

ANNEX 7: Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Plan

"Project: Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – “MI COSTA”

I. Introduction

One of the instruments of UNDP’s Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), as well as a key element of Green Climate Fund (GCF) project design is a robust stakeholder consultation process and development of a stakeholder engagement plan. These tools aim to enable the full, effective and inclusive engagement of stakeholders, including national and local government authorities, as well as local communities, throughout the project cycle.

The aim of a robust Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Plan (SEP) is to give a snapshot of the consultations, which informed the design of the project, as well as describe the mechanisms that will facilitate disclosure and robust communication procedures throughout project implementation. The document includes a plan for iterative consultations and indicates how project locations and activities were decided in a collaborative process with both national and local actors. The consultation process has been relevant to both to the design of the project’s physical interventions (ecosystem rehabilitation activities) as well as the project’s soft interventions (capacity building, community monitoring, knowledge products, etc.) for which ownership and buy-in of local stakeholders is particularly important.

As part of the project preparation, and according UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), an environmental and social risk analysis was undertaken. This risk analysis determined the project has a moderate risk rating, and therefore an Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR) has also been prepared. Consequently, the stakeholder consultation process was also carried out to validate the risks identified in the social and environmental assessment process, as well as to help develop relevant and appropriate mitigation and management plans based on the local context, develop appropriate monitoring arrangements, as well as to design the project’s grievance mechanism.

The findings of the below stakeholder consultation and analysis form the basis of the engagement plan, which describes how stakeholder involvement in the project will proceed during implementation. The stakeholder engagement plan also takes into account gender issues, giving consideration to the equitable representation of women and men. In conjunction with the SEP, a Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) has also been prepared, which describes the gender context of the project and proposes specific mechanisms to ensure women's full and effective participation and consideration of their interests (Annex 8).

The Project Management Unit (PMU) with both the participation of UNDP/CITMA, and particularly the safeguards and gender officer, will guarantee the inclusive participation of the stakeholders involved, with special attention to the participation of women and other groups with unique accessibility needs (elderly, children, disabled).

The broad and inclusive participation strategy described herein covers the entire project cycle and includes: (i) identification of actors; (ii) dissemination of information; (iii) consultation; and (iv) the procedure complaints and grievances.

The scope of a stakeholder engagement strategy depends on the type of project, its interventions and impacts, and whether stakeholders are directly or indirectly involved. The “Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – MI COSTA project” is a particularly participatory project, Output 1 focused on interventions at the local level implemented directly by local government actors, as well as with the participation of community members, as well as participatory monitoring of the ecosystems on which project beneficiaries directly depend and finally, Output 2 dedicated to training capacity building, community-driven adaptive actions and better planning frameworks. Accordingly a comprehensive SEP has been prepared including a stakeholder mapping and analysis, as well as a record of consultations and finally the SEP.

II. Objectives and requirements of Stakeholder Engagement

Box 1 below summarizes UNDP requirements for Stakeholder Engagement.

Box 1. Summary of Requirements of Stakeholder Engagement (refer to full text in UNDP SES, Policy Delivery Process, paras. 12-20)

- *Ensure meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of UNDP Programmes and Projects, providing stakeholders opportunities to express their views at all points in the Project decision-making process on matters that affect them (SES, para. 15; SES, Policy Delivery Process (PDP), paras. 12, 14)*
- *Ensure that stakeholder analysis and engagement are conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate (SES, PDP, 12).*
- *Develop appropriately scaled stakeholder engagement plans. The scale and frequency of engagement will reflect the nature of the activity, magnitude of potential risks and adverse impacts, and concerns raised by affected communities (SES, PDP, paras. 13, 15).*
- *Meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes need to meet specified criteria, including free of intimidation and external manipulation; inclusive; gender and age responsive; culturally appropriate and tailored to language preferences; and based on timely disclosure of accessible information (SES, PDP, para. 14)*
- *Ensure that stakeholders who may be adversely affected by the project can communicate their concerns and grievances (SES, PDP, paras. 17, 18)*
- *For projects that affect rights, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples, ensure free, prior informed consent (FPIC) (SES, PDP, para. 16, SES, Standard 6, para. 9)*
- *Provide ongoing reporting to affected communities and individuals for projects with significant adverse social and environmental impacts (SES, PDP, para. 25)*
- *Undertake measures to ensure effective stakeholder engagement occurs where conditions for inclusive participation are unfavourable (SES, PDP, para. 12)*

To fulfill these requirements, as well as GCFs commitment to robust, stakeholder engagement, this document was prepared. It is organized as follows:

Firstly, a summary of the previous stakeholder consultation activities, which took place to inform project design, is provided in Section 3. A stakeholder analysis is provided in Section 4, with a description of all relevant stakeholders and their roles. Section 5 provides social inclusion considerations and Section 6 the stakeholder engagement plan. Section 7 provides a brief overview of the project grievance redress mechanism (GRM), which can also be found in the ESAR (Annex 6). Finally Section 8 provides supporting documentation for the SEP with reference to UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Section 9 supporting documentation for the stakeholder analysis provided in Section 4 by presenting the stakeholder mapping.

III. Previous stakeholder engagement activities

A wide range of stakeholders at the national, provincial and local levels were consulted to develop this proposal, including most pertinently government actors involved in climate change and disaster risk management, and the design of the project was carefully aligned with the Cuba's comprehensive plan to respond to climate change, known as Tarea Vida. Additionally a range of stakeholders was consulted, including locally affected communities, Institutional actors in the environment, planning, health and education sectors (including those in academia), actors from economic and service sectors related to the project such as tourism, fishing, agriculture and forestry, and representatives of community-based organizations and Civil Society Organizations. This information is summarized in Section 10.

These consultations aimed to:

- Understand and identify the perception of climate change among stakeholders, and the role of ecosystem health in climate change resilience
- To integrate stakeholder views and suggestions on the project activities for project design, validate various types of interventions, including the ecosystem based adaptation protocols finally decided upon for the project.
- To identify and assess possible social and environmental risks/impacts on their communities with the implementation of project activities.
- Confirm/identify roles in the implementation of the project
- Identify other barriers and opportunities.

The public consultations occurred in five stages, as described below. Overall, the consultation activities were successful in that there was a high level of active participation and engagement, attesting to the involvement and interest of stakeholders in the implementation of the Project.

The first stage of consultations involved a comprehensive mapping the actors involved in the project, identifying their functions and powers across different axis (Government, Socio-Cultural, Economic, Control and Regulation, Information and Knowledge Management) related to climate change adaptation and related ecosystem services. This exercise provided a global view of the actors for each component of the proposed project, their interrelations, and key functions, as outlined in Section 9.

The second stage focused on community awareness and sensitization activities, to describe the consultation process to participants, including its phases, methodology and targeted audience. This information dissemination phase provided early capacity building to both local government actors and

community stakeholders to manage, sustain and replicate the transformative approach proposed by the project.

The third step elaborated an organizational and methodological plan for the consultation instruments as well as the application of these tools. Consultations were conducted using a variety of instruments and modalities, including participatory mapping, site visits, formal meetings/focus groups, email communication and a national consultation workshop which took place in December 2017 in Havana, to validate the approach and secure territorial ownership. Additionally, surveys were administered to two communities to obtain information regarding stakeholder views and interests concerning the Project. This preliminary information is summarized in Section 10, including the questions used in the survey.

The fourth step included analysis and elaboration of the results, allowing the identification of key stakeholders and community members committed and motivated to participate in the project. The final step focused on integration of the suggestions and results of public consultation into the project design and the risk assessment. The tools and information derived from the five stages of public consultations were used to develop an integrated stakeholder engagement plan for the implementation of the project, as outlined in Section 6.

The following instruments were used throughout the stakeholder consultation process:

- **Observation:** observations related to situations, behaviors and social actions that happen the context of Cuban coastal communities were recorded.
- **Triangulation:** The triangulation of sources, techniques and informants was used to increase validity and reliability.
- **Documentation analysis:** the compilation, selection and analysis of documents as reference sources, were used with an emphasis on those reports and papers produced by Cuban academics and institutions.
- **Interviews:** Conversations between two or more people, with the use of both structured and unstructured questions were used to obtain additional information.
- **Focus Groups:** Several focus groups were held at the community level with moderators from UNDP, the national team from AMA/CITMA as well local government officials acting as moderators to conduct semi-structured discussions and conversations explaining the context of the project, the role of GCF and UNDP as well as to solicit information and feedback.
- **Group workshops:** Were held, with a wide range of actors from the Cuban government and academia, including experienced Cuban practitioners with in-depth project design and implementation experience for cross-institutional learning, education, reflection and debate. These workshops were pivotal in defining the methodology aspects of the project design, in order to have a solid foundation in Cuban experience.

IV. Stakeholder Analysis

In order to implement a project with the full, effective and inclusive participation of stakeholders, it is necessary to define the actors and population groups that have stakes in the project and identify the roles they may assume throughout the project cycle. The process and methods used to carry out this analysis are described in the above section on previous stakeholder engagement activities.

Relevant stakeholder groups

A main result of the public consultations was a detailed stakeholder map, in which the decision-making scope and capacities as well as socio-economic aspects of these different groups were analyzed. This map, found in Section 9, was used to identify key groups with stakes in the project and their relevance to each of the three components of the project.

Based on this Stakeholder Map, the following entities have been identified¹ as relevant for the Governance component of the project, that is those dealing with increasing communication and involvement in planning of governance entities, and dealing with climate change adaptation and related ecosystem services²: DMA, AMA, ICIMAR, IPF, ENPFF, CICA, IDICT, CES, CGC, CAP, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, SEF, MMC, and ANAP (see Section 9 for all relevant acronyms). The entity with the highest score on the strategic measure was the Municipal Administrative Councils (CAM for the acronym in Spanish).

As for the operational component of the project, that is Output 1 dealing with ecosystem restoration activities, the following entities were identified as most relevant based on their scores (above 3.0) on the “operational” measure of the Stakeholder Map: AMA, ICIMAR, FLACSO, INSMET, INRH, IPF, ENPFF, CES, CGC, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, CGRR, EEUP, OM, ACTAF and FCPD.

The Project component dealing with capacity building is one whose implementation requires both strategic and operational competencies. As such, the “general” measure was used (scores above 3.0) to identify the corresponding entities, them being: DMA, AMA, ICIMAR, FLACSO, INSMET, INRH, IPF, ENPFF, IDICT, CES, CGC, CAP, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, ACTAF, and ANAP.

The final outcome of this mapping exercise is summarized in Table 1, which lists key stakeholders. For a list of acronyms used in Table 1, please refer to Section 9, supporting documentation as indicated above.

Table 1. List of institutional stakeholder groups identified during public consultations ordered according to their function and level of action. The project activities that are most relevant to each stakeholder is identified, coded as follows: 1=Ecosystem Restoration; 2= EBA Capacity Building; 3= Climate Change Governance.

¹ Determined based on a map score of 3.1, for the strategic measure.

² Please see Table 4 below for the full list of acronyms.

Entity	OACE ³	Function	Project Component Relevance
DMA	CITMA	<p>The Environment Directorate of CITMA. The Environment Directorate of CITMA is in charge of drafting and proposing environmental policy and monitoring its compliance.</p> <p>Since the creation of the Organization, this directorate has directed the development of national environmental legislation program and the dissemination of existing regulations.</p> <p>It is currently in charge of the coordination and control of the State Plan for Confronting Climate Change at the national level (Tarea Vida).</p>	1
AMA	CITMA	<p>The Environment Agency coordinates the State Plan for Confronting Climate Change at the sectoral level.</p> <p>It will contribute with knowledge and tools to consolidate the integrative vision of disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>It will facilitate the coordination of actions with other DSBs, ECAOs and binding national and international projects. As part of its functions, it would also oversee the effective functioning of the Project's National Implementation Office.</p>	1, 2
ICIMAR	CITMA	<p>The Institute of Marine Sciences, under the jurisdiction of AMA, has the mission of conducting research aimed at developing the scientific basis for knowledge, management, conservation, sustainable use and rehabilitation of natural resources and processes of the marine and coastal area, as well as the commercialization of oceanographic and biological services and products, and biomedical and industrial applications for the solution of environmental, social and economic problems.</p> <p>The vision, the lines of research and their state and commercial services are firmly aligned with the main interventions proposed in the Project. It will act as the main executing entity and national coordinator of the different proposed components and activities.</p>	1, 2, 3
FLACSO Cuba	MES	<p>The Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences - Cuba Program is an academic unit of the UNESCO network, which is administratively subordinated to the University of Havana to develop research and postgraduate teaching on Cuban society and in particular on its social development.</p>	1, 2

³ OACE is the acronym for Organizations and Organisms of the State's Central Administration

INSMET	CITMA	<p>The Meteorological Institute, subordinate to WADA, has the mission of providing authoritative, reliable and timely meteorological and climatic information on the state and future behavior of the atmosphere.</p> <p>This information is and will continue to be aimed at ensuring the safety of human life and reducing the loss of material goods in the event of natural disasters of meteorological origin, directly contributing to the well-being of the community and to sustainable development.</p>	1
INRH	CM	<p>The Institute of Hydraulic Resources is in charge of controlling the fulfillment, with rigor and efficiency, of the legal and normative instruments in force on the preservation and rational use of water, implementing the practical measures that contribute to this purpose and to the achievement of a clear understanding at the level of the whole society of its value, of its role in the socioeconomic development of the country and of its limited and scarce character in our conditions.</p>	1, 2
IPF	CM	<p>The Institute of Physical Planning, vertically structured in national, provincial and municipal directions, is the national entity subordinated to the Council of Ministers that directs the application of State and Government policy in matters of territorial planning.</p>	1, 2, 3
ENPFF	MINAG	<p>The National Flora and Fauna Protection Agency (Empresa Nacional de Protección de la Flora y la Fauna) has, among others, the function of conserving and managing the natural resources of protected areas and the country's equine genetic fund with a sustainable use strategy, contributing to the environmental development of rural areas. Currently, it administers around 80 protected areas throughout the country.</p>	3
CICA	CITMA	<p>The Environmental Inspection and Control Center, member of ORASEN, has the mission of regulating and controlling in the national territory the fulfillment of the regulations in force in matters of environmental protection. To ensure the compliance of the international commitments contracted by the Cuban State in the matter of the protection of the environment that are assigned to it.</p>	3
CIP	MINAL	<p>The Fisheries Research Center has the mission to investigate, provide scientific-technical services and carry out technological transfers on the management, cultivation and industrial processing of aquatic organisms, which propitiate socioeconomic benefits with sustainable criteria, within a system of self-management and quality.</p>	1, 2

		Among its main activities are: evaluation for the management of fishery resources, development and improvement of biotechnologies for the cultivation of marine species, management of the process industry and improvement of its technologies, health management in aquatic organisms, environmental studies, monitoring of the quality of fishery products, training of human resources in fisheries, crops, aquaculture health and industrial processing, development of software and scientific-technological information services.	
ONIE	MINAL	One of the specific functions of the National State Inspection Office is to grant, renew, modify and cancel licenses for the industrial processing of food and fishing authorizations, establishing the corresponding requirements and mechanisms for their granting and control.	3
IDICT	CITMA	The Institute of Scientific and Technological Information, subordinated to AENTA, is charged with offering products and services of scientific-technological information, professional development and integral consultancies, aimed at satisfying clients' needs and in support of knowledge and innovation management. He is the administrator of the National Library of Science and Technology.	1, 2, 3
CES	MES	The Centers of Higher Education are part of an ample network of regional and provincial universities, as well as Entities of Science and Technological Innovation that are integrated in function of the territorial development through a process conceptualized in the National Program of University Extension. The extensionist process in Cuban higher education has among its purposes, to elevate the cultural development of the university community and the population in general, through socio-cultural work, stimulating permanent education, the diffusion of scientific and technological culture, artistic-literary culture, physical culture and sport, environmental education, political culture, economic culture, and other dimensions of culture.	2
GCC	MININT	The Cuban Ranger Corps is an organ for the preservation of forests and other related natural resources. The only one of its kind in the country, the naval circuit has the mission of protecting the coastline of Artemisa, Mayabeque, Pinar del Río, Matanzas, which includes the cove of La Broa and all the coastline of the special municipality of Isla de la Juventud.	3
ONEI	CM	The main function of the National Statistics and Information Office is to direct, in coordination with other bodies, agencies and entities, the preparation of proposals for national policies, strategies, programmes and plans for the development and	1

		integration of the Government's Information System, defining the objectives to be achieved, in the short, medium and long terms, and the attributions and obligations of those involved.	
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Entity	OACE	Function	PROVINCIAL LEVEL
		The Provincial Administration Council is the administrative structure of the Provincial Assembly of People's Power in charge of directing the economic entities, production and services of local subordination, with the purpose of satisfying the economic, health and other needs of an assistance, educational, cultural, sports and recreational nature of the collectivity of the territory to which the jurisdiction of each one extends.	
		Each Provincial Delegation of CITMA, in its primary function of representing it before territorial authorities, bodies, associations, organizations and institutions of the territory, has the mandate to implement the tasks of the State Plan at the territorial level, as well as to control its execution at the local level.	
CMP	CITMA	<p>Provincial Meteorological Centers are territorial dependencies of INSMET, with decades of experience and data from research, modeling and forecasting in their field of action. They work in computer systems and networks for the compilation, processing and distribution of analytical information for the reduction of risks and the confrontation to Climate Change.</p> <p>Its meteorological stations, located in different municipalities, are in charge of local weather monitoring and forecasting and contribute to the complementation of provincial meteorological information. They can be maintained 24/7 and some can be moved to other areas if necessary and record a wide range of meteorological data in the period programmed for them.</p>	

Entity	OACE	Function	PROVINCIAL LEVEL
CIGET	CITMA	The CIGETs are territorial entities of IDICT with the task of offering products and services, in information, industrial property and integral consultancies, all aimed at favouring decision-making, planning and problem solving with emphasis on the prioritized sectors of the province.	
DPFF	CM	The functions of the Provincial Directorates of Physical Planning include directing the application of territorial and urban policies related to the use and destination of land and buildings; the location of investments; the territorial organization of the Human Settlements System; the physical-spatial structure of these and the links with their areas of influence; urban design and landscaping associated with the image of rural and urban areas.	
CESA	CITMA	The Centers for Environmental Studies and Services are entities of science and technological innovation that develop research and environmental services of territorial impact. They would contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the environmental impact of investments, as well as to the creation of capacities in EBA at the local level. In addition, they would provide facilities, protocols and personnel for the monitoring of terrestrial and marine waters.	

Entity	OACE	Function	MUNICIPAL LEVEL	Project Component Relevance
CAM	OLPP	<p>The Municipal Administration Council is the administrative section of the Municipal Assembly of People's Power. In other words, it constitutes the substructure for operational decision-making, as well as the execution and control of the municipal plan and budget. They work actively for efficiency in the development of production and service activities and for the satisfaction of the welfare, economic, educational, cultural and social needs of the population, promoting their greater participation and local initiatives for the solution of their problems.</p> <p>For the exercise of their functions, they rely on the People's Councils and on the initiative and broad participation of the population and act in close coordination with the mass and social organizations. The People's Councils are constituted in cities, towns, neighborhoods, villages and rural areas; they are invested with the highest authority to carry out their functions; they represent the demarcated area where they act and at the same</p>		2, 3

Entity	OACE	Function	MUNICIPAL LEVEL	Project Component Relevance
		<p>time they are representatives of the organs of municipal, provincial and national People's Power.</p> <p>The People's Councils are made up of the delegates elected in the districts, who must choose amongst themselves who presides over them.</p> <p>The CAM will participate in the coordination structure of the Project at the local level. They will provide the building and basic services for the implementation of the Capacity Building Centers. It is the guarantor of the sustainability of the EBA and community driven adaptation strategy.</p>		
DMPF	CM	<p>The Municipal Directorates of Physical Planning work to integrate the general plans of territorial ordering and urbanism at the municipal level, with the medium and long term projections of the economy and with its investment plan, including the integrated approach of risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. In the last 5 years, as part of their leading role in addressing infringements within their framework of competence, they have developed an intense state inspection program for the identification and elimination of construction works, actions, inputs and wastes that destabilize the coastline and/or impact water quality.</p>		3
SEF	MINAG	<p>The State Forestry Service, with municipal offices, is responsible for assisting the population with the following procedures: Forest Guide (GF); Transit Guide (GT); Payment of Forest Tax; Forest Certification (CF) for beneficiaries of FONADEF; Reforestation and Forestry Management Projects.</p>		2, 3
DMAG	MINAG	<p>The Municipal Delegations of MINAG have the mission of executing, implementing and controlling state and government policies on agricultural and forestry production; ownership and possession of land and its sustainable use; use, conservation and improvement of soils; plant and animal health; registration and physical and statistical control of livestock heritage; control of forest heritage and wild flora and fauna; mechanization, irrigation and agricultural drainage; animal genetics resources; seeds and phylogenetic resources; as well as promotion and development of the cooperative movement in the agricultural and sugar sector.</p>		2, 3
CGRR	MINFAR (EMNDC)	<p>The municipal Risk Reduction Management Centers, subordinated to the Civil Defense, have the objectives of promoting the exchange of experiences among specialists from different sectors</p>		

Entity	OACE	Function MUNICIPAL LEVEL	Project Component Relevance
		<p>of the territory on disaster reduction; documenting disaster situations; facilitating the preparation of municipal management bodies and the population in general; participating, with the means and equipment available, in the response to disaster situations. In carrying out their functions, they interact with the Provincial PVR Group and the Municipal Defense Council. The municipal CGRRs directly serve the Early Warning Points (EWPs), most of which operate with voluntary observers and some of which have installed mobile weather stations acquired through projects implemented by UNDP.</p> <p>CGRRs would contribute to the integrative vision of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.</p>	
CUM	MES	Municipal University Centers are academic entities that develop undergraduate and postgraduate studies with a strong local character. They would contribute to social aspects and capacity building in ABE/ABC at the local level.	2
ESC	MINED	Schools (ESC) include all primary, secondary and pre-university education, as well as technical and vocational education.	2
OMEI	CM	The Municipal Offices of Statistics and Information are municipal dependencies of the ONEI, responsible at the local level for methodologically directing the management of information relevant to the Government and the application of state policy in the area of statistics; responding, in particular, for the management of information and documents of national interest for the Central Government, including the official statistics of the country; and directing the development, implementation and deployment of computer applications of the Government Information System and administering their use in the Government's own data network.	1
EEUP	OACE	State Enterprises and Budgeted Units are the group of key partners and/or beneficiaries, through which adaptation measures will be materialized at the local level.	2, 3
OM	Civil Society	The Organizations of Masses are an NGO with a structure of nation - province - municipality - zone (block) - committee (delegation), and have the objective of mobilizing the whole population towards social change, by working directly with people and families in the community.	2, 3

Entity	OACE	Function	MUNICIPAL LEVEL	Project Component Relevance
		The committees and delegations would participate in the design and execution of the process of consultation and safeguarding of the Project. They also coordinate an important volunteer force for the execution of community tasks of broad social interest. For example, through the Federation of Cuban Women (which brings together more than 90% of national women), the work of 81,000 volunteer social workers and almost 79,000 health brigades is coordinated to support massive vaccination campaigns in the neighborhoods (e.g. prevention against dengue fever, AH1-N1 Influenza or HIV/AIDS).		
MMC	CULT	The Mass Media have the role, within the framework of the Project, to reflect the reality of the different deliberative councils and to make known the acts of local government in the area of disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. They would play a leading role in the consultation plan and in the social safeguards process. They would be established as a link between local authorities and the community, objectively contributing to the resolution of related problems, forming a space for debate and dissemination of events such as exhibitions, courses and workshops.		2
ACTAF	-	The Cuban Association of Agricultural and Forestry Technicians is an actor with representation at the national, territorial and local levels, with a work structure organized in branches in all provinces. They would provide valuable knowledge on forestry issues, specifically in relation to coastal vegetation.		1, 2, 3
ANAP	-	The National Association of Small Farmers has the mission of organizing and guiding farmers in the execution of the agrarian program, for a better development of the rural economy, of the production and export of food, as well as making them participants in the agrarian social transformation. At present, it brings together more than 3,500 grassroots organizations and more than 200,000 members with a national, provincial and municipal structure.		1, 2, 3

In addition to these institutional actors, communities who are involved in the project's soft infrastructure interventions, and those living near or on sites targeted for ecosystem rehabilitation were considered the project's most important stakeholders. These stakeholders are outlined in the Table below, with further detail on their socio-economic baseline situation in the ESAR (Annex 6) and in the Feasibility Study (Annex 2). A sample of these communities were directly consulted during the public consultation processes, integrating the perspective of those most directly impacted by the changing coastal conditions and prioritizing the involvement of local community representation, which is an essential element of Cuba's institutional frameworks. Specifically, these groups are structured and organized around constituencies and

People's Councils with delegates from the people's power, presidents of people's councils and integrated community work groups, with formal and informal leadership. These were essential for supporting the consultation process and the design of the project and management plans in general.

Table 2. Community stakeholders. The project activities that are most relevant to them is identified, coded as follows: 1=Ecosystem Restoration; 2= EBA Capacity Building; 3= Climate Change Governance.

Intervention site	COMMUNITY LEVEL	Project Component Relevance
Coastal Communities in stretch I	<p>La Coloma (municipality of Pinar del Río, province of Pinar del Río): This coastal town has 1929 houses, a total population of 5433 inhabitants;</p> <p>Cajío Beach (Güira de Melena municipality, Artemisa province): This coastal village which has 196 houses, and a total population of 524 inhabitants;</p> <p>Surgidero de Batabanó (Batabanó municipality, Mayabeque province): This coastal town has 1614 houses, a total population of 4697 inhabitants.</p>	1,2,3
Coastal Communities in stretch II	<p>Júcaro (municipality of Venezuela, province of Ciego de Ávila): This coastal village has 566 houses, a total population of 1581 inhabitants;</p> <p>Santa Cruz del Sur (Santa Cruz municipality, Camagüey province): This coastal town has 5731 houses, a total population of 16 569 inhabitants;</p> <p>Manzanillo (Manzanillo municipality, Granma province): This small coastal city has 32 618 houses, a total population of 98 904.</p> <p>Florida (Florida Municipality, Camaguey Province) This coastal town has 26480 HOUSES, a total population of 71854.</p>	1,2,3

V. Social Inclusion Considerations

Gender

The abovementioned public consultation processes and the resultant stakeholder mapping exercise were informed by a gender approach, ensuring that gender-sensitive questions and modalities were implemented, allowing the voices and ideas of both women and men to be included.

Among and within the institutional stakeholder groups identified in the above Table, the representation of women is also high. Moreover, among community stakeholders and as discussed in the GAAP (Annex 8), women have similar access to participatory opportunities as compared to men, given that education-levels and other common socio-economic barriers to women are much lower in Cuba than in other countries.

In Cuba, gender inequality is low relative to other nations in Latin America and the Caribbean. The nation exhibits particularly low indices for the WEF Gender Gap Index with respect to levels of education and political empowerment (See GAAP Annex 8). In terms of decision-making and political participation, the inclusion of women in Cuba has been one of the key goals of the revolutionary government since 1959. In the last six decades, the participation of Cuban women in public and parliamentary life has grown significantly, as is expressed in the current composition of the National Assembly of People's Power (2018) with more than 53% female representation. Moreover, Cuba's employment policy is based on the principles of guaranteed employment, (i.e. full employment for all citizens), as well as the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Nonetheless, Cuban society is a broadly patriarchal culture, such that gender inequalities that mainly affect women and girls still manifest in nuanced ways. To ensure that there is full participation during the project cycle, a Gender Assessment and Action Plan has also been elaborated (Annex 8), to ensure that there is equitable and full participation of both men and women in stakeholder consultations and in project implementation.

Indigenous peoples

The above stakeholder assessment and aforementioned consultation activities did not give particular consideration to indigenous Peoples, given that there are no such groups that officially reside within national boundaries. Cuba is a multiracial society with strong origins in the Iberian Peninsula and the African continent. Cuban ethnography is the result of the mixing between three main groups: European descendants, Indigenous Peoples and African descendants⁴. According to the 2012 Census conducted by the Cuban Statistics and Information Office, 64.1% of the population identified themselves as being of European descent, 26.6% as mixed heritage, and 9.3% of African descent. It is estimated that when Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492, there were 300,000 indigenous people in Cuba, belonging to the Siboney, Guanajatabey and Taino groups. By 1510 the indigenous population had been reduced to about 112,000 people, reducing further to 3 900 in 1555. These indigenous groups are widely thought to have disappeared completely by the end of the eighteenth century⁵. Although there is some debate around the genetic legacy of IPs in Cuba today, it is clear that the cultural legacy of these peoples continues through culinary traditions, crafts, language and customs, especially among those who live in the mountainous regions of the east of the country. Regardless, in the project's interventions areas there are no officially or self-identified IPs.

VI. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Disclosure of information

⁴ [«Todo mezclado: el mestizaje cubano»](#). Inter Press Service en Cuba.

⁵ «Aborígenes de Cuba». EcuRed.

Disclosure refers to the provision of timely and accessible information regarding the project and its potential social and environmental impacts to stakeholders. It is necessary to facilitate meaningful, effective and informed participation in project design and implementation. Social and environmental standards contain requirements for the disclosure of social and environmental risk analysis (SESP, Annex 6), management plans, any social and environmental monitoring, as well as social and environmental assessments (e.g., ESAR, GAAP, Annexes 6 and 8 respectively). The drafts versions of these reports were discussed with a wide range of Cuban stakeholders in workshops, bilateral interviews and focus groups. Furthermore, as per UNDP and GCF standards, all environmental and social reports, as well as the GAAP and the full funding proposal will be made publicly available.

The local authorities and institutions as well as communities living in and near areas of ecosystem rehabilitation or those targeted for community monitoring programs, capacity building activities, and decision-making involving coastal adaptation governance, have been informed about the objective and scope of the project, and will continue to be informed and involved in the ongoing activities during implementation. Potential positive and negative impacts of all project interventions have also been discussed with stakeholders as well as the management measures that will be applied to prevent, mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts, as well as to strengthen the positive impacts and their respective results, from the pre-investment stage. Overall both institutional and community stakeholders have been presented with clear, relevant, timely and culturally appropriate information (in Spanish), including local authorities and institutions, about the purpose, nature and size of the project, the entity responsible for the project, and the activities carried out for both design and execution.

Specifically, the following information will be made available:

- Stakeholder engagement plans and summary reports of stakeholder consultations,
- Social and environmental screening reports with project documentation (30 days prior to approval),
- Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR), including all management plans (30 days prior to finalization),
- Grievance Redress Mechanism and procedure for making a complaint and/or grievance (as part of the ESAR).
- Gender Assessment and Action Plan.
- Full Funding Proposal.

The UNDP and AMA/CITMA and FLASCO will also develop and release updates on the project on a regular basis to provide interested stakeholders with information on project status. Updates may be via a range of media e.g. print, radio, social media or formal reports. A publicized telephone number will be maintained throughout the project to serve as a point of contact for enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances. All enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be recorded on a register and the appropriate manager will be informed. All material will be published in Spanish as appropriate. Information should be disseminated throughout the project/programme cycle, as necessary. The content and type of information will depend on the stage of the project, will be provided in the project area and where the Stakeholders are located, will be adapted to the characteristics of the target population so that it is easily understood and Spanish, and if necessary, access will be facilitated.

On-going Consultations

Consultations, as were carried out during project design may continue throughout the project as required depending on changes in context, project design or identified impacts both positive and negative occur. The call for consultation events should be broad in such a way that all interested persons can attend. Any consultation should be based on prior disclosure of relevant and adequate information. The participation of all social actors should be facilitated, with special emphasis on the contribution of women, and should be carried out under the same principles applied to the dissemination of information. The development and conclusions of the consultations should be documented in such a way that all actors have access to the results of the consultations. If the population is very large or diverse, several consultation events should be held in order to facilitate the participation of the Affected Actors.

In Cuba, Public Consultation process takes place at the local level within the framework of the competencies and functions defined in the Regulations of the Municipal Assembly of People's Power and in Law 91 "On People's Councils", dated 13 July 2000.

Inclusive Measures for Women and vulnerable

A Gender Action Plan has been elaborated (Annex 8) to fully integrate both women and men into the project design, providing the framework for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive project. This is based on the constraints and opportunities for women and men that were identified during the gender analysis. Additionally, it was identified during the public consultations that stakeholders with limited mobility such as the elderly, disabled person and small children and considered the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in coastal areas. Accordingly training and capacity building on community driven adaptation measures, which accounts for the constraints faced by these groups has been incorporated into project activities. An important strength for working with communities is that Cuban society has a government structure, organized around constituencies and popular councils with delegates from the popular power, presidents of popular councils and integrated community working groups, with formal and informal leadership, that can support the consultation process and the project in general. Likewise, municipal universities and other civil society organizations anchored in communities can be an essential support. Special attention will be paid to making any future consultation, training and capacity building activities accessible to those with access constraints or limited mobility (by adjusting locations, and timing of trainings).

- Educational programs for actors at different levels on the manifestations and impacts of climate change in Cuba and EBA alternatives in vulnerable coastal areas.
- Programs related to forms of solid waste disposal
- Preparation of Good Practice Guides for the management of water resources.
- Creation of audiovisuals related to pollution due to environmental malpractices of coastal communities
- Development of illustrative brochures on marine and coastal ecosystem goods and services, and others

Participation and engagement program

The program of stakeholder participation and engagement is outlined in Table 3.

The community consultations (see Section 10) and the information that was gathered during public focus groups and stakeholder assessment/mapping (see Section 9) provided the foundation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which directly informed the project design, particularly the activities associated with Output 2, which are all multi-stakeholder participatory activities. Overall rather than creating a parallel process, stakeholder engagement activities has been streamlined into the project design to create a locally driven project.

In addition to this, the following general guidelines with respect to contents were taken into consideration:

1. Perceptions of stakeholders and different population groups regarding: climate change and its impacts on the community where they live; Knowledge about climate change; How climate change will affect the life and way of life of the population; Impacts and changes in people's daily lives; Traditional and current technological cultural practices that contribute to mitigate the effects of climate change; Water resource management and protection practices; Recycling and Reuse of water; Relationship between climate change and land-use plans and processes.
2. Opinions and suggestions of the local actors and population groups of the project to be implemented: questions, doubts, concerns, and suggestions for a better implementation.
3. Definition of the roles of the different actors and population groups in the Consultation and project implementation process.

Table 3. Participation Plan Summary. For stakeholder group acronyms refer to Section 6 (supporting documentation). Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for descriptions of these actors.

Project Activities	Stakeholders included	Methods	Objective for inclusion	Date of implementation	Timeline	Responsible entity
Output 1: Rehabilitated Ecosystems for Coastal Protection and Resilience to Climate Change						
Activity 1.1. Implementation of rehabilitation actions on coastal wetlands	Coastal communities, AMA, ICIMAR, FLACSO, INSMET, INRH, IPF, ENPFF, CES, CGC, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, CGRR, EEUP, OM, and ACTAF.	Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Surveys, polls, and questionnaires	Identify risks; Disclose information; Design project interventions; gender-responsive sensitization campaigns	Project design, project start, consultations continued throughout project cycle.	1 week in each community	ICIMAR/ CITMA and FLASCO
Activity 1.2. Introduction of actions for the conservation and health of marine ecosystems (seagrasses and coral reefs)	Coastal communities, AMA, ICIMAR, FLACSO, CNAP, MINAL, INSMET, INRH, IPF, ENPFF, CES, CGC, DP CITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, CGRR, EEUP, OM, and FCPD.	Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Surveys, polls, and questionnaires	Identify risks; Disclose information; Design project interventions; gender-responsive sensitization campaigns	Project design, project start, consultations continued throughout project cycle.	1 week in each community	ICIMAR/ CITMA and FLASCO

Activity 1.3. Introduction of management practices to reduce and monitor salt intrusion on aquifers and soils ensuring water quantity and quality to the coastal wetlands	Coastal communities; DMA, AMA, ICIMAR, FLACSO, INSMET, INRH, IPF, ENPFF, IDICT, CES, CGC, CAP, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, ACTAF, and ANAP.	Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Surveys, polls, and questionnaires	Implement gender-responsive, accessible training, Design and implement gender-responsive monitoring and information products, valuing local ecological knowledge and considering barriers to access across diverse community actors.	Project design, project start, consultations continued throughout project cycle.	1 week in each community, multiple 3-day workshops with institutional actors.	ICIMAR/ CITMA/FLA CSO
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Output 2: Increased capacity for adaptation to Climate Change in coastal communities, sectors and governments						
Activity 2.1. Implementation of a climate adaptation capacity building system for communities and local stakeholders to enable EBA	DMA, AMA, ICIMAR, IPF, ENPFF, CICA, IDICT, CES, CGC, CAP, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, SEF, MMC, and ANAP.	Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups	build and strengthen the platform among these stakeholders	Project start	Multiple 3-day workshops with institutional actors.	ICIMAR/CITMA
Activity 2.2 Implementation of Knowledge Management Platform and Community Monitoring for Coastal Adaptation to CC	DMA, AMA, ICIMAR, IPF, ENPFF, CICA, IDICT, CES, CGC, CAP, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, SEF, MMC, and ANAP.	Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups	build and strengthen the platform among these stakeholders	Project start	Multiple 3-day workshops with institutional actors.	ICIMAR/CITMA
Activity 2.3. Introduction of actions to integrate EBA into regulatory and planning frameworks at the territorial and national levels	DMA, AMA, ICIMAR, IPF, ENPFF, CICA, IDICT, CES, CGC, CAP, DPCITMA, CMP, CIGET, DPFF, CESA, CAM, DMPF, SEF, MMC, and ANAP.	Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups	Strengthen regulations, plans and policies overseen by these stakeholders	Project start	Multiple 3-day workshops with institutional actors.	ICIMAR/CITMA

VII. Grievance Mechanisms ^[1]_{SEP}

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been designed to be problem-solving mechanism with voluntary good-faith efforts. The Grievance Redress Mechanism at the project level is not a substitute for the legal process. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will as far as practicable, try to resolve complaints and/or grievances on terms that are mutually acceptable to all parties and in a way that is immediately accessible.

A three-tier structure has been developed to address all complaints and/or grievances. The first-tier mechanism involves the receipt of a complaint and/or grievance at the project-level, with the PMU, and in particular the safeguards and gender officer) being responsible for coordinating with the concerned people to redress the grievances. There may be certain problems that are more complex and cannot be solved through project-level mechanism. In the second tier, a Grievance Redress Committee formed at the Provincial level to addresses the complaint and/or grievance will also be available. In addition to the first and second-tier redress mechanisms, complainants have the option to access a third tier, either through existing nationally legislated frameworks or through UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, (Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)) which is investigated by UNDP's independent Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU). All complainants shall be treated respectfully, politely and with sensitivity. Some enquiries, concern, complaints and/or grievances may require an extended period to address. The complainant(s) will be kept informed of progress towards rectifying the concern. All enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be investigated, and a response given to the complainant in a timely manner.

All stakeholder engagement activities will provide participants with clear, concise information on: (i) the various national and international grievance mechanisms available to them, as outlined above, and (ii) where and how they can access these mechanisms and resources related to them. All such information will be provided in the most efficient and effective manner possible and will be adapted, as appropriate, to the cultural and socio-economic characteristics of the stakeholders. All stakeholders, including local communities, will be involved in the monitoring of project implementation, potential impacts and management/mitigation measures. Results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to project- affected and broader stakeholder groups through appropriate means, such as newsletters/bulletins, social and environmental assessment reports, monitoring reports, and the mid-term and final evaluations of the project. These processes are also fully described in the ESAR (Annex 6).

VIII. Supporting documentation for the Stakeholder engagement plan

General considerations on the correspondence between the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, and Project interventions:

The assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts is a key part of project design and implementation. As a result of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and the application of the matrix for the identification of social and environmental risks, environmental and social risks were identified and possible mitigation measures were defined, which were then discussed and

validated with stakeholders. The key considerations and comments mentioned by stakeholders in regards to UNDP's social and environmental standards are summarized below, and have been incorporated into project design, as well as the SESP and ESAR. Considerable awareness was raised in the validation process on the "Do No Harm" approach to project design and the national project team confirmed their commitment to strengthen capacities to monitor unforeseen impacts or risks, identify and manage appropriate mitigation measures, as well as strengthen existing national processes, which already act to mitigate environmental and social risk.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management: Stakeholders felt that the interventions foreseen in the project have little possibility of negatively impacting biodiversity or ecosystem services. Rather, all stakeholders felt that implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation protocols support the ability of ecosystems to function as natural buffers, reducing exposure to certain hazards such as coastal flooding. They recognized that such interventions also contribute to the integration of conservation needs and development priorities. Stakeholders mentioned several times that stand-alone rehabilitation was not sufficient but those actions for the sustainable management of natural resources (water), conservation (coastal wetlands) and the restoration of other ecosystems components (not only mangroves, but also swamp forests and grasslands) were also essential. National experts mentioned that reforestation/re-vegetation interventions should be developed according to biological diversity conservation criteria, as degraded mangroves favor the proliferation of invasive species. Prohibiting the use of exotic species (and developing monitoring and maintenance protocols to contribute their control and eradication), use of native species that are appropriate to the characteristics of the ecosystem, as well as the use of species diversity, in order to ensure that reforestation is not encouraged in a mono-specific manner that is more vulnerable to pests, were all mentioned as promising mitigation measures. Both national and local government stakeholders noted that any activities to be developed in proximity to protected areas or in their buffer zones would have to observe the regulations defined in the respective management plans, as defined in the national legal framework, and that monitoring processes may have to be strengthened⁶ In addition, stakeholders mentioned that the monitoring to be developed in the areas of intervention of the project would allow practitioners and institutional actors obtaining information on the health of the ecosystems and the evolution of the effects of the developed interventions.

Standard 2: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation: Stakeholders agreed unanimously that they considered climate change adaptation a key issue both in regards to safety and security and also in regards to Cuba's economic future. Community stakeholders shared myriad experiences of climate change impacts in their coastal communities including rapidly eroding beaches and saline intrusion into aquifers, and increasingly extreme storms which led to injury, mortality and destroyed homes. From a mitigation standpoint, interventions favoring re-vegetation with little potential of producing emissions were supported, and seen to have little risk. In regards to project interventions leading to any possible mal-adaptation, all stakeholders agreed that an ecosystem-based adaptation approach was the most aligned with long-term resilience and the least possibility of environmental risk.

Standard 3: Community, Health Safety and Working Conditions: The interventions planned under the project were deemed to have little adverse effect on the health and safety of communities in the project

⁶ Decree-Law 201 "On the National System of Protected Areas, dated December 23, 1999. Ordinary Official Gazette number 84, dated December 24, 1999. CITMA Resolution 143/2010 "Procedure for the Elaboration and Approval of Management Plans and Special Operational Plans for Protected Areas", dated 3 June 2010. Ordinary Official Gazette number 27, dated July 12, 2010.

intervention areas and only a positive impact on the quality of natural resources, such as drinking water, as well as a positive impact on other ecosystem services, such as buffering from storms and waves that could endanger people's health. On the contrary, all stakeholders recognized that ecosystem-based adaptation measures would enhance their resilience to climate change, thereby improving community health and safety. The safeguarding of personnel and assets associated with the implementation of the project will be taken into account as part of the Civil Defense Action Plans⁷ at the appropriate level (municipal, communities, productive sectors, institutions involved in the project). When pressed about possible public health impacts from mangrove rehabilitation (increased breeding grounds for mosquitoes may lead to more vector-borne diseases) authorities confirmed that there was no malaria and that although there was dengue, all coastal intervention areas already had mangroves and that their rehabilitation would not increase the possibility of contracting dengue. In regards to conditions of work and employment, institutional stakeholders emphasized that the framework of national policies and regulations ensures that for the interventions foreseen in the project, the principles that guarantee fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities in the work environment, as well as the requirements of social security⁸ and safety and health at work, will be observed⁹. These regulations also define the mechanisms for workers to exercise the right to complain, the working age and working hours. Regardless, since there was some indication during interviews that there are gender biases in the types of employment held by men vs. women tend to do in coastal towns, gender equity indicators have been incorporated in regards to employment in the GAAP (Annex 8). It was also recognized that there is some inherent risk to workers involved in coral reef monitoring due to the requirement for diving. In order to mitigate these risks, all workers will undergo appropriate safety training and all national and ESAR protocols strictly enforced (see ESAR Annex 6).

Standard 4: Cultural Heritage: The interventions planned under the project are not identified as likely to affect the cultural heritage values located in the sections where the project will be developed. Originally a site on the eastern coast of Cuba, in proximity to the Alexander von Humboldt Park was considered, which is an UNESCO World Heritage Site. However, as a result of the feasibility study and an analysis to identify the most immediately vulnerable sites and populations for the project, the site was eventually eliminated for this phase of intervention. Furthermore, the Viñales valley in Pinar del Rio province is also a UNESCO World heritage site, but the Project interventions will not touch on the valley, as monitoring of aquifers will strengthen the approach to safeguarding the unique karstic geology of the area. Considering that the interventions foreseen in the project will favor the resilience of ecosystems to the effects of climate change, stakeholders felt the project will contribute to the protection of the tangible values of cultural heritage. Furthermore, the project does not envisage the commercial use of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and as part of the project activities. Rather, Output 2, particularly activity (2.2), will actively value cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible) as part of the work with local communities, including self-management processes and the involvement of community members in the identification and implementation of actions based on their own practices and traditional knowledge, which increase their resilience to climate change.

⁷ As defined in Decree-Law 170 "System of Civil Defence Measures", dated 8 May 1997. Ordinary Official Gazette number 16, dated May 19, 1997.

⁸ Law 116 "Labour Code" dated 20 December 2013. Decree 326 "Regulations of the Labour Code", dated June 12, 2014. Extraordinary Official Gazette number 29 dated June 17, 2014.

⁹ Law 105 "On Social Security", dated 27 December 2008. Extraordinary Official Gazette number 4, dated January 22, 2009.

Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement: The interventions envisaged in the project do not contemplate or imply the need to change the ownership and tenure of land or movable property, nor any kind of economic or physical displacement. An on-going government program to move people from coastal areas as a security measure was discussed with stakeholders, as people have been moving back to areas of extreme vulnerability, where they are no longer supposed to settle according to a strategic plan implemented by the Civil Defense directorate. As this is part of a national strategic plan, and integrated annually into local planning directives, there is no possibility that the project interventions will encourage resettlement in these areas, however identifying these dynamics was useful to recognize that despite immediate danger to livelihoods, safety and security, most coastal community inhabitants display a drive to live in extremely vulnerable areas, due to their attachment to land and traditional practices such as fishing. This underlines the need to raise awareness of changing environmental conditions and adaptation needs at the community level. Furthermore the dynamics around the use of wood from mangroves was discussed, as this practice would undermine the sustainability of the mangrove rehabilitation intervention. It was confirmed that this practice has dramatically declined in recent years due to the availability of other energy sources; regardless activities to monitor the mangrove as well as raise awareness on the importance of mangrove integrity for resilience have also been incorporated into the project. Finally the possibility of social risk due to restricted access to the mangrove was also discussed with stakeholders. National stakeholders noted that the use of mangrove wood for personal use is already controlled and regulated. The cost of resettlements for environmental causes is totally assumed by the Government.

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples: Cuban society does not identify the existence of Indigenous Peoples, nor are there known cases of a significant group of self-identified IPs.

Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency: Both national and community stakeholder emphasized that waste management in coastal areas is a key issue, both to ensure the health of coastal ecosystems and to maintain the quality of agricultural land, the health of the wetland and coral reef ecosystems, and to ensure the availability of potable water. The project interventions planned have very little possibility of generating any additional waste or sources of pollution. There are no plans to develop interventions involving the handling of chemicals, hazardous waste or pesticides. On the contrary, project activities emphasize the sustainable use of natural resources, such as water, while promoting good water management practices. The only source of pollution identified during implementation was from the local and temporally limited release of suspended sediment, in restoration of hydrological flows to mangroves. This, and the possibility of accidental fuel spills from boats when carrying out coral reef monitoring have been accounted for in the ESMF. Originally an activity related to the recharge of aquifers was proposed, however the potential environmental or social risk of contamination, in the absence of extremely robust waste management eliminated this option. Regardless, the importance of careful monitoring of groundwater sources was repeatedly emphasized as a tool for water management with the rapid salinization of aquifers occurring in coastal areas, and has accordingly be incorporated in the project activities. In addition, the development of planned reforestation/re-vegetation activities contributes to the absorption of CO₂, favoring the mitigation of climate change. The project also explicitly works in areas where the impact of pollution and waste have had a particularly adverse impact on the integrity of ecosystems, with waste management a target of restoring hydrological flows to coastal wetlands and mangroves (through co-financing).

IX. Supporting information and results of the stakeholder mapping exercise

Table 4. List of acronyms of Entities, Organizations and Organisms of the Central Administration of the State (OACE), used in the document.

ACRONYM	ENTITIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND OACE
ACTAF	Cuban Association of Agricultural and Forestry Technicians
AENTA	Agency for Nuclear Energy and Advanced Technologies
AMA	Environment Agency
ANAP	National Association of Small Farmers
CAM	Municipal Administration Council
CAP	Provincial Administration Council
CES	Center for Higher Education
CESA	Centre for Environmental Studies and Services
CGRR	Risk Reduction Management Centers
CICA	Environmental Inspection and Control Center
CIGET	Information and Technology Management Centers
CIP	Fisheries Research Center
CITMA	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
CM	Council of Ministers
CMP	Provincial Meteorological Center
CULT	Ministry of Culture
CUM	Municipal University Centre
DC	Civil Defense
DMA	Environment Directorate
DMAG	MINAG Municipal Delegation
DMPF	Municipal Directorate of Physical Planning
DP-CITMA	Provincial Delegation of CITMA
DPFF	Provincial Delegation for Physical Planning
DP-OACE	Provincial Delegations of other OACE

ACRONYM	ENTITIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND OACE
EEUP	State Enterprises and Budgeted Units
EMNDC	National Civil Defense Staff
ENPFF	National Company for the Protection of Flora and Fauna
FLACSO	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
FCPD	Cuban Sport Fishing Federation
ICIMAR	Institute of Marine Sciences
ICRT	Cuban Institute of Radio and Television
IDICT	Institute of Scientific and Technological Information
INRH	National Institute of Hydraulic Resources
INSMET	Institute of Meteorology
IPF	Institute of Physical Planning
MES	Ministry of Higher Education
MEP	Ministry of Planning and Economy
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINAL	Ministry of Food Industry
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINFAR	Ministry of the Armed Forces
MININT	Ministry of the Interior
MMC	Mass Media
OACE	Organizations and Organisms of the Central Administration of the State
OLPP	Local Organs of People's Power
OM	Mass Organizations
OMEI	Municipal Statistics and Information Office
ONEI	National Statistics and Information Office
ONIE	National Office of State Inspection
SEF	State Forestry Service

Government:

ANPP, CAP, CAM, CP, DC, Interministerial Coordination Committee

Economic:

INRH, MINAG, MINAL, MICONS, Communal

Information and knowledge management:

Formal education (MINED, MES)

Non-formal education

CITMA (AMA, CEA, CCC-GCA, communities levels classrooms, CNAP, CEDEL)

Scientific and technical associations (ACTAF, UNAIC, others)

Media

Local development projects and international cooperation

Control and regulation:

CITMA (DMA, ORASEN, Territorial Delegation)

IPF (Municipal, Provincial and National)

ONEI (Municipal, Provincial and National)

MEP (Municipal, Provincial and National)

MINCEX (Provincial and National)

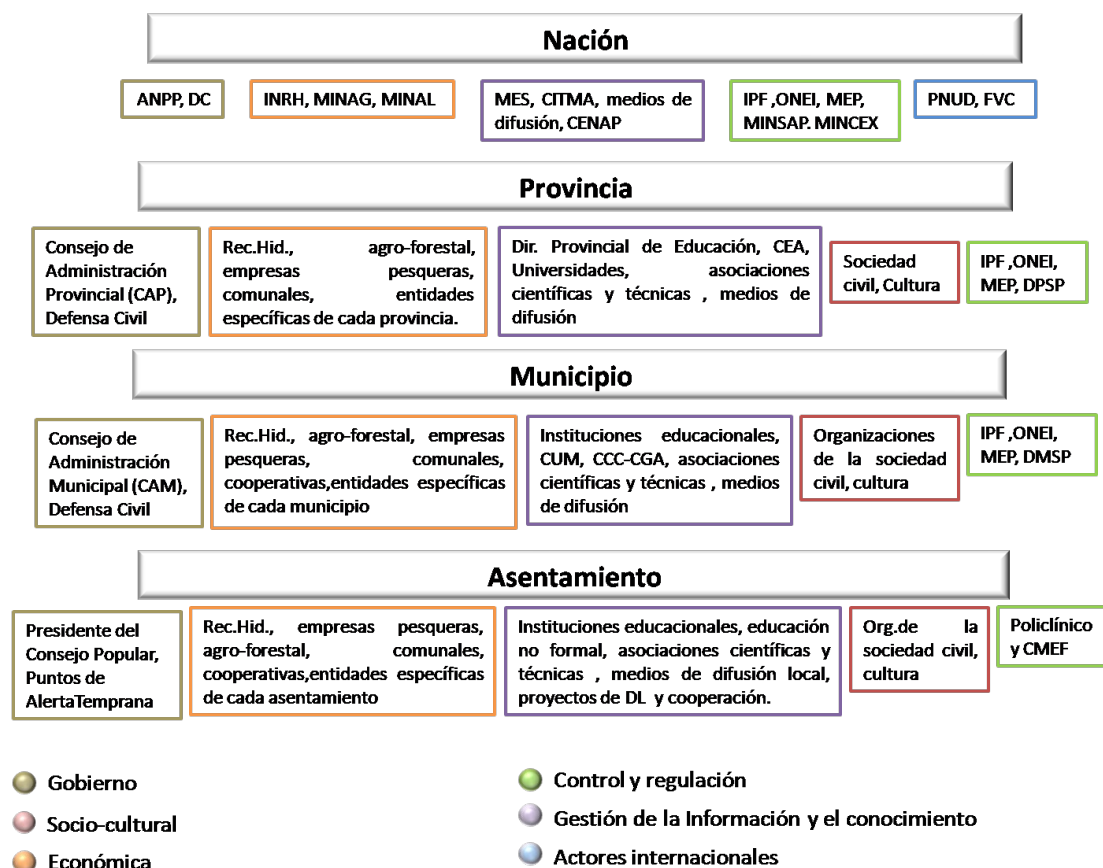
MININT (forest ranger and border ranger)

MINSAP (Provincial and Municipal Direction, Polyclinic and Doctor's Office and Family Nurse)

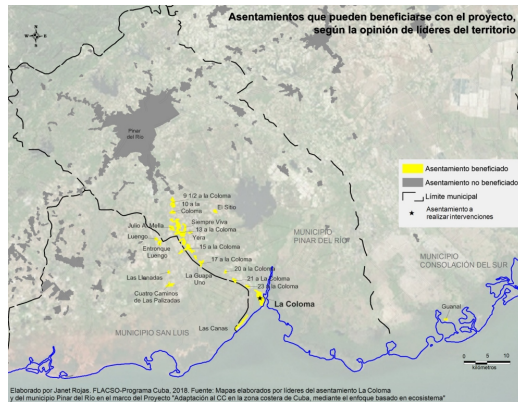
Socio-cultural:

Civil society organizations (FMC, ANAP and others)

Culture (House of culture, projects, art instructors, social workers)



Based on Participatory Mapping, stakeholders agree that along with the La Coloma settlement, the following would also benefit from the project's actions: all rural villages and hamlets located north of the settlement until reaching the town of Nueve y Medio a la Coloma (along the road that connects La Coloma with the city of Pinar del Río) as well as the Las Canas hamlet located on the coast, southwest of La Coloma.



The main environmental problems identified by stakeholders are flooding by sea penetration and deforestation.

Consultation Plan Tool Piloting

The FLACSO-Cuba team applied this interview to identify the perceptions, opinions and suggestions of stakeholders and the different population groups in their community regarding climate change and its impacts in the area where they live. This is part of the project "Adaptation to Climate Change in Cuba's Coastal Zone with an Ecosystem-Based Approach", which will be presented to the Green Climate Fund.

If any question does not apply to you, please leave it unanswered and proceed to the next question.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Name:

Institution or organization you represent:

Position

Interview questions:

1. Do you know what Climate Change (CC) is and what its main effects are in Cuba?

What natural, physical, economic and social characteristics identify this community?

3. What are the main changes in climate that affect you?

4. How might these changes affect the life and development of the municipality? (Impacts)

5. Why do these climate changes affect you? (Vulnerability)

6. Do you think Climate Change affects men and women equally? Why?

7. Which individuals and/or groups are most vulnerable to the effects of the CC? Why?

8. You believe that people living closer to the sea are more vulnerable to the effects of CC? Comment briefly.

9. Have actions been taken in your territory to diminish the effects of CC? Which ones? Have you participated in them? How?

10. Do you know of traditional practices in your locality that contribute to diminishing the effects of CC? Which ones?

11. What information products do you consider most useful for people to deepen their knowledge for adaptation to Climate Change in this community?

What importance do you attach to the implementation of the project: "Adaptation to Climate Change in Cuba's Coastal Zone with an Ecosystem-Based Approach" in your territory?

13. What suggestions would you make for its development to be successful?

14. Assess the risks that may arise from the implementation of the project.

15. Would you like to participate? How?

16. If people felt negatively affected by some of the project's actions. Where could they go? Do you know of any mechanism?

17. How did you feel in this interview? What question would you like to change or adjust in order to get the information?

