of the management measures. The project directly benefits 7,383 persons, of which 3,913 are women and 3,470 are men.

GEF-7 Core Indicators addressed by the project are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. GEF-7 Core Indicators Addressed by the Project

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	108
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	11,817
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	4,363
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Females: 3,913 Males: 3,470

3.2 Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program Strategies

The project is aligned with GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives **BD 1-1**: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors, and **BD 2-7**: Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate. To specifically contribute to the two mentioned GEF Focal Area Objectives, the project will focus on improving the management and condition of four key ecosystems critical to the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve as described below.

- a. **Corals**: The project will recover degraded areas to increase coral cover (percentage increase), improving a favorable substrate for coral reef ecosystem community development, enhancing overall coral reef ecosystem health.
- f. **Seagrasses**: The project will identify areas with homogeneous extensions which represent the largest area of at least one dominant species to reduce pressures from tourism in these areas and ensure optimal levels of density and extension of seagrasses.
- g. **Sandy beaches**: The project will increase protection of sandy beaches through environmental management measures, especially through the promotion of appropriate waste management following legal standards and recycling processes, as well as implementing educational campaigns aimed at informing the public on natural capital values, conservation activities, and good behavioral code.
- d. **Mangroves**: The project will increase protection status of mangroves threatened by expansion of unplanned tourism-related infrastructure development by supporting spatial planning regulations which mainstream biodiversity conservation and specific management and conservation measures.

The project will also support GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives by enhancing the management and protection of key indicator species in the prioritized ecosystems listed above. Although CORALINA has identified direct pressures (from tours that offer direct interactions) to some species such as rays, sea

urchins, starfish and sea cucumbers, no scientific study has been carried out to provide evidence of these impacts on species related to tourism. Through the project, monitoring of the impact of tourism on ecosystems and species will be supported, the findings of which will be used to develop and institute management measures that will increase their population densities and their protection. Achieving a better condition of the ecosystems will guarantee a natural environment to support key species (mainly fish) that are a vital source of food security for the local population.

3.3 Socioeconomic Benefits

The socio-economic benefits to be offered by this proposed project may be expressed at multiple levels. For the project to achieve long-term sustainability, it is essential that the communities of the Archipelago understand the relationship between global biodiversity conservation and local sustainable use including human threats to marine ecosystems and realize that project objectives are essential for the survival of the native culture, both socially and economically. In this regard, the project will work with the relevant institutions to mainstream BD safeguards that favor environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism practices. This will enable the relevant institutions to improve their outreach and their services to beneficiaries thereby creating opportunities for employment, diversification of economic activities and investing in best practices. The project will promote those socioeconomically and environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism practices that will help to maintain and improve the biodiversity value of the target coastal areas and to reduce the pressures from tourism that affect associated ecosystems while at the same time allowing the tourism sector and associated communities to maintain and increase its productivity, thereby providing the opportunity for increased incomes.

The project will help to build the capacities of the beneficiaries through training and technical assistance. To ensure effectiveness and ownership, the programming of activities will consider the work schedules of tourism service providers and their families, and communities, for minimum interference with the daily chores of men and women to ensure their participation in the activities organized by the project. Specific training will be developed targeting women beneficiaries in all three islands of the Archipelago to promote gender equality in the mainstreaming of BD conservation safeguards in tourism-related activities and to ensure that both women and men's needs are addressed through the project interventions. Capacity building will also consider cultural and traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity management. This will help empower communities and will contribute to the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage and identity of the beneficiary communities, and the Raizal community.

By conserving the Archipelago's significant sites of global biodiversity, benefits will accrue to the local community that help ensure long-term conservation and sustainable management of the natural assets that the communities rely on, including fisheries replenishment resulting from enhanced PAs management, improved recreational and tourism opportunities for both the resident and native communities, and job creation. The project will directly benefit 7,383 persons, of which 3,913 are women and 3,470 are men, and will indirectly protect 13,000 jobs that are linked to the tourism sector and 45% of the employed population on the Archipelago.

3.4 Risks and proposed Mitigation Measures

Table 11. Identified Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategies
Project components rejected by key stakeholders, i.e., tourism industry, based on perception it is “bad for business.”	Low	Engage opinion leaders and relevant figures early to articulate the benefits of the project and the long-term costs of business as usual and engage them in design to ensure uptake.
Key political figures, including the new governor or CORALINA director, don’t support or champion the project based on the perception that it's bad for business or generates strife within the private sector.	Low	Project always presented in a politically neutral way. Project communications strategy articulates the economic benefits of sustainable tourism over short, medium, and long term.
Key stakeholders, i.e., tourists, reject efforts to change behavior and don’t want to give up traditional practices such as handling wildlife while snorkeling, etc.	Med	Information packages developed to engage and change behavior of tourists, especially groups accustomed to negative practices such as handling fauna during excursions. Project interventions include monitoring and enforcement.
Political corruption, scandals, turnover delay or disrupt project implementation.	Med	Account for corruption within institutional arrangements and controls.
Climate change risks to the tourism sector.	Med	Tourism sector, especially the coastal zone, is vulnerable to climate change. The proposed project will help mitigate climate risks by making sure that the revised planning and regulatory framework for the sector includes provisions for climate change adaptation. The WWF Climate Risk Assessment Form is presented in a separate file.
Extended effects of COVID 19	High	Possible risk that a global/national recession because of COVID 19 negatively impacts tourism revenue and generates resistance toward adding perceived barriers. In this regard, mitigation would be pursued by diversifying tourism product offering via project, lowering dependence on status quo model. A key risk of COVID-19 is prolonged social distancing measures and recurring national quarantine measures in Colombia. In response

Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategies
		<p>project meetings and the engagement processes could transition on-line or to a combination of in-person and virtual participants to minimize contagion risks. Remote technological infrastructure would be used to facilitate this type of engagement including easily accessible videoconferencing services. For those who cannot participate remotely, select in-person meetings could be held with reduced frequency and consistent pandemic guidelines. The development of the crisis will be closely monitored, and adaptive responses will be explored and implemented along the way focused on advancing project outcomes through alternative forms of engagement, and flexibility in case meetings and field visits must be rescheduled.</p> <p>Similarly, innovative ways of ensuring co-financing funds can be effectively deployed under a COVID-19 risk scenario may also have to be explored. The project will exercise extreme caution in ensuring that its activities do not increase the risk of transmission and spread.</p> <p>COVID-19 may affect the physical availability of technical expertise to provide in-situ support due to travel restrictions and limitations on physical gatherings imposed by the government. As suggested above, virtual means of delivery will be used in such cases and required adjustments to the timeline to accommodate the effects of the pandemic will be given due consideration during the project's annual planning and reflection processes.</p> <p>The project provides an opportunity for green recovery and building back better through the development and implementation of Sustainable Tourism Plans, sustainable business models, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into green and grey infrastructure development for tourism.</p>

3.5 Consistency with National Priorities or Plans

The project is aligned with the Sustainable Tourism Policy and the new tourism Law 2068 of 2020. This Law establishes in article 16 that the national government will prioritize the implementation of ecotourism programs in the departments of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina. The project also is aligned with the National Policy of the Ocean and Coastal Spaces (PNOEC), which contains guidelines that promote sustainability, integral development, competitiveness of the ocean and its coasts, the scope of national maritime interests and insertion in new international scenarios.

In general terms, the activities developed under the proposed project contribute to the priorities of the National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC) within the framework of the Colombian Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (iNDC). The project expects to contribute to the following strategic lines of the PNACC: (i) Adaptation of basic infrastructure and sectors of the economy, (ii) Incorporation of adaptation and resilience considerations in sectoral, territorial and development planning, and (iii) Strengthening of institutional capacities. It is also aligned with the iNDC's objectives of overcoming poverty and building resilience in the archipelago region.

Regarding the project strategy: The first component is aligned with the National Environmental Policy for the Sustainable Development of Oceanic Spaces and Coastal and Island Areas of Colombia (2000), the purpose of which is to promote the sustainable development of oceanic spaces and coastal areas that will make it possible, through integrated management, to contribute to improving the quality of life of the Colombian population, the harmonious development of productive activities and the conservation and preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. This policy set the precedent for POMIUC which - as stated in the baseline - is the tool for the management of the country's coastal marine spaces and which - in the case of the islands and because of the project objective - will have a component dedicated to sustainable tourism.

In terms of the project's second component, Colombia is part of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which establishes the obligation of the State Party to take measures for the monitoring of biological diversity. Under this obligation, Colombia formulated the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy, which incorporates research and knowledge actions with the objective of establishing a national biodiversity monitoring system in two of its main axes. This is how the Biodiversity Information System was consolidated, which is currently part of the Colombian environmental information system. Finally, the National Policy for Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSE 2012) includes a strategic line focused on strengthening inventory processes and monitoring of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, through scale mapping, collection, and evaluation of components, structures, and functions of biodiversity.

Also, this component is consistent with National Strategies related to biodiversity like the Colombian Biodiversity Action Plan – BAP (2016 – 2030). The BAP promotes the incorporation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services in the sectoral planning of short, medium, and long-term actions, and is aligned with the project as an instrument designed to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and

providing space for ecotourism development, that benefits local populations, the region, and the business sector.

The third component is aligned with the sustainability section of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018 – 2022: *“producing while conserving and conserving while producing”*, that seeks a balance between the productive development and conservation of the environment to ensure the natural resources for future generations. The project aims at the specific NDP sustainability objective that addresses the implementation of economic strategies and instruments to make the productive sectors more sustainable, innovative and reduce its impacts on the environment. The project also corresponds to the national goal of sustainable and responsible tourism development, which particularly supports the promotion of differentiated tourism products, as nature or cultural tourism. Moreover, it is clearly related to the chapter *“Seaflower region: for a prosperous region, safe and sustainable”*, regarding the archipelago’s sustainable development mainly through the enhancement of green business ventures and the sustainable use of marine ecosystems.

Colombia has met and surpassed CBD goals as well as existing AICHI targets. In 2016, the IV World Congress of Biosphere Reserves was held in Lima (Peru). The Congress addressed issues related to the implementation of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program, in support of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Change Agreement, as well as education for sustainable development, green economies and ecological societies, biodiversity, global change and the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, among others.

From this emerged the Lima Action Plan for UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves (2016-2025) which contains a comprehensive but concise set of actions aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the 2015-2025 MAB Strategy adopted by CIC-MAB at its 27th session (UNESCO, Paris, 8-12 June 2015) and endorsed by UNESCO's General Conference at its 38th session (UNESCO, Paris, 3-18 November 2015). The Seaflower Biosphere Reserve is part of the World Network, and through this project aims to contribute to the achievement of various objectives and actions contemplated in the Lima Action Plan.

The project is aligned with several tourism policies (ecotourism, cultural tourism, social tourism, crafts, beach tourism, nature tourism, community tourism) as well as the legal framework, and especially the one regarding the planning of the marine and coastal territory. Finally, in terms of biodiversity mainstreaming in tourism development, Colombia has a well-established legislation and policies for tourism, including:

- Ecotourism Development Policy (2003): The policy aims to strengthen and diversify ecotourism activities, having as an essential reference the need for sustainable development, to improve the quality of life of the residents living in the regions and to provide a competitive offer of services, in harmony with the ecological and cultural diversity.
- Cultural Tourism Policy (2007): The policy seeks to position Colombia as a national and international cultural tourism destination that, through taking advantage of its diversity and

cultural wealth, generates dynamics of local development and sustainable production that promote the competitiveness of the heritage and identity of the regions.

- Social Tourism Policy (2009): The policy promotes the access of all Colombians to tourism, as a real possibility for the exercise of the fundamental right to recreation and use of free time.
- Tourism and Crafts Policy (2009): The policy integrates the value chains of the tourism and handicraft sectors as a proposal for sustainable and responsible development, seeking the dissemination of artisanal traditions and of the economic, social, and cultural traditions of the communities and destinations.
- Touristic Beach Policy-Sector Guidelines (2011): The policy and guidelines seek to strengthen the competitiveness of the beach tourism product in Colombia, through institutional coordination, planning, recovery, and ordering schemes for the tourist beaches, that incorporate quality, the preservation of the coastal ecosystems, and respect for local cultures.
- Preliminary document of the National Policy of Nature Tourism (2012): The policy aims to position Colombia as a nature tourism destination, recognized for the development of highly competitive and sustainable products and services that allow the preservation of natural resources and improve the quality of life of the receiving communities
- Preliminary guidelines for a Policy for the development of community tourism (2012): The guidelines promote the development of community tourism, focused on participatory entrepreneurship processes, that contribute to the generation of employment and income and to the consolidation of destinations, through differentiated, competitive, and sustainable tourism products.
- The project is aligned with Colombia's Green Recovery from COVID 19: Platform for REDESIGN 2020, updated March 2021. This platform defines specific actions to guide recovery and include climate mitigation measures, climate adaptation measures, cross-cutting measures, other environmental measures, and international cooperation. Of direct relevance to this project are the measures related to ecosystem services, biodiversity, land use, agriculture, waste management, circular economy, and sustainable food production and consumption.

These are just some of the current policies on tourism in Colombia but -as evidenced- the vast majority were developed years ago and require updating. Also, currently the departmental Assembly of the Archipelago is in the process of approving "The Sustainable Tourism Policy" for the region. The development of this instrument will be supported by this project and its strategic lines will be included in the planning process explained under the component one.

The project contributes to Aichi Targets Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct

pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. Specific targets and their relevance to project outcomes and outputs are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Applicable Aichi Targets

SPECIFIC TARGETS	RELEVANT PROJECT ACTIVITIES (Outcome and Output Level)
Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	Outcome 1.1; Output 1.1.1 Outcome 2.1; Output 2.1.1 Outcome 3.1; Output 3.1.5 Outcome 4.1; Output 4.1.2
Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	Outcome 1.1. Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4
Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	Outcome 2.1; Output 2.1.1
Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods, and well-being, are restored, and safeguarded, considering the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Outcome 2.1; Output 2.1.2
Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	Outcome 2.1; Output 2.1.1 Outcome 2.1; Output 2.1.2
Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared, and transferred, and applied.	Outcome 1.1; Output 1.1.1 Outcome 2.1; Output 2.1.1; Output 2.1.2 Outcome 3.1; Output 3.1.5 Outcome 4.1; Output 4.1.2

3.6 Innovativeness, Sustainability & Potential for Scaling up

Innovation

In 2012 the International Court of Justice sanctioned against Colombia concerning title to territory and maritime delimitation with Nicaragua. After eight years of that decision and following Colombia's 2016 peace agreement, the economy of the Archipelago is in crisis. Tourism has boomed and a new set of threats to nature must be addressed. Fishing activity decreased dramatically and the exponential demand for resources due to the increase of visitors to the Islands, had led to extracting new wildlife species. There is an increased need to control the tourism activity, to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, and maintain the ecosystem services, while at the same time promoting economic incomes for local inhabitants that are directly affected by the above situation, exacerbated by both the COVID-19 pandemic, and ensuing drop in tourism, as well as the devastating effects of Hurricane IOTA on the Archipelago's economy and infrastructure.

The project injects the best available science, strategies, and tools firmly into the center of the tourism planning process in one of the region's most biologically diverse sites and popular tourist destinations. For example, by combining conservation of ecosystems with selective use of conventional engineering approaches, the project will promote biodiversity friendly green-gray innovative solutions for small-scale tourist lodges that are a threat to water quality of key ecosystems. Solutions will be derived from the indicators defined by biological monitoring protocols to assess negative impacts on biodiversity by the actual tourism activity in the Archipelago.

Additionally, the project will draw on the experiences of other innovative and noteworthy projects as well as include market analysis to improve existing tourism products designed to have a smaller ecological footprint, and greater economic impact while creating and supporting finance mechanisms for protecting biodiversity.

Sustainability

Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the Archipelago's tourism industry and planning process is a game changer when compared to the business-as-usual scenario. The project will create important economic and educational linkages between tourists, operators, hotels, and decision makers with respect to biodiversity and priority ecosystems. Additionally, by strengthening governance and policy related to management plans for biodiversity affected by tourism activities, and working directly with local government, the project seeks to ensure the long-term support of local enforcement and government agencies that guarantee the continuity of proper tourism practices. The project will also focus on the small-scale private sector tourism operators to formalize their business practices, become compliant with environmental regulations, and reduce pressure and negative impacts on key natural ecosystems.

Potential for Scaling up

With the collaboration of influential stakeholders in local and national politics, the project will work on the construction of innovative strategies that seek to mainstream biodiversity through the strengthening of local small-scale tourism in a region that is quite popular among tourists in Colombia. As such, it is expected to become a model to be expanded within the Islands and similar coastal areas in Colombia, to reduce pressures on key species and ecosystems exerted by the mass Sun and Beach tourism model.

3.7 Lessons learned during project preparation and from other relevant projects

The results and lessons learned in a series of past projects are informing the design and overall approach of this project, as outlined below.

“COLOMBIA: Caribbean Archipelago Biosphere Reserve: Regional Marine Protected Area System (GEF Project ID 773)”, the objective of which was to conserve biodiversity and ensure sustainable use of the Archipelago's coastal and marine resources while enhancing environmental equity by implementing a regional system of marine protected areas zoned for multiple-use and to reduce human threats and to protect globally important sites of biodiversity in cooperation with the local community.

“Integrated National Adaptation Plan: High Mountain Ecosystems, Colombia's Caribbean Insular Areas and Human Health (INAP) (GEF Project ID 2019)”. This project focused at defining adaptation measures and policy options to meet the expected impacts from climate change, through improvements to the knowledge base (documenting trends and impacts) and assessing the expected consequences of climate change on strategic ecosystems, including insular areas.

“Designing and Implementing a National Sub-System of Marine Protected Areas (SMPA) (GEF Project ID 3826)”, with the objective to promote the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Caribbean and Pacific regions through the design and implementation of a financially sustainable and well-managed National Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas – SMPA.

“Protecting Biodiversity in the Southwestern Caribbean Sea (GEF Project ID 3532)”. The goal of this project is the protection, conservation and sustainable use of important marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, through the effective implementation of the integrated Management Plan of the Seaflower Marine Protected Area (San Andres Archipelago).

This project will be building upon the principal lessons learned related to community participation, financial sustainability, institutional arrangements, effective coordination among institutions and clear enforcement systems. Lessons learned through these projects have been reflected into the project design as follows:

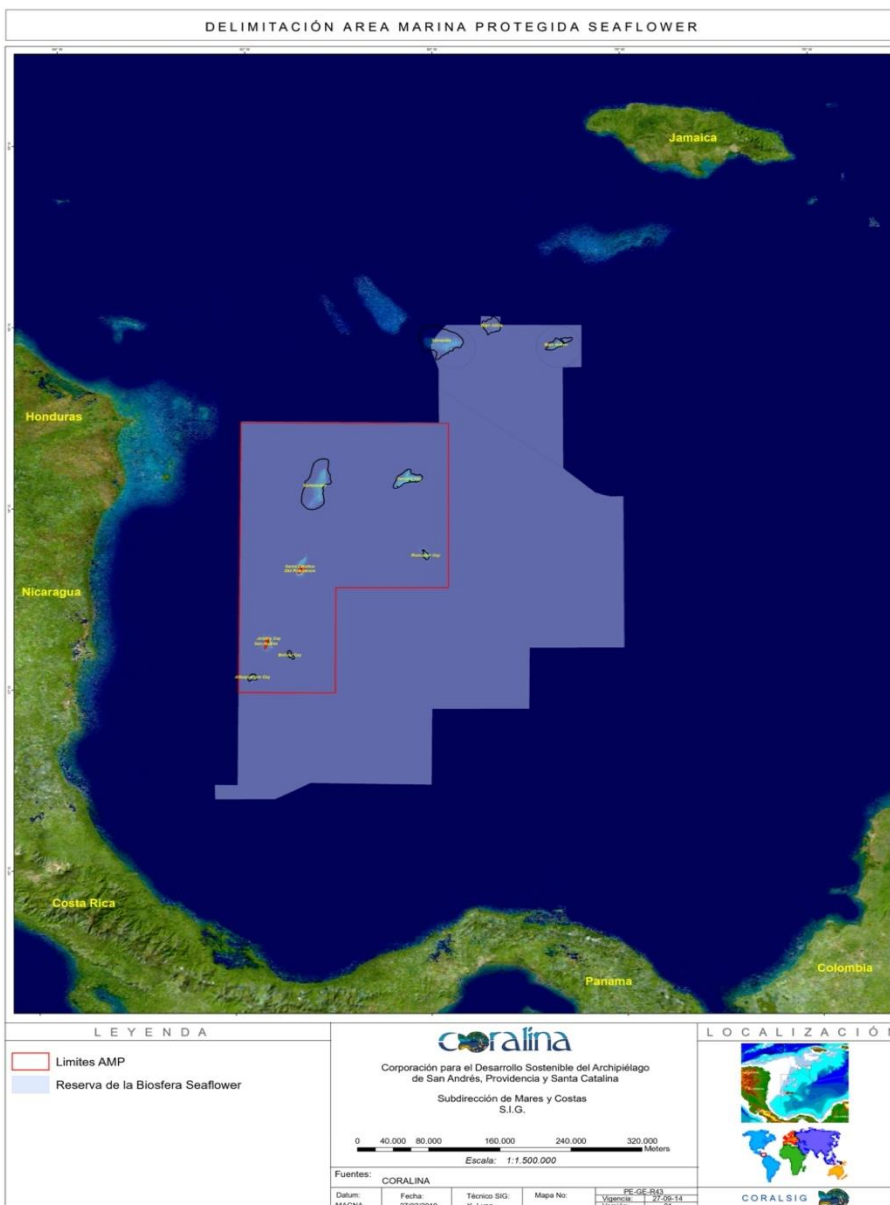
The vital role of the communities and other actors of the private sector will be incorporated through ensuring their active participation in the implementation of all the components, especially in the advisory group for the sustainable tourism plan; the implementation of the environmental management measures; and the strengthening of selected private initiatives. The need for including biological assessments for the zoning agreements is reflected through component 1 and 2 considering the results of the tourism impact monitoring. The need for strengthening the enforcement system has also been considered in the project design, including actions for increasing capacities of the competent authorities, and equipment for the enforcement functions.

Furthermore, the proposed project will build upon the main results and strategies of previous projects through the following: (i) Strengthening of effective management of the protected areas and terrestrial

ecosystems, (ii) Monitoring of key ecosystems and species; and (iii) Capacity building of local competent authorities.

SECTION 4: TECHNICAL APPENDICES

Appendix A: Project Maps with geo-coordinates

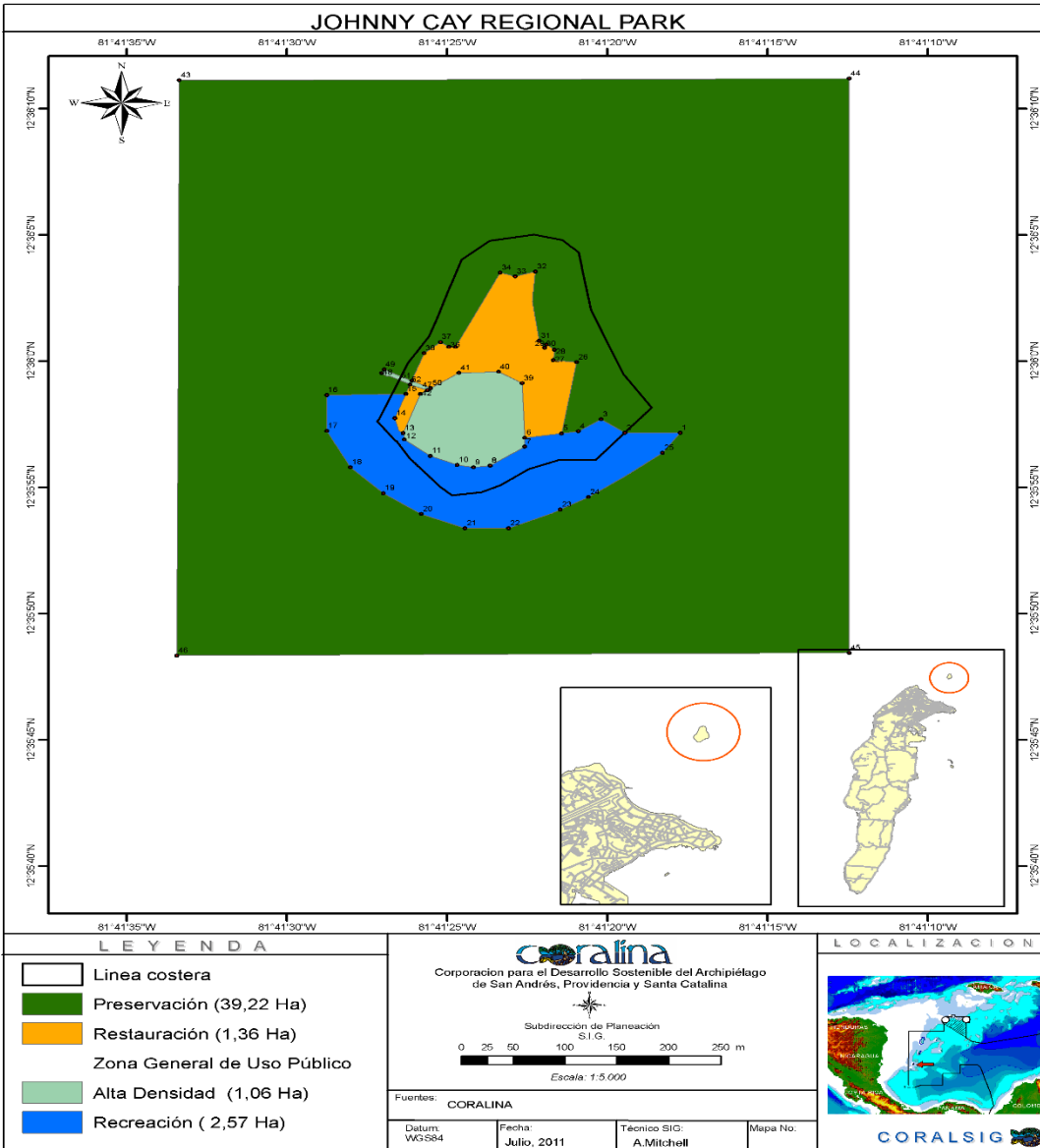


Clarification note on boundaries:

The boundary lines presented in the graphic illustrations of the area or figures are an approximate graphic representation for illustrative purposes and do not represent an official position. Neither MINAMBIENTE nor CORALINA assume any responsibility for cartographic interpretations arising from them.

Seaflower Marine Protected Area

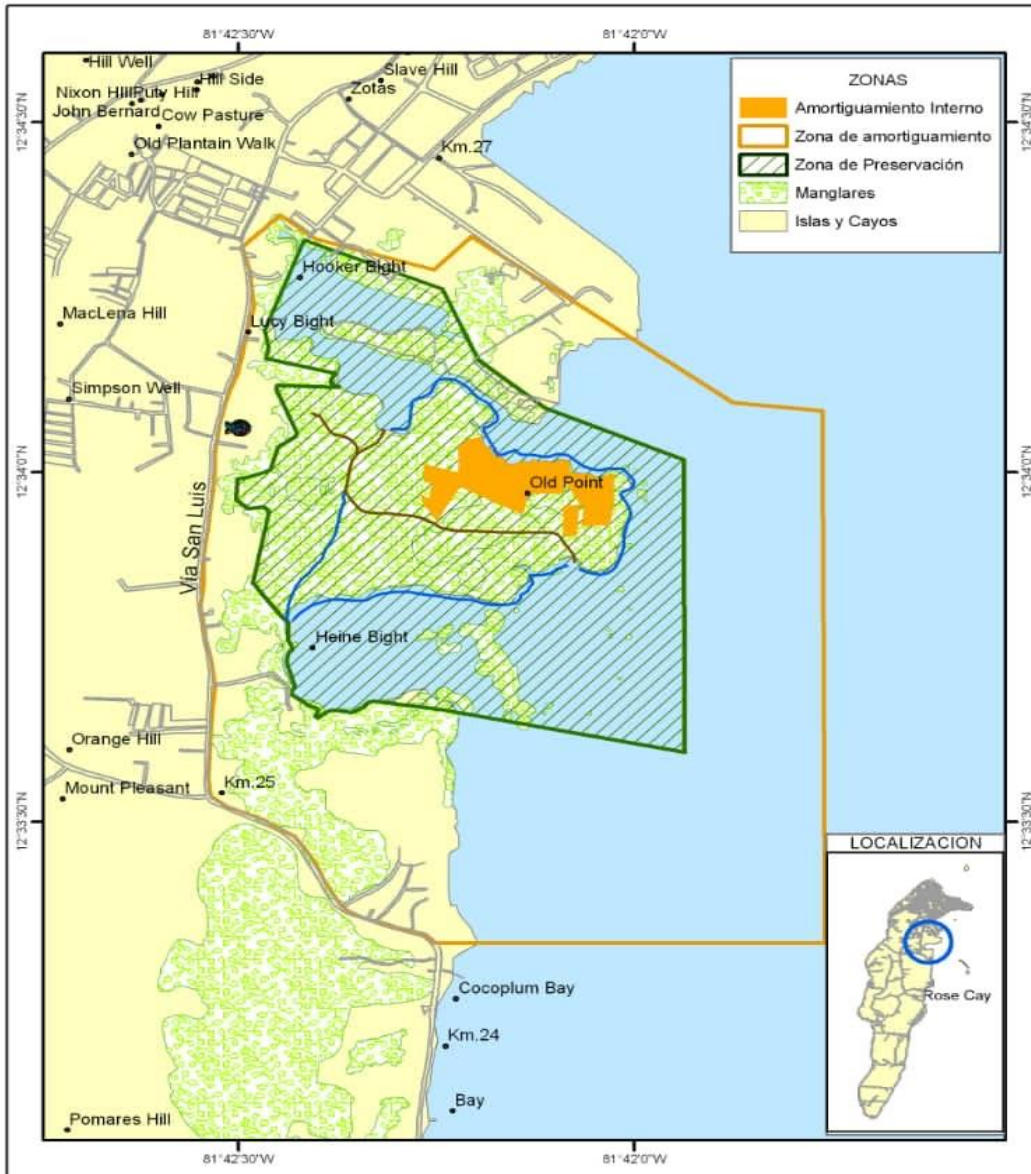
ANEXO: ACUERDO NO: 024 DE AGOSTO 19 DE 2011



Clarification note on boundaries:

The boundary lines presented in the graphic illustrations of the area or figures are an approximate graphic representation for illustrative purposes and do not represent an official position. Neither MINAMBIENTE nor CORALINA assume any responsibility for cartographic interpretations arising from them.

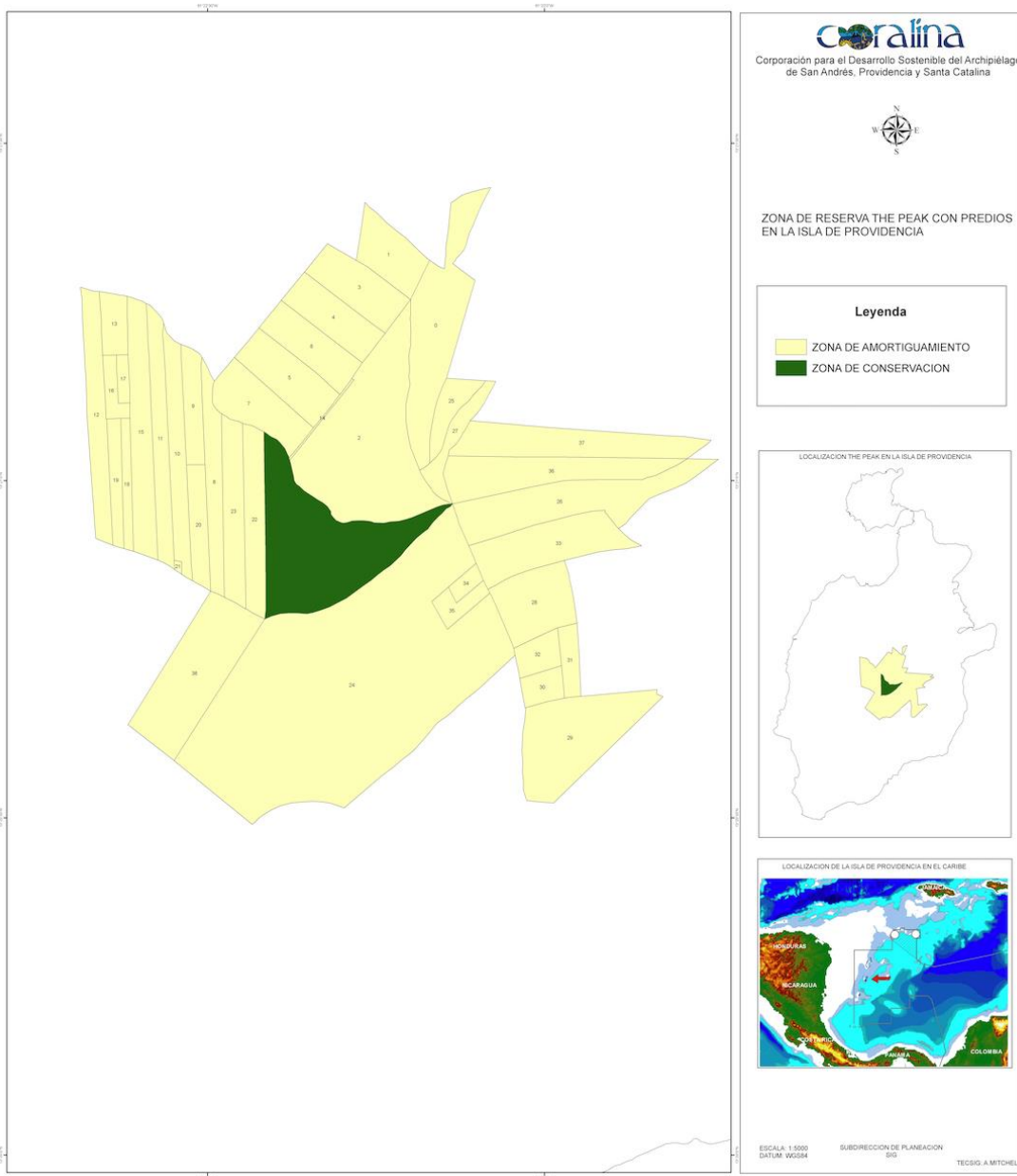
Jhonny Cay Regional Natural Park



Clarification note on boundaries:

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Old Point Regional Mangrove Park

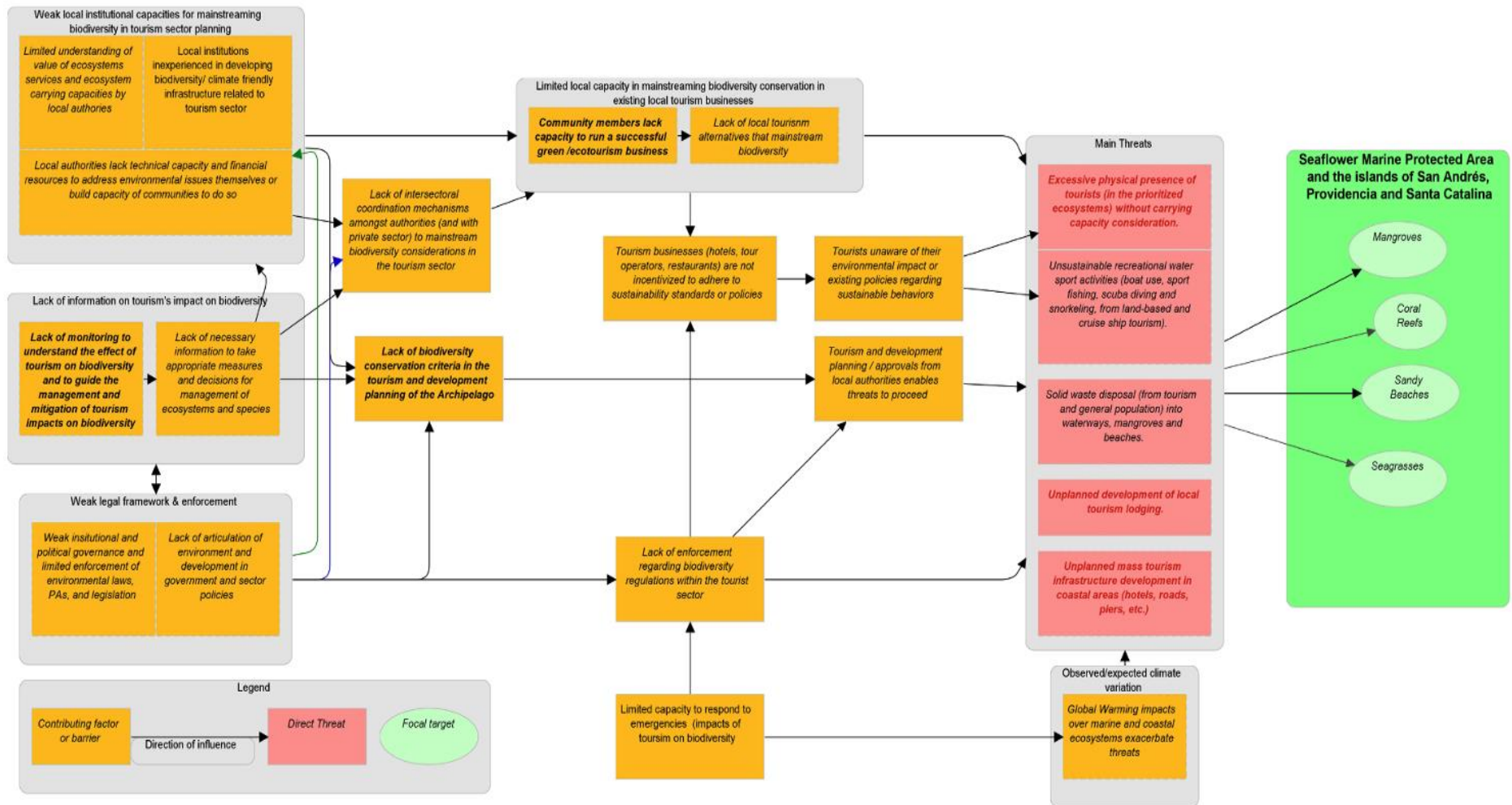


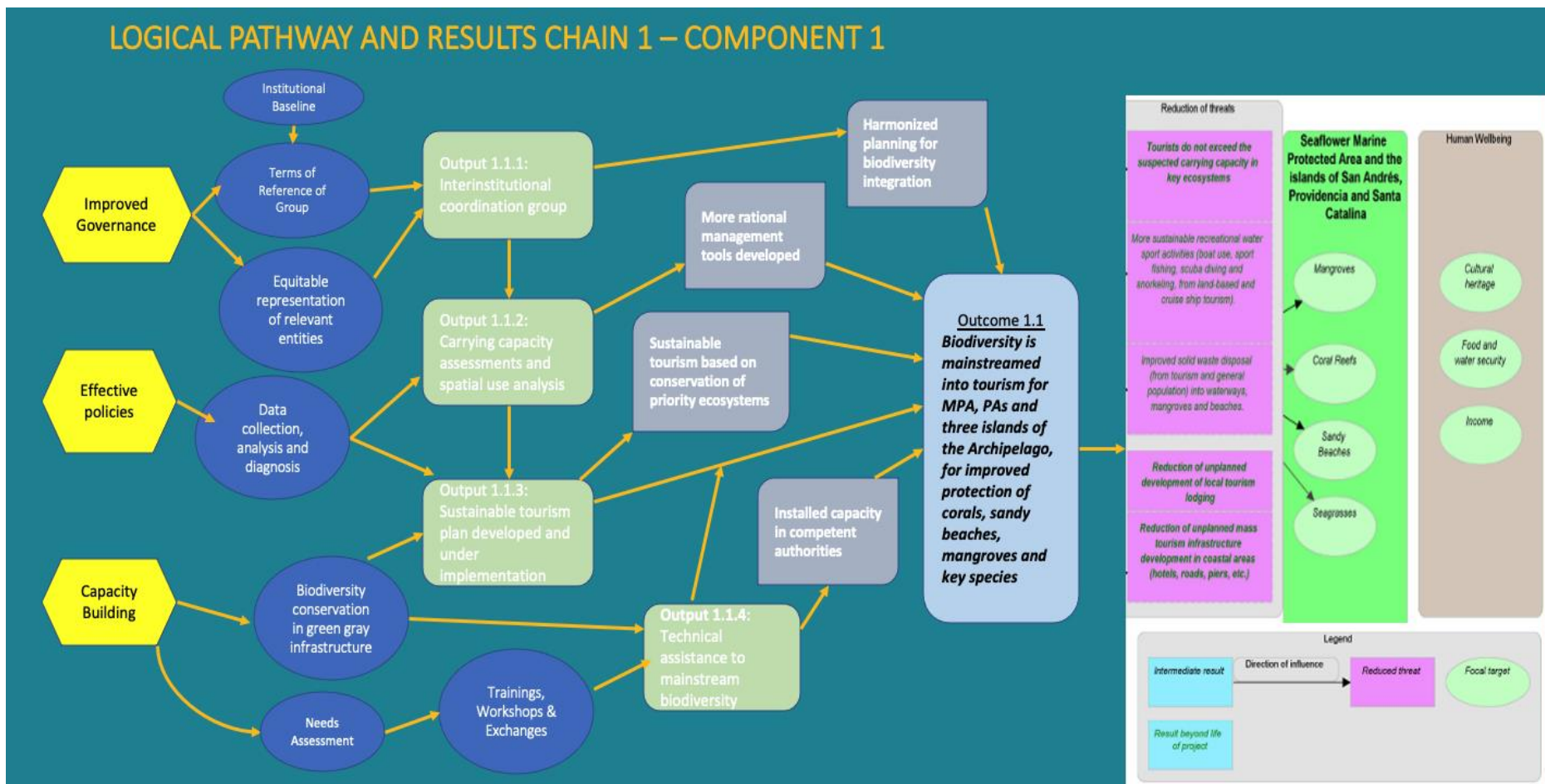
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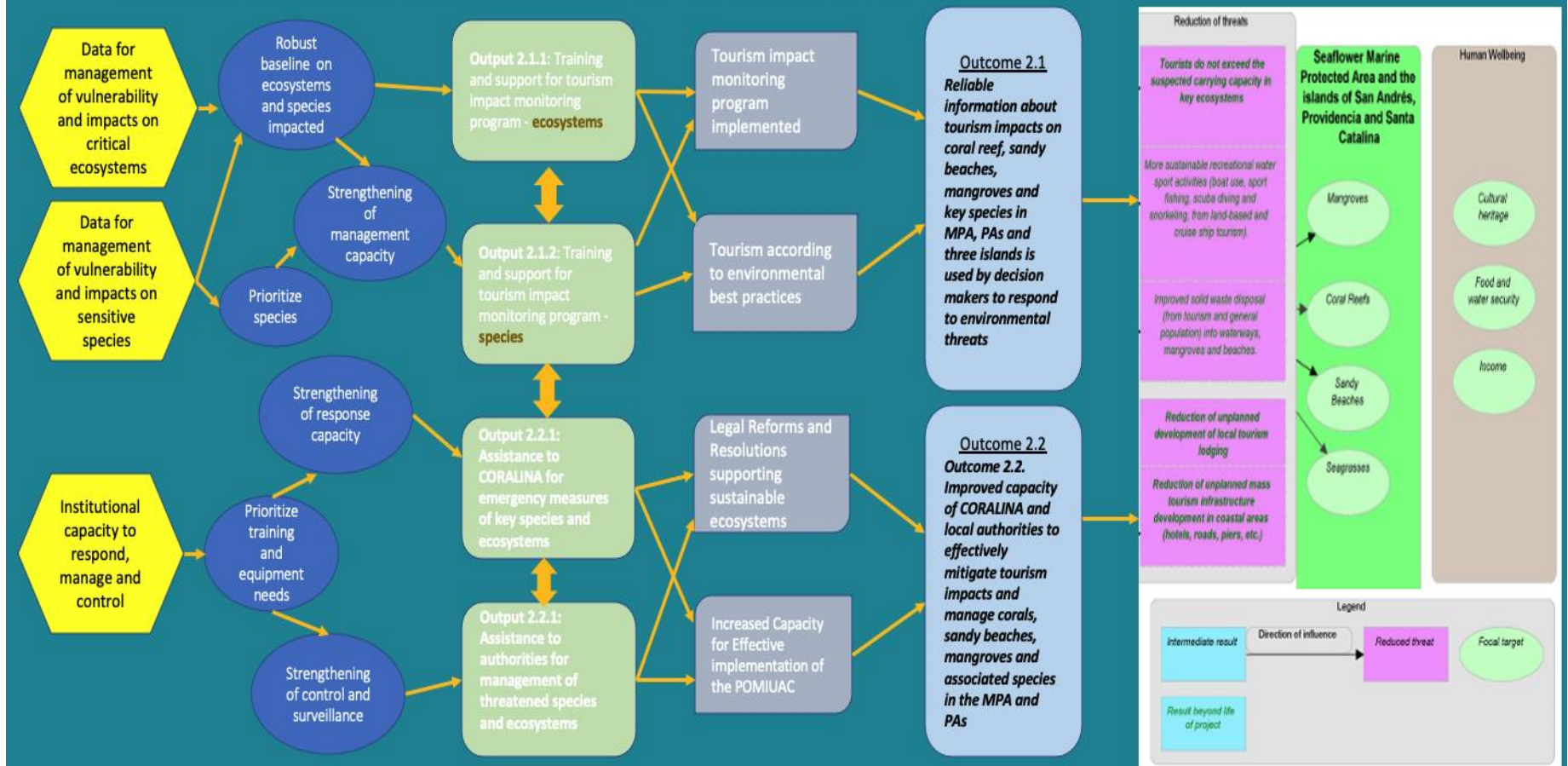
The Peak Regional Park

Appendix B: Conceptual Model

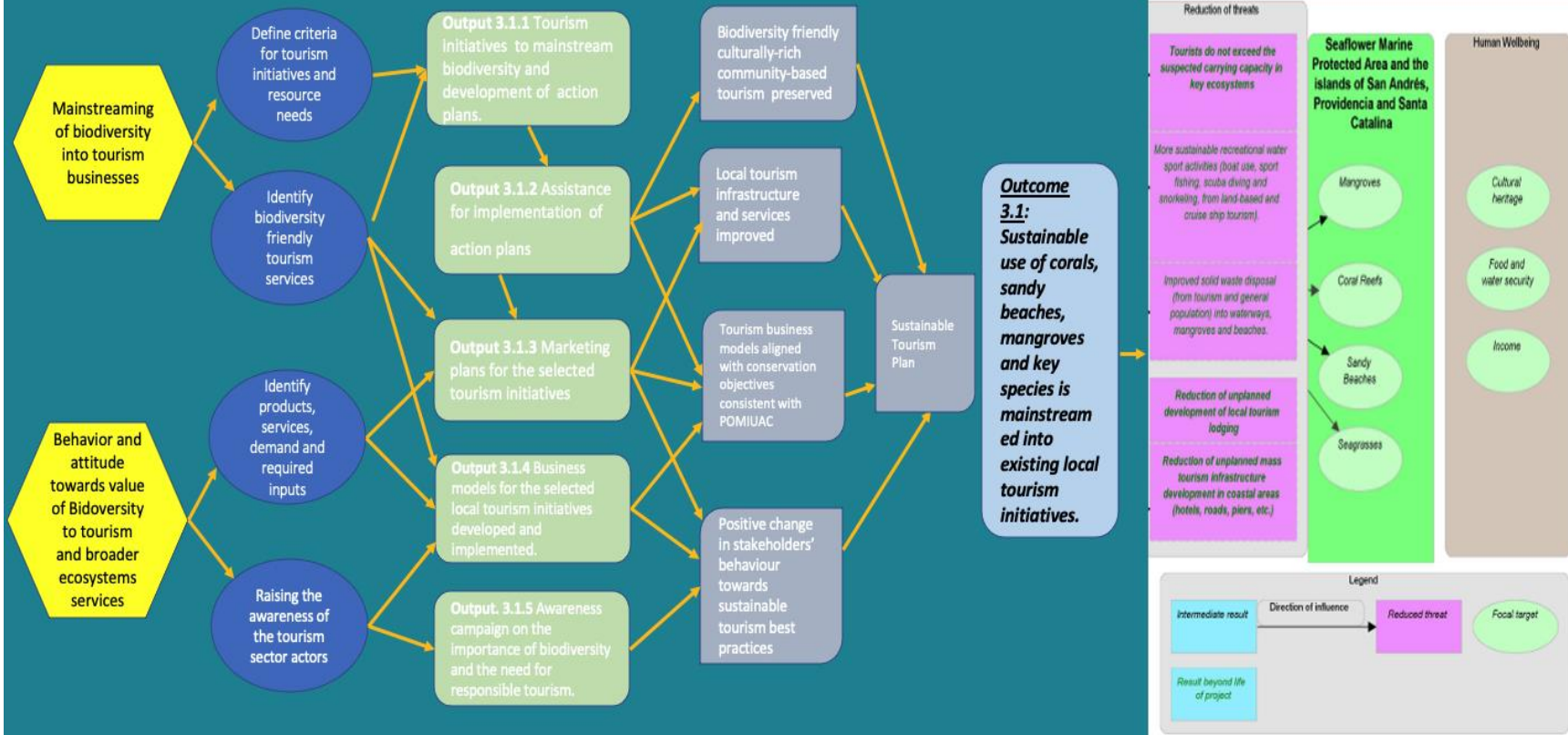




LOGICAL PATHWAY AND RESULTS CHAIN 2 – COMPONENT 2



LOGICAL PATHWAY AND RESULTS CHAIN 3 – COMPONENT 3



Appendix D: High Level Work Schedule

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

COMPONENT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC																
Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity is mainstreamed into tourism for MPA, PAs and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species.																
1.1.1. Interinstitutional coordination group created to advise and accompany the design and implementation of a new sustainable tourism plan for MPA, PAs and the three islands, in the context of POMIUAC, including active participation of the tourism private sector.																
1.1.2. Carrying capacity and limits of acceptable change assessments and spatial use analysis of threatened ecosystems of MPA, PAs and three islands for the design of environmental management measures to implement into the tourism sector.																
1.1.3. Sustainable Tourism Plan (STP) developed and under early implementation stages by responsible authorities (CORALINA and the Tourism Secretariat), as part of the POMIUAC.																
1.1.4. Technical assistance to local authorities to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the design and development of green and grey																

infrastructure projects (in the context of the POMIUC and updated tourism plan).																			
Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands																			
Outcome 2.1. _Reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands is used by decision makers to respond to environmental threats.																			
2.1.1. Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program on 4 threatened ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass, corals, and sandy beaches).																			
2.1.2. Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program for four (4) species most sensitive to tourism.																			
Outcome 2.2. _Improved capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and associated species in the MPA and PAs.																			
2.2.1. Training and technical assistance to CORALINA and tour operators to develop and implement emergency management measures for key species and ecosystems impacted by tourism in the MPA, PAs and three islands, and education and awareness to tourists on interactions with critical ecosystems and sensitive species.																			
2.2.2. Training and operational support to CORALINA, Departmental Government, and DIMAR authorities (including basic equipment, maintenance, and field supplies) for improved management (including control and surveillance) of key threatened ecosystems and species.																			
Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands																			
Outcome 3.1. _Sustainable use of corals, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species is mainstreamed into existing local tourism initiatives.																			

3.1.1. Participatory selection of at least 5 local tourism businesses from an existing portfolio with potential to mainstream biodiversity and development of their action plans.																
3.1.2. Technical assistance and key investments (equipment and materials) for supporting implementation of action plans (prepared under 3.1.1.).																
3.1.3. Business models for the selected local tourism businesses developed and implemented and are consistent with Colombia's green recovery approach for the archipelago.																
3.1.4. Marketing plans for the selected tourism businesses.																
3.1.5. Awareness campaign implemented to improve tourist behavior regarding the importance of biodiversity and the need for responsible tourism.																
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management																
Outcome 4.1. Informed and adaptive project management																
4.1.1. Project M&E plan implemented and PPRs developed and completed.																
4.1.2. Annual reflection meeting to track progress against work plan and results framework indicator targets for effective adaptive management.																
Outcome 4.2. Knowledge Management communications and dissemination																
4.2.1. Cross-sectoral communication strategy and knowledge products developed.																
4.2.2. Exchange visits to support upscaling of project lessons and distribution of knowledge products to relevant stakeholders.																

Appendix E: GEF Results Framework

Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina Islands

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Indicator/Unit	Definition	Method/Source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	Notes/ Assumptions
						Targets				
Objective Description:										
To mainstream biodiversity conservation and green recovery in the tourism sector to maintain ecosystem health and the environmental goods and services provided by the Seaflower MPA.										
Objective Level Indicators										
Objective indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas (hectares) under improved management for conservation and sustainable use.	This indicator collectively captures changes in management in the terrestrial portions of the following PAs as measured by METT: A. Jhonny Cay Regional Natural Park (5.3 ha) B. Old Point Regional Mangrove Park (92.47 ha) C. The Peak Regional Park (10.57 ha) Total: 108.34 ha	Systematic monitoring of protected area management parameters consistent with the METT and the corresponding baseline scores as reported at CEO Request for Endorsement.	PMU CORALINA	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness.	<u>Baseline:</u> <u>0</u> <u>METT Score</u> A 60 B 44 C 38		<u>Hectares:</u> <u>108</u> <u>METT Score</u> A 65 B 49 C 42		<u>Hectares:</u> <u>108</u> <u>METT Score</u> A 75 B 57 C 50	Protected Area management agency can secure and sustain the capacity and skills required to conduct monitoring required to implement the METT. Storms and hurricanes do not cause destruction to coastal ecosystems or interrupt systematic monitoring to protected areas.
Unit: a) Hectares b) METT Scores Non-cumulative										
Objective indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 2.2: Area of Marine Protected Areas	This indicator collectively captures changes in management in the	Systematic monitoring of protected area management parameters consistent with the METT	PMU CORALINA	Marine Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness	<u>METT Score</u> A 63		<u>METT Score</u> A 68		<u>METT Score</u> A 72	Protected Area management agency can secure and sustain the capacity and skills

Indicator/Unit	Definition	Method/Source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	Notes/ Assumptions
(hectares) under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. Unit: a) Hectares b) METT Scores Cumulative	marine portions of the following PAs as measured by METT: A. Seaflower Biosphere Reserve (11,623 ha) B. Jhonny Cay Regional Natural Park (38.9 ha) C. Old Point Regional Mangrove Park (155.09) ha Total: 11,816.99 ha	and the corresponding baseline scores as reported at CEO Request for Endorsement.			B 60 C 44		B 65 C 49		B 75 C 57	required to conduct monitoring required to implement the METT. Storms and hurricanes do not cause destruction to coastal ecosystems or interrupt systematic monitoring to protected areas.
Objective indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved practices to improve biodiversity (excluding protected areas) Unit: Hectares Cumulative	This indicator captures beach areas outside of the 4 targeted protected areas that will be impacted by new sustainable tourism policies and plan.	Monitoring of the impact of tourism activities on beach landscapes and monitoring for compliance with Sustainable Tourism Plan developed for the San Andres Archipelago.	PMU CORALINA INVEMAR	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified)	2,948		3,301		4,363	Private sector embraces policies defined in the Sustainable Tourism Plan for the Archipelago of San Andres. Authorities show political and institutional resilience to ensure compliance with Sustainable Tourism Plan.
Objective indicator 4: GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment Unit: # Of persons Non-cumulative	This indicator captures the total number of direct beneficiaries including the proportion of women beneficiaries, i.e., those who receive targeted support from a given GEF project/activity and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or	The project's M&E system and corresponding Project Progress Reports and Project Implementation Reports (PIR) to the GEF.	PMU CORALINA	Raizal community members disaggregated by gender and benefitting from the project. Operators of tourism enterprises disaggregated by gender and benefitting from the project. Staff of national and departmental authorities receiving capacity building, training, and technical support from the project, disaggregated by gender.	Females: 0 Males: 0		Females: 1,960 Males: 1,735		Females: 3,913 Males: 3,470	The project can achieve biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of the San Andres Archipelago, thus providing benefits to ecosystems and the communities that depend on the services they provide.

Indicator/Unit	Definition	Method/Source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	Notes/ Assumptions
	enhances.									
Outcome Level Indicators										
Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC										
Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity is mainstreamed into tourism for MPA, PAs and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species.										
<u>Outcome 1.1 indicators:</u>										
1.1.1: Number of Carrying Capacity assessments and spatial use analyses to control visitation and reduce impact on biodiversity Unit: # of assessments and analyses Cumulative	This indicator assesses the extent to which visitation to protected areas may be permitted without compromising the management objectives of the PAs in question.	Determination of how much environmental and social impact can be tolerated or absorbed by the PA and visitors, respectively, for different types of uses.	PMU CORALINA	For each of the 4 targeted PAs	0	0	2	4	0	The PMU and Protected Area management agency can secure the capacity and skills required to conduct carrying capacity assessments and required baseline data is available.
1.1.2: Number of sustainable tourism plans that mainstream biodiversity developed and under early implementation stages Unit: # of plans Cumulative	Plan that seeks to increase the benefits and reduce the impacts caused by tourism activities on the archipelago, by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation.	Assessment of tourism management policies, regulations, and institutional framework, and the filling of identified gaps in measures to protect biodiversity and the environment in the conduct of tourism activities.	PMU CORALINA Vice Ministry of Tourism	An integrated plan that is sensitive to the needs of the different islands of the archipelago.	0	0	1	1	1	Local authorities and the private sector fully embrace the process for the full development, adoption, and early implementation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan.
Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands										
Outcome 2.1. Reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands is used by decision makers to respond to environmental threats.										
<u>Outcome 2.1 indicator:</u>										
2.1.1: Number of new	This indicator measures the level of uptake by local authorities of the	Baseline assessments, tourism impact monitoring of critical Ecosystems, scenarios,	PMU CORALINA INVEMAR Vice Ministry	Local authorities' resolutions and policies to reduce the impact of tourism.	0	0	1	2	5	The project can produce meaningful and useful data on the impacts of tourism that

Indicator/Unit	Definition	Method/Source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	Notes/ Assumptions
management actions ³³ undertaken to reduce the threats caused by tourism on key ecosystems and species based on reliable tourism information. Unit: Number of management actions Cumulative	information produced by the project on impacts of tourism to enhance management and protect biodiversity.	and modeling schemes for emergency response.	of Tourism							will facilitate uptake and local authorities show leadership in this regard.
Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and associated species in the MPA and PAs.										
<u>Outcome 2.2 indicators:</u>										
2.2.1: Number of persons in CORALINA and other local agencies that received training for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program Unit: # of persons Cumulative	This indicator measures the level of human capacity within CORALINA to effectively monitor the impacts on 3 threatened ecosystems and 4 species sensitive to tourism	The project will provide targeted training to staff of CORALINA and other partners (DIMAR, INVEMAR) to strengthen capacity for monitoring on the archipelago.	PMU CORALINA INVEMAR	At least 10 from CORALINA	0	10	20	25	30	Senior management in CORALINA and other local authorities show commitment and identify the right persons to receive the necessary trainings.
2.2.2: Number of persons in CORALINA and other local agencies that received training and technical assistance to develop and implement emergency management measures	This indicator measures the level of human capacity within CORALINA to effectively respond to emergency management needs of key species and ecosystems impacted by tourism	The project will provide technical assistance and targeted training to staff of CORALINA and other partners (DIMAR, INVEMAR) to strengthen emergency response to protect ecosystems and species.	PMU CORALINA	At least 10 from CORALINA	0	10	20	25	30	Senior management in CORALINA and other local authorities show commitment and identify the right persons to receive the necessary trainings.

³³ 'Management Actions' refer to any intervention taken consistent with the protected areas' management plan with the intention of enhancing management effectiveness of the area. These may be soft (e.g., policies, strategies, or norms) or hard (e.g., physical enforcement, physical demarcation of areas, temporary closures to reduce risk to human life, ecosystems, and species, etc.).

Indicator/Unit	Definition	Method/Source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	Notes/ Assumptions
Unit: # of persons Cumulative										
Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands										
Outcome 3.1: Sustainable use of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species is mainstreamed into existing local tourism initiatives.										
<u>Outcome 3.1 indicators:</u>										
3.1.1: Number of local tourism initiatives mainstreaming biodiversity ³⁴ Unit: # of tourism initiatives Cumulative	This indicator measures level of uptake of biodiversity considerations by private local tourism initiatives.	The project will support development of sustainable business models and action plans to be adopted and implemented by local tourism initiatives.	PMU CORALINA Vice Ministry of Tourism	Tourism initiatives from the different islands of the archipelago.	0	0	0	3	5	Local tourism initiatives take up the opportunity and truly embrace biodiversity and nature in their tours and business packages.
3.1.2: Percent of tourists with positive change in behavior and attitude regarding the importance of biodiversity and the need for responsible tourism Unit: % increase in tourist behavior and attitude Cumulative	This indicator measures the impact of the project's planned awareness campaigns	A Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Survey ³⁵ to be implemented in PY1 and PY 4. The data from PY1 will constitute the baseline.	PMU CORALINA Vice Ministry of Tourism	KAP survey to target different segments of the tourism activity on the archipelago.	TBD	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	+30%	The project can secure the human resource to conduct the KAP surveys and tourist are generous and honest with their participation and responses.
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management										
Outcome 4.1: Informed and adaptive project management										

³⁴ In the context of this indicator, 'mainstreaming biodiversity' means the extent to which local tourism initiatives, who via the implementation of their Action Plans, have embraced and incorporated considerations for biodiversity protection in their day-to-day operations; for example, refrain from offering diving tours to areas of the reef known to have certain species of fish spawning; use only environmentally friendly 4-stroke engines for boat tours; do not use Styrofoam utensils in the offering of tourism services; require that guests use only biodegradable sunscreen when snorkeling on the reef; do not take any guests on tours that refuse to receive a mandatory orientation on appropriate biodiversity-friendly behavior when on the reef or sport-fishing, etc.

³⁵ The KAP is normally applied at the airport prior to the exit of tourists from the islands; it normally takes between 6 to 12 weeks during the peak tourist season and would target a minimum of 300 tourists each time it is applied, from across a spectrum of tourist interests: divers/snorkelers, beach and sun, sport fishing, sky-diving, cultural tourism, etc. Specific details of the approach would normally be fleshed out in meetings between the PMU and the project's Technical Advisory Committee.

Indicator/Unit	Definition	Method/Source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	Notes/ Assumptions
Outcome 4.1 indicators:										
4.1.1: Number of annual reflection meetings to track progress against work plan and results framework Unit: # of annual meetings Cumulative	This indicates measures the efforts of the project to keep track of successes, challenges and lessons, and the management response to improve implementation.	Participatory meetings to critically assess delivery against planned activities and assessment of the extent to which outcomes are being achieved.	PMU CORALINA PSC TAC	Annual Meetings will inform PIR content and the subsequent Annual Work Plans.	0	1	2	3		All project partners fully participate and are constructive in their inputs to see the project successfully implemented.
4.1.2: Number of Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) that reflect project performance and lessons learned Unit: # of PIRs Cumulative	This indicator measures compliance by the project with quality control and reporting requirements to the GEF.	To be completed as per PIR template of WWF-GEF Agency	PMU CORALINA WWF GEF Agency	Inputs from bi-annual Project Progress Reports and Annual Reflection Meetings	0	0	1	2	3	PMU, CORALINA and WWF. GEF Agency ensure timely completion and submission.
Outcome 4.2: Knowledge Management communications and dissemination										
Outcome 4.2 indicator:										
4.2.1: Number of Knowledge Management (KM) strategies developed and implemented. Unit: # of strategies Cumulative	This indicator measures the overall project approach to KM as a continuous and evolving process through-out project implementation.	A responsive strategy to be developed early in project implementation that is structured and responsive to the many processes, products, results, and stakeholders of the project.	PMU CORALINA	May include combination of structured awareness campaign, blogs, website, print material, social media platforms, knowledge, and experience exchanges, etc.	0	1	1	1	1	The project takes steps to develop and begin implementation of the KM strategy at the project's inception.



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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
<p>Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC</p>	<p>Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity is mainstreamed into tourism for MPA, PAs and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Interinstitutional coordination group created to advise and accompany the design and implementation of a new sustainable tourism plan for MPA, PAs and the three islands, in the context of POMIUAC, including active participation of the tourism private sector.</p> <p>1.1.2. Carrying capacity and limits of acceptable change assessments and spatial use analysis of threatened ecosystems of MPA, PAs and three islands for the design of environmental management measures to implement into the tourism sector.</p> <p>1.1.3. Sustainable Tourism Plan (STP) developed and under early implementation stages by responsible authorities (CORALINA and the Tourism Secretariat), as part of the POMIUAC.</p> <p>1.1.4. Technical assistance to local authorities to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the design and development of green and grey infrastructure projects (in the context of the POMIUAC and updated tourism plan).</p>
<p>Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1. Reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands is used by decision makers to respond to environmental threats</p>	<p>2.1.1. Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program on 4 threatened ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass, corals, and sandy beaches).</p> <p>2.1.2. Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program for four (4) species most sensitive to tourism.</p>

	<p>Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and associated species in the MPA and PAs.</p>	<p>2.2.1. Training and technical assistance to CORALINA and tour operators to develop and implement emergency management measures for key species and ecosystems impacted by tourism in the MPA, PAs and three islands, and education and awareness to tourists on interactions with critical ecosystems and sensitive species.</p> <p>2.2.2. Training and operational support to CORALINA, Departmental Government, and DIMAR authorities (including basic equipment, maintenance, and field supplies) for improved management (including control and surveillance) of key threatened ecosystems and species.</p>
<p>Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1. Sustainable use of corals, seagrass, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species is mainstreamed into existing local tourism initiatives.</p>	<p>3.1.1. Participatory selection of at least 5 local tourism businesses from an existing portfolio with potential to mainstream biodiversity and development of their action plans.</p> <p>3.1.2. Technical assistance and key investments (equipment and materials) for supporting implementation of action plans (prepared under 3.1.1.).</p> <p>3.1.3. Business models for the selected local tourism businesses developed and implemented and are consistent with Colombia’s green recovery approach for the archipelago.</p> <p>3.1.4. Marketing plans for the selected tourism businesses.</p> <p>3.1.5. Awareness campaign implemented to improve tourist behavior regarding the importance of biodiversity and the need for responsible tourism.</p>
<p>Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1. Informed and adaptive project management</p>	<p>4.1.1. Project M&E plan implemented and PPRs developed and completed.</p> <p>4.1.2. Annual reflection meeting to</p>

		track progress against work plan and results framework indicator targets for effective adaptive management.
	Outcome 4.2. Knowledge Management communications and dissemination	4.2.1. Cross-sectoral communication strategy and knowledge products developed.
		4.2.2. Exchange visits to support upscaling of project lessons and distribution of knowledge products to relevant stakeholders.

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

In 2018, 57% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Island of San Andres was associated with commerce, hotels, and restaurants. Forty-Five (45%) of the formally employed population is linked to tourism and commerce: in 2015, of the 29,000 employed on the Archipelago, 13,000 were linked to commerce, hotels, and restaurants. Lodgings have grown by more than 1,000% in the last five years, going from 66 to 742 lodging establishments with the National Tourism Registry between 2012 and 2017. In 2019, among all the destinations in the country, San Andrés had the highest hotel occupancy with 82.05%, well above the national average and even surpassing Cartagena (68.99%). The disorderly expansion of mass tourism has brought negative consequences to the archipelago and is at the center of many conflicts and pervasive impacts on the territory and its local populations. It is known that about 50% of the total number of rooms available on the island of San Andres is provided by large national and international hotel chains³⁶ which receive most of the mass tourism, and the remaining percentage is supplied by the local population, where native lodges may represent more than 20%.

³⁶ James, J.L. 2013. El Turismo como estrategia de desarrollo económico: El caso de las islas de San Andrés y Providencia. Cuadernos del Caribe Vol. 16 No. 1 (37-55).

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

2. Regulations and Requirements

At the national level, there are general requirements for public consultations in the law governing the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact Assessments³⁷, being:

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

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

Infrastructure sector:

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

Energy Sector:

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

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

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

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

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

³⁷ Milano, F. y A. Sanhueza. 2016. Consultas Publicas con Sociedad Civil: Guías para Agencias Ejecutoras Publicas y Privadas. Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, 240pp

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

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

3. Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Project Stakeholders

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Project Stakeholders and Relationship to the Project

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
National Government Institutions	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINAMBIENTE)	Government authority that coordinates national and international development projects for Colombia Endorsement of the project; Coordination of the planning, execution and monitoring of the GEF projects in Colombia. To be engaged by WWF GEF Agency, WWF Colombia, CI, and Lead Consultant	Level 1
	Directorate of Marine Affairs, Coastal and Aquatic Resources (DAMCRA)	DAMCRA is the ministry section in charge of public policy development and marine-coastal management Provides guidelines at the policy level for the adequate management of the ecosystem services offered by Colombia's marine-coastal zones and the respective protection of the associated marine biodiversity. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); CORALINA	Level 1
	Office of Green and Sustainable Businesses	Develops studies and economic and financial instruments that promote behavior changes of the actors involved in the use of natural resources and that contribute to the financing of environmental management. It also supports the consolidation of green businesses in nature tourism, through technical support and transfer of policies and methodologies. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); CORALINA; WWF GEF Agency, WWF Colombia, CI and Lead Consultant	Level 1
	International Affairs Office (OAI)	OAI coordinates bilateral and multilateral meetings, to guarantee the inclusion of the sector's priority issues in international agendas and ensure the support of the international community.	Level 1

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
		<p>Will also provide technical input in project preparation for its alignment with the national policies.</p> <p>To be engaged by WWF GEF Agency, WWF Colombia, CI and Lead Consultant</p>	
	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT)	<p>MINCIT supports business activity, goods, services, and technology, as well as tourism management in the different regions of Colombia.</p> <p>MINCIT will support the formulation, management and coordination of policies related to the development of sustainable tourism practices and other activities associated with the economic and social progress of the region.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	Vice-ministry of Tourism	<p>The Vice-ministry of Tourism assists the formulation and evaluation of national tourism policy and the plans and programs derived from it.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	Ministry of Transport	<p>Ministry of Transport is the authority of the National Government in charge of formulating and adopting the policies, plans, projects and economic regulation of transport, transit, and infrastructure</p> <p>Will be strategic allies if the project identifies the need to regulate the entrances of tourists into the Islands.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 2
	Special Administrative Unit of Civil Aeronautics (AEROCIVIL)	<p>AEROCIVIL oversees control and surveillance of the aeronautical activities in Colombia</p> <p>Will be strategic allies if the project identifies the need to regulate the entrances of tourists into the Islands.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 2
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	<p>MADR guides and manages the formulation of the plans, programs and projects required for the development of the agricultural, fishing, and rural areas.</p> <p>MADR will support the formulation and adoption of the policies, plans or programs to ensure that the project is developed under</p>	Level 2

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
		<p>policies that promote competitive, equitable and sustainable development of agricultural, forestry, fisheries, and rural development processes.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	
	AUNAP (National Authority for Aquaculture and Fisheries)	<p>AUNAP is responsible for implementing national fisheries and aquaculture policy and promotes research on fisheries resources and aquaculture production systems.</p> <p>The participation of the AUNAP will be limited in accordance with the legal competencies of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Archipelago.</p> <p>To be engaged by CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	Ministry of Defense	<p>The Ministry of defense is the National authority in charge of formulating, managing, and directing public security and defense policies, as well as leading the strategic direction of the Public Force and providing the necessary means for their fulfilment.</p> <p>Key in the appropriate development of the management plan.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA</p>	Level 2
	Army, National Navy - DIMAR (General Maritime Directorate)	<p>DIMAR is the Colombian Maritime Authority responsible for implementing the marine policy and control of marine activities in the country.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA</p>	Level 1
	Special units of the National Police of Tourism and Environment	<p>The Environmental police unit in charge of control and surveillance of the fulfillment of regulation regarding these two subjects.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA</p>	Level 2
	National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN)	<p>PNN is a governmental body that administers all the 58 national protected areas, and it is the official coordinator of SINAP</p> <p>key in the implementation of field conservation action, national and local coastal ecosystems strategy and policy strengthening.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; ORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 1
	SINAP (National System of Protected Areas)	<p>SINAP coordinates actions between all protected natural national reserves.</p> <p>To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant</p>	Level 2
Departmental and Local Government Institutions	Government of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina	<p>Authority of the local government. As a co-financing entity of the project and principal authority of the area, it will be present in all stakeholders' workshops during the project preparation</p>	Level 1

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
		and will support local strategy development and implementation. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	
	Secretariat of Agriculture and Fisheries Secretariat of Tourism Secretariat of Planning and Physical Infrastructure Secretariat of Public Services and Environment	The secretariats perform are key partners of the project and perform important functions in the administration, coordination, control and regulation of local plans and tourism, agricultural and environmental activities that contribute to the integral sustainable economic, social, territorial, and cultural development of the Archipelago. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 1
	Secretariat of Social Development - Departmental office for women's and gender affairs	Will support the coordination of legal, technical, financial, and administrative issues that guarantee the real and effective application of women's rights in the project design. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 1
	Mayor's Office of Providencia and Santa Catalina	As a principal authority of the municipality, it will be present during the project preparation and will support in the Providencia and Santa Catalina strategy development and the implementation plan. To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 2
	CORALINA (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina)	CORALINA is the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina. Main administrative authority of the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve MPA As a co-financing and Co-executing entity, CORALINA will oversee the implementation of some activities of the project, and as the environmental authority will guarantee the project will fulfill the environmental regulation and standards To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); WWF GEF Agency; WWF Colombia, CI, National Consultants, and Lead Consultant	Level 1
Academic and Research Institutions	Universities and private/ public Research Centers	Support research and community relations. To be engaged by CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
	National University of Colombia (UNAL) – Caribe campus	UNAL – Caribe, is a public and national research university located in the Archipelago, and it has great influence on the development of environmental research within the region. To be engaged by CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
	INVEMAR (Institute of Marine and Coastal Research)	INVEMAR – Scientific institution attached to MINAMBIENTE, that carries out research in coastal, marine, and oceanic ecosystems of national interest To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; CORALINA; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
	IDEAM (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies)	IDEAM - public institution of technical and scientific support, in charge of producing hydrological, meteorological, and environmental information To be engaged by MINAMBIENTE; WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
	INFOTEP	INFOTEP's institutional mission focuses on seeking social, economic, cultural, and environmental development and applying knowledge through curricular, research and social projection processes to fully train citizens committed to society and culture, to provide solutions to the problems of the Island.	Level 2
	Servicio nacional de aprendizaje SENA-regional San Andrés	Offer free training to archipelago residents who benefit from technical, technological, and complementary programs that focus on the economic, technological, and social development of the department	Level 2
Community Level	Native Raizal Community Representative	The Raizales are an ethnic community that has a strong cultural identity that differs from the rest of the Colombian population. They represent the 35 - 40% of the total Archipelago population. To be engaged by WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 2
NGO's	Corales de Paz Foundation	NGO that promotes and encourages participatory conservation of goods and services provided by coral reefs Its participation as technical support in coral management and conservation will be of essence for this project. To be engaged by WWF Colombia, CI, and National Consultants	Level 3
	Protecting Animal Life Foundation - PAL	development of projects and activities that seek the welfare, protection and conservation of domestic and wild animal species that are in a state of vulnerability and abandonment	Level 3
Private Sector	Tourism - Travel agencies guild, tourist transportation agencies, scuba diving centers, etc.	The private sector will play a central role in the project preparation. Tourism operators and other businesses in the value chain are among the project's central stakeholders and they will actively participate in the stakeholder consultations and events for project design, during the PPG, to ensure the Project integrates their views and opinions. To be engaged by WWF Colombia, CI, CORALINA; and National Consultants	Level 2

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
	Providencia Food Producers Association	Defend and promote the development of the agricultural, fishing and food sectors of the archipelago of San Andres Providencia and Santa Catalina	Level 3
	Corporación Miss Raxi & Miss Graci	To promote the good physical, mental and social condition of the people of the islands, through culture, environment, and health	Level 3
	Providence Sweet Black Crab Association - ASOCRAB	Capture, processing, and commercialization of the Black Crab, as well as protecting the species in its closed season	Level 2
	Asociación de Posadas Turísticas Providencia y Santa Catalina	Exercise the union representation of the tourism service providers of the municipality, and exercise leadership of all matters related to said activity.	Level 2
	I-Fish Association	Sustainable and responsible fishing and integration with traditional productive sectors such as agricultural artisans, fruit artists and others with the tourist line to create a market circuit called "Farm, Fish and Arts Market.	Level 2
	Asociación nacional de agencia de viajes ANATO	Non-profit organization of a trade union nature that represents, defends, and promotes the general interests of tourism and Travel Agencies in the archipelago	Level 2
	Cámara de comercio de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina	Promote the growth and development of the department's business fabric	Level 2
	ASOPACFA (Asociación de pescadores artesanales y agricultores de San Andrés y Providencia)	Promote, stimulate, strengthen, and organize artisanal and agricultural fishing activity in the Archipelago department	Level 2
	Asociación de buceo de San Andrés -DISAA	The positioning, improvement and sustainable development of the Recreational, technical, scientific, continuing education and professional diving activity in the archipelago	Level 2
	Asociación de posadas nativas ASOPOSADA	Encourages and promotes the interests of the native inns promoting the generation of income, through a visiting experience characterized by elements and riches of the Raizal culture, present in gastronomy, language, music, warmth, kindness, spirituality and in general, a sample of their way of life	Level 2
International NGOs	WWF GEF Agency WWF - Colombia	GEF Implementing Agency with final responsibility for project preparation and fiduciary responsibility for use of GEF Funds. In country engagement for oversight on behalf of WWF GEF Agency of CI and CORALINA; coordination with MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI);	Level 1

Type	Stakeholder	Role, Relevance & Responsible for engaging	Level of Relationship
	CI	Co-financing and Co-executing entity, with responsibility for the executing of key project activities and strategic coordination with CORALINA and WWF. To be engaged by CORALINA; MINAMBIENTE; International Affairs Office (OAI); WWF Agency; WWF Colombia; National Consultants and Lead Consultant	Level 1
Other	Asociación de Iglesias Bautistas Isleñas	Counseling, spiritual development, entrepreneurship, education, community work	Level 3
	Archipelago Movement for Ethnic Native Self-Determination - AMEN-SD	Sustainable and viable Development, Respect for the Human Rights of the Raizal Indigenous People of the San Andrés Archipelago. Providencia and Santa Catalina	Level 3

5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement defines ‘stakeholder engagement’ as a process involving stakeholder identification and analysis, planning of stakeholder engagement, disclosure of information, consultation and participation, monitoring, evaluation and learning throughout the project cycle, addressing grievances, and on-going reporting to stakeholders. The SEP seeks to ensure that stakeholders are identified, and their meaningful participation and involvement secured through-out project preparation and implementation; that consultations are gender-responsive and free of manipulation, interference, and/or discrimination; and that stakeholders have access to all relevant project information in an easily accessible and timely manner.

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

During project implementation, stakeholder participation will include the provision of co-financing, a gender-responsive participation of technical staff in workshops, training, and tools development, the facilitation of local project events and processes, the provision of project oversight through participation on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) or Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), as data sources, technical expertise and knowledge management through the institutionalization of project results and lessons learned to allow for up-scaling, replication, and sustainability. The inclusion and engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the public in the implementation of the project will be ensured via their direct participation in the governance and decision-making bodies of the project. Special effort will be made to ensure that CSOs active or present in influence of the project are represented in project decision-making and in interventions which may affect their interests. Stakeholder engagement in project

implementation will be gender responsive as evidenced and detailed in the Gender Action Plan. Stakeholder engagement activities are integrated across all project components, and as such, the budget required for implementing the SEP is not a stand-alone budget and is integrated in budgeted project activities.

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

Table 2. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Group	Engagement Purpose	Engagement Method	Frequency (Timetable)	Responsibilities
Level 1: persons and groups who can influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project	Define details of project intervention strategies	Project Inception Workshop	Once	Chair of the Project Steering Committee; CI, CORALINA, WWF Agency
	Review of project work plans and budgets, Review, and approval of project progress reports.	Physical or virtual meetings of the PSC; Written Progress Reports	Biannually	Individual Project Steering Committee members; Project Coordinator
	Review of project Audit Reports.	Written letters; Official project emails	Audit reports annually	Individual Project Steering Committee members; GEF Operational Focal Point
	Conduct fiduciary duties	Written Audit Report; Written letters; Official project emails	Annually	PSC, CI, WWF Agency
	Address project conflicts and stakeholder grievances	Written grievance reports	Grievance deliberations on an as needed basis.	Project Coordinator, CI CORALINA WWF GEF Agency
	Agree on project policy communications with the Government and WWF GEF Agency	Project Meetings with the GEF Operational Focal Point; Annual Reflection Meetings	Annually	Government Project Liaison; WWF Agency
Level 2: persons and groups that participate in the	Consult on project work plans and budget	Project Inception Workshop	Once	CI, CORALINA, WWF Agency

Stakeholder Group	Engagement Purpose	Engagement Method	Frequency (Timetable)	Responsibilities
project directly or indirectly	Technical inputs to Terms of Reference and validation of technical reports	Technical Working Groups, Focus Group Sessions, and Meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee	Technical Advisory Committee meetings at least every 4 months; virtual meetings every 2 months	Project Coordinator
	Exchange of technical data and lessons learned Extension services and provision of technical assistance	Field extension visits and field data collection and monitoring.	Field extensions, data collection and monitoring at least quarterly; Project website postings and social media on a continuous basis	Project Staff; Members of Technical Advisory Committee
	Inputs to definition of local priorities	Workshops and trainings in the field	As per project's work plan	Project Coordinator and staff
	Joint planning and collaboration	Memorandum of Understanding between organizations and the project	As needed for project execution	Government Project Liaison
	Dissemination of project results and lessons	Project website, social media, printed materials, Project Progress Reports Annual Reflection Meetings	As per project's work plan	Project Coordinator and staff
Level 3: persons and groups affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the Project implementation.	Inform on the project implementation status and solicit feedback on perceptions of project	Local and community level informative and focus group discussions, social media	Focus group discussions at least every 4 months; Workshops at least twice per	CI, CORALINA; Project Coordinator; Project Staff Local Raizal community leaders

Stakeholder Group	Engagement Purpose	Engagement Method	Frequency (Timetable)	Responsibilities
	implementation		year	
	Collect opinions and concerns during public meetings or other contacts	Local radio and TV in language of local community and with tailor-made messages, Printed brochures	Radio and TV messages on a continuous basis	Project staff and owners of local community level tourism services; Local tourism membership organizations
	Register, analyze and address grievances or comments submitted	Community level trainings and workshops; Annual Reflection Meetings	Printed materials on a continuous basis	CI, CORALINA, WWF Agency

6. Grievances Mechanism

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

This mechanism is designed to:

- Address potential breaches of WWF’s policies and procedures.
- Be independent, transparent, and effective.
- Be accessible to project-affected people.
- Keep complainants abreast of progress of cases brought forward; and
- Maintain records on all cases and issues brought forward for review.

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

WWF GEF Agency Grievance Mechanism

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

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

Mailing address:

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

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

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

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

Appendix G: Knowledge Management and Communications

Utilizing available knowledge to apply best practices and lessons learned is important during both project design and implementation to achieving greater, more efficient, and sustainable conservation results. Sharing this information is then useful to other projects and initiatives to increase effectiveness, efficiency, and impact among the conservation community. Knowledge exchange is tracked and budgeted in Component 4 of the Results Framework.

Prior to finalizing the project design, existing lessons and best practices were gathered from the projects *“COLOMBIA: Caribbean Archipelago Biosphere Reserve: Regional Marine Protected Area System (GEF Project ID 773; “Integrated National Adaptation Plan: High Mountain Ecosystems, Colombia’s Caribbean Insular Areas and Human Health (INAP) (GEF Project ID 2019; “Designing and Implementing a National Sub-System of Marine Protected Areas (SMPA) (GEF Project ID 3826)”*; and *“Protecting Biodiversity in the Southwestern Caribbean Sea (GEF Project ID 3532)”* and incorporated into the project design. Please reference Section 3.7 to review the lessons and understand how they were utilized.

During project implementation and before the end of each project year, knowledge produced by or available to the Project will be consolidated from project stakeholders and exchanged with other relevant projects, programs, initiatives, research institutions, academia, etc. by the project management unit (PMU). This collected knowledge will be analyzed alongside project monitoring and evaluation data at the annual Adaptive Management meeting. It is at this meeting that the theory of change will be reviewed, and modifications to the annual work plan and budget will be drafted. Adjusting based on what works and what does not work should improve project results.

Lessons learned and best practices from the Project will be captured from field staff, biannual Project Progress Reports, and annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR), and from stakeholders at the annual Adaptive Management meeting. External evaluations will also provide lessons and recommendations. These available lessons and best practices will then be documented in the semi-annual project progress reports (PPR) (with best practices annexed to the report).

The PMU Project Coordinator will ensure that relevant stakeholders, such as GEF Operational Focal Point, members of the PSC and TAC, project partners, and other stakeholders are informed of and where applicable invited to the Adaptive Management meeting, formal evaluations, and any documentation on lessons and best practices. These partners will receive all related documents, such as Project Progress Reports, Evaluation Reports, and all Knowledge Management materials produced by the to ensure the sharing of important knowledge products.

A strategic communications plan has been budgeted for this Project and will include the following knowledge and communication products:

- Component 4: **Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management**
 - Cross-sectoral Communications Strategy
- Component 4: **Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management**

- The Project will meet the reporting requirements of the WWF GEF Agency, producing the following reports: Project Progress Reports, Project Implementation Reports, Mid-Term Evaluation Report, and a Terminal Evaluation report.

All knowledge and communication products produced by the Project will be shared on a project-specific website, hosted by CI. This will allow a wider audience to gain knowledge from the Project. In addition, the Project Coordinator will share these documents with stakeholders more directly through mail, presentations at workshops, and meetings of the PSC and the TAC.



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

Introduction

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

The project will be delivered via the implementation of four (4) components. Component 1 'Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC' will mainstream biodiversity into tourism for MPA, PAs and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves and key species. This will be achieved through interinstitutional coordination for the design and implementation of a new sustainable tourism plan for MPA, PAs and the three islands, in the context of POMIUAC, including active participation of the tourism private sector; carrying capacity and limits of acceptable change assessments and spatial use analysis of threatened ecosystems of MPA, PAs and three islands for the design of environmental management measures to be implemented in the tourism sector; and the development and early implementation of a Sustainable Tourism Plan; technical assistance to local authorities to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the design and development of green and grey infrastructure projects.

Component 2 'Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands' will pursue the use by decision-makers of reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, sandy beaches, mangroves and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands to respond to environmental threats; and will improve the capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves and associated species in the MPA and PAs. This will be achieved by providing training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program on 3 threatened ecosystems and 3 sensitive species; training and technical assistance to CORALINA and tour operators to develop and implement emergency management measures for key species and ecosystems impacted by tourism in the MPA, PAs and three islands, and education and awareness to tourists on interactions with critical ecosystems and sensitive species; and training and operational support to CORALINA, SAI and DIMAR authorities (including basic equipment, maintenance, and field supplies) for improved management (including control and surveillance) of key threatened ecosystems and species.

Component 3: 'Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands' will mainstream the sustainable use of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves and key species into existing local tourism initiatives. This will be achieved by the participatory selection of at least 5 local tourism businesses from an existing portfolio with potential to mainstream biodiversity and development of their action plans; provision of technical assistance and key investments (equipment and materials) for supporting implementation of action plans; strengthening and implementation of business models for the selected local tourism businesses that are consistent with Colombia's green recovery approach for the archipelago; development and implementation of marketing plans for the selected businesses; and the implementation of an awareness campaign

Component 4: 'Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management' will ensure informed and adaptive project management, and Knowledge Management and communications. This component will ensure the project's M&E plan is implemented and PPRs developed and completed; the implementation of an Annual Reflection Meeting to track progress against work plan and results framework indicator targets for effective adaptive management; the development and implementation of a Cross-sectoral Communication Strategy and knowledge products; and the exchange visits to support upscaling of project lessons and distribution of knowledge products to relevant stakeholders.

The Project will contribute to the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation linked to ecosystem and subsistence services of local and surrounding populations where men and women depend on those services and access them in different ways. The project will embrace a gender equality approach that includes the roles of both women and men, their knowledge, their skills, and their relationship with natural resources. As a result, it will incorporate gender equality in all possible areas, and will ensure that the needs, priorities, power structures, status, and relationship between men and women are identified and incorporated into the implementation and evaluation of the project; in this way men and women can participate proportionally and benefit equally from the project intervention.

General Gender Conditions in Colombia

Overview

Women play an important role in global tourism from both the market (or demand) side of the equation as well as the supply side or destination. According to studies such as *Peace is about much more than doves* (World Development), women represent a larger proportion of the overall global travel market (52 percent) and tend to play an important decision-making role regarding where their families will travel for vacation. Additionally, according to the World Tourism Organization, most international travelers are interested in seeing their tourism dollars spent in ways that contribute to greater social and gender equality. On the supply side, across global destinations, women are fundamental to the tourism value chain at all levels, however, they are over-represented across low-paying service sector jobs, such as hotel housekeepers, kitchen staff and lower-level clerical or tourism administration jobs. Better paying jobs, such as tour guides, drivers and higher-level administration and leadership jobs are largely male-dominated.

In the specific case of Colombia, the country has ratified all current international treaties on human rights and women's rights and has made significant progress in developing laws to promote gender equality and guarantee women's rights. Some of the key ones are summarized in Table 1, including a statement of their relevance for the project's design and implementation.

Table 1. Gender-Relevant Conventions, Policies and Laws

Gender-Relevant Instrument	Year of Inception	Alignment/Relevance to Project
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979	1980	<p>Establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations, or enterprises.</p> <p>Colombia having ratified the convention, CEDAW sets the overall international standard to be met by the project in Colombia for women's rights and is consistent with the WWF Standard and the GEF Policy on Gender Equality.</p>
Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Convention of 'Belem do Para') 1995	1996	<p>Key objectives: to promote awareness and observance of women's rights; to modify, through educational programs, social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and prejudices, and customs and stereotypes based on the idea of the inferiority and superiority of the sexes; and to promote the education and training of all those involved in the administration of justice, police, and other law enforcement officers amongst others.</p> <p>The project is investing public awareness, technical trainings, as well as training to monitoring and surveillance</p>

Gender-Relevant Instrument	Year of Inception	Alignment/Relevance to Project
		entities. All these investments are opportunities for gender mainstreaming, and directly consistent with the objectives of the convention as outlined above.
National Policy on Gender Equality (CONPES 161)	2013	<p>Co-ordinate efforts across the whole-of-government to guarantee women’s equality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>All the government institutions involved in the implementation of this project are mandated by this policy to guarantee women’s equality and non-discrimination through-out all project interventions (MINAMBIENTE, CORALINA, MINCIT, DIMAR, IVEVAR, IDEAM, PNNC, etc.)</p>
National Development Plan 2018-22, chapter on women’s rights, “Pact for Women’s Equality”	2018	<p>Important provisions on gender equality based on three dimensions: the economic dimension (overcoming poverty, the care economy, inequality in the workplace); the political dimension (women in positions of power and decision making) and the physical integrity dimension (violence and sexual and reproductive rights).</p> <p>This National Development Plan provides an enabling framework for the project’s Gender Action Plan to align gender mainstreaming actions along the 3 nationally-mandated dimensions as listed above.</p>
Law 1257 of 2008	2008	<p>Provisions for regulations on awareness, prevention, and punishment of all forms of violence and discrimination against women.</p> <p>This law is consistent with the national commitments acquired through the ratification of CEDAW, and its relevance to the project are those described above for CEDAW.</p>
Law 581 - Quota Law	2000	<p>Establishes that a minimum of 30 percent of appointed positions must be occupied by women in the three branches of public power: executive, legislative, and judiciary³⁸.</p> <p>This law creates an enabling environment for the project to demonstrate that it is doing its part by ensuring no less than 30% female representation on the project’s governing bodies (Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee) and the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group to be formed through the project’s intervention.</p>

³⁸ Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Public Administration. Colombia Case Study. UNDP, 2012

While the norms described above provide a solid framework for advancing women's rights, there are still challenges to be addressed. As of April 2017, the National Registry of Victims (RUV) estimates that there are over 8.1 million victims of armed conflict in Colombia, representing 18% of the Colombian population³⁹. Most victims (4.5 million) were females affected by forced displacement and sexual and gender-based violence, and were mostly female adolescents, single mothers or widowed with children affected by the war. At least 40% of the victims were women below the age of 29; approximately 10% were girls and young women between 10–19 years old; about 40% were adult women between 30–59 years old; 13% were older women above the age of 65; and 4% were octogenarian's women over 80 years old. Women belonging to indigenous and Afro-Colombian ethnic groups have been disproportionately affected by conflict-derived violence; Of 3,445 cases of homicides of indigenous and Afro-Colombian people, 65.5% were women⁴⁰. According to the report of the National Institute of Legal Medicine in Colombia (INMLCF) in 2014, 1,007 women were murdered, 37,881 cases of violence against women in the couple were registered and 16,088 cases of sexual violence were against women, 86% of the total victims of this crime, with girls and adolescents being the main affected by this form of violence.

Gender Inequality

In terms of gender inequality, Colombia has made substantial progress, but there is still much to be done. In terms of the Quota Law, the executive branch at the national level meets this quota, but there are significant differences among institutions and ministries. Some of them have fewer women in senior management positions than the quota established - in some cases it is 0 percent. However, the real concern is that various administrations and departments do not meet the requirements of the Quota Law year after year but there is no sanction. Women's political participation has increased from 6% to 11% in popular election positions, and from 7% to 21% in congressional elections in the last 20 years. However, it is one of the Latin American countries with the least representation of women in politics. In 2015, there are only 14% of councilors, 17% of deputies, 10% of mayors and 9% of governors that are women. Figures still well below the parity that would do justice to the proportion of women within society. In relation to economic rights, women's access to formal employment and their participation in the labor market, although it has been growing, is still limited. In 2013 the labor participation gap was 20.94% (compared to 26.63% in 2001); the unemployment gap was 5.30% (compared to 7.38 in 2001); and 2012 gender pay gap was 23.28% (compared to 17.61% in 2002)⁴¹.

Colombian women have a higher education rate than men. However, women still face significant difficulties in accessing employment, and when they enter the labor market, they face significant salary differences and work at high levels of informality. In Colombia 23% of women have full-time employment while 34% of them consider themselves housewives. Colombia has seen a decrease in the maternal mortality rate; but there are still 500 women who die every year because of pregnancy and childbirth. Also, women still face difficulties in accessing productive resources – along with access to land and credit.

³⁹ Juan Carlos Rivillas et al. 2018. How do we reach the girls and women who are the hardest to reach? Inequitable opportunities in reproductive and maternal health care services in armed conflict and forced displacement settings in Colombia.

⁴⁰ Mainstreaming gender equality in Colombia, Capacity4dev, Published 7th October 2019

⁴¹ ONU Mujeres Colombia. Las mujeres en Colombia. <https://colombia.unwomen.org/es/onu-mujeres-en-colombia/las-mujeres-en-colombia> Referenced February 2020

Project-specific gender information and considerations

Approach to Gender Analysis of the Archipelago

The gender analysis conducted for the project's intervention area followed an initial desktop review of all gender-relevant literature of the country and the archipelago and focused on reports and statistics produced by the government, CSOs, the multi-lateral banks, the United Nations agencies, and in particular those of the Women's Office, who along with the Raizal Woman Cultural Foundation for Development and Community Integration, were also interviewed in one-on-one sessions to obtain their inputs on gender perspectives on the archipelago and their views for gender mainstreaming by the project. Women-owned tourism businesses on the archipelago were also targeted for interviews during the project's baseline assessment efforts conducted as part of project preparation. Specific needs of women identified during the project preparation process emphasizes the need for mechanisms to ensure women can access and benefit from project resources, capacity building to strengthen nature-based tourism businesses owned by women, training, and secured places for women in the project's decision-making bodies. The Gender Action Plan presented below seeks to address the needs expressed during project preparation.

General Overview of Gender on the Archipelago

In 2000, the Colombian state regulated the effective participation of women at decision-making levels in all branches of public power through Law 581 of 2000 or the Quota Law. This affirmative action was only recently adopted by the government of the Archipelago on July 23, 2019, through Decree 0426, through which the Consultative Council of Women is structured and created as a formal dialogue mechanism between organizations and women of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina and the Departmental Government. It was not until 2018 when the second woman was at the head of the Government that progress in gender issues began to be a bit more visible.

Overall, the gender movement on the Archipelago has been slow and late, and written reports are scarce; however, a few key milestones can be highlighted. First, there was the elaboration of the public policy for the women of the Archipelago with its indicative plan 2018-2023, where it is stated that based on national and international norms, it is everyone's responsibility at the departmental and national levels of government, to guarantee the mainstreaming of the gender approach in all entities of the department in order to achieve an application of the differential and ethnic approach and thereby achieve real and important transformations for women. Second, also in 2019, a first characterization of 24 women's organizations was made to assess the organization of women on the archipelago. Third, in San Andrés Island on August 9, 2019, the Vice President of the Republic, Marta Lucía Ramírez, inaugurated, together with the Government of San Andrés, the Office of Women in the Archipelago, as a sign of the commitment of the National Government and of the local authorities with the women of the region. The Office of Women together with the Gender and Women's Observatory, have made monitoring compliance with national and international laws related to women's equity possible, and especially aid in understanding the gender gap between men and women⁴². Additionally, in accordance with the ordinance 013 of 2017,

⁴² San Andrés Government. Decree 585 de 2018 – public policy action plan and the department's women's observatory.

this office is responsible for the inter-institutional coordination of all plans and projects related to women and therefore will play a vital role in the development of the gender-based components of this project.

The Archipelago’s development plans consider^{43,44}: i) the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the Plan for Equal Opportunities for Gender Equity on the island territory, with emphasis on the prevention of violence against women; ii) actions aimed at promoting the protection of rights, participation, recognition and reduction of all forms of discrimination against women, iii) the promotion and training of young women in leadership, in the prevention of teenage pregnancy, and in social and political participation, among others.

The participation of women in the last 20 years in decision-making and power levels in the executive has been 18.1% at the level of departmental governance, and 9.09% in the Mayor's Office. The participation of women in the legislature in the last two decades through Congress has been 20%, in the Departmental Assembly 27.2% and the Municipal Council the most frequent participation is 28.5%⁴⁵. The participation of women in the judiciary, female judges constitute 70% and magistrates 34.4%.⁴⁶ The participation of women in the direction of state control bodies such as the Ombudsman's Office, 60% of defenders have been women, but men have remained in office for four years longer than women. As for the Departmental Comptroller's Office, the participation of women has only reached 11.2%, while the participation of men has been 88.8%. In general, the political participation of women in the Archipelago has been minimal and is not even enough to comply with the quota law, with only two exceptions the judges and the Ombudsman's Office, but not in an equitable way as it should be.

Gender and Tourism on the Archipelago

According to the San Andrés Chamber of Commerce, 3,070 tourism related businesses are active on 27 kilometers², without considering the mangrove areas. These businesses fall into the following categories: a) visitor accommodation (hotels, apart-hotels, holiday centers, rural accommodation, camping, inns), b) rental and leasing (recreational and sports equipment, motor vehicles, personal effects, and household goods), c) Food sales (prepared meals, self-service, cafeterias, catering, and traditional food stalls), d) activities travel agencies, reservation services, and tour operators. Table 2 shows the distribution of ownership of tourism-related businesses by gender.

Table 2. Distribution of Tourism Business Ownership by Gender on San Andres⁴⁷

Business Type	Number of Businesses	Female Ownership	Male Ownership	Group Ownership
Visitor accommodation	1661	839	692	130

⁴³Sistema de Consulta de los Programas de los Planes de Desarrollo Departamentales de la Región Caribe. 2016. Política pública, participación y derechos para equidad de género. [online] Available at: <http://www.ocaribe.org-/pdcaribe/equidad-de-genero>

⁴⁴ Secretaria de Planeacion Municipal. 2016. Plan de desarrollo "+ POR LAS ISLAS" 2016-2019. Providencia y Santa Catalina Municipality.

⁴⁵ Data provided by Evis Livingston Current Councilor

⁴⁶ Data provided by Ella Castro, Secretary of the San Andrés Palace of Justice

⁴⁷ Howard, F. (2021). Datos para el marco de resultados y los indicadores básicos, metodología, información de referencia y metas, 159

(hotels, apart-hotels, holiday centers, rural accommodation, camping, inns)				
Rental and leasing (recreational and sports equipment, motor vehicles, personal effects, and household goods)	760	409	286	65
Food sales (prepared meals, self-service, cafeterias, catering, and traditional food stalls)	203	59	130	14
Activities travel agencies, reservation services, and tour operators	446	138	223	85
TOTAL	3,070	1,445	1,331	294

It can be observed in the previous table, that in terms of accommodation for visitors, 50.5% of these are owned or managed by women, 41.7% are owned or managed by men and 7.8% are groups without gender assignment. Among the other types of accommodation, women manage 54.3% while men manage 41.5%. As for restaurants and food outlets, 53.8% are managed by women and 37.6% by men. Regarding the rental and equipment leasing businesses, automobiles are dominated men with 64.1% while women with 29.1%. On the other hand, 50% of the travel agencies, operators and reservation businesses are managed by men, while only 31% are managed by women.

In the case of Old Providence and Santa Catalina⁴⁸, four main categories of tourism-related businesses exist: a) accommodation (hotels, apart-hotels, rural accommodation, inns and other types of accommodation for visitors), b) restaurants and food outlets (tabled prepared meals, catering for events), c) travel agencies and tour operators (activities of tour operators, dive shops, reservation services and related activities), and d) rental of vehicles and other equipment (rental of vehicles, taxis, sports equipment and other types of transport). There are 426 of these businesses, of which 42% are owned by men and while 56.8% are owned by women; for 1.2% of the businesses the Chamber of Commerce does not identify gender.

Women stand out in two activities, they have a greater participation in owning the inns with 61.8%, and men with 37.2%. In the restaurants and prepared meals sector, women participate with 61.2% and men with 38.1%. It is noteworthy that men are the majority in diving and taxi drivers, with 100% and 87.8%, respectively. Tour operator agencies are 72.3% owned by men and 23.4% by women, while car and equipment rentals are 54.5% owned by men and women with 45.5%. Table 3 shows the distribution of ownership of tourism-related businesses by gender.

⁴⁸ Data provided by Angely Castillo, Secretary of Tourism, Old Providence and Santa Catalina and the Chamber of San Andrés Isla. The caveat is made that the data of the Chamber of Commerce only partially include gender, it does not identify gender in its totality and neither does it identify the gender of the members of societies and groups, nor does it differentiate between the ethnic community and other residents.

Table 3. Distribution of Tourism Business Ownership by Gender on Old Providence and Santa Catalina

Business Type	Number of Businesses	Female Ownership	Male Ownership	Group Ownership
Accommodation (hotels, apart-hotels, rural accommodation, inns, and other types of accommodation for visitors)	204	126	76	2
Restaurants and food outlets (tabled prepared meals, catering for events)	142	87	54	1
Travel agencies and tour operators (activities of tour operators, dive shops, reservation services and related activities)	47	11	34	2
Rental of vehicles and other equipment (rental of vehicles, taxis, sports equipment, and other types of transport)	33	18	15	0
TOTAL	426	242	179	5

Quantitative data on the access of women to natural resources on the Archipelago of San Andres is scarce. However, and according to the National Authority for Fisheries and Aquaculture (AUNAP), in 2015 of the 20,096 fishers on the archipelago, only 13% or 2,612 were women and may suggest issues with respect to equitable access to the fisheries resource by men and women but could also be due to tradition and culture.

Project-specific strategies and opportunities for gender mainstreaming

The project will have to be genuinely gender mainstreamed through-out implementation and impact evaluation. The Project will seek to institutionalize gender mainstreaming at all levels of intervention and operation of the project. In its efforts to fully integrate gender mainstreaming, the Project will be guided by the principles that gender elements are important drivers and incentives for achieving global environmental benefits, and in ensuring gender equity and social inclusion. The Project also embraces the fact that the needs, interests, and capabilities of women are contextually different from those of men, in relation to the access, use, and management of biodiversity resources within project intervention areas, and thus, must be given special consideration in ensuring equal access to the resources and services of the Project.

In the context of training and capacity building programmes to be offered by the project, both women and men will be involved in a balanced way, ensuring that the selection criteria for training include gender-specific characteristics that will ensure meaningful and significant participation by women in all trainings offered by the project (up to 50% where feasible), with the intention of ensuring that women and men can participate proportionally and benefit equally from the project interventions. Apart from the selection

quota, to ensure women's substantive participation, a specific strategy will be set in place to maximize gains/benefits for women, by assessing each project activity to determine opportunities for gender mainstreaming. Gender aspects will also be considered in the information and communication strategy of the project, by formulating messages specifically tailored to women and men independently, whenever relevant. All project committees including the Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee will aim for at least an equal men-women representation, thus empowering women to occupy decision-making positions and roles in the project's governance structures.

During the project, the team will actively work to ensure women's participation in capacity development initiatives with the intention of increasing tourism-based opportunities for women as well as increase the amount of female owned tourism businesses. In response to the demand for prostitution and child prostitution triggered by tourism at the local level, the project will work to support the Government of Colombia's campaign to end child prostitution in the country by incorporating relevant information in messages targeting tourists visiting the archipelago.

Through the participation of the Women's office in the meetings and workshops, gender equality and women's empowerment will be mainstreamed into the implementation of activities under the three project components and will follow the general guidance provided in the Gender Action Plan Matrix below. Specific emphasis will be placed on engaging women officials and decision makers regarding core governance issues. Additionally, participation of women and stakeholder involvement will be central in the development of a new model for sustainable tourism. The project will identify gaps in the information on gender and ways to reduce gender inequalities in public policies or programs that the project intends to improve or establish. The objective is to ensure equal gender representation during the decision-making processes as well as equal access to, use of, and control over natural resources. The project will also encourage men and women to participate in the project's implementation and monitoring.

Gender Action Plan

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIUAC						
Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity is mainstreamed into tourism for MPA, PAs and three islands of the Archipelago, for improved protection of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species						
Output 1.1.1: Interinstitutional coordination group created to advise and accompany the design and implementation of a new sustainable tourism plan for MPA, PAs and the three islands, in the context of POMIUAC, including active participation of the tourism private sector.	1.1.1.1 Institutional Governance and Effectiveness Assessment to determine gaps/needs and where inter-institutional coordination can be most effective in ensuring the mainstreaming of biodiversity in tourism activities on the Archipelago.	TORs of assessment to require analysis of gender mainstreaming by institutions involved with the governance of tourism on the archipelago	PMU With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of institutions assessed for gender mainstreaming <u>Target:</u> At least 2 institutions	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.1.2 Assessment of Tourism and Biodiversity Policies which may require inter-institutional or cross-sectoral articulation and strengthening to inform specific roles of the IICG	TORs of assessment to require analysis of gaps in gender aspects of tourism and biodiversity policies assessed.	PMU With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of policies assessed for gaps in gender aspects <u>Target:</u> At least (1) biodiversity policy and (1) tourism policy	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.1.3 Terms of Reference for the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group to support development and implementation of	TORs to be structured to allow for meaningful gender approach on IICG.	PMU With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of IICG TORs specifying gender approach <u>Target:</u> 1 TORs	Year 1	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	Sustainable Tourism Plan					
	1.1.1.4 Establishment of Inter-institutional Coordination Group (IICG)	Ensure compliance with gender approach as per TORs developed in 1.1.1.3	Minambiente CORALINA MINCIT DIMAR PMU to follow-up	<u>Indicator:</u> # of women on ICCG with a decision-making position <u>Target:</u> At least 3 women	Year 1	Not a direct project cost
	1.1.1.5 Consultation Sessions of the Inter-institutional Coordination Group on the Sustainable Tourism Plan	Participants of consultation sessions to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in consultation sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Years 2 - 4	Covered by output budget.
Output 1.1.2: Carrying capacity and limits of acceptable change assessments and spatial use analysis of threatened ecosystems of MPA, PAs and three islands for the design of environmental management measures to implement into the tourism sector.	1.1.2.1 Determination of PA management objectives for different user types in each targeted PA, and the effects of poorly-planned tourism on the integrity and sustainability of protected areas	PA management plans to contain actions that address gender	PMU National Parks of Colombia Consultant With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of actions in the PA management plans related to gender <u>Target:</u> At least 4 actions (1 per PA)	Years 2 – 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.2.2 Spatial Analysis based on user types for each of the targeted PAs	Female and male consultants to be equally considered for this assignment	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of female consultants considered <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Years 2 - 3	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	1.1.2.3 Carrying Capacity Assessments and LAC responsive to PA management objectives per user type in each targeted PA carried out with recommendations for relevant authorities (considerations for green recovery principles, resolutions, agreements, zoning, mechanism for visitor flows, etc.)	Recommendations for resolutions to integrate gender perspectives	PMU With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of PA Carrying Capacity Assessments and LAC with recommendations for resolutions inclusive of gender perspectives <u>Target:</u> 4 PA Carrying Capacity and LAC Assessments	Years 2 - 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.2.4 Spatial Analysis interpretation and Validation Workshop	Participants of Validation Workshop to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in consultation sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Years 2 - 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.2.5 Carrying Capacity and LAC Consultation Workshops	Participants of Consultation Workshop to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in consultation sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Years 2 - 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.2.6 Publication of Spatial Analysis and Carrying Capacity Assessment Reports	Spatial Analysis and Carrying Capacity Assessments	PMU Consultants	<u>Indicator:</u> % of women attending dissemination of the Carrying Capacity and LAC Assessment Reports <u>Target:</u> At least 50%	Year 2 - 3	Covered by output budget.
Output 1.1.3: Sustainable Tourism Plan (STP) developed and under early implementation stages by responsible authorities	1.1.3.1 Baseline assessment on national tourism management policies and regulations that identify gaps and opportunities for the Sustainable Tourism Plan for the archipelago	TORS of baseline assessment to include opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the Sustainable Tourism Plan for the archipelago	PMU With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of tourism baseline assessments that identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming <u>Target:</u> ≥ 1	Year 2	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
(CORALINA and the Tourism Secretariat), as part of the POMIUAC.						
	1.1.3.2 Participatory workshops with the tourism sector, the Vice-Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA, and PA Managers, Raizal Community, and other members of the IICG for the formulation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan that is consistent with green recovery principles and the ecosystems approach	Participants of consultations to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> %of females in consultation sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Years 2 - 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.3.3 Preparation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan, inclusive of an updated tourism threat analysis at the time of development of said plan	Sustainable Tourism Plan (STP) to include gender perspectives	PMU Consultant With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of STP objectives that address gender <u>Target:</u> At least one objective in the STP covers gender as a cross-cutting theme and the overall STP is gender-responsive	Years 2 - 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.3.4 Sustainable Tourism Plan Validation Workshop with local authorities, tourism organizations and the Raizal Community	Participants of Validation Workshop to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in consultation sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Years 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.3.5 Feasibility study for Blue Flag	Feasibility study for Blue Flag	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> # of female consultants considered	Year 3	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	implementation on the archipelago (including assessment of training needs, monitoring requirements, impact of Blue Flag certification on competitiveness and marketing, etc.)		Consultant With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Target:</u> ≥ 50% of all consultants		
	1.1.3.6 Apply the Blue Flag protocol for new potential areas and monitor those that are currently certified.	Blue Flag protocol implementation and monitoring technical support	PMU Consultant With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of female consultants considered for technical support <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50% of all consultants	Year 3	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.3.7 Design and implement a training program on Blue Flag implementation and monitoring to private sector and regulatory entities	Project to seek equitable participation of women	PMU Consultant With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> # of female participants in training program <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50% of all consultants	Year 3 - 4	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.3.8 Dissemination and public awareness of the Sustainable Tourism Plan elaboration across the Archipelago (radio spots, video spots, town halls, school presentations, etc.)	Socialization and public awareness process to include tailor-made messages targeting women and women-owned businesses	PMU Gender Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of socialization and public awareness messages targeting women and women-owned businesses <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 3 - 4	Gender Consultant: \$5,000

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
Output 1.1.4: Technical assistance to local authorities to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the design and development of green and grey infrastructure projects (in the context of the POMIAC and updated tourism plan).	1.1.4.1 Needs Assessment of competent authorities to design and implement biodiversity friendly green and gray infrastructure	Needs Assessment to consider female consultants	PMU Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of female consultants considered <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	1.1.4.4 Training Workshops for government officials and the private sector in biodiversity-friendly engineering techniques	Training participants to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> At least 30%	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands						
Outcome 2.1. Reliable information about tourism impacts on coral reef, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species in MPA, PAs and three islands is used by decision makers to respond to environmental threats.						
Output 2.1.1: Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program on 3	2.1.1.1 Stocktaking of methodology for surveys and baselines available for critical ecosystems: seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, and beaches, including those in use in the region.	Stocktaking to consider female consultants	PMU Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of female consultants considered <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 1	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
threatened ecosystems (mangroves, corals and sandy beaches).						
	2.1.1.2 Technical Workshop to validate methodology and implementation plan/roadmap to be used in surveys of critical ecosystems: seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, and beaches	Technical Workshop participants to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> At least 30%	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	2.1.1.3 Training to organizations in the application of the survey methodology, data analysis and interpretation	Training Workshop participants to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	2.1.1.4 Implement monitoring of critical Ecosystems	Monitoring to include appropriate participation by women	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % women participating in the monitoring <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 2 - 4	Covered by output budget.
	2.1.1.5 Informative Public Sessions to present and interpret results of ecosystems monitoring to the community and relationships with the tourism sector	Public sessions to include gender-sensitive messages and format	PMU Gender Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of women attending dissemination of the study results <u>Target:</u> At least 50%	Year 3 – 4	Gender Consultant: \$5,000 (combine with 1.1.3.8)
	2.1.1.6 Preparation, publication and socialization of an 'Tourism Impact Report Card' for the Archipelago of San	'Tourism Impact Report Card' to include proportion of men and women visiting the archipelago	PMU MinAmbiente CORALINA MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> # of report cards showing proportion of men and women to the archipelago <u>Target:</u> 1 annually	Year 4	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	Andres, highlighting the impact of tourism on ecosystems and species					
Output 2.1.2: Training, technical assistance and operational support for development and implementation of a tourism impact monitoring program for three (3) species most sensitive to tourism.	2.1.2.1 Stocktaking of methodology for surveys and baselines available for tentative sensitive species: rays, black crab, parrotfish, including those in use in the region.	Stocktaking exercise to consider female consultants	PMU Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of female consultants considered. <u>Target:</u> At least 50%	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	2.1.2.2 Technical Workshop to validate methodology and implementation plan/roadmap to be used in surveys of sensitive species	Technical Workshop participants to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	2.1.2.3 Training to organizations in the application of the survey methodology, data analysis and interpretation	Training Workshop participants to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 1	Covered by output budget.
	2.1.2.4 Implement monitoring of sensitive species	Monitoring to include appropriate participation by women	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % women participating in the monitoring <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 2 - 4	Covered by output budget.
	2.1.2.5 Informative Public Sessions to present and interpret results of sensitive	Public sessions to include gender-sensitive messages and format	PMU Gender Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of messages with gender-sensitive information and format	Year 3 – 4	Gender Consultant: \$5,000 (combine

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	species monitoring to the community and relationships with the tourism sector			<u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%		with 1.1.3.8 and 2.1.1.5)
Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity of CORALINA and local authorities to effectively mitigate tourism impacts and manage corals, sandy beaches, mangroves and associated species in the MPA and PAs.						
Output 2.2.1: Training and technical assistance to CORALINA and tour operators to develop and implement emergency management measures for key species and ecosystems impacted by tourism in the MPA, PAs and three islands, and education and awareness to tourists on interactions with critical ecosystems and sensitive species.	2.2.1.1 Expert Workshop for the identification of possible emergencies (based on scenarios and modelling) and the development of corresponding Emergency Response Plan	Expert Workshop to ensure appropriate gender participation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % females in the Expert Workshop <u>Target:</u> At least 30%	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
	2.2.1.2 Consultation Workshops on use of carrying capacity assessment results and monitoring	Participants of consultations to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females with decision-making position sessions	Year 3	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	results to Draft adaptive management strategies and resolutions to protect ecosystems and species			<u>Target:</u> At least (1) women for every (3) institutional representatives		
	2.2.1.4 Design of Tourists Education Program on Biodiversity-friendly behaviour and interactions	Tourists Education Program with gender perspectives	PMU Gender Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> # of programs with gender perspectives <u>Target:</u> 1 program designed with gender perspectives	Year 2	Gender Consultant: \$10,000
	2.2.1.6 Implementation of Tourists Education Program on Biodiversity-friendly behaviour and interactions	KAP Survey to be implemented to assess change of attitudes and behaviour by both women and men	PMU Gender/KAP Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females surveyed in KAP <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 4	Gender/KAP Consultant: \$10,000
	2.2.1.7 Training to CORALINA personnel in emergency management measures, including the implementation of new resolutions and the implementation of the Tourists Education Program	Participants of training to include appropriate gender representation	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> At least 30%	Year 3	Covered by output budget.
Output 2.2.2: Training and operational support to CORALINA, SAI and DIMAR authorities (including basic equipment,	2.2.2.1 Workshop to evaluate capacity for monitoring and surveillance of ecosystems associated to tourism	Participants of workshop to include appropriate gender representation	PMU CORALINA DIMAR	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females recommended for participation in monitoring surveillance workshop <u>Target:</u> Workshop invitations formally recommend 50% participation by women	Year 1	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
maintenance, and field supplies) for improved management (including control and surveillance) of key threatened ecosystems and species.						
	2.2.2.2 Participatory development of an effective Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan	Participants of consultations to include appropriate gender representation	PMU MADS CORALINA MINCIT DIMAR	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females recommended for participation in monitoring surveillance workshop <u>Target:</u> Workshop invitations formally recommend 50% participation by women	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
	2.2.2.3 Workshop to assess needs for the effective implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan	Participants of workshop to include appropriate gender representation	PMU MADS CORALINA MINCIT DIMAR	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females recommended for participation in monitoring surveillance workshop <u>Target:</u> Workshop invitations formally recommend 50% participation by women	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
	2.2.2.5 Training to personnel of relevant entities in the implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan and on existing regulations and norms	Participants of training to include appropriate gender representation	PMU CORALINA DIMAR	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females recommended for participation in monitoring surveillance workshop <u>Target:</u> Workshop invitations formally recommend 50% participation by women	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands						
Outcome 3.1: Sustainable use of corals, sandy beaches, mangroves, and key species is mainstreamed into existing local tourism initiatives.						

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
Output 3.1.1 Participatory selection of at least 5 local tourism businesses from an existing portfolio with potential to mainstream biodiversity and development of their action plans.	3.1.1.1 Confirmation of criteria and selection of 5 local tourism businesses to adopt and implement green business practices in a post IOTA and COVID 19 context	Criteria to allow for fair and equitable possibilities for both men and women	PMU With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> % of evaluation points in selection criteria that provide consideration for gender <u>Target:</u> At least 50%	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
	3.1.1.2 Develop Action Plans for 5 local businesses to adopt and implement green business practices and the generation of lessons learned for continuously improving biodiversity-friendly and green recovery business practices, and for upscaling and replication	Action Plans should address gender aspects.	PMU With support from the Safeguards, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	<u>Indicator:</u> % of community business plans that integrate gender perspectives <u>Target:</u> 5	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
Output 3.1.2 Technical assistance and key investments (equipment and materials) for supporting implementation of action plans (prepared under 3.1.1.).	3.1.2.1 Develop a Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual as part of the Action Plan	Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual to mainstream gender	PMU Gender Consultant MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> # of Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual that consider gender <u>Target:</u> 1 manual	Year 2	Gender Consultant: \$10,000

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	3.1.2.2 Training in Tourism Services Best Practice based on the Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual	Participants of training to include appropriate gender representation	PMU CORALINA MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> %of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
Output 3.1.3 Business models for the selected local tourism businesses developed and implemented and are consistent with Colombia's green recovery approach for the archipelago.	3.1.3.1 Strengthening of Business Models for the selected tourism businesses to be more biodiversity-friendly	Intervention must be inclusive to consider the Strengthening of Business Models of women-owned businesses	PMU CORALINA MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> # of community initiatives selected in which women have management, administration, and decision roles <u>Target:</u> At least 3	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
	3.1.3.2 Training to local businesses in the implementation of Business Models	Participants of training to include appropriate gender representation	PMU CORALINA MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in training sessions <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 2	Covered by output budget.
	3.1.3.3 Demonstrative case study on the application of biodiversity-friendly and green recovery Business Models on the Archipelago	Results of case study to include gender perspectives	PMU Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> # of case studies to include gender perspectives <u>Target:</u> At least 1	Year 3	Covered by output budget.
Output 3.1.4 Marketing plans for the selected tourism businesses.	3.1.4.1 Destination Baseline Study	Baseline Study to include gender perspectives	PMU CORALINA MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> # of baseline studies conducted for businesses in which women have management, administration, and decision roles <u>Target:</u> 3 baseline studies	Year 2	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
	3.1.4.2 Development of Marketing Plans for the selected tourism businesses	Development of Marketing Plans for businesses in which women have management, administration, and decision roles	PMU CORALINA MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> % of marketing plans developed for businesses in which women have management, administration, and decision roles <u>Target:</u> 3 marketing plans	Year 3	Covered by output budget.
	3.1.4.3 Implementation of Marketing Plans	Implementation of Marketing Plans should equally target businesses in which women have management, administration, and decision roles	PMU CORALINA MINCIT	<u>Indicator:</u> # of Marketing Plans implemented for businesses in which women have management, administration, and decision roles <u>Target:</u> 3 marketing plans	Year 3	Covered by output budget.
Output. 3.1.5 Awareness campaign implemented to improve tourist behavior regarding the importance of biodiversity and the need for responsible tourism.	3.1.5.1 Preparation of a Communication Strategy	Communication Strategy to include tailor-made messages targeting women and women-owned businesses	PMU Gender Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of Communication Strategy messages targeting women and women-owned businesses <u>Target:</u> 1	Year 3 - 4	Gender Consultant: \$5,000
	3.1.5.2 Implementation of the Communication Strategy (in coordination with Tourist Education Program)	Implementation of the Communication Strategy to target women, and assessed by KAP Survey	PMU Gender/KAP Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females reached by the digital communication strategy <u>Target:</u> 50%	Year 4	Gender/KAP Consultant: \$10,000 (integrate with 2.2.1.6)
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management						
Outcome 4.1: Informed and adaptive project management						

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
Output 4.1.1: Project M&E plan implemented and PPRs developed and completed	4.1.1.1 Conduct applied monitoring and supervision of project implementation	Monitoring and supervision of project to include gender-sensitive indicators (this Gender action Plan)	PMU WWF GEF Agency	<u>Indicator:</u> % achievement of applicable indicators in Gender Action Plan <u>Target:</u> ≥ 80%	Annual	Covered by output budget.
	4.1.1.2 Prepare PPRs and submit to WWF- GEF Agency	PPRs to include progress on Gender Action Plan implementation	PMU WWF GEF Agency	<u>Indicator:</u> % achievement of applicable indicators in Gender Action Plan <u>Target:</u> ≥ 80%	Annual	Covered by output budget.
Output 4.1.2 Annual reflection meeting to track progress against work plan and results framework indicator targets for effective adaptive management	4.1.2.1 Organize and Implement Annual Reflection Meeting in conjunction with all projects executing partners	Participants of Annual Reflection Meeting to include appropriate gender representation	PMU WWF GEF Agency	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females in Annual Reflection Meetings <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Annual	Covered by output budget.
Outcome 4.2: Knowledge Management communications and dissemination						
Output 4.2.1: Cross-sectoral communication strategy and knowledge products developed.	4.2.1.1 Preparation of Cross-Sectoral Communication Strategy and at least two (2) knowledge products per year	Cross-Sectoral Communication Strategy to include tailor-made messages targeting women and women-owned businesses	PMU Gender Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> # of strategy documents with gender perspectives <u>Target:</u> 1 strategy document	Year 3 - 4	Gender Consultant: \$5,000 (combine with 3.1.5.1)
	4.2.1.2 Implementation of Cross-Sectoral Communication Strategy	Implementation of the Cross-Sectoral Communication Strategy to target women, and assessed by KAP Survey	PMU Gender/KAP Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> % of females reached by virtual strategies <u>Target:</u> ≥ 50%	Year 4	Gender/KAP Consultant: \$10,000 (integrate with 2.2.1.6 and 3.1.5.2)
Output 4.2.2: Exchange visits to support upscaling	4.2.2.1. Conduct Exchange Visits between tourism operations	Selection of exchange visits should equally consider men and women	PMU	<u>Indicator:</u> % of women participating in exchanges and workshops	Year 3 - 4	Covered by output budget.

Output	Project Activities	Gender Specific Action	Responsible	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Budget
of project lessons and distribution of knowledge products to relevant stakeholders.				<u>Target:</u> At least 50%		
	4.2.2.2. Distribution of knowledge products to stakeholders, including making them accessible on project partners' websites	Knowledge products to address gender	PMU Gender Consultant	<u>Indicator:</u> # of products that mention gender <u>Target:</u> At least 1 product	Year 2 - 4	Gender Consultant: \$5,000 (combine with 3.1.5.1 and 4.2.1.1)

WWF Environmental & Social Safeguards screening tool for Individual Projects Adapted for GEF/GCF Projects Implemented by WWF

(Version 2.0, October 2020)

PART I: General Project Information

Project name:	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands
Location of the project:	Colombia San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands
GEF Project ID	10578
Agency Project ID	G0031
Executing Entities/Agencies:	CORALINA Conservation International
Project Partners:	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINAMBIENTE) Directorate of Marine Affairs, Coastal and Aquatic Resources (DAMCRA) Office of Green and Sustainable Businesses of MINAMBIENTE Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT) Vice-ministry of Tourism National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN) Government of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina Secretariat of Tourism – Department of San Andres Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR)
Project duration:	42 months
Total project budget:	2,652,294 USD

Persons involved in filling in this screening tool:	Noel D. Jacobs, GEF Project Development Consultant
<p>Project Objective and Activities</p> <p>Project Objective: The project's Objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation and green recovery in the tourism sector to maintain ecosystem health and the environmental goods and services provided by the Seaflower MPA.</p> <p>The activities to be implemented to achieve the project's objective are listed below and include primary responsibilities for their execution:</p> <p><u>Component 1: Planning and institutional framework for a biodiversity and green recovery focused tourism sector in the MPA, PAs and the three islands of the Archipelago, in the context of the POMIAC</u></p> <p><i>Activities to be implemented:</i></p> <p>1.1.1.1 Institutional Governance and Effectiveness Assessment to determine gaps/needs and where inter-institutional coordination can be most effective in ensuring the mainstreaming of biodiversity in tourism activities on the Archipelago.</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Assessment of Tourism and Biodiversity Policies which may require inter-institutional or cross-sectoral articulation and strengthening to inform specific roles of the IICG</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Develop Terms of Reference to be approved by the project's Regional Steering Committee for the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group to support development and implementation of Sustainable Tourism Plan</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Establishment of Inter-institutional Coordination Group (IICG)</p> <p>1.1.1.5 Consultation Sessions of the Inter-institutional Coordination Group on the Sustainable Tourism Plan</p> <p><u>Responsibility:</u> The Project Management Unit (PMU) with guidance of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), with support from CORALINA, the Vice Ministry of Tourism, and involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.</p>	

- 1.1.2.1 Determination of PA management objectives for different user types in each targeted PA, and the effects of poorly planned tourism on the integrity and sustainability of protected areas⁴⁹
- 1.1.2.2 Spatial Analysis based on user types for each of the targeted PAs
- 1.1.2.3 Carrying Capacity Assessments and LAC responsive to PA management objectives per user type in each targeted PA carried out with recommendations for relevant authorities (considerations for green recovery principles, resolutions, agreements, zoning, mechanism for visitor flows, etc.)
- 1.1.2.4 Spatial Analysis interpretation and Validation Workshop with PA managers, academic institutions, CORALINA, fishers, Raizal Community representatives, and other regional authorities of the archipelago
- 1.1.2.5 Carrying Capacity Workshops with PA managers, tour operators, academic institutions, CORALINA, and Vice-Ministry of Tourism
- 1.1.2.6 Publication of Spatial Analysis, Carrying Capacity Assessment, and LAC Reports

Responsibility: PMU, MinAmbiente, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA; involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

- 1.1.3.1 Baseline assessment on national and regional tourism management policies and regulations that identify gaps and opportunities for the appropriate implementation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan for the archipelago
- 1.1.3.2 Participatory workshops with the tourism sector, the Vice-Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA, and PA Managers, Raizal Community, and other members of the IICG for the formulation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan that is consistent with green recovery principles and the ecosystems approach
- 1.1.3.3 Preparation of the Sustainable Tourism Plan, inclusive of an updated tourism threat analysis at the time of development of said plan
- 1.1.3.4 Sustainable Tourism Plan Validation Workshop with local authorities, tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, among other relevant stakeholders
- 1.1.3.5 Feasibility study for Blue Flag implementation on the archipelago (including assessment of training needs, monitoring requirements, impact of Blue Flag certification on competitiveness and marketing, etc.)
- 1.1.3.6 Apply the Blue Flag protocol for new potential areas and monitor those that are currently certified.

⁴⁹ A working session will be required during project implementation with management authorities of PAs to clearly define what is desirable or expected from PA management for each of the primary uses of the park. This information will complement findings of the carrying capacity and LAC assessments, to ensure that any recommendations for future carrying capacity limitations are in fact responsive to what the management objectives are for each user type. The effects of visitation must be determined to establish a baseline against which the effectiveness of carrying capacity limitations which may be introduced because of project interventions.

- 1.1.3.7 Design and implement a training program on Blue Flag implementation and monitoring to private sector and regulatory entities
- 1.1.3.8 Dissemination and public awareness of the Sustainable Tourism Plan elaboration across the Archipelago (radio spots, video spots, town halls, school presentations, etc.)

- 1.1.4.1 Needs Assessment of competent authorities to design and implement biodiversity friendly green and gray infrastructure
- 1.1.4.2 Diagnosis of the possible application of biodiversity conservation criteria in green-gray infrastructure solutions, including analysis of existing green-gray infrastructure and their respective implementation challenges, successes and lessons learned
- 1.1.4.3 Demonstrative case study on the application of biodiversity conservation criteria in green-gray infrastructure solutions, with priority given to areas with the best enabling environment for the application of green-gray guidelines such as in Providencia post-lota.
- 1.1.4.4 Training Workshops for government officials and the private sector in biodiversity-friendly engineering techniques to be considered for inclusion in existing or planned projects.

Responsibility: PMU, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA; involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

Component 2: Management of tourism impacts on key biodiversity of the MPA, PAs and the three islands

Activities to be implemented:

- 2.1.1.1 Stocktaking of methodology baselines available for critical ecosystems: seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, and beaches, including those methodologies in use in the region and inclusive of socioeconomic and cultural indicators.
- 2.1.1.2 Technical Workshop with representatives of IDEAM, INVEMAR, CORALINA, Humboldt Institute, PNN and other relevant institutions to validate methodology and implementation plan/roadmap to be used in surveys of critical ecosystems: seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, and beaches
- 2.1.1.3 Training to organizations (IDEAM, INVEMAR, CORALINA, Humboldt Institute, PNN and other relevant institutions) in the application of the methodology, data analysis and interpretation
- 2.1.1.4 Implement tourism impact monitoring of critical Ecosystems
- 2.1.1.5 Informative Public Sessions to present and interpret results of ecosystems monitoring to the community and relationships with the tourism sector
- 2.1.1.6 Preparation, publication, and socialization of a 'Tourism Impact Report Card' for the Archipelago of San Andres, highlighting the impact of tourism on ecosystems and species

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, INVEMAR, involving local tourism organizations and other technical and academic institutions, and the Departmental Government.

2.1.2.1 Stocktaking of methodology baselines available for tentative sensitive species: rays, sharks, black crab, parrotfish, including those in use in the region.

2.1.2.2 Technical Workshop with representatives of IDEAM, INVEMAR, CORALINA, Humboldt Institute, and other relevant institutions to validate methodology and implementation plan/roadmap to be used in monitoring of sensitive species.

2.1.2.3 Training to relevant organizations (INVEMAR, CORALINA, Fisheries Authority) in the application of the methodology, data analysis and interpretation.

2.1.2.4 Implement monitoring of tourism impacts of sensitive species.

2.1.2.5 Informative Public Sessions to present and interpret results of sensitive species monitoring to the community and relationships with the tourism sector.

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, INVEMAR, Tourism Secretariat, involving local tourism organizations and other technical and academic institutions, and the Departmental Government.

2.2.1.1 Consolidate scenarios and modeling schemes for the development of Emergency response Plan⁵⁰.

2.2.1.2 Workshop for experts from emergency management organizations of the archipelago for the identification of possible emergencies (based on scenarios and modelling) and the development of corresponding Emergency Response Plan

2.2.1.3 Workshops for PA managers, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA and other regional authorities of the archipelago on use of carrying capacity assessment and LAC results and monitoring results,

2.2.1.4 Drafting of Resolutions to protect ecosystems and species based on the results of the workshops

2.2.1.5 Design of Tourists Education Program on Biodiversity-friendly behaviour and interactions based on the results of the monitoring program and studies.

⁵⁰ Emergency scenarios and modelling include all the activities for identifying, detecting, planning, training, analyzing vulnerability and responding to unanticipated events that may result in injury and/or loss of human lives and damage and/or destruction of critical infrastructure or ecosystem elements. Workshop elements may include requirements for modeling and simulation (M&S) tools for emergency response, proposals for integration of such tools into a framework for rapid deployment of this vital capability, available M&S applications for the purpose, etc.

- 2.2.1.6 Develop and propose for adoption, a regulation that requires all public and private sector entities (travel agencies, airlines, hotels, tour companies, etc.) to provide tourists information regarding protected areas, biodiversity, cultural importance of the islands, including regulations and permitted uses.
- 2.2.1.7 Implementation of Tourists Education Program on Biodiversity-friendly behaviour and interactions
- 2.2.1.8 Training to CORALINA personnel in emergency management measures, including the implementation of new resolutions and the implementation of the Tourists Education Program.

Responsibility: PMU, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA; involving local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

- 2.2.2.1 Evaluate capacity for monitoring and surveillance of ecosystems associated to tourism
- 2.2.2.2 Participatory development of an effective Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan related with tourism impacts on biodiversity.
- 2.2.2.3 Workshop with representatives from DIMAR, CORALINA, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, and staff of the PMU to assess needs for the effective implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan
- 2.2.2.4 Equipment and supplies for implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan
- 2.2.2.5 Training to personnel inclusive of the human rights approach⁵¹, of relevant entities in the implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance Action Plan related with tourism impacts on biodiversity, and on existing regulations and norms

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, DIMAR, and the Departmental Government.

Component 3: Biodiversity mainstreaming in innovative coastal and marine local tourism development in the MPA, PAs and three islands

Activities to be implemented:

- 3.1.1.1 Confirmation and validation of criteria for the selection of 5 local tourism businesses to adopt and implement green business practices in a post ETA -IOTA and COVID 19 context
- 3.1.1.2 Develop Action Plans for 5 local businesses to adopt and implement green business practices and the generation of lessons learned for continuously improving biodiversity-friendly and green recovery business practices, and for upscaling and replication

⁵¹ Consistent with best practices as cited at <https://www.ursa4rangers.org>

Responsibility: PMU, Vice Ministry of Tourism, CORALINA, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, Mayor's Office, and the Departmental Government.

3.1.2.1 Develop a Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual as part of the Action Plan

3.1.2.2 Training to the selected 5 local businesses in Tourism Services Best Practice based on the Tourism Services Best Practice and Capacity Building Manual

3.1.2.3 Procurement of equipment and materials for Action Plan Implementation

3.1.2.4 Monitoring of performance and compliance with Action Plan and best practices manual by 5 local businesses

Responsibility: PMU, Tourism Secretariat, CORALINA, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

3.1.3.1 Strengthening of Business Models for the selected tourism businesses to be more biodiversity-friendly

3.1.3.2 Training to local businesses in the implementation of Business Models

3.1.3.3 Demonstrative case study on the application of biodiversity-friendly and green recovery Business Models on the Archipelago

Responsibility: PMU, Tourism Secretariat, CORALINA, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, Mayor's Office, and the Departmental Government.

3.1.4.1 Destination Baseline Study

3.1.4.2 Development of Marketing Plans for the selected tourism businesses

3.1.4.3 Implementation of Marketing Plans

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, Vice Ministry of Tourism, with involvement of local tourism organizations and the Raizal Community, and the Departmental Government.

3.1.5.1 Preparation of a Communication Strategy

3.1.5.2 Implementation of the Communication Strategy (in coordination with Tourist Education Program)

Responsibility: PMU, CORALINA, Vice Ministry of Tourism, Governing Authority of the Archipelago of San Andres, Mayor's Office, Private Sector, and the Departmental Government.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising and knowledge management

Activities to be implemented:

4.1.1.1 Conduct applied monitoring and supervision of project implementation

4.1.1.2 Prepare PPRs and submit to WWF- GEF Agency

Responsibility: PMU

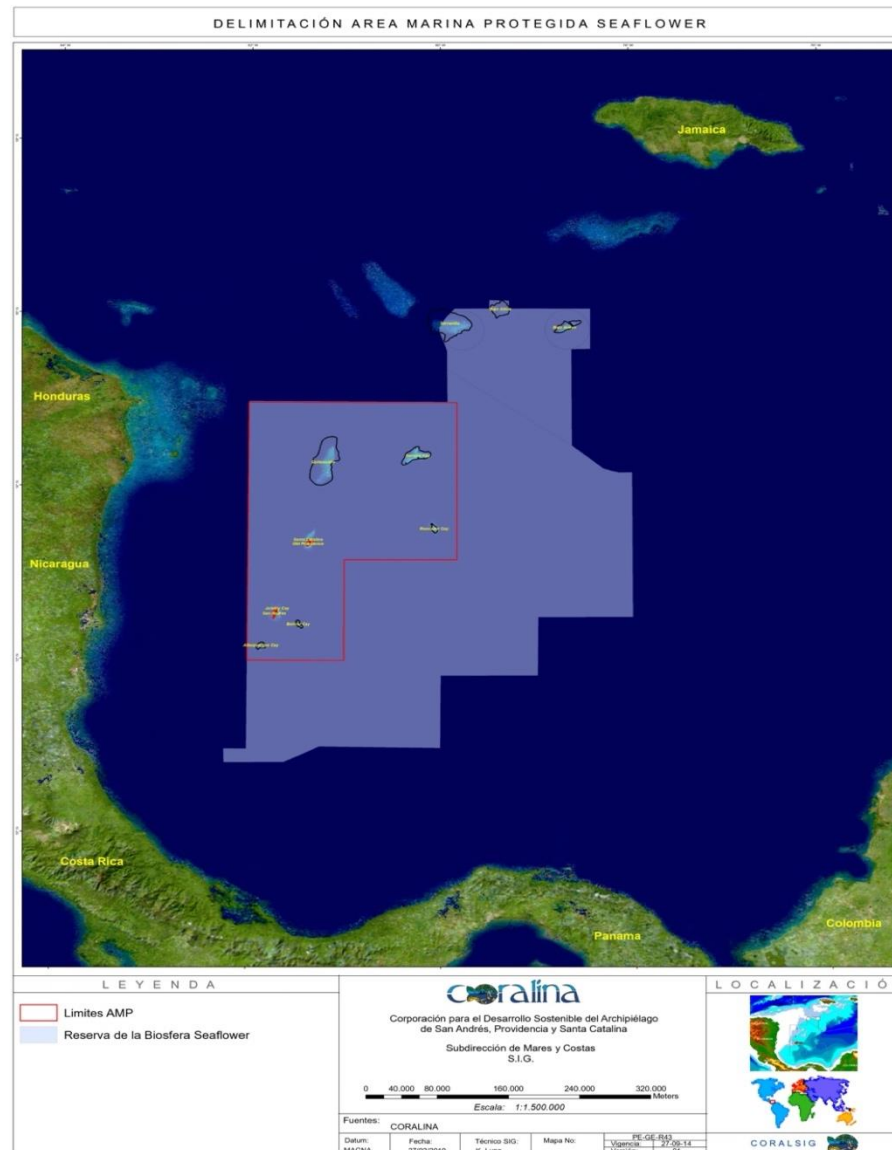
4.1.2.1 Organize and Implement Annual Reflection Meeting in conjunction with all project-executing partners

4.1.2.2 Preparation and socialization of Annual Reflection Meeting Report

Responsibility: PMU

Clarification note on boundaries:

The boundary lines presented in the graphic illustrations of the area or figures are an approximate graphic representation for illustrative purposes and do not represent an official position. Neither MINAMBIENTE nor CORALINA assume any responsibility for cartographic interpretations arising from them.

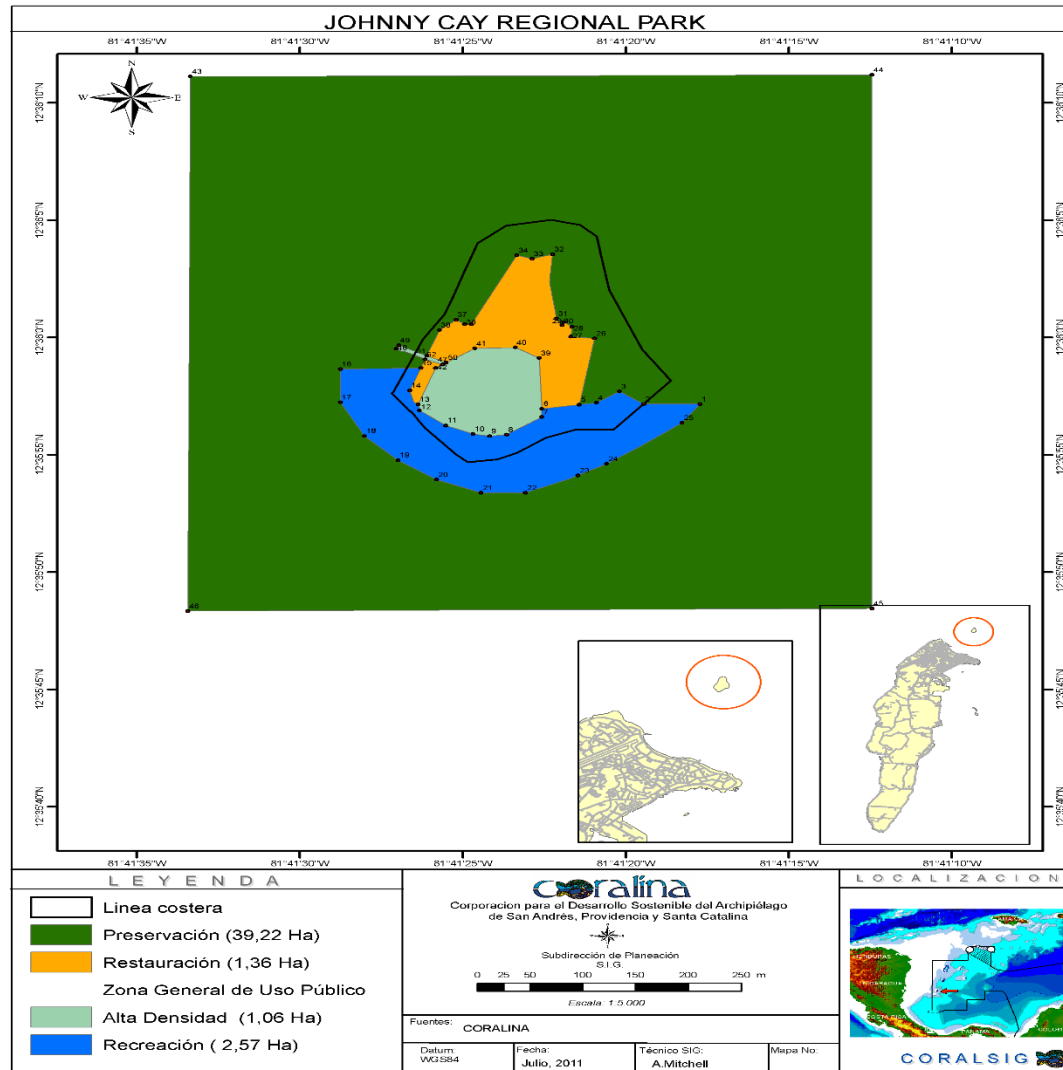


Seaflower Marine Protected Area

ANEXO: ACUERDO NO: 024 DE AGOSTO 19 DE 2011

Clarification note on boundaries:

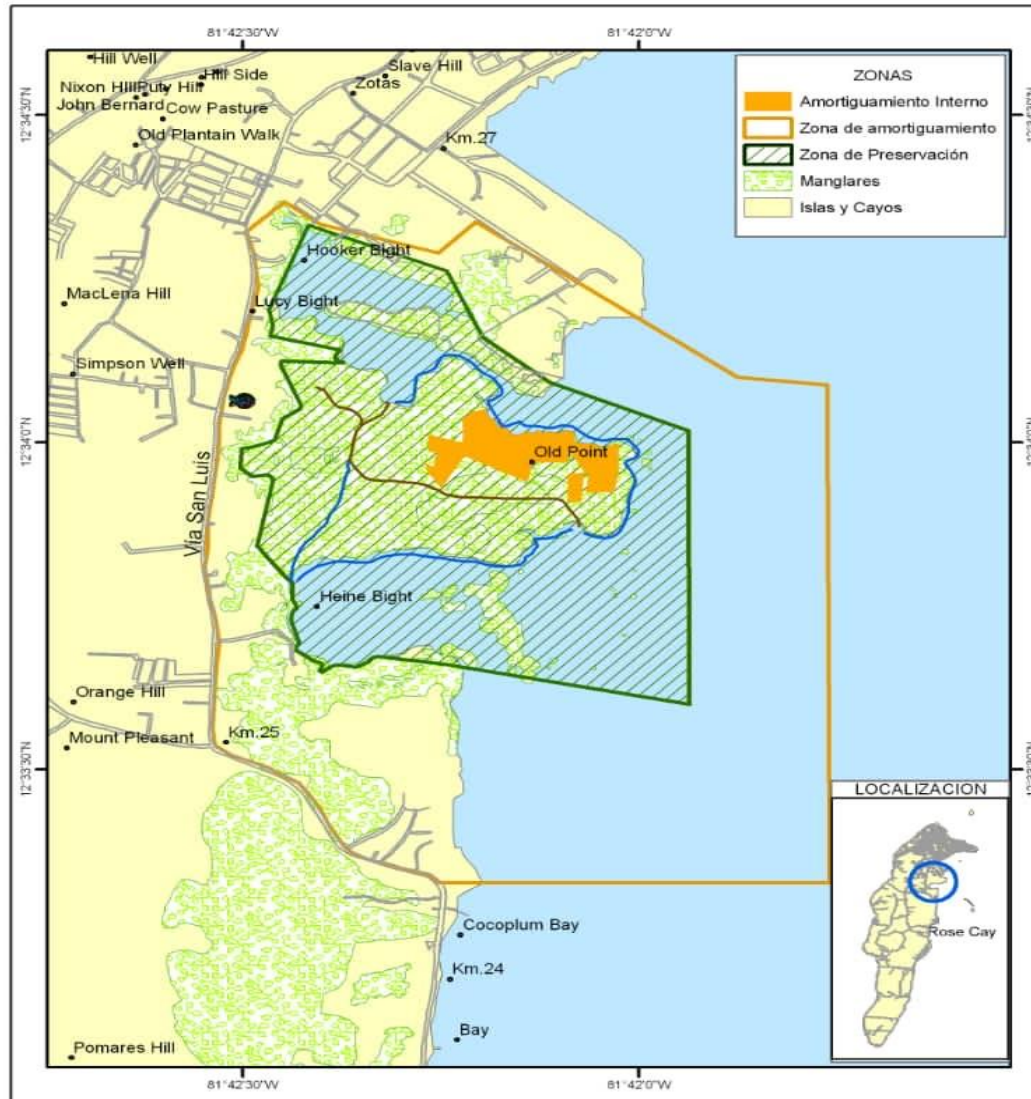
The boundary lines presented in the graphic illustrations of the area or figures are an approximate graphic representation for illustrative purposes and do not represent an official position. Neither MINAMBIENTE nor CORALINA assume any responsibility for cartographic interpretations arising from them.



Jhonny Cay Regional Natural Park

Clarification note on boundaries:

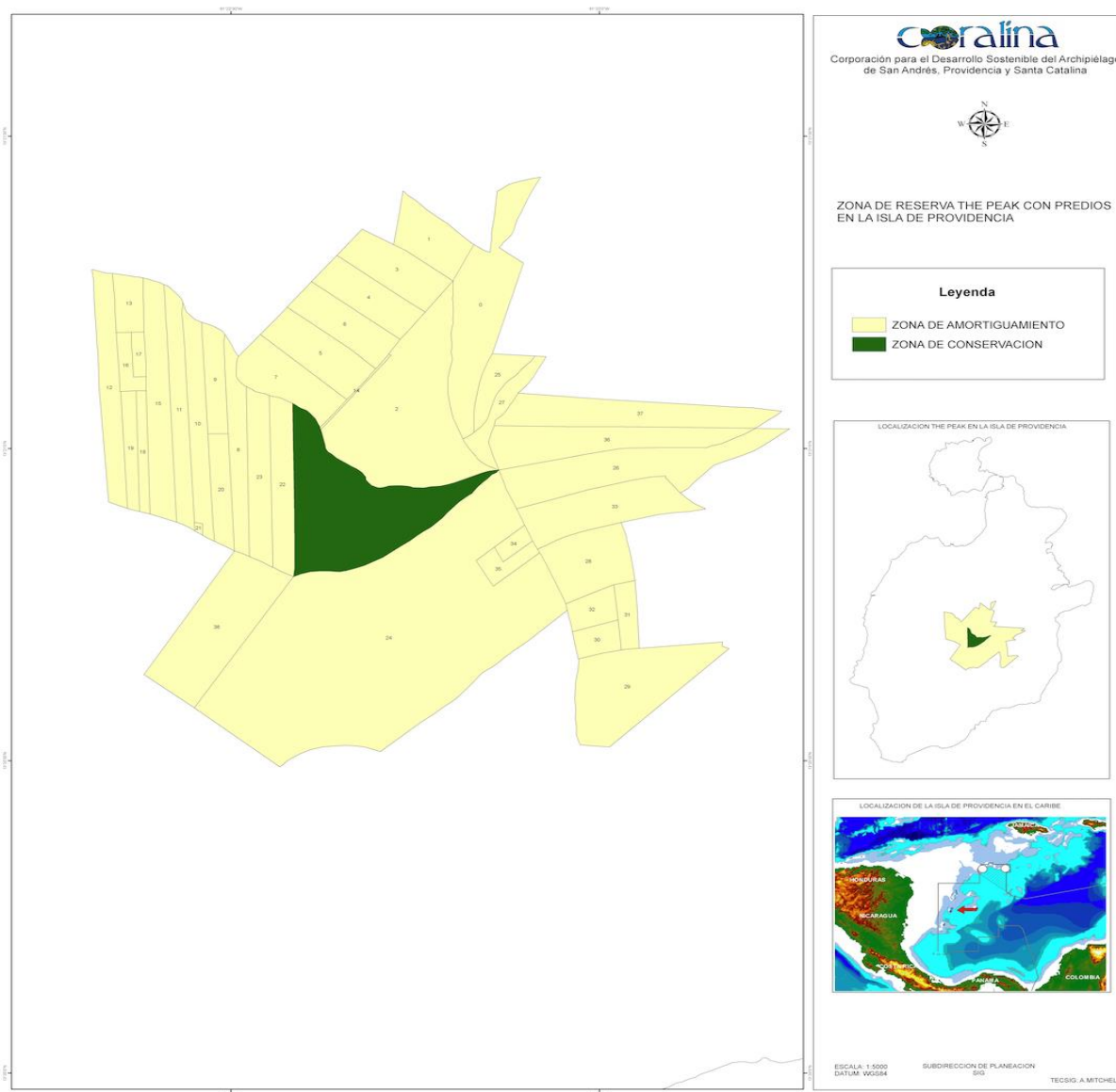
The boundary lines presented in the graphic illustrations of the area or figures are an approximate graphic representation for illustrative purposes and do not represent an official position. Neither MINAMBIENTE nor CORALINA assume any responsibility for cartographic interpretations arising from them.



Old Point Regional Mangrove Park

Clarification note on boundaries:

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The Peak Regional Park

PART II: Excluded and Low Risk Activities

Please answer the questions in following two tables reflecting on the Project Objective and Activities section above.

Table 1: Excluded Activities

Excluded Activities	Yes/No/ Not sure	If the answer is “yes” or “not sure”, please specify:
<p>Are any proposed activities in this project part of the excluded activities list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement/use of weapons and munitions - Military activities - Activities involving forms of forced labour/child labour - Procurement/use of formulated products in the WHO Classes IA, IB or II - Procurement/use of pesticides & other chemicals specified as persistent organic pollutants under the Stockholm Convention - Conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats - Introduction of species known to be invasive into the new environment - Involuntary Resettlement 	NO	

If the answer to Table 1 is yes, please contact the Safeguards Specialist in the WWF GEF/GCF Agency to discuss. The project will need to be redesigned to ensure that it does not fund any of the activities listed in the table above.

Table 2: Low Risk Activities

Low Risk Activities	Yes/No/ Not sure	<i>If the answer is “yes”, please explain the nature of the project:</i>
<p>Below is a list of activities considered to be at low risk for environmental and social impacts. Do <u>all</u> project activities fall solely within this list?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy reform Natural resource assessments and monitoring Monitoring and evaluation exercises Desk studies, workshops, meetings Scientific research and field surveys Research and extension in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and natural resource management Remote sensing and geospatial analysis Capacity development, communication and outreach programs, including training and technical assistance Investment readiness support 	<p>YES</p>	<p>The project’s concept and overall intervention is centred on addressing the barriers prohibiting the integration of biodiversity conservation in tourism activities, and on the logic that the strengthening of capacities and the inter-institutional articulation with the small-scale private sector, as well as the first-hand knowledge of the impacts produced by tourism on biodiversity, will allow informed decision-making and the participatory implementation of green recovery measures for the effective management of ecosystems and their respective conservation, while enhancing resilience of the Seaflower MPA in the face of extreme climatic events like hurricane IOTA. Likewise, the support and strengthening of biodiversity friendly and culturally-rich local tourism initiatives - based on the principles established by the national government regarding green businesses and green recovery- will promote a change in the local tourism sector towards one that not only has an impact on conservation but also is an agent of change that can be used in favor of biodiversity.</p>

If the answer to Table 2 is yes, STOP HERE. You may not need to fill out the rest of this document. Email this document to the Safeguards Specialist in the WWF GEF/GCF Agency and they will determine if you need to continue filling out the rest of the screening.

Part III: Context of the Project Area

Environmental Context	
<i>If you are not sure about your answer or don't have the necessary information, please state this clearly.</i>	
<p>What are the main drivers and threats behind environmental change and biodiversity loss in this project area?</p>	<p><i>Please describe in brief detail.</i></p> <p>A major local driver of these threats is population pressure on resources and ecosystems. San Andres has the highest population density of an oceanic island in the Americas and one of the highest in the world, with recent research revealing that the basic needs of over 40% of the population are unmet. The steady influx of migrants from the Colombian mainland has led to extreme competition for scarce resources, particularly in San Andres. Poverty and growing food insecurity have serious repercussions on the coastal and marine environment. Furthermore, a high level of resentment is felt by native islanders (raizales) because of the take-over of their traditional sea area and the depletion of marine and coastal resources by poor migrants from the mainland of Colombia, continental exporters, and the tourist industry, which is run by non-natives. The raizal people feel additionally marginalized because their native language, (English), religion (Protestantism), and customs are very rarely adopted by the newcomers. Exploitation of coastal and marine resources by non-raizales adds another layer of threat through the loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge, and indigenous management practices.</p> <p>The main threats are:</p> <p>a) Unplanned development of small-scale local tourism lodging- The unplanned development of the local tourism represents a high threat to biodiversity since there are no environmental norms regulating the expansion of this sector. Key ecosystems, such as mangroves, are under serious threat of being destroyed. In recent years, the number of local tourism initiatives has significantly increased in the islands, facilitating an increased number of tourists and an increased pressure on the island's ecosystems. Most local tourism initiatives do not adopt good environmental practices in recreational activities, and they offer products and services that directly affect the health of ecosystems.</p> <p>b) Unplanned mass tourism infrastructure development in coastal areas (hotels, roads, piers, etc.). Mangrove and other coastal forest of San Andres have been cleared for developing mass tourism infrastructure which has led to increased vulnerability to climate change impacts, coastal erosion and sedimentation on coral reefs. This has caused mortality and reef degradation across San Andres. Also, sandy beaches have decreased in the Archipelago, due to erosion caused by different factors, including climate change impacts and mining for construction purposes. Fragmentation of the mangrove forest compromises the ecological integrity and functionality of the ecosystem and degrades hydrological systems. This loss and fragmentation of habitat are threatening seabirds, shorebirds, migratory and resident species, as well as shellfish, crustaceans, and reef fish species. The loss of beach habitat in the Archipelago due to erosion and massive infrastructure development are, in the Archipelago, threatening endangered turtle species and affecting black crab natural migration processes. The disposal of surplus and residues from infrastructure development impacts coastal ecosystems -at different levels- in particular, the mangrove.</p> <p>c) Excessive physical presence of tourists in the prioritized ecosystems without carrying capacity consideration - The lack of a carrying capacity analysis for the islands means that there is great pressure on ecosystems and hence there is a demand for environmental services that far exceeds what the ecosystems can support. The vast number of tourists on the islands leads to a high frequency of visits to conservation objects, generating physical interaction with the ecosystems which disrupts biological processes. More tourists imply an increase of the fishing efforts including illegal fishing and use of non-selective fishing gear and techniques that have wide-ranging ecological consequences (such as fish traps that catch small species and are often left behind which results in</p>

	<p>ghost-fishing) affecting the sustainability of commercially-important fishing resources, and creating a demand for consuming new fish species that were not considered in the past (i.e., parrot fish). Selective removal of species mainly from reef communities and beaches for local consumption (?) (such as queen conch, lobster, grouper, snapper, and parrot fish, among others) has adverse ripple effects on the integrity of the reef ecosystem. An exorbitant presence of tourists implies an increase in light and noise pollution on the islands, which affect certain species of birds; it also results in an increase in the emissions that occur on the islands (due to the increase in transport) and in the discharge of wastewater into the ecosystems of the coastal marine territory. Lastly, a great number of tourists results in overconsumption of freshwater from aquifers in tourism resort areas leading to degradation of water supply.</p> <p>d) Uncontrolled solid waste disposal (from tourism and general population)- Uncontrolled solid waste disposal (especially plastic) into wetlands, water retention zones, and coastal areas leads to mortality of fish, birds, and turtles (among other species) when entangled or ingested by individuals. Likewise, solid waste agglomerates on the beaches and mangroves affecting the health of species and generating considerable impacts on vegetation cover ecosystems such as forests and mangroves. The organic matter associated with solid waste implies bacteria and microorganisms that generate compounds that acidify the water and eliminate oxygen which is vital for the life of aquatic species and cause contamination of water for human consumption and health problems.</p> <p>e) Unsustainable recreational water sport and motorized transportation activities- Degradation of marine habitats from increased contact and disturbance, e.g., mooring and anchoring of dive boats, yachts, and, less frequently, cruise ships on or near coral reefs. Other recreational activities, such as the unregulated use of speed boats, and spear fishing are also destructive to wildlife. Water transport can also result in collision damage on reefs, and mortality of mammals and sea turtles. Noise emissions from motorboats affect the wildlife associated with the water bodies.</p>
<p>What are the key environmental issues affecting the livelihoods and wellbeing of local communities and individuals within this project area?</p>	<p>Among the key issues there are the following: poorly managed human activities exacerbated by inadequate waste treatment and slack enforcement. Growing social problems like poverty, drug addiction and inequity, can be added to unsustainable levels of exploitation. Problems in terrestrial areas are over-population, urbanization, proliferation of shantytowns, land reclamation, disposal of untreated wastes (liquid, solid, oily and hazardous), agricultural burning, deforestation, and soil erosion from cattle grazing and other poor land-use practices. Issues related to coastal and marine ecosystems include overfishing and use of illegal fishing gear, bad diving habits, silting from poor land-use practices and sand mining. To these can be added pollution and nutrient enrichment from sewage outfalls, leaching, direct dumping, and improper disposal of oils and solid waste. Actual physical damage results from boat anchors, boat groundings and souvenir collecting.</p> <p><i>Issues related to climatic events, droughts or floods</i></p> <p>One of the biggest impacts of Global Climate Change is anticipated to be sea level rise. Research suggests that seasonal rainfall amounts in San Andres may increase 15% by 2050 and 20% by 2080. Besides raising the risk of flooding, such increases would overwhelm already inadequate basic infrastructures and public services like drainage systems and sewers. The IPCC has estimated an average sea-level rise of 78 cm by 2100. By 2060, models have predicted a rise of 40 cm in the San Andres Archipelago (IDEAM).</p> <p>Saltwater intrusion especially threatens small islands formed of porous, permeable materials like San Andres. Saltwater intrusion in aquifers is already occurring; generally, from a combination of over-extraction and destruction and degradation of coastal residents would require adaptation such as migration away from lower-elevation zones, of which few exist on small islands. There is no doubt that coastal ecosystems like beaches will be severely impacted by sea-level rise, flooding, and more frequent and severe storm events. But there are other significant ecosystems in the coastal zone that are essential, both for maintaining abundance and health of species and also for protecting the coastline. These include coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds. Obviously, damage or degradation of the island's productive ecosystems will affect the number of people and level of economic development that the island can sustain into the future. Tropical corals have narrow temperature (approximately 25-29°C) and salinity tolerances (about</p>

	<p>32-36 ppm). In certain sites, some species of corals already live at or near their threshold of temperature tolerance. Temperature rise is also expected to have a negative effect on productivity in areas like shallow lagoons where hyper salinity may occur, especially on juvenile fish that are sensitive to salinity or temperature.</p>
<p>What are the main concerns and priorities related to conservation and the management of natural resources from the perspective of local communities, Indigenous Peoples or other groups?</p>	<p>Some of the main concerns and priorities related to conservation for the Raizal people include overpopulation of inhabitants and tourists. Raizal people believe there are too many people, too many tourists and too many buildings for such a small land mass 27km². These are occupying the land and ecosystems and green spaces are diminishing not only in the urban area, but also in the rural area. Introduced fauna and flora are affecting the local fauna and flora because of plagues and diseases, this will continue to raise if there is not a better control and stronger institutional measures and enforcement. These plagues and exotic animals have an impact on agriculture and productive activities such as animal raising and agriculture in general.</p> <p>San Andres was declared a free port in 1953 shifted the economic base from agriculture and fishing to commerce and tourism. Immigration from the mainland and economic and political marginalization of native islanders led to poverty and inequity, loss of environmental quality, competition over resources and cultural tensions.</p> <p>Divers associations, are all for conservation, but they still have some conflicts with fishermen in regard to species conservation</p>
<p>Who are the key actors that are formally or informally involved in decision-making on natural resources and management?</p>	<p>Several national and local institutions share authority over the natural resources including CORALINA, the Ministry of the Environment, the División Maritima y Portuaria (DIMAR), the Autoridad Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (AUNAP), and the departmental government.</p> <p>The Corporation for the Sustainable Development of San Andres, Providence & Santa Catalina (CORALINA) as defined in Law 99, CORALINA is responsible for managing the environment and natural resources to promote sustainable development in accord with policies and norms of the Ministry of Environment. It is the sole authority of the National Environment System (SINA) in Colombia's only oceanic department, the San Andres Archipelago, including insular area (approximately 57 km²), territorial waters and exclusive economic zone. CORALINA's mission is to manage, conserve, and restore the environment of the archipelago, regulating supply and demand on renewable resources with appropriate technologies and promoting sustainable human development in consultation with the community, so as to better quality of life through participation and agreement.</p> <p>Dirección General Marítima (DIMAR) is the maritime authority in Colombia that executes all the national policies in this matter. The main objective is to use their infrastructure to contribute to the strengthening of the maritime space, watch over maritime security, protection of human life at sea and the promotion of scientific and technological development of maritime activities of the nation.</p> <p>Autoridad Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura executes the government fisheries and aquaculture policies through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, including the establishment of the requisites for permits and authorizations for fisheries and aquaculture</p>

	<p>Departamento de San Andres, Providencia y Santa Catalina Is the public organization design by the Constitution and The Law to serve the inhabitants of the territory in order to get better their quality of life, promote harmonious and sustainable development. Also, this governing body shall collaborate with other competent authorities in the execution of tasks necessary for the conservation of the environment and provide what is required for the preservation of natural resources.</p> <p>Tourism and commerce elites, through their associations, groups and lobby they have big investments and are powerful in regard to use and distribution of resources they have great political influence with the Central government .</p> <p>Ethnic Raizal People, legally the Archipelago is their territory, however, their role has been trying to influence all actions and activities on the natural resources, starting from the subject of overpopulation. Although the National Constitution say, it is a right to contest decisions that affect them, generally the Raizal people has to resort to legal actions in the locally and nationally spheres to assert their rights and get any results, which many opportunities are excluded, ignored, bypassed or overruled by the country's powerful economic groups.</p> <p>Diaspora: previously involved in the support system for families on the Archipelago, now recently since Hurricane Iota has been involved in the Archipelago's recovery efforts concerning the whole environment of the islands.</p>
<p>Socio-Cultural Context</p>	
<p><i>If you are not sure about your answer or don't have the necessary information, please state this clearly.</i></p>	
<p>How many people live in the project area?</p>	<p><i>Please state an approximate number of people in the project area and how they spread across towns, villages, etc.</i></p> <p>The land area of the archipelago is 52 km², of which 27km² corresponds to San Andres, 17 km² to Old Providence and 1 km² to Santa Catalina. The rest are uninhabited cays and banks. On the three principal islands, according to the last Census in 2018 from the Departamento Nacional de Estadística (DANE) released the figure of 48,299; however, it is not a credible number, since the Office of Control & Residence (OCCRE) calculates the number around 120.000 inhabitants according to their accounts.</p> <p><i>Does the project focus on a specific geographic area within the project area? If so, how many people live there?</i></p> <p>The land mass is so small all the inhabitants are near the project's area</p>
<p>What are the existing ethnic, tribal, cultural, religious, linguistic or other divisions in the project area?</p>	<p>The San Andres Archipelago has a long social and economic history distinct from that of Colombia. Indigenous islanders (now named Raizales) descend from European (mainly English) settlers and Africans (slaves and runaway slaves from other islands) who came to these islands in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Their culture is defined by an Anglo-puritan/African heritage, Protestantism, and English and Creole languages.</p> <p>Their culture and resource base and are now protected by the Constitution of 1991 (Art. 310). For centuries the community had a high degree of autonomy, controlling their own resources and economy until the latter half of the 20th century. Traditionally islanders pursued a mix of livelihoods; within a single household it was common to fish; farm including raising animals like cattle, pigs, and chickens; hold an outside job; and perhaps go to sea or own a small business. As seamen and boat-builders, islanders had been trading with Caribbean countries for centuries (main exports were coconut products and citrus). With modernization, informal trade was abolished, and products had to be sold to the mainland at fixed prices. Soon artisanal fishers had to request permission from naval authorities to go to sea. Losing control over their livelihoods and knowing little about the introduced models of commerce and tourism, native islanders became economically marginalized and their quality of life and natural resource base declined.</p>

<p>Are there Indigenous Peoples who inhabit or customarily use/own any areas or resources within the project area?</p>	<p>According to (DANE) the Raizal indigenous people are 25,515, Indigenous people make up about 30% of the population. The state recognize their rights on paper but in reality they said state, has permitted mass immigration that in the end has been profoundly affected by acculturation and loss of values, principles and customs of the islander people.</p> <p>There are traditions of handing down land to the next generation (older child get to pick where to build house), birth rituals (burying navel string), death (nine nights with hymns and refreshments), and beliefs include: never go fishing on Sunday or Good Friday, kill snakes because it means killing and enemy. Sunday is a day of rest. Christian values and presence of the spiritual world around that come through believing in dreams that might predict deaths, pregnancy, winning the lottery etc. they believe also in ghosts, spirits of the dead and duppy (kind of spirit that might come in the form of babies or adults and frightens the living, it can be sent by someone with magical powers), they pray in every occasion possible at the entrance of their farm and when they leave, over the food, beginning a ceremony or meeting.</p> <p>For sport: drive around the island in boats, go swimming or diving, fishing, eating mangoes in the sea, horse races, catboat races, cotton boats races for children or adults, take walks to a hilltop to contemplate the land or seascape, riding horses around the island or walking.</p> <p>Music and dance with mandolin (quadrille, schottische, polka, mazurka, pasillo). Food is very important; boys accustom to “make up a pot” that include use of coconut milk with fish, conch or crab. Cooking of chicken or land turtle or iguana , bake pork especially at Christmas, coconut breads, fritters, dumb bread, Johnny or journey cake., a great varieties of cakes light and heavy, preserves and stew fruits, rice and peas or beans, fish balls and fried fish, accompanied by bread kind (plantain, banana, pumpkin, yams and sweet potato). They still use traditional medicine like herbs and parts of plants, and they are present in the home garden. The fare table is a practice stemming from the traditional food. Is normal to raise chickens, pigs, goats. Tea at five o’clock is still important for some people who does not eat heavy meals at night.</p> <p>Christmas is special, serenades was carried around the island and once you stopped at a home and sing, they would give the singers cake, pork meat and rum. From the sugar cane a rum is made called “Bushy.”</p> <p>There are specific laws, Arts. 7, 10, 310 of the Political Constitution 1991, Law 47 of 1993, Decree 2762 of 1993, of 2004, Law 915 to protect the ethnic group, but because of lack enforcement and the benefits always appear to end up in favor of the foreigners and other residents of the territory. Apart from these, there are Rulings from the Constitutional Court: Sentence T-800 of 2014, Sentence C-053/99, Sentence C-454/99, Sentence SU097/17 among others.</p>
<p>Beyond Indigenous Peoples, do any other communities or groups in this project area have strong ties or customary relationships to lands, territories or resources?</p>	<p>There are several sentences from the Constitutional Court of Colombia, Sentence C-530 of 1993 just two years after the new Constitution. In this sentence, this court admits that the Archipelago of San Andres, Providence and Santa Catalina with all its cays and banks are the territory of the Raizal, that there is need for special protection because their culture is different from that of the rest of the country particularly about language, religion and customs. This diversity is recognized and protected by the State (arts. 7, 10 and 310 of the 1991 Political Constitution). In Sentence T-800 of 2014 the Court recognizes the jurisdiction and territory of belonging to the Raizal people and that imposes the guarantee of their collective rights.</p>
<p>Are there any other important groups (e.g., internally displaced peoples, refugees, migrants, other vulnerable groups, etc.)?</p>	<p>It is estimated in 2017 that in the Archipelago there were around 350 displaced persons from Colombia violence. The government believes these additional inhabitants are not an extra burden for the Archipelago, however the Raizal leaders protested because they are being displaced further in their territory.</p>

<p>Are any communities or groups (described above or other) in the project area economically or socially particularly vulnerable, disadvantaged or discriminated against?</p>	<p>The Raizal are the group that is in the most disadvantage in the territory against the Colombian mainlander and foreigners (Americans, Syrian- Lebanese and others) that live in the territory. There are no means to enforce equal access to opportunities although there are laws stating these equal opportunities: we have examples of government offices putting mainlanders in positions when there are capable people on the territory. In the private sector, all the managers of hotels and other businesses are brought from the mainland also.</p>
<p>Is there any form of organized representation and/or decision making of stakeholders in the project area?</p>	<p>There are organizations and associations such as: Raizal Authority (RA), Association of Baptist Churches of San Andres , Archipelago Movement for Ethnic Native Self-Determination (AMEN-SD), Asociación Casa de la Cultura de Providencia y Santa Catalina, Movimiento de Veeduría Cívica de Old Providence, Raizal Indigenous Musicians Movement (RIMM), Raizal Woman Cultural Foundation for Development (RAWFOD) and Community Integration, San Andres and Providence Islands Solutions (SAISOL), Trees & Reefs Foundation, Corporación Miss Raxi Miss Graci, Protecting Animal Life Foundation, Ingeniería y Medio Ambiente del Caribe, Barrack New Face, West View, Paradise Farm, FONTUR (National Tourism Fund), ANATO (Travel and Tourism Association), ACODRES (Restaurants association), ASHOTEL (Hotels and accommodations Association), DISAA- Divers Association, Consejo Gremial del Archipiélago (trade council), Chamber of Commerce SAI, Asociación de Posadas Nativas SAI, Asociación de Posadas Nativas OPSC, Asociación de Pescadores y Agricultores Artesanales de San Andres y Providencia (ASOPACFA) (23 organizations 8 OPSC, 15 SAI), Providencia Food Producers Association</p> <p>Educational institutions: Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA), Instituto de Formación Técnica Profesional (INFOTEP), Universidad Nacional Sede Caribe (UNAL).</p>
<p><u>Socio-Economic Context</u></p>	
<p><i>If you are not sure about your answer or don't have the necessary information, please state this clearly.</i></p>	
<p>What are the main medium to large-scale commercial activities in the project area?</p>	<p>Industrial fisheries and Tourism (International hotel chains such as Decameron, Solar Hotels, On Vacation)</p>
<p>What are the main small to subsistence scale economic and livelihood activities in the project area? Where information is available</p>	<p>San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina agriculture is a subsistence activity producing on one hand permanent crops such as sugarcane, plantain, coconut, yucca, papaya, banana, lemon, mango, yam, breadfruit; on the other hand transitory crops such as watermelon, sweet potato, pumpkin, melon, corn, sweet pepper, hot pepper, and cucumber. Other permanent fruit trees on the land are avocado, guava, star apple, bitter & sweet orange, starry currant, cassia grandis (stinking toe) and other varieties of citric fruits. The majority of this production is used for family food security and commercialize surpluses or give it to family neighbors and friends</p> <p>In the archipelago, there are two types of fishermen: the artisanal (fishermen generally Raizal from the islands, fish 1 -3 days in small motorboats with one or two partners) and the industrial (big boats with equipment and a big crew, mostly from continental Colombia with heavy gears).</p>

	<p>The three types of fisheries economically exploited are: Spiny lobster, Queen conch and reef fishes. Lobster has been the most economically important species; the conch was overexploited, and the fisheries collapsed. The abundance is in critical condition, now only the artisanal fishers are permitted to catch them for subsistence purposes.</p> <p>The principal problems in the fisheries are: 1) lack of economic profitability because of the diminishing abundance and high operational costs (more effort more fuel), 2) conflicts in the access to resources, 3) illegal fishing by nationals and international fleets, 4) lack of adequate equipment for fishing operations, 5) informal approach to the job (no provision for health and social security safety nets), 6) conflicts with coastguards, fisheries and environmental authorities (closed seasons, zoning), 7) weak security measures at sea. 8) loss of fishing grounds from the ICJ (The Hague) ruling to Nicaragua 9) Today after hurricane Iota, Providence fleet is nonexistent, six months after there are meetings with the national government but still no help to get back boats and equipment.</p> <p>Black Crab is one of the important protein in the diet of the ethnic Raizal people and it is also the source of income for more than 150 families. . The collection of black land crab for personal consumption and/or consumer markets has long been a traditional activity among San Andres Archipelago islanders. The natural habitat of black crab is the forest, which provides the shade, humidity and food which the species requires. the loss of habitat along the coastal strip is a particular threat. It hinders the migration of mature females to the sea to release larvae. Migrating adult females must cross the road both on the way to the sea, and on their return after releasing larvae. On both occasions they are at risk from the traffic on the road, and many are killed. Crab populations are declining alongside catches, this being linked to an increase in catcher numbers as well as market demand. Increased road traffic and changing agricultural practices, including construction activities, are also seen as activities that have impacted negatively on crab numbers. If excessive numbers of black crab are caught, then the population size will decline, and the average size of crabs in the population will also decline.</p>
<p>What is the current state of infrastructure in the project area?</p>	<p>On the archipelago, the villages have access to sell their products, there is a principal road and secondary ones and marine transportation if needed. Some sell to supermarkets and some sell out their products in the villages. The production falls short in comparison to the needs of the tourist sector, such as eggs, fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>Most of the food and goods are imported. All products come by cargo boats or plane from the mainland, Costa Rica, Panama and Miami, that contribute to the high cost of living. Investments in new technology is needed to increase yields and have a better production but according to the farmers there is little political will in the government to change the ways and really work for food security, a most in oceanic islands.</p>
<p>Political and Legal Context</p>	
<p><i>If you are not sure about your answer or don't have the necessary information, please state this clearly.</i></p>	

<p>What is the current state of governance in the project area?</p>	<p>There are weaknesses in regard to rule of law for example in relation to crime impunity, it is a very big issue, solving crimes is hardly happening. The ethnic people feel enforcement of the law is only pertain to them beginning with fishermen who according to complaints they are targeted when they are carrying out their activity. There are requisites to go fishing which included getting a certification they were not involved in drug trafficking from Bogota.</p> <p>The state is present currently through the National Police, National migration authorities, the army, the navy, the air force, the coastguards and the criminal investigation Police (SIJIN), and a section of the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), whom has an infrastructure(Radar) near the Radar Road in San Luis, managed by them.</p> <p>There is definitely systematic violation of the ethnic people human rights, even getting adverse rulings in their territory: example, the law specifies that the languages of the ethnic people are legal in their territory, however, Raizal have not been able to get bilingual education implemented (using English) or get documents in English. In addition, the government has changed the original names of villages to Spanish. It is impossible for an islander to get managerial positions in any business, institutions and organizations; just recently, Raizal are participating in the benefits of tourism through Posadas Nativas but they hardly participate in commercial activities even though there was international commerce before 1953, which was abolish by the Colombian government. Another example of the inequality in the access to justice, in December 2020 after a Raizal citizen put in an injunction about conditions to rebuild Old Providence, the judge deemed it was not an urgent matter; the answer was that the plaintiff would have to wait after the Christmas vacation because judges had to go to their vacation.</p> <p>Although the Constitution states that, the local governments are decentralized. In practice, everything depends on the central government. If You need anything done expediently start in Bogota</p> <p>CORALINA is autonomous in several areas and in many aspects; the Corporation for sustainable development does not have to consult everything with Bogota because they have a board in which nearly half of the members are from the central government.</p> <p>The military forces and all the state agents (police, navy, army, air force investigative crime unit), are dependent on the Ministry of Defense in Bogota. Since the ruling of the International Court of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign affairs has to be consulted on everything pertaining the marine area outside of the 12 miles. It is common knowledge that the Archipelago was part of the Miskito kingdom, it is one family in the region, but Colombia does not allow communication with families on Central America's coast. Even cultural exchange between families on the Nicaraguan Coast and the Archipelago have been prohibited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p>
<p>Tenure arrangements: please describe, to the extent possible, the prevalent property rights/tenure regime within the project area.</p>	<p>After emancipation on August 1st 1833, enslaved people of the Archipelago were liberated were given land, so the ownership of lands was always customary and respecting ownership and boundaries was common and a Christian practice. Land belong to families and individuals were allowed to build their homes and land continued to be in the hands of family members. Men and women equally are owners.</p> <p>From the beginning of these islands' history in 1629, every inch of lands had owners, there was no wasteland. However, in 1968 the archipelago was declared wasteland in order to seize property. Islanders had to fight this decision in court and property was changed subsequently back to Raizal ownership, but the Nation stated in all the property documents, that "the lands came out of the Nation." The newcomers took advantage of the laws that permitted them to seize land such as the standard practices like possession (squatting or living on a property with verbal arrangements) result in Raizal losing lands. The language was a barrier, and it was used very frequently to get lands and until this day.</p> <p>Property now came out of the nation's global ownership, even though the lands were owned previously before Colombia's arrival. Now each head of family had to take out a document stating ownership and getting witnesses. False witnesses were and are still being used to do get lands.</p>

	<p>Even today 2021 after hurricane Iota in Old Providence, national government employees and contractors are trying to exchange property for cars or other goods in other parts of the country. The customary laws are generally not respected by outsiders. The national government changed the system, the laws and way people viewed their property. Women has the same possibility of access to lands.</p>
<p>What is the level of confidence of people in state institutions? Do people consider existing state institutions to be legitimate?</p>	<p>The ethnic community in general believes the government and its agents are not to be trusted, that the ethnic community should have more autonomy such as the Indigenous people on the mainland and that their lands should be protected.</p> <p>The Raizal community in general do not trust the justice system because the laws are clear about many issues, but even the government officials violate these laws continually. Rule of law is not common. Raizal people has been killed by state agents and no prosecution of the guilty has resulted of complaints. In general, the community believe the institutions are not to be trusted because they have a hidden agenda, they promise lots of things, even with minutes of meetings and in the presence of the Ministry of Interior ho supposedly look after the interests of ethnic people, finally violating agreements and doing their will of the people they are supposed to protect. On the other hand, the people distrust local governments because they are complacent with the goals of Bogota instead.</p> <p>On one occasion, false charges were trump to get rid of governor who are looking out for the welfare of local people in regard to overpopulation, garbage production and fisheries permits. Governor Ralph Newball 2002 had to beg political asylum in the US because of such false accusations and political persecution. After decades, it was found out that the charges were not even legally filed, and it was only a pantomime. So, there are plenty of reasons not to trust government and its institutions.</p>
<p>Are there any major factors from outside the project area that have an impact on it?</p>	<p>Political instability is very possible as it is happening now for a month. The situation is not totally under control yet. It is possible that it could happen again, and it would affect if a violent situation arise in the central government.</p> <p>On the islands there are some assumed type of ties to the continental drug trafficking networks in the sense that some youth are hired to carry the drugs to Central America.</p>

Maps of the Project Area (optional)

Please include here maps of the project area, that indicate to the extent possible e.g.

- *areas occupied by local communities, Indigenous Peoples or other groups*
- *customary/traditional resource use areas, including hunting and/or fishing areas*
- *any nearby concessions, such as forestry or extractive industries*

PART IV: Cross-Cutting Principles

<u>Human Rights</u>		
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific potential impacts or issues that you have identified. If you think there are no potential impacts or issues, please also explain why you think that.
Are there any existing human rights issues in the project area? If yes, describe the issues and how they might affect the project.	Yes	Yes, there are issues of human rights that affect the Raizal people coming from the national government and other agents of the state Lack of autonomy, violation of linguistic, lands, prior consultation, economic, political, housing and cultural rights
Could the project activities negatively affect the standards of living or economic situation particularly for marginalized and vulnerable individuals and groups?	No	The situation is adverse already, it is difficult to think about a worse situation than the present, however it is possible to be more marginalized as it is happening in Old Providence and Santa Catalina with housing and prior consultation. The state is at its worse behavior in regard to all human rights.
Is it possible that affected rights-holders, particularly the most marginalized and vulnerable, might not have access to information about the project or could not fully participate in project-related decisions affecting them?	No	For Old Providence communication post-lota has been challenging, but possible.
Is there a risk that local people and communities affected by the project are unaware of their rights and/or lack the capacity to claim them?	No	People are well aware of their rights, and majority in the tourism sector will claim their rights without thinking twice.

Is there a risk that duty-bearers involved in the project do not have the capacity to meet their obligations?	No	The only risk for the duty bearers is that funds won't be available since the country is in this crisis: local government may not be able to do the works promised because of lack of financing (which comes from visitors to the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve).
Could the project activities lead to forced labour or employment that may fail to comply with fundamental ILO principles and rights at work ?	No	It is unlikely this will happen because child labor is not a known occurrence in the archipelago.
Have opportunities been identified to promote human rights, good governance, social and/or environmental justice in this project?	Yes	A lot more of duty bearers need to be instructed in human rights, this is a good opportunity to do so. The support of legal frameworks and platforms would help in the current situation to increase good governance.

Gender Equality and Women's Rights

	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	<i>Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific potential impacts or issues that you have identified. If you think there are no potential impacts or issues, please also explain why you think that.</i>
1. Are there any existing gender equality, women's rights, or gender-based violence issues present in the project area? If yes, describe the issues and how they might affect the project.	Yes	<p>In Colombia, femicide was categorized as a crime through Law 1761 of 2015 and in the Criminal Code article 104 A. Violence against women and girls is an ongoing process every day, at all levels and is persistent and widespread. In 2019 according to DANE, in San Andres, there were 117 cases of violence against women and in relation to sexual violence against girls and women the Instituto Ciencias de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses say there were 27 alleged cases.</p> <p>The project needs to develop a Gender Action Plan to ensure equal and fair access by women to project resources and support.</p>

2. Could the project negatively impact the situation of women/girls or other groups based on gender?	No	It is not foreseen to impact negatively in the situation of women who owns businesses. Head of households generally women make major decisions. A proper Gender Action Plan would assist.
3. Have opportunities been identified and considered to promote gender equality in the project?	Yes.	A detailed Gender Analysis and Action Plan have been developed to guide the project's gender mainstreaming efforts, focusing on equitable access to training, capacity building, equipment and technical assistance, participation in decision-making bodies of the project, and gender-sensitive information and communication packages.
4. Could the project potentially contribute to increased gender-based violence?	No	Both men and women will receive project support in a transparent and equitable manner, eliminating possible causes of misunderstanding that could potentially lead to violence.
<i>If you answered "yes" to the above question, please also answer the questions below.</i>		
A. Is there a risk that the project could pose a greater burden on women by restricting the use, development and protection of natural resources by women compared with that of men?		
B. Is there a risk that persons employed by or engaged directly in the project might engage in gender-based violence (including sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment)?		
C. Does the project increase the risk of GBV and/or SEAH for women and girls, for example by changing resource use practices?		

<p>D. Does any mandated training for any individuals associated with the project (including project staff, government park rangers and guards, other park staff, consultants, partner organizations and contractors) cover GBV/SEAH (along with human rights etc.)?</p>		
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<p><u>Children's Rights</u></p>		
	<p>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</p>	<p><i>Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific potential impacts or issues that you have identified. If you think there are no potential impacts or issues, please also explain why you think that.</i></p>
<p>Are there any existing children's rights issues present in the project area? If yes, describe the issues and how they might affect the project.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>There are children's rights issues related to abuse in the families, marriage but not related to the project. In the 2018 census in San Andres, it appeared that women between ages 10-14 (1.5%) and between ages 15-18 (8.6%) are married or have been married</p>
<p>Could the project negatively impact the situation of children or adolescents in the affected communities?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>It is not foreseen that children or adolescents would be affected negatively by this project.</p>
<p>Could the project contribute to child labour? i.e. children doing work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful or dangerous to them or interferes with their schooling</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>In 2019 the Percentage of homes with children under 15 years is 41.6%. According to the Secretariat of Education there were 11.312 students matriculated in schools. All Children are at school and the children of Raizal people in general help with chores and might be involved in programs to learn about agriculture on weekends as part of cultural tradition or they accompany their parents on weekends to the farms to learn the culture. According to the Ministry of Education in 2020, 91,92% of students between ages 5 -16 were matriculated and the dropout rate is 2.08%.</p>

Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes

	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific potential impacts or issues that you have identified. If you think there are no potential impacts or issues, please also explain why you think that.</i>
Are there any existing pollution or waste issues present in the project area? If yes, describe the issues and how they might affect the project.	Yes	The 97% of solid waste is collected around the island. In 2019 total collection of garbage solid waste was 24.877.311 tons by Trash Busters S.A.ESP. Consequences of poor solid waste are contamination of air, water (fresh and marine), and soil; spread of plagues and diseases, deteriorating quality of life, threatening public health (spread of epidemics and disease), and degrading landscapes with negative impacts on tourism. There is a big problem with the management of solid waste in ecosystems such as mangroves, beaches and the marine area.
Will the project lead to increased waste production, in particular hazardous waste?	No	The project will have no investments in construction or related matters that would generate waste.
Will the project require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, or water?	No	To the contrary, the project will support green businesses and green recovery.
Will the project lead to significant increases of greenhouse gas emissions or to a substantial reduction of carbon pools (e.g. through loss in vegetation cover or below and above ground carbon stocks)?	No	To the contrary, the project will support enhanced management of protected areas, green businesses and green recovery. Investments in outboard engines will be of the 4-stroke type with minimal to zero emission.

Conflict Sensitivity		
	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific potential impacts or issues that you have identified. If you think there are no potential impacts or issues, please also explain why you think that.</i>
Are there any major underlying tensions or open conflicts in the project's area of influence or in the country where the project is situated? <i>If yes, answer a and b below</i>	Yes	The principal conflicts in the MPA include: between maritime authorities and fishermen (harassment and frequent impositions), some between divers and fishermen (conservation vs livelihoods), some between the Raizal people and tourism and commercial businesses (discrimination in hiring and employment in general), national fisheries authorities and fishermen (social injustice) national government and ethnic people (political oppression)
Is it possible that the project activities might interact with or exacerbate existing tensions and conflicts?	Yes	Only in the context of increased surveillance by authorities, thus reducing chances of fishers to fish illegally.
How do stakeholders perceive the Project and its partners in relation to the existing conflicts or tensions?		Based on the participation and reception during the Kick-off Workshop and done-on-one consultations, the general population welcome the project and looks forward to the anticipated benefits.
Could the project create new conflicts among communities, groups or individuals?	No	The project development team has been emphatic at explaining the projects objectives and intended results, and all steps have been made not to create false expectations.
3. Does the project provide opportunities to bring different groups with diverging interests positively together?	Yes	The project primary focus is sustainable tourism, which is a multi-sector industry by definition, and requires coordination and collaboration of many sectors and stakeholders. This evident in the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group for sustainable tourism development to be supported by the project.

Climate Change		
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific potential impacts or issues that you have identified. If you think there are no potential impacts or issues, please also explain why you think that.
Are there any existing climate change impacts present in the project area? If yes, describe the issues and how they might affect the project.	Yes	At the present time impacts identified are saltwater intrusion in the underground water wells, sea level rise that has resulted in coastal erosion, destruction of beaches and houses, higher category hurricanes in the area and frequency of hurricanes (Providence was battered in 2005 by category 1 Beta and in 2020 by category 5 Iota), increase in coral reefs diseases and mortality even though the coral reefs of the Archipelago are some of the best preserved in the Caribbean
Have the potential impacts of climate change on the communities and ecosystems and the related risks and vulnerabilities been analysed (e.g. climate risk analysis)?	Yes	In the Third National Communication to the IPPC potential impacts of climate change to the archipelago was included.
Are intended social or environmental outcomes of the project sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes	By definition, since the entire project intervention area is subject sea level rise, hurricanes, floods and salt water intrusions.
Is there a risk that the project could increase the vulnerability or decrease the resilience of any local communities or ecosystems to climate change?	No	No activities to be implemented by the project will increase vulnerability or reduce resilience, to the contrary.

Concerns raised about the Project's work in relation to Cross-Cutting Principles		
	Yes/no/not sure	If the answer is "yes" or "not sure", please specify:

Has any actor at any point raised concerns about the Project, project partners or any activities that this project builds on (e.g. a previous project), in relation to any of the cross-cutting principles (i.e. Human rights, Gender, Child rights, Conflict sensitivity, Climate change)?	No	No one has raised such concerns as yet, with the stakeholders, except that the benefits should go to vulnerable and small initiatives not to medium or big businesses.
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PART V: Risks related to WWF Substantive Environmental and Social Standards

<u>Standard on Indigenous Peoples</u>		
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	<i>Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific risks that you have identified. If you think there are no risks, please also explain why you think that.</i>
1. Are there indigenous people present in or near the project area?	Yes	Raizal ethnic people are in near proximity of the project area, which is relatively small area, they live all around the 27km ² in San Andres, and 17 km ² in Old Providence and 1 km ² Santa Catalina.
2. Could the project affect lands, territories or resources that are inhabited by or important to Indigenous Peoples, or otherwise affect the rights, wellbeing or livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples?	Yes	Access to fisheries resources by fishing companies and 'middlemen' through resolutions for enhanced monitoring and surveillance to be supported by the project.
<i>If you answered "yes" to the above question, please also answer the questions below.</i>		
3. What might be the potential impacts of the project (and its activities) on the affected Indigenous Peoples?		The potential impacts of the project and its activities on the affected Indigenous Peoples can be positive depending on the participation of the Raizal people. They are willing, so it is up to the project's implementation.

4. Has a process been carried out to seek the FPIC or to otherwise consult the affected Indigenous Peoples about the project?	Yes	<p>The Raizal people and their representatives have been involved and consulted through surveys and by participation in the Kick-off Workshop and Validation Workshop.</p> <p>Raizal Authority (RA), Organizations associations and corporations consulted included: Association of Baptist Churches of San Andres , Archipelago Movement for Ethnic Native Self-Determination (AMEN-SD), Asociación Casa de la Cultura de Providencia y Santa Catalina, Movimiento de Veeduría Cívica de Old Providence, Raizal Woman Cultural Foundation for Development and Community Integration (RAWFOD), San Andres and Providence Islands Solutions (SAISOL), Corporación Miss Raxi Miss Graci, Protecting Animal Life Foundation, Asociación de Posadas Nativas SAI, Asociación de Posadas Turísticas OPSC, Asociación de Pescadores y Agricultores Artesanales de San Andres y Providencia (ASOPACFA), Providencia Food Producers Association, I-Fish Association, Providence Sweet Black Crab Association – ASOCRAB, Corporación Discover Old Providence and St Kethleena.</p>
5. Are any of the concerned peoples living in voluntary isolation?	No	Not known.
6. Have opportunities been identified for how the project could benefit Indigenous Peoples?	Yes	<p>Opportunities could include education on ecosystems and biodiversity, being part of the initiatives benefitted by the project. The Raizal people are trying to fully participate of the new green economic development, since just about 10% are currently participating by having tourism business. They need more marketing strategies for visitors interested in cultural tourism, fishermen wants a have a fleet and an opportunity to participate in a Raizal cultural circuit that will include all the different businesses and activities and initiatives in San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina.</p>

<u>Standard on Cultural Resources</u>		
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	<i>Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific risks that you have identified. If you think there are no risks, please also explain why you think that.</i>
1. Could the project negatively impact the cultural resources of the affected communities?	No	<p>The intent of the project is to insert biodiversity and the sustainable use of ecosystems in tourism initiatives and make it more common, in order to change the way, the community and visitors see natural resources. As everything else there are risks, the community might not understand the scope, so it needs to be concrete and clear to the businesses carrying out their action plans. In addition, risks could be that the personnel or equipment to monitor is not enough so education would be vital part of the initiative.</p>

Does the project involve the utilization of cultural resources of affected communities for commercial or other purposes?	No	As far as it is known, there is no specific utilization of cultural resources of affected communities for commercial or other purposes.
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<u>Standard on Restriction of Access and Voluntary Resettlement</u>		
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	<i>Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific risks that you have identified. If you think there are no risks, please also explain why you think that.</i>
1. Could the project directly or indirectly (e.g. through partners) lead to forced evictions (involuntary resettlement)?	No	The project directly or indirectly will not lead to forced evictions or involuntary resettlement.
2. Could the project directly or indirectly lead to physically resettling peoples or communities (voluntary resettlement)? Consider also temporary resettlement.	No	No activity of the project could lead to physical resettlement.
3. Could the project result in restrictions of peoples' access to or use of land, natural resources or ecosystem services (including social and cultural services)? Consider also temporary and partial access restrictions.	Yes	Potentially, improved management of the MPAs and improved monitoring and surveillance can reduce illegal fishing.

Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security

	Yes, no, n/a TBD	Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific risks that you have identified. If you think there are no risks, please also explain why you think that.
1. Could the activities contribute to increased risk of violence or abuse (physical, sexual, emotional, etc.) towards communities/individuals?	No	As far as it is known the activities of this project would not contribute to increased risk of violence or abuse (physical, sexual, emotional, etc.) towards communities/individuals
2. Could the activities increase communities' exposure to infectious diseases transmitted by e.g. air, respiratory droplets, unsafe sex, contaminated water or food, or by insects or other animals?	No	To the contrary, sustainable tourism supported by the project is designed to avoid or minimize all the negative impacts cited.
3. Could the activities increase communities' exposure to risk factors linked to other health conditions?	No	It is not anticipated that the activities will increase communities' exposure to risk factors linked to other health conditions.
4. Could the activities increase the exposure of communities/individuals to accidents or injuries?	No	It is not foreseen that the activities will increase the exposure of communities/individuals to accidents or injuries
5. Could the activities increase the exposure or vulnerability of communities to natural hazards?	No	The islands are presently affected by some climate change impacts like sea level rise, saltwater intrusion in wells. It is not foreseen that any of the activities will contribute to the impacts that are felt already on the islands

Standard on Protection of Natural Habitat

	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific risks that you have identified. If you think there are no risks, please also explain why you think that.
1. Does the project support economic or livelihoods activities that might lead to unsustainable use or extraction of natural resources?	No	The project improved protected areas management and is not directly supporting any unsustainable use or extraction of natural resources.
2. Might the project cause other types of adverse impacts on biodiversity, the integrity of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems, or on ecosystem services?	No	The projects aim is the total opposite as can be appreciated from the stated project's objectives and activities above, and no adverse impacts are foreseen.
3. Will the project require significant consumption of raw materials, energy or water?	No	The project is not supporting the building of any physical infrastructures

Standard on Pest Management

	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	Explain your answer in more detail, including any specific risks that you have identified. If you think there are no risks, please also explain why you think that.

Does the project promote the use or procurement of pesticides?	No	No activity of the project has any association with the procurement or use of pesticide.
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Project Teams filling out this screening can STOP HERE. The follow section is to be filled in by the Safeguards Specialist from the WWF GEF/GCF Agency.

PART VI: Conclusion of the project screening

To be filled in by WWF GEF/GCF safeguards specialist

Were any major issues identified in relation to each of the ESSF Cross-Cutting Principles?		
	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Please list the major risks and issues you identified</i>
• <i>Human Rights</i>	No	
• <i>Gender Equality and Women's Rights</i>	No	
• <i>Children's Rights</i>	No	
• <i>Conflict-Sensitivity</i>	No	
• <i>Climate Change</i>	No	
• <i>Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes</i>	No	
Which of the Substantive Standards are triggered by the project?		
	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Please list the major risks and issues you identified</i>
• <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	No	
• <i>Cultural Resources</i>	No	
• <i>Restriction of Access and Voluntary Resettlement</i>	No	
• <i>Community Health, Safety and Security</i>	No	
• <i>Protection of Natural Habitat</i>	No	
• <i>Pest Management</i>	No	

Which of the safeguards risk categories do you think this project falls in (high, special consideration, medium or low)?

	High Risk:	The projects is likely to have significant and irreversible adverse social or environmental impacts at a large scale, that need to be mitigated. → Note: Escalation to CQC required
	Special Consideration:	The project lands in countries that appear on the FCV List from the World Bank (columns 'High Intensity Conflict' and 'Medium Intensity Conflict' and potentially 'Fragility'). → Note: Escalation to CQC required
	Medium Risk:	The project has potential adverse social and/or environmental impacts, that need to be mitigated.
X	Low Risk:	The project is likely to have minimal to no social and environmental impacts.

Appendix J: WWF Climate Risk Screening Form

Submitted as separate file.

Appendix K: GEF-7 METT

Submitted as 4 separate Excel files with the GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool.