



Enduring Earth: Accelerating Sustainable Finance Solutions to Achieve Durable Conservation
(GEF ID 11014)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

28 June 2023

GEF Agency: WWF US

Lead Executing Partner: The Pew Charitable Trusts

1. Introduction

The Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP) ocean extends from the Gulf of California to the north of Peru, covering 21 million km² (equating to almost 6% of the global ocean), which includes international waters and the national waters of 12 countries. The ETP ocean is connected by a series of currents that provide a diverse and changing set of oceanographic conditions throughout the region and high levels of productivity and biodiversity. These conditions result in some of the world's most productive, biologically diverse, and ecologically significant marine environments. This vast, irreplaceable, and interconnected ecosystem supports a wide range of globally significant marine mammals, such as sharks, whales, and sea turtles, many of which are Rare, Threatened, or Endangered. The natural assets and ecosystems services generate billions of dollars annually to the economies and supports the coastal communities, for example through direct employment in the fishing sector and via tourism revenues. For purposes of this project, reference to the ETP includes the marine areas contained in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, and Colombia (Figure 1).

This region is home to four UNESCO marine World Heritage Sites incorporating marine protected areas (MPAs):

- Cocos Island National Park (NP), Costa Rica
- Coiba NP, Panamá
- Galápagos Islands, Ecuador
- Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary, Colombia

Two of the MPAs are Ramsar Sites (Galapagos and Cocos; Ramsar, 2021) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has designated Galapagos and Malpelo as Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) (Enright et al. 2021)



Figure 1. Map of existing marine protected areas in the ETP² (MarViva Foundation 2005).

The Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Conservation Corridor (CMAR), a regional initiative for conservation and sustainable use, was created in 2004. CMAR seeks to support the proper management of biodiversity and marine and coastal resources, through ecosystem management, and the establishment of joint regional governmental strategies. While this voluntary mechanism has achieved coordination and some conservation outcomes, the connectivity in this region remains threatened due to a lack of overall coordination and CMAR's lack of legal mandate. In 2021, at the Conference of Parties (COP) 26 meeting in Glasgow, the Presidents of the four ETP countries signed a declaration to create a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (TBR). Following the announcement there has been a marked increase in attention directed at CMAR, including significant donor pledges. This level of commitment and support among ETP countries is unprecedented and creates a window of opportunity for a durable finance mechanism (DFM) that would bolster the TBR, or other regional mechanism determined by the ETP countries.

A regional durable finance mechanism could facilitate partnerships between key stakeholders, such as governments, local communities, funders, and NGOs, to secure long-term management and financing in the form of a deal with a single closing agreement. This single closing agreement ensures durability of the project, as opposed to a piecemeal approach to conservation that has been typical of previous efforts in the ETP region and elsewhere. A durable finance mechanism in the ETP region would help guide the various stakeholders towards a common vision created by the governments and create a durable finance model that will ensure long-term sustainability for regional coordination. The ETP project would leverage national conservation initiatives (such as the PFPs in Colombia and Costa Rica) with regional actions. The regional benefits of this project could not be achieved through national efforts because of the transboundary nature of the region, and the value of the regional mechanism is realized only through building from and coordination with national efforts.

This project aims to create a well governed, durable, and effectively managed multi-jurisdictional marine conservation seascape in the ETP and secure transboundary pathways of ocean connectivity that support global biodiversity, coastal community well-being and climate resilience, and a productive blue economy. This mechanism will support the governments in meeting and permanently sustaining their 30x30 targets and Sustainable Development Goals, use science to inform decisions, and strengthen regional collaboration to achieve benefits to biodiversity.

In the planning process, which refers to the implementation period of this GEF project, The Pew Charitable Trusts will review the feasibility of the project goals, whether they are achievable and begin planning in partnership with the ETP governments and other stakeholders. Activities will include a) a collective vision for the region, b) capacity for environmental and social safeguards, and c) an operating manual for conservation trust fund management; validation and consultation on enabling conditions, government engagement and policy harmonization; and increasing in-country capacity and CMAR capacity. Expected outcomes of these activities include improved coordination among the countries and governance/organizational structures, improved environmental and social safeguards frameworks, and sufficient regional capacity and structures.

2. Regulations and Requirements

ETP Governments' Policies and Regulations

Legal policies and regulations pertaining to stakeholder engagement, including public consultation and disclosure requirements, will be determined during the planning phase with support from Enduring Earth partners, many of whom operate within the region.

All of the ETP governments recognize the rights of Indigenous peoples' to self-determination and to their traditional lands and territories. In all four countries, free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is a requirement of all projects and activities that may affect the rights or interests of Indigenous peoples. For example, Colombia has a legal and policy framework on citizen participation and prior consultation of indigenous peoples set out in provisions included in the 1991 Political Constitution and in the ratification of applicable international treaties, such as ILO Convention 169 (ratified by Colombia through Law 21, 1991).

Protected area management plans in all four countries require the participation of local communities and Indigenous peoples in decision-making processes.

Finally, all four countries have developed National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) through the Convention on Biological Diversity, which require stakeholder engagement in the development and implementation of conservation activities and projects.

An analysis of the country specific requirements will be completed early in the project to determine how stakeholder consultation will be conducted within each country.

WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

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

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

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

3. Project Stakeholders

This project will be driven and led by the four governments through the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Conservation Corridor (CMAR). The scope of the project will be determined during the planning phase. The four governments have prioritized the CMAR region. The government entities listed below may be involved in the project, pending scope and activities.

National Government Entities

Government of Colombia: ETP national government. Key governmental stakeholder.

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: Control of MPA creation/extension within Colombian geographies located in the CMAR.
- Natural National Parks: Administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance of Colombian MPAs located in the CMAR.
- National Authority of Aquaculture and Fisheries: Management of fisheries within Colombian MPAs and EEZs located in project scope.
- Colombian National Army: Control/surveillance of Colombian MPAs and EEZs located in the CMAR.
- Ministry of Finance: Sign-off on financial plan and sustainable finance mechanisms, administration of government funding for the project.

Government of Costa Rica: ETP national government. Key governmental stakeholder.

- Ministry of Environment and Energy: Control of MPA creation/extension within Costa Rican geographies located in the CMAR.
- National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC): Administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance of Costa Rican MPAs located within project scope.
- Cocos Marine Conservation Area: Administration of Costa Rican MPAs located in the CMAR.
- Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture: Management of fisheries within Costa Rican EEZs located in the CMAR.
- National Coast Guard Service: Control/surveillance of Costa Rican MPA and EEZs located in the CMAR.
- Ministry of Finance: Sign-off on financial plan and sustainable finance mechanisms, administration of government funding for the project.

Government of Ecuador: ETP national government. Key governmental stakeholder.

- Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition: Control of MPA creation/extension, fisheries management, and control/surveillance in the CMAR.
- Direction of Galapagos National Park: Administration of Ecuadorian MPAs located in the CMAR.
- Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fishing: Control of Ecuadorian EEZ fisheries management located in the CMAR.
- National Army: Control/surveillance of Ecuadorian MPAs and EEZs located in the CMAR.
- Ministry of Finance: Sign-off on project financial plan and sustainable finance mechanisms, administration of government funding for the project.

Government of Panama: ETP national government. Key governmental stakeholder.

- Ministry of Environment: Control of MPA creation/extension within Panamanian geographies located in the CMAR.

- National System of Protected Areas: Administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance of Panamanian MPA located in the CMAR.
- Authority of Aquatic Resources: Control of Panamanian MPA and EEZ fisheries management located in the CMAR.
- Naval-Air Authority: Control/surveillance of Panamanian MPAs and EEZs located within project scope.
- Ministry of Finance: Sign-off on project financial plan and sustainable finance mechanisms, administration of government funding for the project.

Sub-national Government Administration

None identified thus far; identification and engagement to occur in planning phase.

NGOs (condensed list; view full list in appendix 1)

Enduring Earth Partners:

- The Pew Charitable Trusts: Lead Enduring Earth partner for the ETP project. Variety of other programmatic work based in the ETP (see appendix for more detail).
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Enduring Earth partner. Will provide technical support, serve on the project advisory committee, and engage via in-country teams. Variety of other programmatic work based in the ETP (see appendix for more detail).
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC): Enduring Earth partner. Support on sustainable finance and fisheries. Variety of other programmatic work based in the ETP (see appendix for more detail).
- ZOMALAB: Enduring Earth partner. Support via technical support and consultation.

Key NGO partners include:

- *Forever Costa Rica*: Will provide local expertise and coordination; will bolster the regional project as a national PFP structure
- *Herencia Colombia (HECO)*: Will provide local expertise and coordination; will bolster the regional project as a national PFP structure
- *Conservation International (CI)*: Longtime presence in the region, will provide expertise and support, and act as a partner in planning and implementation of the project. CI submitted a proposal for GEF – 8 for the ETP, which will complement the work undertaken in GEF – 7.
- *Re:wild*: Longtime presence in the region, will provide expertise, and support, and act as a partner in planning and implementation of the project.
- *MigraMar*: Longtime local presence in the region, will provide input and act as a partner in implementation of the project, particularly on biodiversity-related factors and conservation science.
- *MarViva*: Longtime local presence in the region, will provide input and act as a partner in implementation of the project, particularly on community-related factors.
- *WildAid*: Longtime presence in the region, will provide expertise, support, and resources and act as a partner in planning and implementation of the project, particularly on control and enforcement.

Non-EE NGOs (find full list in appendix 1): There are many non-Enduring Earth NGOs with programmatic work based in the ETP. There is strong interest in the project by NGOs because of the need to ensure durable finance for their efforts and enhanced coordination. Non-EE NGOs may provide consultation in areas of expertise during planning phase.

Multilaterals

CMAR: Key development partner in project development and basis for regional coordination. CMAR is a regional initiative for conservation and sustainable use created in 2004. CMAR seeks to support the proper management of biodiversity and marine and coastal resources, through ecosystem management, and the establishment of joint regional governmental strategies. While this voluntary mechanism has achieved coordination and some conservation outcomes, the connectivity in this region remains threatened due to a lack of overall coordination and CMAR's lack of legal mandate. Figure 2 provides an overview of the CMAR structure. The project planning will be done in coordination with CMAR. They are the regional entity that brings together governments and partners. The project planning will be done with the CMAR Technical Committee and key decisions will be vetted by the Ministerial Committee (Figure 2).

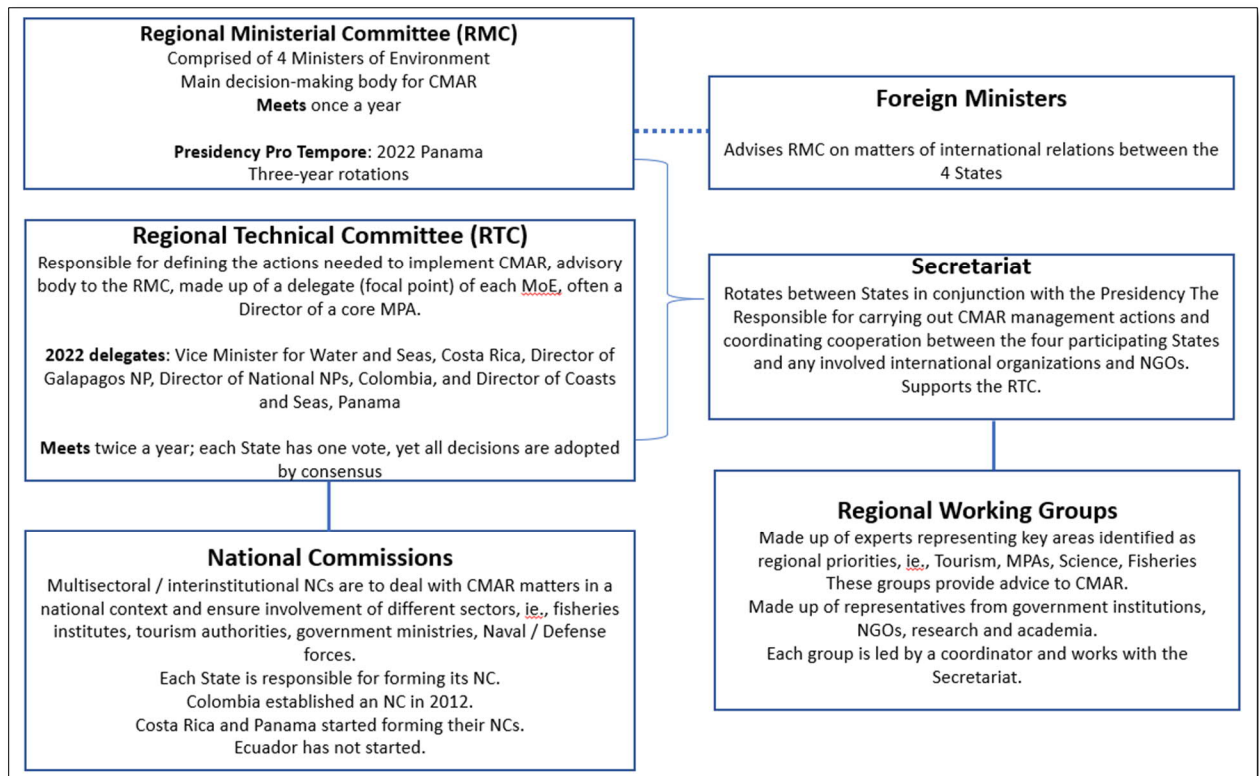


Figure 2. The CMAR governance and technical structure (Pew 2022, adapted from Enright et. al. 2021).

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC): Regional fisheries management organization in ETP. IATTC holds competence over the commercial fishing stocks in the ETP region, which is especially relevant regarding highly migratory species such as tuna, who inhabit core areas of the CMAR and areas beyond national jurisdiction. The IACTTC also holds competence for IUU Fishing monitoring and surveillance in ABNJ that have influence on the CMAR region.

Community Based Organizations (cooperatives, etc.)

Community based organizations have not been identified. Identification of and engagement with community-based organizations will occur during the planning phase of project development, within the first 18 months. During the planning phase, the four countries will determine and agree on the geographic scope. Once this is determined an analysis will be done on which communities will be involved in the

project. Until this is done, Indigenous Peoples and Location Communities (IP and LC) and community-based organizations will not be engaged. Many of the partners currently engaged in the planning have partnerships with coastal communities and sustainable fishery communities. For example, Pew is commissioning research on mapping IP and LCs in the ETP, including involvement in coastal decision-making and management and priorities for future management and engagement. The goal of this assessment is to inform Pew and other partners' strategy, priorities, and IP and LC engagement in the region.

IP and LCs

As noted above (Community Based Organization section), IP and LCs have not yet been identified or engaged, as conversations are still ongoing with the ETP governments about the project scope. Once the geographic scope is determined, a full assessment will be completed within the first 18 months of the project, and communities will be engaged and involved in decision-making accordingly.

Private Sector

The fisheries industry is very prevalent in the ETP. Though data is somewhat limited, Ecuador appears to have the greatest number of vessels and apparent fishing effort in the ETP, followed by Colombia and Venezuela. Other prevalent flags include Spain and Japan. Prominent industrial fisheries include NIRSA (Ecuador), Eurofish (Ecuador), Propemar (Ecuador), Guayatuna S.A. (Spain), and more¹. These fisheries focus mainly on tuna and other pelagics in Ecuador's EEZ. In addition to the industrial fisheries, there are artisanal fisheries, which use smaller vessels.

There are many fisheries organizations that focus on sustainability of fishing in the ETP. These include Tuna Conservation Group (TUNACONS), La Asociación de Exportadores de Pesca Blanca (ASOESPEBLA), COREMAHI, and International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA).

Academia

MigraMar (both research institution and NGO): MigraMar developed the conservation assessment for the ETP project feasibility study and will provide conservation science support for the project. MigraMar works with national governments to identify swim ways that link MPAs across the ETP region. This initiative involves transboundary collaboration in data collection, analysis, management, enforcement, and sustainable and equitable use of the benefits generated. MigraMar is currently assessing control and surveillance options in the ETP. Pew has contracted MigraMar to assess the swim ways.

Universidad San Francisco de Quito: research university in Quito, Ecuador. Contracted as a partner on numerous ETP projects (for example with the Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy (PBOL) on connectivity project). These projects include assessing ocean to coastal ecosystem connectivity between feeding and breeding areas of the eastern Pacific: PART I and PART II; Regional Open Water MPA design and implementation of effectiveness indicators; supporting new Galapagos MPA management plan (including consultations) and implementation of key pieces; sustainable fisheries and livelihoods component; and environmental monitoring of zoned areas by trained artisanal fishers.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI): Works on control and surveillance as well as research and monitoring in the region. STRI is developing a regional science center in Panama and has offered to host

¹ Revenue (EMIS, D&B Hoovers), Employees (D&B Hoovers), HQ Country, Vessels and Top Species Fished (TUNACONS, IATTC, Mahi Mahi Cons, Company Websites and Press Releases)

CMAR. STRI also has expertise in community engagement, in Panama in particular, and will be engaged in the community design of this project.

4. Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities

Throughout the process, Pew has been consulting with stakeholders throughout the region. Firstly, Pew completed a stakeholder mapping exercise starting in April 2022 in Panama, where Pew and Enduring Earth helped coordinate a regional meeting on the ETP. More than 60 people attended, including donors, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, and government representatives. Given the number of stakeholders in the region, there was consensus on the need to better coordinate activities. To do this, three work streams were agreed by participants: CMAR strengthening; effective near-term MPA management; and long-term/sustainable financing.

In August 2022, The Pew Charitable Trusts and Enduring Earth hosted a four-day Feasibility Assessment workshop in San Jose, Costa Rica. This included representation from Enduring Earth: WWF, the Enduring Earth Hub, ZOMALAB, Pew, and McKinsey. TNC was invited, but was unable to participate, but provided feedback after. Partners were invited to various sessions including representatives from: CMAR (the Secretariat and representative from Costa Rica); CI; Pacifico; MigraMar; AIDA; Re:wild; MarViva; and Forever Costa Rica. A full attendance list for the workshop can be found in Appendix 2. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss, review, and develop the ETP Feasibility Assessment. Stakeholder feedback was considered and incorporated into ETP feasibility assessment. A key takeaway from this workshop was a consensus on the need for increased regional coordination within the ETP and CMAR and to develop finance mechanisms.

In October 2022, Enduring Earth presented the findings of the Feasibility Assessment to the CMAR Technical Committee in San Jose, Costa Rica, and the CMAR Ministerial Committee. A full list of committee members can be found in Appendix 2. The goal of this presentation was to engage the CMAR committees on the potential of a durable finance mechanism for the ETP and receive input. A key takeaway from this presentation was an ongoing dialogue/relationship between ETP project team and CMAR in the development of the project.

Government Stakeholders

Our Oceans Conference: During the Our Oceans Conference in Panama in March 2023, there was a Supporters Coalition (a group of donors and NGOs supporting the ETP) meeting during which Environment Ministry representatives from each of the countries announced their intentions to develop a legally binding treaty for conservation in the ETP. The announcement is indicative of the countries' continued support for regional marine conservation in the ETP, and the treaty will complement and bolster the project, as well as any other regional conservation mechanisms. They also announced their intention to create a permanent secretariat for CMAR.

Country discussions: Between March - May 2023, Pew held several meetings with the ETP countries to discuss the project, solicit input and support for the GEF-7 project and to determine a path forward in planning. The CMAR Secretariat joined and facilitated all of the meetings. WWF staff joined the Ecuador and Colombia meetings, and the Managing Director of Enduring Earth joined all the calls. The outcome of the meetings was an agreement to move forward in partnership with the planning process. Pew held calls

with government representatives from Colombia (twice), Costa Rica, and Ecuador (twice, given government changes). Panama's representatives indicated that they were comfortable moving forward with the planning process without an additional call.

Enduring Earth Stakeholders

In October 2022, the Enduring Earth partnership held their quarterly retreat at The Pew Charitable Trusts' office in Washington, D.C. The ETP project team provided an update on the feasibility assessment process to the Enduring Earth Management Team (full list of team members found in Appendix 2) and received feedback from partners. Feedback on the initial ETP feasibility assessment was incorporated in the final draft.

In January 2023, the Enduring Earth partnership held their quarterly retreat at WWF offices in Washington, D.C. The ETP project team presented the final feasibility study to the Enduring Earth Management Team (full list of team members found in Appendix 2). The project was approved by the Management Team to move into the planning phase, pending endorsement and full support from the four governments, which was received in writing by all four countries.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The purpose of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure appropriate and consistent involvement of project stakeholders in every stage of the project implementation, supporting effective communication and working relationships. The Deal Team at Pew (referred to as simply "Pew" in the ProDoc), which will guide the design and implementation of the entire project, will ensure that the views and inputs of stakeholders are taken into consideration throughout project implementation. As noted in this document, Pew has already engaged many key ETP partners and there is already a structure in place through CMAR for effective stakeholder engagement. This project will build from, use, and leverage the existing structures.

Stakeholder Type	Name	Frequency of Engagement/ Project Years	Engagement During Project Implementation
Governments of ETP countries (Full list of government entities/stake holders found in appendix 1)	Costa Rica	Quarterly engagement during the planning phase (~3 years)	Governments of each ETP nation, through CMAR Technical and Ministerial committees, will be involved in project planning, design, coordination, and implementation. Regular (i.e., quarterly) workshops with stakeholders will be held throughout the planning phase (~3 years). Technical teams comprised of representatives from each country will be developed and regular check-ins will be held with in-country focal points. Regular touchpoints will be held with mid-level and high-level government officials.
	Ecuador		
	Panama		
	Colombia		
IP and LC	To be identified during planning	Quarterly engagement during planning phase (~3	Consultation with IPLCs regarding community development needs and

	phase once the conservation scope is determined and following the IP and LC analysis underway by Pew	years) regarding community development needs/initiatives	initiatives during planning phase. Grievances will be collected and addressed via GRM.
Community Based Organizations	None identified thus far; identification and engagement plan to be developed during planning phase.	Quarterly consultation during planning phase (~3 years)	Consultation during planning phase regarding present and emerging needs of communities and opportunities for increased capacity building within the region.
NGOs (condensed list; see full list in Appendix 1)	The Pew Charitable Trusts (EE)	Enduring Earth partners: at least monthly engagement across planning (~3 years). Non-EE NGOs: quarterly engagement during planning phase (~3 years).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enduring Earth partner NGOs will help engage in the planning and implementation of the project, providing support and consultation. Non-EE NGOs will provide input in the project design and identify emerging needs (conservation, community organization, infrastructure, governance, etc.) in the region during the planning phases. These NGOs have interest in this project regarding shared motives within region.
	The Nature Conservancy (EE)		
	WWF (EE)		
	ZOMALAB (EE)		
	Conservation International (non-EE, key partner)		
	PACIFICO (non-EE, key partner)		
	Non-EE NGOs with work in ETP region (full list in Appendix)		
Re:wild (non-EE, key partner)			
Private Sector	Private sector fisheries companies (see Appendix 3); identification and engagement plan (frequency and nature of engagement) to be developed during planning phase and as determined by the conservation plan. Likely other private sector partners include tourism companies and shipping operations; and private sector donor partners	The fisheries industry will be engaged through CMAR. The duration of the engagement will depend on the scope, but they will be integrally involved in the planning phase. See IATTC below.	TBD (planning phase)

GEF & Multilaterals	The Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Conservation Corridor (CMAR)	<p>CMAR: As the key partner in the project design, they will be formally involved at least monthly engagement throughout planning (~3 years).</p> <p>IATTC: quarterly consultation during planning phase (~3 years)</p> <p>UKAID and KfW: Twice annual engagement during the planning stage (~3 years).</p>	<p>CMAR: key partner in project development; CMAR will help provide regional infrastructure for the project, and in turn, the project will enhance capacity and sustainable finance for CMAR. The planning process will be done through the existing CMAR structure – the technical committee and the ministerial committee, all of which will be fully coordinated through the Secretariat</p> <p>IATTC: RMFO providing fisheries consultation and guidance during project planning.</p>
	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)		<p>UKAID (Defra), KfW: Investing in conservation activities in the region (KfW through Pacifico), will coordinate during the planning stage. Defra launched a fund for the ETP of £12-18M as part of their Seascapes program. Program to begin implementation in Jan 2024 with a coordinating partner in the region.</p>
	UKAID (DEFRA)		
	KfW		
	Problue (World Bank)		

Women and vulnerable groups

The ETP project will abide by the WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), as informed by the Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP). This which means that all the project’s programmatic structures and procedures will:

1. Incorporate a gender perspective into program and project development processes the application of gender awareness and analysis in the project cycle, including design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Where appropriate, develop gender analysis and sex-disaggregated social and economic indicators and targets
2. To the extent possible, assess potential impact of program and projects on gender equity, and ensure that potential negative impacts on women and men are addressed, if appropriate also identify and use opportunities to reduce gender inequities

3. Apply a culturally sensitive approach, especially when working with local communities, and that respects and takes account of different roles, responsibilities, entitlements and knowledge among men and women involved and/or affected by the program/project
4. Examine how policies, processes and institutions at and beyond community level (i.e., national, regional and global) affect gender equity, and men and women's access to and control over resources, as well as power of decision-making in our programs/projects and identify options and, where appropriate, promote gender equity within these
5. Encourage continuing effort to expand WWF's knowledge and commitment to social and gender equity, through staff training, documentation and sharing of lessons.

IPs and FPIC

This project will abide by the [WWF Standard on Indigenous Peoples](#) and all FPIC guidance therein. Potential activities requiring prior consultation and FPIC from IPLCs may include:

- Community development initiatives involving IPLCs residing within the feasibility study/ planning stage and project scopes.
- Community/conservation science initiatives involving IPLCs within this feasibility study/ planning stage and project scopes.
- Coastal conservation programs.

Other activities may be identified during the planning phase, which will be a co-design process with Pew, Enduring Earth partners, development partners, governments, and communities. Community development may include capacity building and design of support programs, pending their engagement, consultation and FPIC. The full scope of community engagement will be determined during the planning phase.

6. Resources and Responsibilities

As the Lead Executing Agency for the Global GEF project, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of all project activities. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within TNC to manage the project.

Stakeholder engagement will be led by The Pew Charitable Trusts, as the lead for the ETP project planning process. Pew will develop a deal team that is comprised of Pew staff and led by a Deal Team Manager.

An Advisory Committee will be developed that includes Pew, WWF, ZOMALAB and TNC representatives.

A broader planning team will include Pew, Enduring Earth partner representatives, CMAR technical representatives and technical partners, as requested and needed by CMAR.

There are on-going stakeholder engagement processes in the ETP region and Enduring Earth will work to ensure that it is not replicating engagement and rather complementing, while ensuring compliance with standards. For example, The Pew Charitable Trusts is currently conducting an assessment of coastal

communities in the ETP to understand current involvement in decision-making and priorities, which will inform Pew and partner engagement and strategy moving forward.

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

7. Grievances Mechanism

Pew, as the project lead for the ETP, will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the grievance mechanisms (GRM) available to them, which include: one hosted by TNC at the global PMU, the WWF GEF Agency mechanism and the GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner.

The GRMs are 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, their aim is to provide people fearing or effectively suffering adverse impacts with the opportunity to be heard and assisted. As such, the mechanisms are 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, they constitute an essential tool to foster good cooperation with project stakeholders and ensure adequate delivery of previously agreed-upon results.

The mechanisms are 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.

1. TNC PFP-wide Grievance Mechanism

The first GRM available to complainants is the one established by TNC, as global PMU, which is applicable to all the PFP geographies under this project. It will operate as follows:

1. Disseminating information about the GRM: All materials describing the GRM, once approved by the PMU and cleared by WWF US, will be made publicly available through posting them on the WWF/TNC websites and disseminated as part of the Project stakeholder engagement activities. The GRM will be communicated with all communities and stakeholders by the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer, whose responsibilities include safeguards duties, and who will also develop GRM materials (brochure, flyers, etc.). Materials will include basic information on GRM and contact information on all grievance uptake locations, including:
 1. Name of location/channel to receive grievance.
 2. Address of location.
 3. Responsible person.

4. Telephone(s).
5. Email.
6. Days and hours for receiving verbal grievances.

The materials will also include a summary of the process for registering, reviewing and responding to grievances including the estimated response time. The information about the GRM will also be presented as a chart to make it easy for people to view. The materials will be produced in the following languages:

PFP	Languages
Gabon	English, French
Namibia	English
Eastern Tropical Pacific PFP	English, Spanish

2. Submitting complaints: Project affected people, workers, or interested stakeholders can submit grievances, complaints, questions, or suggestions to the TNC PMU through a variety of communication channels, including phone, regular mail, email, text messaging/SMS, or in-person.
3. Processing complaints: All grievances submitted to the TNC PMU shall be registered and considered. A tracking registration number should be provided to all complainants. To facilitate investigation, complaints will be categorized into four types: (a) comments, suggestions, or queries; (b) complaints relating to nonperformance of project obligations and safeguards-related complaints; (c) complaints referring to violations of law and/or corruption while implementing project activities; (d) complaints against authorities, officials or community members involved in the project management; and (e) any complaints/issues not falling in the above categories.
4. Acknowledging the receipt of complaints: Once a grievance is submitted, the M&E Officer at the TNC PMU shall acknowledge its receipt, brief the complainant on the grievance resolution process, provide the contact details of the person in charge of handling the grievance (which should be said M&E officer), and provide a registration number that would enable the complainant to track the status of the complaint. Please note that, although the personal identifiable information of the grievant should remain confidential to the M&E Officer in all cases, this anonymity should be furthered maintained by the M&E Officer if the complainant does not want to file a grievance with their identifying information.
5. Investigating complaints: The M&E Officer at the PMU will gather all relevant information, conduct field visits as necessary, and communicate with all relevant stakeholders as part of the complaint investigation process. The PMU should ensure that the investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation.
6. Responding to complainants: A written response to all grievances will be provided to the complainant within 15 working days. If further investigation is required, the complainant will be informed accordingly and a final response will be provided after an additional period of 15 working days. Grievances that cannot be resolved by grievance receiving authorities/office at their level should be referred to a higher level for verification and further investigation
7. Appeal: In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the response provided by the GRM, they will be able to submit an appeal to TNC within 10 days from the date of decision. In the event that

the parties are unsatisfied with the decision of the appeal committee, the parties can submit their grievances directly to the GEF Agency or the Court of Law for further adjudication.

8. Monitoring and evaluation: The M&E Officer at the PMU will compile a quarterly report with full information on the grievances they received across all PFPs. The report shall contain a description of the grievances and their investigation status. Summarized GRM reports shall constitute part of the regular project progress reporting, and shall be submitted to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency. These reports should also be available on the websites of TNC and WWF GEF Agency.

2. 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.

Stakeholders may also submit a complaint online or over the phone through an independent third-party platform at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/59041/index.html>

3. GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner

In addition to the country-level, PFP-wide and WWF GEF Agency GRMs, a person concerned about a GEF-financed project or operation may submit a complaint to the GEF Resolution Commissioner, who plays a facilitation role and reports directly to the GEF CEO. The Commissioner can be reached at:

E-mail: plallas@thegef.org

Mailing Address:

Mr. Peter Lallas
Global Environment Facility
The World Bank Group, MSN N8-800
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433-002

Complaints submitted to the Commissioner should be in writing and can be in any language. The complaints should provide at least a general description of the nature of the concerns, the type of harm that may result, and (where relevant) the GEF-funded projects or program at issue.

8. Monitoring and Reporting

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

The following comprises the monitoring and reporting activities to be undertaken with respect to stakeholder engagement by the deal team at Pew

- The SEP will be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary at an annual Reflection Workshop. The review will ensure that the list of project stakeholders and methods of engagement remain appropriate.
- Activities related to stakeholder engagement will be documented and reported by the PMU every 6 months in a Project Progress Report (as part of regular reporting). The project Results Framework and Annual Work Plan and Budget will track beneficiaries of the project and activities related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Progress on Stakeholder Engagement will be evaluated in the project's final evaluation, as well as through WWF GEF Agency annual supervision mission reports
- Stakeholder Engagement activities and progress will be monitored through the following indicators:
 - Indicator SEP 1: Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project planning
 - Indicator SEP 2: Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project planning (on an annual basis)
 - Indicator SEP 3: Number of engagements (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project planning (on an annual basis)

Stakeholder Engagement will be evaluated by independent consultants recruited for the project midterm and terminal evaluation.

The WWF GEF Agency, at their own cost, will undertake annual supervision missions to ensure compliance, and report on progress against the Stakeholder Engagement Plan annually to the GEF through Project Implementation Reports.

Appendix 1: Stakeholder Analysis

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
Stakeholder Type: Government Ministries (National/Central & Local)					
Colombia: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Ministry in charge of creation and extension of MPAs within Colombia	Control of MPA creation/extension within Colombian geographies located within CMAR	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Colombia: Natural National Parks	Environmental institution in charge of MPA administration, fisheries management, and surveillance within Colombia.	Administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance of Colombian marine protected areas located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Colombia: National Authority of Aquaculture and Fisheries	Environment institution in charge of fisheries management in MPAs and EEZs in Colombia.	Management of fisheries within Colombian MPA and EEZs located in the CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Colombian National Army	In charge of control and surveillance in MPAs and EEZs in Colombia.	Control/surveillance of Colombian MPA and EEZs located within CMAR.	Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
Costa Rica: Ministry of Environment and Energy	Ministry in charge of creation and extension of MPAs within Costa Rica	Control of MPA creation/extension within Costa Rican geographies located within CMAR	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Costa Rica: National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC)	Environmental institutions in charge of MPA administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance within CR	Administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance of Costa Rican marine protected areas located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Institute in charge of fisheries management in EEZs in CR	Management of fisheries within Costa Rican EEZs located in CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Costa Rica: National Coast Guard Service	In charge of control/surveillance of MPAs and EEZs in Costa Rica	Control/surveillance of Costa Rican MPA and EEZs located within CMAR.	Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Ecuador: Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	Ministry in charge of creation/extension, fisheries management, and control/surveillance of MPAs within Ecuador	Control of marine protected area creation/extension, fisheries management, and control/surveillance within Ecuadorian geographies located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
Ecuador: Direction of Galapagos National Park	Environmental institution in charge of MPA administration within Ecuador	Administration of Ecuadorian MPA located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Ecuador: Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fishing	Ministry in charge of fisheries management in EEZs in Ecuador	Control of Ecuadorian EEZ fisheries management located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Ecuador: National Army	In charge of control/surveillance of MPAs and EEZs in Ecuador	Control/surveillance of Ecuadorian marine protected areas and EEZ located within CMAR	Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Panama: Ministry of Environment	Ministry in charge of creation and extension of MPAs within Panama	Control of marine protected area creation/extension within Panamanian geographies located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Panama: National System of Protected Areas	Environmental institution in charge of MPA administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance within Panama	Administration, fisheries management, and control/surveillance of Panamanian marine protected areas located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Panama: Authority of Aquatic Resources	Authority in charge of MPA and EEZ fisheries	Control of Panamanian MPA and EEZ fisheries management located within CMAR.	Monthly - Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
	management in Panama				
Panama: Naval-Air Authority	In charge of control/surveillance of MPAs and EEZs in Panama	Control/surveillance of Panamanian MPA and EEZs located within CMAR.	Quarterly	Component 2	Engagement through CMAR technical and Ministerial committees
Local Community Groups (LMMAs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc.): none identified thus far; to be identified as part of the planning process as supported by GEF					
Private Sector: A number of private fishing companies have been identified and listed in Appendix 3; further identification will be done within the first 12 months of the project as part of the planning process as supported by GEF; other private sector partners will likely include tourism operators and shipping companies, which will be identified once the geographic scope is developed.					
International/Non-Governmental Organizations: Core Partners (There are likely other NGOs operating in the region not included below)					
Costa Rica Forever PFP	National PFP within ETP PFP country	After closing in July 2010, the Costa Rica Forever PFP began its work to expand Costa Rica's PAs by 2.3 million hectares by 2015. The project secured \$57 million in funding with 50% from donors and 50% sourced from debt for nature swap with the U.S. Treasury and TNC. With \$8 million going to start-up costs and the rest to annual costs in perpetuity, funding resources are divided into three categories of marine, terrestrial, and administration.	Monthly	Component 2	Local expertise, engagement in MPA support and sustainable finance, ETP regional project will be bolstered by national PFPs
Herencia Colombia PFP	National PFP within ETP PFP country	In June 2022, HECO's PFP program was launched with an aim to expand PAs in Colombia by over 79 million hectares over the next 10 years. The \$245 million project allocated 55% to enhanced climate benefits from protected areas, 14% to sustainable	Monthly	Component 2	Local expertise, engagement in MPA support and sustainable finance, regional project will be bolstered by national PFPs

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		financing for conservation areas, 6% to project coordination, and 6% to landscape management, the remaining 19% has yet to be determined. These funds are sourced from grants, congressional financing, private foundation donations, public resources such as carbon taxes, in-kind grants, and private investments.			
The Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA)	AIDA completed the legal assessment for the ETP project Feasibility Assessment.	AIDA uses the law and science to protect the environment and communities suffering from environmental harm, primarily in Latin America. They have expertise in the region and can advise on the enabling conditions needed legally to support durability in the region.	Monthly	Component 2	Legal expertise
PACIFICO	Potential Conservation Trust Fund for the ETP project.	PACIFICO seeks to mobilize and manage financial resources and increase an endowment fund to facilitate resources and financing to implement actions for conservation of marine-coastal resources in the ETP. With partners, PACIFICO has financed biological justification studies, economic valuation research, stakeholder analysis and legal feasibility studies of the two priority swimways. PACIFICO has an MOU with CMAR.	Monthly	Component 2	Regional expertise and potential engagement in regional structure
Blue Nature Alliance	Conservation NGO with work in ETP; Pew partnership	The Blue Nature Alliance (BNA) is a global partnership founded and led by CI, The Pew Charitable Trusts, GEF, Minderoo Foundation, and the Rob & Melani Walton Foundation. BNA collaborates with governments, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and scientists is working in	Monthly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		the ETP to support the designation and/or improved management of large-scale ocean conservation areas and to support the enabling conditions for adequate transboundary collaboration and standardized MPA management in the ETP.			
Conservation International	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Many ETP-related projects, including supporting national and local governments to deter IUU fishing, working to support local fisheries, and country-level work in Ecuador, CR, and Colombia. CI is partner with the GEF on GEF-8 in the ETP.	Monthly	Component 2	Coordination, capacity
Global Fishing Watch	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	The Costa Rican government announced an agreement to make its vessel tracking data available through GFW, demonstrating its commitment to greater transparency in fishing activity. The agreement was signed between the Costa Rican Institute for Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPECA) and GFW, with the support of PACÍFICO and its member, Forever Costa Rica Association. INCOPECA and GFW will work together to bring tracking data of Costa Rica's commercial fishing vessels into GFW's platform, enhancing monitoring and market opportunities for local fishers by raising their international profile. In December 2020 the National Directorate of Aquatic Spaces (DIRNEA) of Ecuador signed a MOU to share its fishing vessel tracking data on the GFW map. Collaboration with Panama began in March 2019 when GFW signed a MOU with the	Monthly	Component 2	Provision of data on fisheries, threats and opportunities

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		Panama Aquatic Resources Authority (ARAP) to harness the power of satellites and cutting-edge technology to strengthen the monitoring of the Panamanian international fishing fleet. ~350 vessels—both fishing and cargo—were made visible on the GFW map in Oct 2019, marking a transparency milestone for one of the largest open registries in the world. Galapagos is a test site for the GFW Marine Manager tool. Pew's PBOL is developing a contract to utilize the tool throughout the ETP and working to incorporate climate change and animal movements into spatial protection design for the ETP.			
MarViva	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Facilitate multisectoral processes for the planning, creation, and participatory governance of MPAs in CR, Panama, and Colombia. MarViva has a long history of working with coastal communities and can provide advice on engagement of communities and livelihood development.	Monthly	Component 2	Regional knowledge, expertise, and community engagement expertise
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Smithsonian scientists launched numerous long-term marine ecosystem studies in Panama's Coiba NP. Working to create a science base to support zoning of the new Coiba Ridge MPA and developing the case for pole and line methodologies. STRI is also working on sustainable yellowfin tuna fisheries; developing a Conservation and Action Plan for the East Pacific Leatherback and implementation. They are working with CMAR	Monthly	Component 2	Scientific expertise, community expertise, regional support and coordination

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		on understanding ocean to coastal ecosystem connectivity between feeding and breeding areas of the ETP. They are developing a research center in the ETP, offered to host CMAR and have expertise in coastal communities in Panama.			
MigraMar (both research institution and NGO)	MigraMar developed the conservation assessment for the ETP project feasibility study.	MigraMar, a network of scientists, works with national governments to identify and protect swimways that link MPAs across the ETP region. This initiative involves transboundary collaboration in data collection, analysis, management, enforcement, and sustainable and equitable use of the benefits generated. MigraMar is currently working towards the consolidation of the Cocos-Galapagos Swimway, which will connect the Cocos (CR) and Galapagos (Ecuador) Islands.	Monthly	Component 2	Engagement in project design, determining conservation priorities and ecological monitoring protocols
International/Non-Governmental Organizations: Tier II Partners					
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	NGO support capacity	In Colombia, WCS used SMART to document patterns of resource-use in MPAs, establish enforcement protocols, and track ecological and socio-economic indicators for adaptive management action. Partnering with Vulcan, they are working to integrate the Skylight tool into its SMART marine technologies to blend satellite-derived surveillance with on-the-water response to illegal activity. This is particularly important for combating illegal fishing in and around Colombia's offshore Yurupari-Malpelo MPA. Other work in Colombia: support for	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		management plan; Participatory Fisheries Management.			
WildAid Marine	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Marine enforcement partnership in Cocos. WildAid Marine was invited by the government of Costa Rica and the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINA E) to develop a Marine Protection System (MPS) for CINP and the BMMA, in collaboration with its local partner, Friends of Cocos Island.	Monthly	Component 2	TBD
Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF)	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	CDF manages over 24 projects on Galapagos that are led by a team of scientists and supported by administrative staff. Projects include Invasive Marine Species in the Galapagos Marine Reserve; population studies of marine birds; reducing threats to sea turtles; Seamounts of the Galapagos marine reserve; shark ecology and a socio-ecology assessment of fisheries. Work includes coral restoration, Floreana island restoration, fishing traceability systems, work with artisanal fishers, biosecurity projects (birds/plants).	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
Equilibrio Azul	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	A legally incorporated (in the MoE of Ecuador) not-for-profit NGO working in research and conservation of the natural environment, especially oceans. First projects took place in the Isla de la Plata, inside the Machalilla NP in Ecuador. Now work in different places around the country and in other countries with partners. Members of different regional scientific networks including ICAPO (Eastern Pacific Hawksbill Initiative), MigraMar,	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		LaudOPO, IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group and others. Since 2007 they have been deciphering the status of the hawksbill turtle population in Ecuador. They work to find out how they are, where they live and what their threats are. Assessing Galeras San Francisco MPA expansion.			
Friends of Cocos Island (FAICO)	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Strategic partner of the Government of Costa Rica, which promotes the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of marine and terrestrial biodiversity of the Cocos Island NP, the Bicentennial Marine Management Area, and the ETP. FAICO focuses on supporting the effective implementation of the marine protected areas of the Cocos Marine Conservation Area Institutional Strengthening. FAICO focuses on five essential objectives: strengthen organizational governance, strengthen management capacities, strengthen collection capacities, boost representativeness and management improvement of Cocos Island and Seamounts, and promote programmatic partnerships in Cocos Island, Seamounts, and ETP. Other work: Cocos management and infrastructure plan; Cocos control and surveillance plan; Cocos invasive species plan.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
Fundación de Conservación Jocotoco	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Mission is to protect some of the world's most endangered species by conserving their remaining natural habitats in Ecuador. Emphasis is placed on species and habitats not already represented in Ecuador's system of NPs and ecological reserves. Other work:	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		Development a Management Plan for Hermandad MPA; coral restoration; Floreana Island restoration; development of a Conservation and Management Plan for the Pink Iguana; Galapagos biosecurity work; work on Galapagos with artisanal fisheries; MPA creation: Gulf of Guayaquil - Multi-use Marine Reserve Jambelí - Santa Clara; and Island restoration Ecuador.			
Fundacion Squalus	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Colombian foundation focused on the investigation and conservation of sharks and rays. The foundation research focus: life history of fish; fisheries; ethology of elasmobranchs; biogeography and macroecology of chondrichthyans; ecology of aquatic communities; ecology of fish populations; fish genetics; taxonomy and systematics of sharks and rays; and anatomy of cartilaginous fish. Other work includes support for Malpelo, Gorgona and Yuruparí.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
GRID-Arendal	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	A non-profit environmental communications center that aims to transform environmental data into innovative, science-based information products and provide capacity-building services. They aim to inform and activate a global audience and motivate decision-makers to effect positive change. They collaborate with UNEP and other partners around the world. Other work includes support for ocean governance and blue economy.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
Island Conservation	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Looking at supporting Cocos Island Invasive Species Plan (invasive species eradication) and restoration.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
Mar Alliance	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Working with stakeholders, from fishers and other NGOs to government institutions, they identify the science needed to support management and conservation efforts and build local scientific capacities while undertaking research and long-term monitoring. Conduct research and outreach in several sites along the Caribbean and the Pacific coasts of a MOU including the indigenous Guna Yala Comarca.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
Mission Blue	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Mission Blue identified Hope Spots, which are special places that are critical to the health of the ocean. Some Hope Spots are already formally protected, while others still need defined protection. Under Dr. Sylvia Earle's leadership, the Mission Blue team has embarked on a series of expeditions to shed light on these vital ecosystems and ignite support to safeguard them as marine protected areas. The Mission Blue team went to Cocos Island in 2015 and 2017 for special expeditions focusing on finding and tagging sharks including tiger, silky, Galápagos and whitetip reef sharks. They traveled to Malpelo Island Hope Spot off the coast of Colombia in August 2019 to collect data on sharks' migratory habits and document the unique triumphs and challenges involved in enforcing the local MPA and protecting the sensitive species that live there. In 2019, they	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		traveled to the Galápagos Islands, bringing together a diverse team of experts to further the scientific knowledge of the Galápagos' biodiversity and to put a spotlight on the human-induced impacts that are a threat to their survival.			
OceanMind	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	OceanMind has partnered with CI since 2016 to provide satellite monitoring and surveillance in the ETP, supporting enforcement with the Costa Rican Coast Guard.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
Osa Conservation	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Osa Conservation is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting the globally significant biodiversity of the Osa Peninsula, CR. Marine projects: sea turtle conservation program monitors the nesting activity, predation rates and hatchling success of these incredible species. Staff and volunteers gather important population and reproductive data and deter poachers who collect turtle eggs for consumption or sale. Other work includes support for Corcovado marine corridor MPA establishment, artisanal fishers and community engagement and livelihoods strengthening, management plan.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
National Geographic Pristine Seas	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Dedicated to research and marine conservation. Colombia 2018: Partnering with Fundación Malpelo and the NPs of Colombia, Pristine Seas carried out an expedition to the Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary. 2015: To understand the broader marine ecosystem of the Galápagos, the Pristine Seas team carried	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		<p>out an expedition to the archipelago in collaboration with the Galápagos National Park and the Charles Darwin Research Station. Costa Rica: 2019 - Partnering with Osa Conservation and the University of Costa Rica, the Pristine Seas team conducted a scientific expedition to explore and document the unique and diverse marine ecosystems around the Osa Peninsula. 2022: In March, the Pristine Seas team along with Colombian researchers will conduct scientific studies in the Malpelo and Yurupari ridges, the region of Colinas y Lomas, and the Gulf of Tribugá in the Pacific.</p>			
Protect Malpelo	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	<p>An initiative of Sharkwater Columbia, Biodiversity Conservation Trust supported by the Colombian Government, with a mission to help preserve the biodiversity of the Malpelo Marine Park, designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2006. In collaboration with the Colombian Navy and local NGOs, Protect Malpelo conducts ranger patrols to curb illegal fishing and stop the extermination of sharks. Protect Malpelo will use global media resources and educational outreach campaigns to activate social and political change, and works with scientists, eco-tourism enterprises and high-profile partners to secure the future of this oceanic jewel.</p>	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
Shark Conservation Fund	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Philanthropic collaboration with Oceans 5, Paul G. Allen Family Foundation, Paul M Angell Foundation, Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, Moore Charitable Foundation, and the Volgenau Foundation. The SCF is focused on halting the overexploitation of the world's sharks and rays, reversing declines, restoring populations, and preventing extinctions.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
TUNACONS (tuna conservation)	Conservation NGO with work in ETP	Tuna Companies joined to achieve the Marine Stewardship Council Certification in TUNA Conservation through a Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP). The mission is to promote a FIP for purse-seine tuna fisheries that perform through their vessels, that appropriately helps to build up a Certification Process under Marine Stewardship Council Standard (MSC). They have a project to prevent FADs entering the Galapagos.	Quarterly	Component 2	TBD
Research Institutions					
Universidad San Francisco de Quito	Research university in Quito, Ecuador	Contracted as a partner on numerous ETP projects (for example with Pew's PBOL on a marine connectivity project). These projects include assessing ocean to coastal ecosystem connectivity between feeding and breeding areas of the eastern Pacific: PART I and PART II; Regional Open Water MPA design and implementation of effectiveness indicators; supporting new Galapagos MPA management plan (including consultations) and implementation of key pieces; sustainable fisheries and livelihoods component; and	Quarterly	Component 2	Expertise in conservation science that will support project design and monitoring

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		environmental monitoring of zoned areas by trained artisanal fishers.			
Regional Bodies					
The Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Conservation Corridor (CMAR)	Regional coordination body in ETP	Regional initiative for conservation and sustainable use created in 2004 and includes all four countries. CMAR seeks to support the proper management of biodiversity and marine and coastal resources, through ecosystem management, and the establishment of joint regional governmental strategies. While this voluntary mechanism has achieved coordination and some conservation outcomes, the connectivity in this region remains threatened due to a lack of overall coordination and CMAR's lack of legal mandate.	Weekly	Component 2	Lead partner coordinating with technical committee, Ministerial committee
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	Region Fisheries Management Organization	IATTC holds competence over the commercial fishing stocks in the ETP region, which is especially relevant regarding highly migratory species such as tuna, who inhabit core areas of the CMAR and areas beyond national jurisdiction. The IACTTC also holds competence for IUU Fishing monitoring and surveillance in ABNJ that have influence on the CMAR region.	Quarterly	Component 2	Fisheries coordination, management and data input
Enduring Earth Development partners					
The Pew Charitable Trusts	Enduring Earth partner, NGO	Pew has a long history of working with ETP governments to enhance conservation and improve fisheries policies, resulting in	Constant	Component 2	Enduring Earth lead partner for project planning

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
	with work based in ETP	improved bluefin tuna management, transshipment reform, introduction of electronic monitoring, adoption of minimum standards for port inspection, and efforts to combat illegal fishing. Pew has undertaken regional and sub-regional efforts to enforce fishery law, protect coastal habitat, prevent plastic pollution from reaching ETP waters, combat harmful fishery subsidies, and more. Taken as a whole, these efforts demonstrate Pew's commitment and holistic investment in the conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment in the ETP. Pew supported the government of Ecuador with its debt conversion and is engaged as a core partner in Enduring Earth and BNA.			
The Nature Conservancy	Enduring Earth partner, NGO with work based in ETP	Since 2019, TNC Ecuador has been working with key local stakeholders to boost community-based conservation, watershed management, and financial incentives for mangrove forest conservation in Ecuador. TNC is a partner in Forever Costa Rica.	Monthly	Component 2	Enduring Earth partner; capacity sharing, consultation, and expertise in the region and on sustainable finance and fisheries
WWF	Enduring Earth partner, NGO with work based in ETP	In 2018, WWF developed an initiative for the ETP Ocean, with engagement of six WWF offices. As of 2020, the following activities are taking place: awareness raising focused on stakeholders; technical assistance for the development and/or strengthening of sustainable productive activities, such as community-based tourism; development, validation, and implementation of a monitoring program with the participation of stakeholders;	Monthly	Component 2	Enduring Earth partner, with expertise in the region, experience with sustainable finance and conservation planning

Name of Stakeholder	Mandate/Role	Relevance to the project	Nature of engagement required during the PPG		
			Frequency of Engagement	Components	Type of Engagement
		trainings on sustainable tourism practices, and environmental education program related to PAs and marine turtle. WWF supported the Government of Colombia in executing the Herencia Colombia PFP.			
ZOMALAB	Enduring Earth partner	ZOMALAB seeks to catalyze systemic, scalable solutions to key issues facing our home regions of Colorado and Chile. They are a core partner of Enduring Earth and are actively involved in various conservation projects in the ETP, including supporting the Government of Panama in developing a 30 by 30 strategy.	Monthly	Component 2	Enduring Earth partner with expertise and willingness to serve on Advisory Committee

Appendix 2: Systematic Documentation of Stakeholder Consultations

Date	Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
April 2022	Pew Stakeholder Mapping Workshop	Panama City, Panama	Create a framework for better coordinating ongoing conservation investments and activities.	<p>Development of 3 workstreams:</p> <p>Area 1: CMAR Strengthening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist CMAR in building the capacity required to meet its needs as a cornerstone organization Ensure donor support in a coordinated approach, including the Support 	More than 60 participants, including donors, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, and government representatives

				<p>Letter at the UN Oceans Conference and coordinated efforts for UNFCCC/COP27</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance CMAR's leadership of the TBR designation • Providing additional capacity to help meet CMARs needs to carry out the TBR and ensure an effective, coordinate approach <p>Area 2: Effective near-term MPA Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a three-year strategy for MPA regional implementation and coordination • Develop gap analysis, including sizes of investment that are needed • Coordinate partners' on-the-groundwork • Identify synergies and/or capacity gaps • Identifying individual country needs/country specific MPA management needs • Develop current investment analysis (including government 	
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				<p>investment) and estimate of potential financial needs</p> <p>Area 3: Long term/sustainable financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring opportunities for formal sustainable sources of funding (Debt Swaps, Regional Conservation Trust Fund and/or project) that converges funders, governments, NGOs, and others in a joint commitment based on a single conservation plan for the region. • Assessing implementation of a diversity of management tools that can be sustained and improved in the long term, rendering quantifiable benefits that exceed the costs. • Increase in government spending toward marine conservation. 	
August 2022	Enduring Earth Feasibility Workshop	Costa Rica	In August 2022, Pew and Enduring Earth hosted a four-day Feasibility Assessment workshop in Costa Rica. This included representation from Enduring Earth: WWF, the Hub, ZOMALAB, Pew, and McKinsey.	Stakeholder feedback was considered and incorporated into ETP feasibility assessment. Consensus on the need for increased regional coordination.	Representatives of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pew Charitable Trusts • Enduring Earth • World Wildlife Fund Ecuador • MigraMar

			TNC was invited, but was unable to participate, but provided feedback after. Partners were invited to various sessions including representatives from: CMAR (the Secretariat and representative from Costa Rica); CI; Pacifico; MigraMar; AIDA; Re:wild; MarViva; and Forever Costa Rica. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss, review, and develop the ETP project Feasibility Assessment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDA • ZOMALAB • McKinsey & Company • Enduring Earth • Conservation International • MarViva • Pacifico • CMAR Secretariat • CMAR Ecuador • Patricia Leon, Re:wild • Rosa Montanez (virtual), Pacifico • Forever Costa Rica • Malpelo Fundación
October 2022	Presentation of potential Feasibility Assessment to the CMAR technical committee and ministerial committee	San Jose, Costa Rica	Engage CMAR Technical Committee and Ministerial Committee (comprised of the Ministers of the Environment of each ETP nation) on the potential of an ETP project.	Ongoing dialogue/relationship between ETP project team and CMAR in the development of the project.	<p>Technical Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedro Orlando Molano Perez, Director of National Natural Parks of Colombia • Danny Rueda Cordova, Director of the Galapagos Ecuador National Park • Haydee Rodriguez Romero, Vice Minister of Water and Seas • Jose Julio Casas Maldonado, Director of Coasts and Seas / CMAR Secretariat <p>Ministerial Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gustavo Manrique Miranda, Ecuador Minister of the Environment and Water

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franz Tattenbach Capra, Costa Rica Minister of the Environment and Energy • Carlos Eduardo Correa Escaf, Colombia Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development • Milciades Consecpcion Lopez, Panama Minister of the Environment
October 2022	Enduring Earth Quarterly Retreat: update to management team	The Pew Charitable Trusts, Washington, D.C.	The ETP project team provided an update on the feasibility assessment process to the Enduring Earth Management Team and received feedback from partners.	Feedback on the initial ETP feasibility assessment was incorporated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives from Enduring Earth, WWF, TNC, Pew, and ZOMALAB.
January 2023	Enduring Earth Quarterly Retreat: feasibility presentation	WWF headquarters, Washington, D.C.	The ETP project team presented the V1 feasibility study presentation to the Enduring Earth Management Team.	ETP project approved to move into planning phase, assuming full endorsement and support by the governments, to be engaged with support for GEF and in a co-design and development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives from Enduring Earth, WWF, TNC, Pew, and ZOMALAB.
Spring 2023	Calls with ETP countries / GEF Focal Points	Virtual	The ETP project team held calls with each of the ETP countries (individually) to discuss the ETP planning stage and ensure alignment on the process moving forward	Most of the ETP countries agreed to move forward with the planning process for the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/ Ministerial representatives from Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama (separately)
April 2023	Enduring Earth Quarterly Retreat: Update	TNC Headquarters, Arlington, VA	The ETP project team presented updates since the feasibility presentation in January	Enduring Earth Management Team encouraged continuation of the process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives from Enduring Earth, WWF, TNC, Pew, and ZOMALAB.





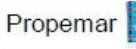















Appendix 3: Fisheries Analysis

ETP country fisheries

The top 10 fisheries in the ETP are mostly Ecuador-based, Nirsa being the largest with more than double the revenues than the next largest fishery

Analysis represents activity in the 4 ETP country EEZs

PRELIMINARY DRAFT AS OF MAR. 13, 2023
NON-EXHAUSTIVE

Fisheries	HQ Country	Revenue, M USD, 2021	Employees, count, 2023	Vessels, count, 2023	Top Species Fished	Operations by Country, hours fished, 2022
 NIRSA		414	5,500	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna Sardines Other Pelagics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador: >99% Panama: <1%
 EUROPISH		170	1,500	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna Other Pelagics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador: >99% Colombia: <1%
 Propemar		134	400	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna Mahi Mahi Swordfish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data
 GUAYATUNA S.A.		57	379	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador: 76% Panama: 16% Costa Rica: 8%
 Frigolab "San Mateo"		50	198	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna Mahi Mahi Swordfish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data
 transmarina		40	400	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna Other Pelagics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador: 100%
 SERVIGRUP		38	No data	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna Other Pelagics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador: 79% Panama: 21%
 DEGFER		28	No data	No data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data
 MARPESCA		25	500	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna Shrimp Mahi Mahi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data
 TRI MARINE		24	No data	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador: 52% Panama: 48%

Source: Revenue (EMIS, D&B Hoovers), Employees (D&B Hoovers), HQ Country, Vessels and Top Species Fished (TUNACONS, IATTC, Mahi Mahi Cons, Company Websites and Press Releases)
Enduring Earth

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