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|  | Environmental, Social and Gender Study of the CSICAP* Project in Colombia | |
| | STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION Submitted to: Bioversity CIAT Alliance | Date: 31/03/2021 |
| | | Deliverable No. 4 |

STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION

" Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia " (CSICAP)*

Annex 7
of the Green Climate Fund proposal

* The initial title of the project was changed from Low-Emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture in Colombia (LECRA) to Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia (CSICAP). All the references in this document have been changed to CSICAP. If there is any reference to LECRA should be understood as CSICAP

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| 1. REPORT ON STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION..... | 3 |
| 1.1 PARTICIPATION PROCESS | 5 |
| 1.2 MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF ACTOR | 7 |
| 2. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION PLAN | 13 |
| 2.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN | 13 |
| 2.2 THE KICKOFF WORKSHOP | 13 |
| 2.3 PARTICIPATION STRATEGIES SET FORTH IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND GENDER ACTION PLAN | 14 |
| 2.4 COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES | 17 |
| 2.5 MECHANISM TO DISSEMINATE THE PLAN | 19 |

Introduction

This document is an integral part of the CSICAP project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (Annex 6), and it is an instrument that promotes stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle. It also supports communication and interaction between the actors involved through mechanisms to disseminate information generated. It is worth noting that the Green Climate Fund requires this document as part of the funding proposal submission.

The document is divided into two sections. The first section summarizes stakeholder participation activities that have been held to date and that served as input for ESMF formulation. As part of this process, the interviews and group sessions held to collect primary information were an opportunity to make initial contact with highly relevant project actors who had not been previously consulted or informed about the initiative, as is the case of producers, extension workers and local officials, among others. It is also important to refer to the context of the CSICAP project formulation. Since the beginning of this consultancy in August 2020, joint work sessions have been held with the entities responsible for project formulation, such as CIAT, CAF, Agrosavia, MADR and DNP, with the participation of producer associations. The project has been structured jointly with these actors.

The second part of the document includes a stakeholder participation plan, which will serve as a guide during the CSICAP project implementation. The inputs of this stakeholder participation plan include a map of key actors and the analysis of producer associations' capacities for environmental and social management as presented in the Environmental and Social Assessment (Annex 6 - Part A), as well as the evaluation capacities regarding gender issues included in the Gender Analysis (Annex 8 - Part A). These inputs helped identify strategic actors for the implementation of the project and the ESMF, and shed light on the relationships and interactions between the actors involved in each production chain analyzed. This led to detailed recommendations to move forth in the efficient implementation of the CSICAP project.

1. Report on stakeholder participation

Designing the ESMF with a gender perspective entailed holding interviews and group sessions with producer association officials, extension workers, affiliated producers (including producers belonging to ethnic groups) and institutional actors at the territorial and national levels.

As part of the qualitative work carried out, consultations were carried out to assess different issues¹, including the perceptions and recommendations of different actors for the implementation of the CSICAP project. It is important to note that the project is still in the planning phase, and at the time of the consultations, discussions on the formulation of the components and activities were still in progress. Therefore, a general description of the CSICAP project was provided during the interviews and the following aspects were explored:

¹ Related to environmental, social and gender aspects, as well as the possible risks related to project implementation. This, in order to collect inputs to prepare a comprehensive analysis as input for the CSICAP project's Gender Analysis and Environmental and Social Assessment.

- The project's main strengths, possible obstacles and opportunities.
- Recommendations for sharing project information and ensuring efficient communication between actors.
- Recommendations to successfully include environmental management strategies in the project.
- Recommendations to successfully include the gender approach in the project.
- Recommendations to successfully include the ethnic differential approach in the project.
- Recommendations to successfully include environmental management strategies in the project.

Below is a description of the activities carried out with the different stakeholders. Fifty-two interviews and group sessions were held, with the participation of 205 individuals. Also below is a summary of the different actors' main conclusions and recommendations for the implementation of the CSICAP project.

1.1 Participation process

| No. | Date | Place | Activity | In-person or virtual | Type of actor | No. of men | No. of women | No. of indigenous persons | No. of afro-descendant persons |
|-----|------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 29/09/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | FEDEGAN - National producer association | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 8/10/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | FEDEPANELA - National producer association | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 9/10/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | CENICAÑA and ASOCAÑA - National producer association | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 13/10/2020 | Virtual | Interview | Virtual | CORPONARIÑO institutional | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 14/10/2020 | Virtual | Interview | Virtual | FEDEPAPA extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 14/10/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | CENICAFE producer association | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 14/10/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | Federación Nacional de Cafeteros - National producer association | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 19/10/2020 | Riosucio, Caldas | Interview | Over the telephone | Federación Nacional de Cafeteros - Producer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 19/10/2020 | Riosucio, Caldas | Interview | Over the telephone | Federación Nacional de Cafeteros – Producer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 19/10/2020 | Riosucio, Caldas | Interview | Over the telephone | Federación Nacional de Cafeteros – Indigenous Producer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 19/10/2020 | Riosucio, Caldas | Interview | Over the telephone | Federación Nacional de Cafeteros – Extension workers | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 20/10/2020 | San Gil | Interview | Over the telephone | FNC producer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 20/10/2020 | San Gil | Interview | Over the telephone | FNC extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 21/10/2020 | San Gil | Interview | Over the telephone | FNC producer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 29/10/2020 | Ipiales, Nariño | Group session | In-person | FEDEGAN producers | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 30/10/2020 | Ipiales, Nariño | Group session | In-person | FEDEPAPA producers | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 17 | 07/10/2020 | El Espinal, Tolima | Interview | In-person | Institutional - Municipal Agricultural Technical Assistance | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 07/10/2020 | El Espinal, Tolima | Group session | In-person | FENALCE – Session for men and women producers | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 07/10/2020 | El Espinal, Tolima | Interview | In-person | FENALCE – Extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 08/10/2020 | El Espinal, Tolima | Group session | In-person | FEDEARROZ – Session for men and women producers | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | 08/10/2020 | El Espinal, Tolima | Interview | In-person | FEDEARROZ – Extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 09/10/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | FEDEARROZ - National producer association | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|-----|-----|----|---|----|
| 23 | 14/10/2020 | Zona Bananera, Magdalena | Group session | In-person | AUGURA – Session for men and women producers (group 1) | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| 24 | 14/10/2020 | Zona Bananera, Magdalena | Group session | In-person | AUGURA – Session for men and women producers (group 2) | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 25 | 14/10/2020 | Zona Bananera, Magdalena | Interview | In-person | AUGURA – Extension worker | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 26 | 15/10/2020 | Zona Bananera, Magdalena | Interview | In-person | ASBAMA – Banana growing farm administrator | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 27 | 15/10/2020 | Zona Bananera, Magdalena | Group interview | In-person | ASBAMA - Banana growing farm employees | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 28 | 22/10/2020 | Boyacá, Boyacá | Group session | In-person | FEDEPAPA – Session for men and women producers | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 29 | 23/10/2020 | Tunja, Boyacá | Interview | In-person | FEDEPAPA – Extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 30 | 26/10/2020 | Virtual | Interview | Virtual | CORTOLIMA - Institutional | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 31 | 6/10/2020 | Córdoba, Cereté | Interview | In-person | Fenalce extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 32 | 7/10/2020 | Córdoba, Cereté | Group session | In-person | Fenalce producers | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 33 | 8/10/2020 | Sucre, San Onofre | Interview | In-person | Fedegán extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 34 | 8/10/2020 | Sucre, San Onofre | Group session | In-person | Fedegán producers | 21 | 13 | 2 | 0 | |
| 35 | 15/10/2020 | Antioquia, Carepa | Group interview | In-person | Augura producers HHRR | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 36 | 29/10/2020 | Caldas, Supía | Interview | In-person | Fedepanela extension worker | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 37 | 27/10/2020 | Caldas, Supía | Group session | In-person | Fedepanela producer | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | |
| 38 | 28/10/2020 | Caldas, Supía | Group session | In-person | Fedepanela ethnic producer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| 39 | 5/10/2010 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | Fenalce producer association | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 40 | 25/09/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | Fedegán producer association | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 41 | 20/10/2020 | Santader, San Gil | Interview | Virtual/telephone | FNC producer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 42 | 14/10/2020 | Sucre, San Onofre | Interview | Virtual | CIAT extension worker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 43 | 14/10/2020 | Antioquia, Carepa | Group interview | Virtual | Augura producer association | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 44 | 11/12/2020 | El Ortigal, Cauca | Interview | In-person | Incauca extension worker (sugar mill associated to Asocaña) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 45 | 11/12/2020 | El Ortigal, Cauca | Interview | In-person | Producer- Incauca supplier | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 46 | 11/12/2020 | El Ortigal, Cauca | Interview | In-person | Producer- Incauca supplier | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 47 | 11/12/2020 | El Ortigal, Cauca | Interview | In-person | Producer- Incauca supplier | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 48 | 15/10/2020 | Virtual | Interview | Virtual | Augura- Human Resources | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 49 | 7/10/2020 | Virtual | Interview | Virtual | MADR official | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50 | 8/10/2020 | Virtual | Interview | Virtual | DNP official | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 51 | 27/10/2020 | Virtual | Group interview | Virtual | ICA | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 52 | 23/10/2020 | Virtual | Interview | Virtual | Finagro | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total number of people who participated in qualitative work | | | | | | 205 | 131 | 74 | 8 | 10 |

Source: Prepared by the author

1.2 Main conclusions and recommendations for each type of actor

| Type of actor | Conclusions on the CSICAP project opportunities |
|---|---|
| Producer association officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop materials and germplasms that meet expectations regarding climate response (drought, flood) and productivity levels, are not prone to diseases and their quality is accepted by the producer. - Create infrastructure for agroclimatic prediction, especially for productive chains that have little experience with these technologies. - Overcome the infrastructure limitations of productive chains (storage, grain drying, irrigation and drainage) - Take advantage of the existing links between some producer associations and IDEAM to suggest designing a strategy to expand information and go beyond fluidometry and luminosity aspects. It is expected that developing platforms will facilitate the flow of information for decision-makers on planting and forage conservation. - The goal is to connect research centers with producer associations. - Build highly qualified teams, such as in CIAT and the Alliance. |
| Extension workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide tools to improve relations with producers and support continuous collaborative work (trust). - Using technology-based materials in areas with adverse climatic conditions, with water access deficit, will enable production chains to grow. - Extension workers' access to new technologies (drones, satellites) will enable them to transmit that knowledge to the producers. - Precision agriculture provides extension workers with better opportunities for job improvement and helps them make more accurate appraisals. |
| Men and women producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The change from native seed to certified seed has resulted in better yields. The results of planting on earlier dates based on technical reasons have led to increased production and profit. - The soils are not homogeneous; therefore, sowing a variety of seeds requires conditions that differ from that of the producer. Technology is essential for finding a variety that resists certain diseases, but it is too expensive for small producers. - If the crops are sustainable and contribute to the economy and the protection of the environment, then there may be economic resources available. |
| Individuals belonging to ethnic groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic or structural issues (i.e., connectivity, especially roads) need to be resolved for indigenous and Afro communities. These issues affect project results. |
| Local institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project can provide an opportunity to apply existing knowledge and technologies that are available for their associates (for example, agroclimatic information) to other products in the area (for example, banana), which implies training other small producers. |
| National institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project responds to the national environmental policy's guidelines and is an opportunity to implement them. This includes the Climate Change Framework (Conpes 3700), Law 1876 (agricultural extension) and the Green Growth Conpes document. |

Source: Prepared by the author

| Type of actor | Recommendations for project communication and dissemination |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Producer association officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design didactic strategies on agroclimatic information for producers (for example, infographics). - Develop an intuitive agroclimatic information interface that allows real-time interactions from the cell phone. It is necessary to improve internet coverage in the country's rural areas. - Use technology to empower young people to make changes in the rural sector, in an effort to push for a generational change among producers. This can be done by promoting precision agriculture, platforms, and methodologies that are attractive for young people. - Undertake long-term projects to build trust with the communities and enable continuous work with extension workers. - Although producer associations' information can be found on official web pages, most producers cannot easily access the internet. Therefore, sending text messages with daily weather forecast information or taking advantage of the widespread use of WhatsApp are viable strategies. - Information needs to be very accurate; climate predictions are highly prone to failure. |
| Extension workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop strategies to share environmental information with producers' children. Issues to be addressed include caring for the environment, using agricultural chemicals, triple washing procedure. - Improve connectivity and access to computers and to the internet. Extension workers see connectivity as a critical issue to ensure that producer families can be part of the projects. |
| Men and women producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local environmental awareness campaigns and the interest of producers themselves have enabled progress achieved in environmental management knowledge. It is recommended that these experiences be replicated. - Producers recommend that when presenting and sharing the project, project officials should visit the communities and meet with the leaders assigned in each location. - For entrepreneurial producers, the discussions and recommendations do not draw on structural or access issues, but rather on the projects' rapid viability and implementation. |
| Local institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In relation to the disagreements between the Regional Autonomous Corporations and the communities, it is necessary to provide fora where communities receive efficient and effective information on the project's objectives and agreements can be reached. |

Source: Prepared by the author

| Type of actor | Recommendations for project implementation |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Producer association officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage national and international institutions with ample expertise and extensive experience in research and technology transfer, to strengthen the internal capacities of the producer associations. - Integrate producer associations into national policies, specifically the environmental and marketing dimensions. - Considering agroclimatic stations' high costs, collaborative work should be carried out with other producer associations that are present in CSICAP influence areas. - Influence the formulation of public policies for developing new irrigation districts and water reservoirs. - Ensure sufficient human resources for technology transfer processes, considering the possibility of working permanently with the communities to show the advantages of adopting and implementing these processes. - Include the participation of regional universities in the CSICAP Project's applied research activities. The producer associations can support research to sustain the interest of teachers and students, proposing innovative ideas to solve production chain problems. - The demonstration farms' experience is important to encourage neighbors to adopt changes. Because many producers are older, results improve when young people and women (their wives) become involved. |
| Extension workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the number of extension workers vis-à-vis the number of producers served. - Carry out research on the cultural aspects of the territories where the production chains are developed, to facilitate the work of extension workers. |

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|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create alliances with public, national, private and foreign entities and NGOs to strengthen their knowledge on crops and then provide technical assistance. - Producer associations can allocate resources to train professionals in academic aspects and in extension workers' advisory capacity. - Involve local and national entities, as local entities are recognized by the communities, and national entities exercise control. - The CSICAP Project includes different aspects related to increasing knowledge and promoting changes in producers' mindsets. <p>The project faces a cultural challenge because some producers are only interested in the project if there is financial compensation, and their property is directly benefited. These types of intended changes related to agricultural extension improvements, knowledge management, understanding the territories and the idiosyncrasies of ethnic groups, can only occur in the long term, with projects lasting two years or more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the living conditions of the rural population (access to electricity and drinking water) encourages families to return to their productive units and become efficient. It is important to solve basic needs first and then respond to third parties' production demands. |
| Men and women producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project must be implemented directly, without resorting to intermediaries, so that the resources get where they need to go. - Appoint a community leader in each project intervention area, so that they can easily inform other producers and communicate with them. It is also important to name individuals who will represent the cooperatives before the producer associations. This will help them receive increased support with decisions. - Set low interest rates on loans for small producers. - The project can be presented as an option for rural development and not only as an option for growth: there is a difference between working and growing, and between working and developing. - Encourage schools' participation so that young people and children learn to take care of the environment. - Access to rural areas is a critical issue. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange transportation directly to the locations to carry out dissemination and communication activities. - Choose a project leader in each location to promote actions and facilitate communication. - Ensure strong project monitoring and oversight. - Arrange for a professional to be present to teach them about agronomic issues and how to interact with the State and with this type of project. - Develop a seed to plant coffee with the Caturra variety's prior quality and productivity. This was lost due to the coffee leaf rust and coffee berry borer. |
| Individuals belonging to ethnic groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrange to sell raw materials and also transformed derivatives of these raw materials. |
| Local institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure sufficient economic resources and personnel to respond to the environmental demands of the different actors within the productive chains, as well as citizens' demands. - It is necessary to strengthen technical assistance and transform it into permanent advice for producers. - Build projects directly with the communities; avoid designing exogenous solutions and make sure communities' knowledge is considered. - Some projects have not been successful because they end once the institutions leave, and the users are left on their own. Therefore, strengthening capacity development is critical. |
| National institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accurately identifying the project's key actors is critical (initial characterization), clarifying beneficiaries' scope, expectations and responsibilities, and the institutional framework. If beneficiaries consider it useful to participate in the project, prepare voluntary agreements between the parties to ensure that results are fully achieved. - Working with producer associations is positive because it implies obligations between the parties, offering confidence and tranquility. However, work should be aimed at covering a larger number of producers, regardless of whether they belong to an association. - Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, internet-based methodologies have been used to contact and communicate with local actors and productive chain producers. Since not all areas of the country have access to internet service, it is recommended that communication channels are diversified. - Rely on the political will of local and regional institutions to support and monitor the Project. |

Source: Prepared by the author

| Type of actor | Recommendations for the project's environmental management |
|---|---|
| Producer association officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapting any technology to mitigate environmental damage is necessarily linked to the crop's profitability. There needs to be a differential market that is willing to pay the producer for using Good Agricultural Practices and establishing product differentiators that encourage the producer to implement these alternatives. - Environmental work can be carried out if producers understand it is profitable for their territories and their productive activity (cost-benefit ratio). - Reach agreements with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and with the Autonomous Corporations, to ensure inclusive participation in the territories, while avoiding a "policing type of participation", in line with the regulations and the efficient management of resources. - Expand the environmental analysis on water, soil, flora and fauna, to include proper pesticides and waste management, due to their high polluting value. - Improve the diagnostic tools to ensure the better use of crops and supplies required - Provide massive technical assistance and technology transfer on managing harvest residues, soil conservation, efficient water management in higher and lower parts. - Engage in joint work with the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment regarding production areas in moorlands. |
| Extension workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop strategies for sharing environmental information with producers' children. - As a result of changes in the rain regime, there are six-month-long "summers", making it difficult for livestock to access water. Support from territorial entities is required to build strategically located water reservoirs, or larger dams that benefit various producers. - The participation of women producers can be successful in environmental change strategies, because "women are more sensitive" and better understand what they are developing in their plots. - Continue providing training on environmental issues to improve the efficiency of the agricultural extension service. - Offer economic rewards (in kind or cash) to producers who improve their environmental practices, for example, in caring for watercourses adjacent to the plots. Encourage payments for environmental services. - Carry out hydrography characterizations for every location (<i>vereda</i>). Also, identify parties directly and indirectly dumping in water sources. |
| Men and women producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental management training is important to define the work to be carried out in the plots. However, resources are also necessary to carry out these improvements. - There may be a conflict in the use of the plot regarding what will be used for production and what will be used for reforestation. The opinion is that productive capacity will be "lost" if trees are planted in small plots. Therefore, the trees must be used commercially. - Promote organic production that allows a circular economy. - Livestock producers recommend that efforts be focused on creating living barriers, reforestation, building reservoirs for rainwater storage, making good use of waste, since its disposal will mitigate the use of agrochemicals in the long term. |
| Individuals belonging to ethnic groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage production that is more organic and depends less on economic logic, thereby encouraging a circular economy. In turn, this encourages proposals that involve a greater range of action, such as changing seeds that rely on chemicals, and implementing tools that allow ethnic producers to be relatively independent. |
| Local institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generate sustainability processes in production aspects, by strengthening technical issues and involving producers' participation in the early stages of project design. - Respond to water demand for production. The Autonomous Corporations only intervene by granting concessions to surface or underground water according to technical concepts, or when there is an impact on forest areas and strategic ecosystems. - Resources are needed to provide training to producers on efficient water use. Empowering them is not possible in the absence of cheap or privately subsidized irrigation technologies. Joint work between different institutions is necessary to solve problems to access agroclimatic information. - Support the conversion to sustainable production systems, recovery of water sources, intervention of moorlands. |

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| National institutional actors | Climate change and variability resilient productive systems require designing technical and financial instruments that are available to producers, and not only limited to an environmental assessment. |
|--------------------------------------|---|

Source: Prepared by the author

| Tipo de actor | Insights and recommendations for the inclusion of the gender approach |
|---|--|
| Producer association officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce a requirement specifying that all the producer association projects must include the participation of a specific percentage of women (between 20% and 30%). - Create a specific space within the Project where the qualities of women are highlighted, for example, in their passion for completing a task. - Conduct research on rural women's role in the sector in general, and also on women farmers' role. For example, learn how household decisions are made. Based on this, the producer associations could prioritize participation spaces for women. - Most of the producer associations consider that there should be no differentiation for ethnic groups or women. - However, they would be willing to have a gender quota in the selection processes |
| Extension workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve women producers in conversations where they share their life experiences with other women in the production chains, motivating them to be part of the Project and showing them that they can overcome their fears. - Cultural change has taken place slowly. Over the last 20 years, professional women have started to participate in previously male-dominated activities (marketing, supplies). This project requires an awareness and education component to encourage women's participation. - The project must involve women, tell them they are important for project performance and ensure they reach their full potential. The project should provide an opportunity for women to act, lead and feel autonomous. - Women producers' networks have been created in some areas and based on these, training and conversations on empowerment have been provided. It has been suggested that these experiences be replicated. - Strengthen extension workers by providing them with training on gender aspects, because this issue has not yet been addressed. - Characterize women's population according to the Project's expected results.. |
| Men and women producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benefit and recognize projects that include women and associations of women producers. - Add participation percentages that favor the inclusion of female producers, so that women can become familiar with productive logic and access training focusing on production. |
| Individuals belonging to ethnic groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement an affirmative action strategy to find project beneficiaries, with a pre-set number of women and ethnic populations. |
| Local institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical training to women to motivate them to participate. - Promote women's professionalization to encourage their participation in production chains. - Some Autonomous Corporations do not have exclusive dependencies to provide services for women or including the gender perspective. Therefore, it is suggested that these entities include these dependencies. |
| National institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The gender approach must be included during the planning process with the technical teams, producer associations and stakeholders, to ensure that there are different instruments and means to increase its visibility. It is necessary to define indicators to measure the traceability of the inclusion of the gender approach. - It is important to use suitable methodologies that are endorsed by an international entity, for example, a methodology based on "women's economic empowerment". This makes it possible to give women a voice. It is suggested that indicators disaggregated by sex are included from the beginning of the project, to identify the number of women who have participated, as well as indicators that include women's points of view. This will allow more targeted analysis, developments and comparative analyses. |

Source: Prepared by the author

| Tipo de actor | Insights and recommendations for the inclusion of the ethnic approach |
|---|---|
| Producer association officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the characteristics of the indigenous organization regarding collective land tenure is important to manage permits and requests before Indigenous Authorities for future projects. - Identify the ethnic groups that live in the territories where there are producer associations. - Most producer associations consider that there should be no differentiation based on ethnicity or gender. - Include people belonging to ethnic groups in producer associations because this enables achieving projects with guaranteed resources. |
| Extension workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bring together different ethnic groups for training events, and motivate them to benefit from participating in producer associations. - With regard to seeds, it is difficult for producer associations to start working with ethnic groups because indigenous reservations or indigenous communities have their own seeds and varieties, while most of the seeds that are planted in the industry are sold by transnational companies and are transgenic seeds. This impedes working with indigenous people. |
| Men and women producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important to consider the impact of projects on ethnic groups, that is, the implications projects have on these communities' productive system, their way of life and production, the territory and the ethnic community's world vision. |
| Individuals belonging to ethnic groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project should include a characterization of different ethnic groups that are present in territories or activities that involve indigenous or Afro-Colombian populations. |
| Local institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical training to ethnic groups to motivate them to participate. - There is little or no knowledge about the forms of traditional production and effective working methodologies. Furthermore, there is no estimate of production areas or water demands. It is necessary to overcome some groups' resistance to change and adopt new technologies. It is also important to overcome ethnic groups' educational barriers. - Some Autonomous Corporations have specific units to provide advice for the formulation of Municipal Development Plans. This has served to interact with Indigenous Councils and Community Councils, considering that it is necessary to comply with prior consultations with ethnic groups in environmental issues. The communities have a seat on the Corporations' Board of Directors. - It is important to consider that indigenous and peasant communities claim their right to act as the environmental authorities in their territories, and this situation can create conflict with Regional Autonomous Corporations. |
| National institutional actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is essential to define whether the interventions can benefit ethnic communities, identify these communities' role and their participation, for example, in the case of ethnic communities that are developing sustainable production systems. Also, define the work approach as well as commitments and obligations. |

Source: Prepared by the author

2. Stakeholder participation plan

2.1 Objective of the plan

The objective of the stakeholder participation plan is to provide guidelines to identify, tend to and actively engage stakeholders in participation processes of the CSICAP project. This plan includes strategies and related procedures to address and manage stakeholders' participation².

2.2 The kickoff workshop

The project's kickoff workshop will be held once the CSICAP project is approved. It is one of the most important events to share and disseminate the project. The objective is to announce the project's importance and relevance for the national Government, and to share details regarding its components, funding, results matrix and general goals.

The Project Management Unit will design and summon the workshop and will also prepare the project's communication pieces. It is recommended that it be carried out in person in the city of Bogotá, if possible. Otherwise, it can be held virtually, as the assistance of all implementing organizations is essential.

It is worth mentioning that this workshop is a high-level event. National government entities that have participated in the formulation of the CSICAP project (Ministry of Agriculture, DNP and Agrosavia, among others), as well as those that have been identified as allies and other entities that participate in the project's governance bodies (Steering Committee and Technical Committee) must be invited. The invitation must be addressed to Ministers/Vice Ministers/Directors/Deputy Directors/heads of planning. Similarly, in the case of producer associations, private companies and international cooperation agencies, among others, it is important to invite presidents, directors, and officials in charge of project execution. Officials from the trusts involved should also be invited.

Below is a general proposal of the activities to be considered while planning the workshop:

1. Invitation and summons (high-level officials).
2. Proposed agenda.
3. Welcome speech by the Organizations responsible for the project (Ministry of Agriculture, CAF and CIAT, among others). Attendance verification.
4. Presentation of the project by the General Director of the CSICAP project.
5. Presentation of the project's goals and results by the Project Management Unit.
6. Participant's questions and comments.
7. The session should not extend for more than three hours.
8. The session must be duly documented (attendance lists and reports), and the reports must be sent to participants via email.

² Stakeholders refer to the people and/ or organizations that may be directly or indirectly affected by the implementation of the CSICAP project.

A technical level workshop should also be held to present the project, the results expected and strategies to be implemented in the territory. As it is a large-scale project, the idea is to carry out at least one workshop per producer association (several can be carried out if pertinent and feasible) where the technicians in charge of the project are invited and presented to the field teams. In these cases, it is recommended that the producer association lead the call with the help of the Project Management Unit and that some of the project's potential beneficiaries be included in the call. Below is a general proposal of workshop planning activities:

1. Invitation and summons (implementing teams, producer association technicians and beneficiary producers).
2. Proposed agenda.
3. Welcome speech (Producer association, Ministry of Agriculture, CIAT and implementing organizations)
4. Presentation of the project by the CSICAP Project Director or delegated person.
5. Project Management Unit's presentation of the project goals and results.
6. The session should not extend for more than three hours.
7. The session must be duly documented (attendance lists and reports) and the reports must be sent to participants via email. In rural areas, they should be delivered in print when necessary.

2.3 Participation strategies set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Framework and Gender Action Plan

As mentioned above, the participation plan includes the strategies and procedures related to managing project stakeholders' participation. The section below addresses the stakeholders' engagement strategies, plans and fora considered in the ESMF and Gender Action Plan (GAP).

Strategy to support social ownership of knowledge

A strategy will be formulated and implemented to support social ownership of knowledge. This strategy will identify the specific characteristics of each productive chain's producers and provide specific orientation and guidelines to meet the needs regarding access to and ownership of the information generated as part of the project.

As part of this strategy, a document will be jointly prepared to articulate local knowledge and men and women's practices in agroclimatic risk management, both in crop growing and in other aspects, such as household issues, climate knowledge, agroecological calendar, irrigation strategies and practices and tools to address drought.

Moreover, a dissemination plan on agroclimatic risk management will be formulated and implemented. This plan will include region-specific language and will consider ethnic elements if necessary. The days and times to broadcast this information will consider variables related to the care economy and sexual division of work. The strategy will include components related to the specific needs of: 1. Women; 2. Young

people; 3. Ethnic groups; 4. Older adults. A projection will be made on the reach of the information (number of people), specifying their gender, age and ethnicity.

Educational content on existing technologies will be produced for the development of new varieties, hybrids and clones, among others. Hence, there will be increased public awareness of the potential and risks of using these types of seeds.

An additional central element of the strategy is the generation of specific actions to recognize, assess and document existing traditional practices, especially in the productive chains of potatoes, maize, and panela sugarcane, among others.

In the context of the strategy for the social ownership of knowledge (and in the communications plan mentioned below), recommendations will be included to promote the participation of producers who belong to ethnic communities in the productive chains analyzed.

Communications Plan

As part of the project, a communications plan will be formulated and implemented to ensure adequate and timely information management, as well as the diversity of channels necessary to disseminate it (this is highly relevant considering that the project will be developed in rural areas). A specific communication channel will be included to enable information to flow quickly and smoothly to participating producers and institutions. The most appropriate communication channel will be selected according to the area and territorial characteristics (for example television or radio programs, among others). The plan contemplates developing different communication tools by production chain. The educational contents (per productive chain) will be developed in clear language to ensure that the information generated as part of the project is understood and used. It is recommended that the material developed in the context of the project includes region-specific terms, recognizes the cultural diversity of the regions and promotes ownership of the information. In the case of ethnic communities, it is recommended that communications pieces are designed in indigenous languages where applicable.

Web platform for the project

As part of the communications plan, an online platform of the CSICAP project will be developed and will be used to provide timely information on the project's strategic direction, its progress status and updates, among others. The platform will include the following sections and the information will be updated at least once a month once the project begins:

- General aspects of the CSICAP project (funding, implementing parties, government entities involved, cooperation actors, among others).
- CSICAP project governance (will include project documents related to the operating regulations, ESMF and Steering Committee minutes, among others).
- Project components (work plan and fund allocation).
- Monitoring implementation and progress in goals, as well as budget execution (will include periodic implementation report, agreements signed, contractual documents and audit results, among others).
- Record of incidents, questions, complaints and claims (there will be an online form where users can submit this type of report and there will also be a section with frequently asked questions).

Semiannual information sharing events

These events will be an opportunity to present the progress, lessons learned and challenges regarding the project. Stakeholders and other relevant actors will be invited to these events and they can be held in the context of existing groups, such as the agroclimatic working groups, or a new event can be planned for this purpose if required. Information sharing meetings can be held in person and/or remotely. They will seek to ensure the equal participation of women, ethnic groups, older adults and young people. In these meetings, the Project Management Unit will present the results and progress to date, and will receive stakeholders' contributions and recommendations to improve project implementation. The meeting reports and the attendance lists will be sent to the Project Management Unit and a detailed analysis will be carried out to assess the relevance and applicability of the recommendations made.

Working groups and fora for discussion and collective construction of knowledge with producers

The ESMF considers several types of working groups: (i) working groups and fora for discussion and collective work to ensure that local knowledge is considered in the project's recommendations; (ii) working groups to make progress in identifying sustainable production practices to reduce the impact of potato and livestock production chains in moorlands. These working groups will produce recommendations that will serve as input for the formulation of technical guidelines for sustainable production practices to reduce the impact of production chains in moorlands. Producers' participation in the agroclimatic working groups will also be encouraged.

Participatory work sessions with women in connection to extension services

These work sessions will be used to address barriers impeding access to agricultural and productive services: time availability, difficulties in receiving technical assistance and recommendations to provide tailored support that responds to their needs (availability of time and resources). These sessions will include the participation of women's groups, including ethnic women, young people and older adults.

These inputs will be considered when deciding with producer associations on where to carry out information sharing and training events (considering travel, costs and others) and also the ideal dates to carry out agricultural extension service activities, so that they do not interfere with production chain activities and respond to women's needs.

Pilot intervention on local comprehensive care economy plans for women

A participatory strategy will be designed and implemented to develop local comprehensive care economy plans for beneficiary women (direct and indirect project beneficiaries). Project actors will participate in this initiative as well as national government entities working in social inclusion (*Prosperidad social*, ICBF, Ministry of Health) and MADS, and local (municipal and departmental) governments, among others. The strategy will include an inclusive mechanism to convene participants, methodology, systematization, adjusting the plan to the characteristics of the territory, articulation strategy with local and national actors, conclusions and agreements.

2.4 Complementary measures

The following complementary measures refer to additional interventions and procedures to comply with transparency measures and build trust between implementing parties and beneficiaries. This will contribute to the proper implementation of the CSICAP project while reducing associated environmental and social risks.

Definition of criteria for selecting beneficiaries

As part of the project's formulation and implementation process, a series of specific technical criteria will be developed to select and prioritize the project's properties and beneficiaries. This will help avoid disagreements and possible claims on transparency issues and will require that the information on the process is public and freely accessible. It is suggested that the following criteria is considered to select and prioritize beneficiaries: sex (woman), age, ethnicity, poor and/or vulnerable (according to SISBEN), producer size (small), farm within the agricultural frontier, among other variables.

Signing a work initiation document specifying beneficiaries' rights and commitments

The idea is to formalize the implementation agreements for the CSICAP project components. It is recommended that there are signed minutes and/or agreements specifying the project's benefits and contributions to beneficiaries, as well as beneficiaries' duties regarding project implementation. This will help provide greater clarity of commitments and ensure compliance with the agreements.

Beneficiaries' participation in the project's decision-making bodies

A mechanism should be designed to enable the participation of beneficiaries' representatives in the project's decision-making bodies, such as technical committees defined in project governance (both at the national and local levels). This will help ensure that beneficiaries' needs and suggestions are acknowledged, and that activities are pertinent and efficient and provide a timely response to producers' conditions.

Managing alliances with strategic actors

Key entities and actors should be invited to participate in technical working groups. The project should also foster alliances to bring together the efforts of national/regional/local initiatives and the CSICAP project, in order to optimize resources and maximize project results. Stakeholders identified in Annex 6 as potential strategic allies for the implementation of the ESMF and the GAP include:

- *Vicepresidencia de la República/ Vice Presidency of the Republic*
- *Ministerio de Agricultura/ Ministry of Agriculture: Dirección de Financiamiento y Riesgos Agropecuarios/ Directorate of Financing and Agricultural Risks, Dirección de Capacidades Productivas y Generación de Ingresos/ Directorate of Productive Capacities and Income Generation, Dirección de la Mujer Rural/ Directorate of Rural Women.*

- Programs and financial entities: *Finagro, Banco Agrario/ Agrarian Bank, Banca de las Oportunidades/ Opportunities Bank.*
- *Unidad de Planificación Rural Agropecuaria/ Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA)*
- *Agencia de Desarrollo Rural/ Rural Development Agency*
- *Agencia Nacional de Tierras/ National Land Agency*
- *Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario/ Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA)*
- *Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia / Colombian Farmers Society (SAC)*
- *Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible/ Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development*
- *Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales/ Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)*
- Environmental research centers: *Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas /Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research (SINCHI), Instituto de Investigación Ambiental John von Neumann del Pacífico / John von Neumann Pacific Environmental Research Institute (IIAP) and the Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt/ Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute.*
- Regional universities and applied research centers.
- Regional Autonomous and Sustainable Development Corporations.
- National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN).
- *Ministerio de Vivienda, Ciudad y Territorio/ Ministry of Housing, City and Territory.*
- *Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones/ Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications.*
- *Agencia de Renovación Territorial / Territorial Renewal Agency (ART).*
- *Ministerio del Interior/ Ministry of Interior.*
- *Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer/ Presidential Advisor for Women's Equity (CEPM).*
- *Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar/ Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF).*
- *Prosperidad Social / Social prosperity.*
- *Departamento Nacional de Planeación/ National Planning Department.*
- Governorships and Mayors, or their respective Ministries of Agriculture and Ministries or Offices for Women.
- FAO
- UN Women
- Platforms of rural women's organizations: *Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Negras e Indígenas de Colombia/ National Association of Peasant, Black and Indigenous Women of Colombia (ANMUCIC); Colectivo de Mujeres Trenzadas Somos Más/ Together we are Stronger: Woven Women's Collective Group; Plataforma de Incidencia Política de las Mujeres Rurales Colombianas/ Platform for Political Advocacy of Colombian Rural Women.*

2.5 Mechanism to disseminate the Plan

This stakeholder participation plan will be shared through the CSICAP project's ESMF dissemination mechanisms:

- Posting it on the project's platform.
- Workshops and information sharing sessions carried out by the Project Management Unit.
- Developing communication pieces, especially infographics with environmental and social procedures.
- At the beginning of the project, the ESMF will be presented in the context of the Technical Committees.
- The project Management Unit team will be available to share the plan as required.