WP1: Community Baseline

PROJECT: Offshore Wind in Colombia - Develop a community benefit and social engagement framework and guidelines, adapted to the local context (COL-0002)

Ocean Energy Pathway

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Executive summary

This report contributes to Colombia's offshore wind (OSW) strategy by establishing a participatory community baseline in the Central Caribbean region—identified for initial OSW deployment. This foundational work supports the development of equitable benefit-sharing and engagement frameworks tailored to Colombia's social and environmental context. Work Package (WP) 1 employed a multi-method approach, combining desk research, stakeholder mapping, workshops, and interviews with actors from government, academia, industry (developers and ports), and local communities.

Ten workshops engaged 208 participants. Urban sessions in Barranquilla, Cartagena and Santa Marta showed lower attendance despite high registration, whereas locally mobilised events achieved better engagement. This pattern offers practical lessons for future outreach and delivery.

Key themes emerging from the workshops include:

- Communities view the coastal environment and ocean as spiritually and ceremonially significant.
- Electricity tariffs, service reliability, and affordability are major concerns across all departments.
- There is strong demand for training that leads to real jobs and supplier opportunities in OSW.
- Fisheries, mangroves, coastal livelihoods and sacred sites are sensitive and require protection.
- The concern and uncertainty of the communities surrounding the ports were highlighted. Their main concern is the lack of knowledge about the technology and the project timelines, who the developer will be, and how they could benefit.
- Trust in institutions is limited; there is a vital role for local leaders to organise participation and represent community views.

Departmental insights:

- **Atlántico:** Officials view OSW as a catalyst for regional competitiveness. Communities prioritise energy affordability, transparent communication, and training linked to real jobs. Fishing communities call for information (e.g. marine use maps) and safeguards for wetlands and seasonal fishing.
- **Bolívar:** Authorities highlight OSW's potential for port development and nautical tourism, contingent on clear marine planning and certified training. Communities request plain-language information and participatory mapping.
- **Magdalena:** Officials emphasise the importance of marine planning and regulatory coordination. Fishing and riverside communities express concern over potential effects on mangroves, misinformation, and the need to modernise the fish value chain. They advocate for paid local facilitators, community-led monitoring, and accessible training spaces.

Ports & Academia:

Ports can be better positioned for OSW by extending concession periods and clarifying national policy. Long-term planning frameworks would help unlock investment. Successful engagement and training initiatives—such as those by Puerto Bahía and CorMagdalena—demonstrate the value of community co-design and inclusive governance. Academic experts stress that community support hinges on early engagement, respect for coastal culture, and delivery of real, locally relevant benefits.

Developers:

Community control over how benefit funds are allocated is seen as more meaningful than the size of the fund itself. Developers stressed that OSW projects must first be financially viable before benefits can be shared,

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especially given the elevated risks in new markets. Flexibility to tailor benefit packages to specific project contexts is also valued.

Clear and assertive communication, supported by realistic and detailed timelines from developers, is essential to avoid misleading expectations and to ensure clarity on jobs and supply chain opportunities. While shared ownership (between developers and communities) is acknowledged as having good potential and can be self-financing, its feasibility at the offshore wind scale is limited without strong cooperative structures.

Community baseline – in summary:

What are the communities proud of (assets to leverage)?

- Strong cultural identities and civic networks
- Deep empirical knowledge of the sea
- Entrepreneurial energy around ports, tourism, gastronomy and services; high appetite for learning.

What are the gaps?

- High electricity tariffs, intermittent service, and distrust from past utility/project experiences.
- Gaps in water/sewerage / roads and digital inclusion; limited access to training that truly leads to jobs.
- Perceived exclusion from decisions; weak/late information; benefits that felt one-off or captured by intermediaries.
- Climate change extremes coupled with vulnerabilities (low-lying areas, a decline in mangrove cover, high coastal erosion) mean flood risk is increasing. Droughts and extreme high temperatures are increasingly likely.

The characteristics above should be reflected via use of appropriate engagement mechanisms, and during design and delivery of community benefits packages.

A number of implications for future work are given in Chapter 9, including opportunities for action and red flags to avoid.

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1 Project context

This report presents the findings of (WP1) of the ongoing project to develop a community benefit and social engagement framework for OSW in Colombia, tailored to the national and regional context, including:

- A review of international best practice on community engagement and benefits in OSW.
- Desktop review and prioritisation of communities for consultation.
- Reporting on fieldwork, workshops and research interviews that have taken place on this topic.

For the full detail and supporting evidence, please refer to the accompanying annexes (listed on page 30).

Figure 1 - Selected images from the community workshops (MásPorTIC)

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1.1 Focus region – Colombia's First round for the allocation of Temporary Occupancy Permits for maritime areas.

The work focuses on three coastal departments, Atlántico, Bolívar, and Magdalena, identified as strategic areas for the potential deployment of OSW projects [1], and the location of Colombia's first competitive process for OSW[i].

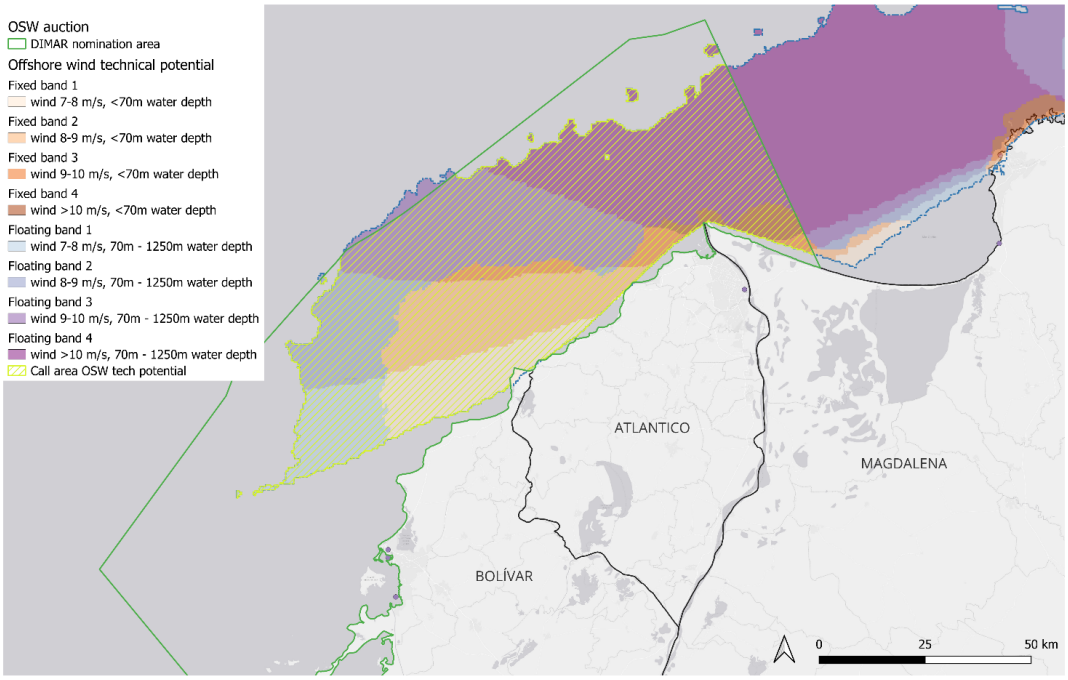

Figure 2 - OSW technical potential in the DIMAR nomination area, Colombian Caribbean region (Magenta Renewables and MásPorTIC)

Figure 2 shows the DIMAR[ii] nomination area for the first competitive process (the green line). OSW technical potential (as defined in Colombia's OSW roadmap[1]) is bounded by the yellow hatched area and represents the technical envelope that developers will use for site selection.

Colombian Caribbean region: summary profile

Social and cultural fabric

The region brings together dense urban centres (Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta) and peri-urban/rural municipalities with strong coastal identities and sea-linked livelihoods. Stakeholder groups relevant to engagement include municipal and departmental governments, regional environmental authorities, community councils/JACs[iii], fisher organisations, producer associations, chambers of commerce, and local universities/technical institutes that can underpin skills pipelines. Ethnic and cultural ties to seascapes are fundamental for prior consultation and for perception of change—particularly across Afro-descendant and

[i] The first round of Temporary Occupation Permit allocations for the maritime area known as the 'Central Caribbean', designated for the development of OSW energy generation projects, are currently requested through Joint Resolution No. 40284 of 2022 and its subsequent amendments

[ii] DIMAR - (General Maritime Directorate)

[iii] Junta de Acción Comunal (Community Action Board)

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Indigenous populations for whom landscape aesthetics and access to marine resources are part of cultural identity.

Environmental assets and sensitivities

Coastal ecosystems and near-shore fisheries are both economic and cultural assets. International experience suggests that building trust with fishing communities and co-producing ecological baselines (e.g., Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys, participatory fisheries mapping) can reduce conflict and strengthen social licence. Visual and aesthetic change impacting tourism or culturally significant seascapes is a recurring concern; this should be anticipated in siting, design and communications.

Economic profile and livelihoods

Alongside ports, logistics, and services in the metropolitan hubs, many municipalities rely on tourism, gastronomy, and small-scale fisheries, activities that could be affected by construction phases but may also benefit from local supply-chain participation if designed well. The study's proximity lens prioritises municipalities that are most likely to see direct interfaces with OSW infrastructure (visual field, landfalls, ports) and therefore the most tangible risks and opportunities.

Development needs and institutional readiness

Persistent gaps in basic services and digital inclusion in parts of the coastal belt are barriers to meaningful participation. Targeted early improvements resulting from OSW projects (e.g. reliable electricity, connectivity, transport to training) could help unlock engagement and employability. These needs are explicitly embedded in the multi-criteria framing used in this report. Institutional capacity varies; municipal and departmental performance, existing programmes and ease of engagement were therefore included as inputs in our methodology to quickly progress meaningful, representative dialogue.

1.2 Aims of WP1

The primary aim of WP1 was to establish a robust, participatory community baseline to inform future decision-making and ensure that OSW development maximises social value, promotes equitable participation, and strengthens local capacities. This involved a multicriteria approach that integrated desk-based research, stakeholder mapping, participatory workshops, and interviews with key actors from public institutions, academia, local communities, and industry.

The outputs of this report will serve as an essential foundation for subsequent work packages, supporting the design of practical tools for community benefit-sharing. The approach and lessons learned from this baseline can also provide a replicable model for OSW development in other coastal regions of Colombia and other Latin American nations with similarly diverse social and environmental settings.

2 Review of international best practice

2.1 Key definitions

Community benefits refer to the tangible and intangible advantages that host communities receive from renewable energy projects[2]. These can be financial contributions, new or improved infrastructure, training and employment opportunities, environmental enhancements, or ways for communities to participate in decision-making.

The World Bank, in the recent report on the topic[3], establishes definitions that community benefits are fundamentally developmental and collective in nature. They may be voluntary or policy-induced, but their

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defining features are that they are designed with the community, target long-term wellbeing, and are not simply restitution for damage.

Community benefit models can be organised in the following manner[4]. These models are not necessarily discrete and may be combined or integrated into an overall community benefit package. They may be voluntary or regulated, formal or informal, taking such forms as described in Table 1[iv].

Table 1 – Example community benefit models

Model Type	Description
Community funds	Payments[v] from developers into funds to support local community projects.
Pre-existing funds	Contributions to established regional or conservation funds.
Community ownership	Individuals or cooperatives own shares in the project, receiving dividends and governance rights.
Equal revenue distribution	Benefits spread across broader regions or nationally, not just impacted communities.
Direct investments	One-off or ongoing investments in local infrastructure or amenities.
Apprenticeships / studentships	Educational and vocational training opportunities for local youth.
Educational programmes	School engagement, curriculum support, and awareness campaigns.
Electricity discounts	Reduced energy bills for residents near offshore projects.
Indirect supply chain benefits	Economic stimulation through job creation and local procurement.
Tourism benefits	Offshore sites as attractions or recreational venues.
Environmental net gain	Environmental improvement beyond direct compensation for project impacts. Often given as an aspirational target in environmental guidance.

As illustrated above, there are a wide menu of options for authorities, developers and communities to consider when constructing the community benefit package. The right choice will depend on the specific local, regional and national context of the project.

Insight for Colombia: The Caribbean and Pacific regions historically have higher monetary poverty rates compared to other areas, such as the Andean region[5]. Regional issues in the Caribbean include water security and sanitation (worsened by recent drought)[6], educational and employment inequality[7] and coastal erosion[8]**.** An effective community benefits offering must attempt to address some of the large, structural developmental issues in the region.

5 6 7 8

[iv] This is illustrative, acknowledging that there may be different ways to classify and organise types of community benefit.
[v] Payments may be made on a one-off basis (e.g. during construction) or regularly (e.g. during the period of operation). Typically, developers and community representatives form the basis of the governance structure, but third parties e.g. public entities, non-governmental organisations NGOs may play a role. Funds may target various beneficiaries across various geographies.

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2.2 Mandatory vs voluntary models

Voluntary models

Voluntary models rely on the developer's initiative and are guided by best practices principles. By definition, they are not legally enforceable, which may raise questions for communities about their consistency or long-term application. Their flexibility can also be a benefit, as it allows developers to tailor approaches to each project's specific context, using a mix of cash and non-cash instruments.[9]

Scotland's good practice principles build a strong case for voluntary community benefits. Although not legally binding, between May 2024 and May 2025, developers from renewable energy projects have given more than £30 million in community benefits, with an average community value from recent projects of £5,000/MW[10]. The Scottish government is also reviewing and planning to update its guidance on Good Practices Principles for community benefits.[11]

Insight for Colombia: In Colombia, voluntary models could be used as a transitional mechanism, particularly in the early stages of OSW industry development. They can help build trust and demonstrate good faith. They also can be implemented quickly for minimal bureaucratic effort (at a time when developers and civil servants are breaking lots of new ground). Introduction of a more regulated system in the future is not ruled out by this approach.

Mandatory models

Mandatory models require developers to contribute to community benefit schemes as a condition of public support or project approval. One advantage of these models is that it offers predictability and can also help institutionalise benefit sharing as part of national energy policy. The UK government is consulting to make community benefits mandatory across the renewable generation spectrum[12].

Ireland's Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS) offers a clear example of a mandatory framework. Under RESS, all renewable energy projects are required to implement community benefit plans, with contributions linked to the project's capacity. They must establish a Community Benefit Fund (CBF), with contributions set at €2/MWh. Projects are required to keep their CBFs for at least 15 years even if they exit the scheme. The CBFs are overseen by local governance structures but administered under national-level rules, ensuring transparency and alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Funds typically flow directly from developers to local initiatives, household payments, and community projects, rather than being managed by public authorities.[13]

Implemented well, this approach may provide consistency and predictability and strengthen community trust. Risks include that overly prescriptive rules reduce flexibility to tailor the community benefits package to each project and additionally cause a high administrative burden for developers.

Insight for Colombia: Incorporating benefit contributions into legislation would ensure a minimum provision of community benefits and provide transparency, but policymakers must also consider the capacity of developers and government or local agencies (depending on who bears this responsibility) to effectively administer and manage these obligations.

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2.3 Shared ownership models

In Wales, the government has made shared ownership a central pillar of its renewable energy strategy. Since 2017, the Welsh Government has set targets for locally owned energy, aiming for 1.5 GW by 2035, with all new projects expected to include an element of local ownership.[14] Support is provided through the Welsh Government Energy Service and Community Energy Wales, which offer technical assistance, development grants, and helps communities manage complex ownership structures.

So far, most shared ownership activity has been concentrated in onshore renewables. One example is the Alwen Forest wind farm, where local communities own 15% of the project through a Community Benefit Society, with profits reinvested locally.[15]

While these models demonstrate success onshore, Wales has begun to extend shared ownership principles into the offshore sector. In 2023, Hiraeth Energy and Magnora OSW announced the Môr Glas and Môr Gwyrdd floating OSW projects in the Celtic Sea. These projects explicitly embedded significant community ownership, with revenue designed to be recycled back into local economies, particularly in some of Wales's most deprived coastal communities.[16] In 2024, Hiraeth Energy announced that it could not participate in the Celtic Sea leasing round due to the uncapped, price-based auction structure[17].

This experience shows that shared ownership models are not a guarantee of project success, particularly where price is deemed the most important factor.

Note: further examples and analysis of community equity participation in OSW are given in WP2.

Insight for Colombia: It is acknowledged that shared ownership (if properly conceived) can present strong benefits, and is one of the more progressive tools available, securing deep buy-in from participating communities. It offers a pathway to increase community involvement beyond benefit funds, aligning with the national goal for a just energy transition.

It does however present challenges in terms of community capacity (economic and technical) to acquire a meaningful share in a major piece of offshore infrastructure, where large corporations may also be competing and favoured by the rules.

3 Previous research in Colombia

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)[vi] and the MME have initiated community research and engagement for Colombian OSW. They have focused on mapping stakeholders and analysing socio-economic conditions, including community organisations and ethnic communities in the coastal regions of Sucre, Bolívar, Atlántico, and Magdalena[18].

The social characterisation for the area of analysis focused on formal and non-formal education carried out by the IDB included field visits for methodological validation, highlighting the need for community meetings to avoid speculation. In addition, the report found that the Ministry of the Interior has the task of initiating stakeholder participation to promote dialogue with affected communities through the prior consultation participation mechanism. However, as will be seen in the WP2 report, prior consultation is not, according to the World Bank's benefit-sharing model guidelines, a sufficient mechanism to guarantee community benefits of a participatory, long-term, nature-oriented nature, since it focuses primarily on impact mitigation and procedural compliance with recognised ethnic communities.

[vi] Inter-American Development Bank(IDB)

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3.1 Key stakeholder groups

Important stakeholders identified (in the context of designing community benefits for OSW projects in Colombia) include the following:

Community stakeholders

- Ethnic communities and indigenous peoples (These include Afro-descendant and indigenous groups such as the Wayuu, Kogui, Arhuaco, Wiwa, and Kankuamo).
- General community populations (In the study region, c.90% of people are not listed as belonging to an ethno-racial group in the official statistics[19]).
- Community organisations (There are 267 registered community organisations in the study region).

Government and regulatory bodies

- Local and regional government bodies (e.g. municipal mayors' offices, municipal councils, and departmental governments).
- Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs).

Public institutions and national stakeholders

- Relevant ministries (e.g. Ministerio de Minas y Energía, Ministerio de Ambiente[vii], Ministerio del Interior[viii]).
- Development banks (e.g. World Bank, IDB).

Economic and capacity-building actors

- Private sector associations (e.g. Chambers of commerce and associations of fishers, agricultural producers, tourism providers, industry associations).

3.2 Key themes

Key themes from the review of previous research in the project study region are given below (see Annex A.3):

- **Existing institutional and community structures vary by department:**
    - The Atlántico and Bolívar departments present more consolidated stakeholder networks such as the 'Wind Energy Roundtable' founded in 2024 in Atlantico, the university networks centred on Universidad del Norte and Universidad del Bolivar and local fishing associations, which are linked to national-level organisations in the same sector.
    - Magdalena shows greater institutional gaps in rural and coastal communities, requiring tailored strategies. There is greater political volatility.
- **Ethnic diversity and land tenure must be considered:**
    - Coastal zones in Bolívar contain a high concentration of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities with collective land titles. These communities require engagement approaches aligned with prior consultation principles (Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC)) and collective rights.
- **Social vulnerability and development gaps exist:**
    - Indicators from the IDB/MME report highlight widespread deficits in infrastructure, education, health, and employment in potential OSW zones. These variables shape both expectations and feasibility of community benefit delivery.

[vii] Ministry of Environment
[viii] Ministry of the Interior

- **There is a particular vulnerability to climate change:**
    - Projected climate change extremes coupled with vulnerabilities (such as low-lying areas e.g. around the Magdalena river basin and a decline in mangrove cover) intensify the flood risk. Coastal erosion is high and growing. Droughts and extreme temperatures will also become more likely[20].
- **Fishing and tourism are important to coastal communities:**
    - Fishing, tourism, and artisanal trade are the dominant livelihoods in many coastal territories in the departments of Magdalena, Bolívar, and Atlántico[ix].

3.3 Review of government programmes

The following programmes were identified as having potential parallels or overlaps with a strategy for OSW social engagement (e.g. via identification of existing community structures, territorial investment and opportunities for synergy with OSW social engagement):

- Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones (MinTIC)[x]– "Internet board" and Digital Community Connectivity Programmes.
- Ministerio de Agricultura[xi] / MME– Agreement on Zonas de Reserva Campesina[xii].
- Ministerio de Ambiente / MME – "Comunidades Energéticas[xiii]" pilots.
- Senate – TEC Label (Transición Energética Campesina[xiv]).

These programmes could be further explored as potential platforms for inter-institutional coordination in the implementation of community benefit programmes associated with offshore wind energy (OSW) (see Appendix D for further details).

4 Fieldwork prioritisation methodology

To select priority locations for fieldwork, a multi-factor approach (designed specifically for the Colombian context) was used to gauge the magnitude of holistic 'community interest[xv] in OSW', and compared with institutional capacity metrics in those municipalities.

The aim of the fieldwork prioritisation was to identify, in a systematic, fair, and participatory way, the municipalities most relevant to consider in the deployment of OSW energy. This was structured in three sequential steps (see Annex A.1 and A.2 for further detail):

1. Proximity to offshore areas and around potential landfalls, interconnection zones and ports.
2. Multi-factor 'interest' in OSW.
3. Institutional capacity to engage in this study.

[ix] Note: in the fieldwork (Chapter 5), it was found that communities generally view OSW as an opportunity if benefits are distributed fairly and communities are integrated into decision-making and local value chains.

[x] Ministry of Technology and Communications

[xi] Ministry of Agriculture

[xii] Rural reserve zones

[xiii] Energy communities

[xiv] Rural energy transition

[xv] Either positive or negative.

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Note: it is essential to state that this approach is by definition high-level (since it considers a vast hypothetical area of OSW technical potential) and limited (since it was necessary to apply it during the four month duration of this project). It is not considered a substitute for the process which the Government or OSW developers need to carry out when designing / delivering community engagement and benefit structures.

4.1 Proximity assessment

First, a nominal 'Area of Influence' was defined, representing proximity to offshore areas and around potential landfalls, interconnection zones and ports, in keeping with guidance from ANLA[xvi]:

"The definitive delimitation of the area of influence will be the product of the analysis and the relationship between the characterisation of the area, the social needs, the demand for natural resources and the environmental assessment, which must be studied together".

The onshore study area was defined by combining:

- A nominal 20 km buffer from the area of OSW technical potential (representing potential for the highest visual impacts from turbines, offshore substations and construction / service vessels).[xvii]
- A nominal 20 km radius buffer zone around likely zones of cable landing and interconnection with the electricity grid around Cartagena and Barranquilla (representing potential for disruption during construction).
- A nominal 10 km radius buffer zone around high-potential construction ports (as identified in the OSW roadmap[xviii]). This represents both the potential for nearby communities to participate in supply chains, and the potential for negative impacts (i.e. disruption during any port upgrades).

4.2 Multi-factor interest in OSW

Community interest was assessed against the following interface categories:

- Direct interfaces with OSW.
- Development status indicators.

This is explained in the following paragraphs.

4.2.1 Direct interfaces with OSW

a) **Visual and aesthetic Impacts:**

OSW infrastructure can alter the cultural and visual landscape, particularly in territories valued for their natural beauty or cultural heritage. These concerns are factored into stakeholder engagement planning.

The coastal landscape holds high symbolic, cultural, and economic value, especially in tourism-driven or culturally significant areas. Changes to seascapes, such as turbine visibility, can strongly influence public acceptance. This dimension measures:

- **Proportion of municipal territory within a nominal 20 km visual influence zone of potential OSW areas**. Proximity increases perceived impact. This variable proxies interest in consultation, mitigation, and benefit-sharing.[3]

[xvi] Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales

[xvii] The potential for visual impact depends on many factors including aspect, elevation and distance of the viewer from the WTGs, the size, number and layout of WTGs, and atmospheric conditions. A group of researchers at the Argonne National Laboratory studying the UK found that small to moderate-sized installations are 'a major focus of visual attention' at distances of up to 16 kilometres. Link

[xviii] Including also Ciénaga (Magdalena), following feedback from the MME.

- **Ethnic composition** – Indigenous and minority groups may have collective rights or cultural ties to land and sea. [3] This variable recognises the cultural linkages of Afro-descendant, Indigenous, Raizal, and Palenquero communities with marine landscapes.

International OSW literature shows that visual impact concerns can trigger early opposition if not addressed through transparent engagement, visual impact mitigation strategies and ultimately design choices (e.g., siting, layout and WTG design)[21].

b) **Economic and Environmental Impacts:**

This criterion considers variables such as ecosystem services, economic and commercial activities such as fishing, tourism, hospitality and gastronomy that can be enhanced by OSW projects. Communities with strong economic reliance on marine activities are considered for inclusion.

This criterion represents the intersection between economic activity, environmental conservation, and territorial structure. Variables include:

- **Protected area coverage (RUNAP)** – Communities often advocate for the protection of marine ecosystems tied to cultural and economic identity.[22].
- **Degree of rural population dispersion** – Dispersed rural communities often have deep ties to the land, making them highly sensitive to landscape change and harder to engage through standard consultation. [3]
- **Number of economic units** – OSW can disrupt or enhance local economies. Understanding existing activities helps predict community interest in economic benefits or resistance due to perceived threats.[23]
- **Registered tourism accommodation** – Tourism-dependent communities may be sensitive to visual and environmental changes.[24]

These metrics help us identify local opportunities, risks of incompatibility, and areas where OSW could complement or disrupt existing economic activities.

c) **OSW Infrastructure proximity:**

This criterion refers to the specific infrastructure required for the deployment of OSW projects, such as ports, substations, cable landfalls.

This criterion focuses on spatial relationships with planned OSW infrastructure, including:

- **High-potential cable landing/interconnection zones centred on Cartagena and Barranquilla** - Communities near infrastructure often experience direct impacts[23].
- **High priority construction port proximity –** Communities around ports which are central to logistics may have strong interest in OSW. [3] This variable reflects interest in job creation, traffic management, and local investment.

Communities in these areas may experience higher direct interactions with OSW logistics and operations, potentially influencing local perceptions and claims for benefits or compensation.

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4.2.2 Development status indicators

d) **Social baseline**

This criterion refers to social variables that primarily affect the other criteria, such as access to education, poverty and income levels, educational institutions, sports development, and food security. This criterion captures structural vulnerabilities and social conditions that affect community resilience and adaptive capacity and include:

- **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** – measuring deprivation across five dimensions and 15 indicators. Communities facing multiple deprivations may view OSW as a source of jobs and infrastructure, or through a negative lens (e.g. depending on previous experience with industry or perceived historical injustice).[24]
- **Upper secondary education coverage** – Education levels affect workforce readiness. Communities with higher coverage may show interest in OSW training and employment pathways.[25] This variable is used as a proxy for youth development opportunities and future workforce readiness.

While partially overlapping with the utilities and services criterion (e), the MPI's broader perspective ensures that social inequalities, education gaps, and other structural factors are incorporated into the analysis.

e) **Utilities and services**

These criteria examine the degree of basic infrastructure and services in the community. OSW projects could generate direct benefits toward improving provisions, such as access to electricity, energy costs, Internet access, telecommunications services, and clean water. Communities with little or no access to these basic services may be particularly interested in OSW as a development catalyst.

This criterion includes:

- **Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI)** capturing multidimensional poverty indicators (e.g housing, overcrowding, utilities, economic dependency and school attendance). Communities with unmet needs may view OSW as a development opportunity. [3]
- **Electricity coverage (urban and rural)**, which is critical for equitable access to information and participation. Communities with limited electricity access may be more receptive to OSW if it promises improved service[25].
- **Fixed internet access** as a proxy for digital, banking and financial inclusion / exclusion. Digital access also enables communities to engage in project planning and governance.[3]

Communities with limited access to these basic services face structural barriers to engaging meaningfully in OSW projects (due to, for example, a lack of awareness of engagement opportunities due to digital exclusion, or simply pre-occupation with essential needs). Prioritising this dimension helps identify areas where investment in basic infrastructure could directly enhance participation capacity. However, high scores in this dimension can promote inland municipalities with limited direct OSW exposure; this requires careful interpretation.

4.3 Capacity to engage

Institutional capacity (i.e. the degree to which community organisations and structures are present and have the capacity to properly represent their members) is a dimension that compares the interest identified in the multi-criteria matrix previously with the institutional performance index in order to identify the municipalities

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that are easier and more difficult to approach. It is hypothesised that a municipality with good institutional performance and high interest will be easier to engage.

Results were tested via interviews with local public institutions to assess whether local actors have the organisational strength and legitimacy to represent their communities. While inclusion of underrepresented voices is essential, effective representation is also necessary for meaningful dialogue.

4.4 Results

Figure 3 summarises the results of the methodology for prioritising communities, ranked from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most relevant. The theoretical basis for the methodology can be found in Annex A.1.

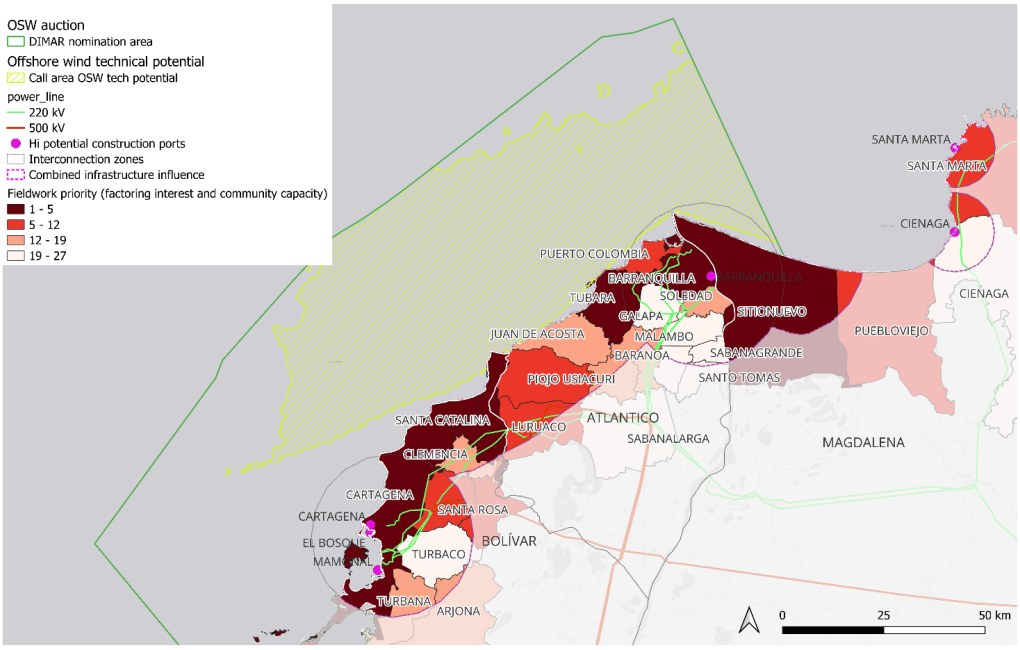

Figure 3 - Municipalities prioritised for fieldwork (dark red indicates higher priority). This is produced by combining interest in OSW, with community capacity to engage in the project

Insight for Colombia: Choosing where to focus community engagement and benefit placement is an activity which, in itself, should involve consultation with communities, and is one of the topics investigated in the fieldwork. While it is mandated under the EIA process that directly impacted communities are adequately considered by project developers, it is viewed as a philosophical choice whether or not to try and spread some fraction of community benefits beyond the direct Area of Influence. In the Colombian Caribbean region, it is understood that many of the poorest communities are inland. OSW is infrastructure that requires large investment, significant at the departmental and national levels. Part of the hypothesis is therefore that the large-scale investment should benefit not only coastal communities, but also communities with large development gaps in industrial zones.

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5 Workshop programme

Participatory fieldwork included in-person group workshops for public servants and community members in each department, applying methodologies such as foresight scenario planning and social cartography to explore future visions, local priorities, perceived risks, and opportunities linked to OSW.

Additionally, several port associations (in Barranquilla and Cartagena) and academic organisations in the region were interviewed to contribute views on community participation in OSW.

Engagement comprised ten workshops (public-servant and community sessions). Overall, 415 people registered and 208 attended (50.1% conversion). Public-servant sessions converted far better (68.2%) than community sessions (43.6%). Urban community sessions, especially Cartagena, showed a "high sign-up / low attendance" pattern (28.2% conversion), while locally mobilised sessions like Santa Catalina and Santa Marta achieved high conversion (82.4% and 77.3%). These patterns offer concrete delivery lessons for future engagement logistics.

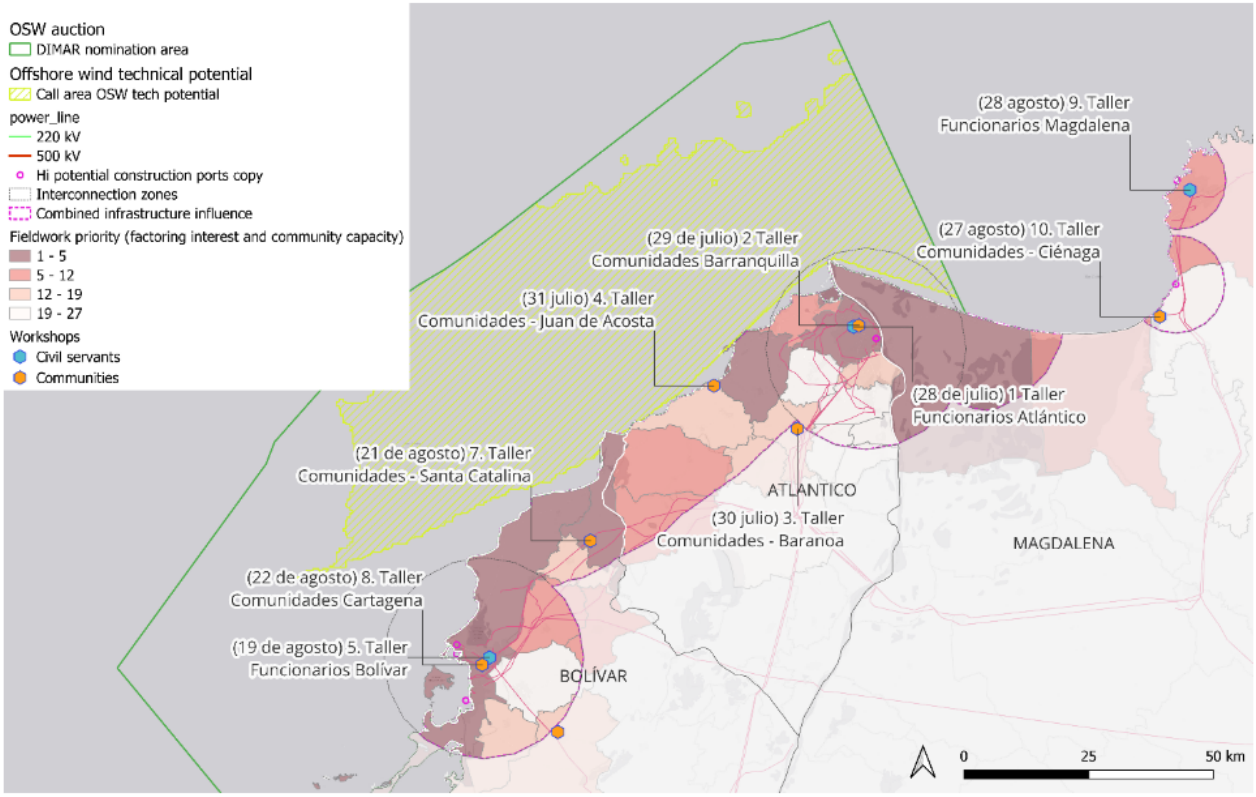

Figure 4 - Workshop locations and dates (2025)

It was found that trust in institutions is a challenge. To increase participation from communities, leaders from communities are needed to help organise people and interpret / represent local views.

Recurrent insights from the workshops include:

1) The coastal environment and ocean are widely viewed with high spiritual and ceremonial significance;
2) There are strong concerns about electricity tariffs and service quality;
3) There is a consistent "training-first" demand to access future jobs and supplier opportunities;

4) There are sensitivities around fisheries and coastal livelihoods (e.g., La Boquilla, Canal del Dique, Ciénaga Grande);
5) The safeguards against environmental and cultural potential effects (mangroves, sacred territories) and consideration of port-area pressures are viewed as important; and;
6) Trust in institutions can be low; their role in helping convene citizens is acknowledged, but there is scepticism regarding a more involved government role in community benefit governance and delivery. To increase participation from communities, leaders from communities are needed to help organise people and interpret / represent local views.

Summary findings by department:

5.1 Bolívar

- **Officials in Cartagena and the metropolitan area see OSW as a chance to develop port infrastructure and nautical tourism, but stress that success depends on clear marine planning, integration with other projects, and certified training leading to real jobs.**
  They call for defined navigation corridors, coordination with port and grid projects, and training programmes through SENA[xix] and universities that result in employment.
- **Community workshops in Arjona, Santa Catalina, and Cartagena revealed deep concerns about environmental, cultural, and economic potential effects, and a strong demand for transparent information and early, formal agreements to guarantee collective benefits.**
  Leaders in Arjona emphasised protecting water resources, fishing, and tourism, and called for clear, early information and formal agreements. In Cartagena, over 70 organisations registered for a workshop, showing high interest but also scepticism due to past negative experiences.
- **Urban and coastal communities, such as La Boquilla and Tierra Bomba, are sceptical of externally imposed projects and prioritise clarity on tariffs, protection of mangroves and fishing livelihoods, and direct involvement in mapping and monitoring marine use.**
  Residents want information in plain language, visible presence from authorities (DIMAR[xx]/ANLA), and participatory mapping with local fishers and guides. There is a preference for local supplier programmes and training cohorts with practical support like transport and meals.

Bolívar: summary profile

Demographics and geography

Bolívar is a coastal department anchored by Cartagena de Indias, with a population of approximately 2.25 million. Nearly half reside in Cartagena (≈46.8%), reflecting a predominantly urban settlement pattern. Other key population centres include Magangué, Turbaco, and El Carmen de Bolívar, spanning the Canal del Dique and Montes de María sub-regions.

Cultural identity

The department's social fabric is shaped by Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities, alongside long-standing fishing and agricultural traditions. San Basilio de Palenque, a UNESCO-recognised heritage site, exemplifies Afro-descendant cultural resilience, while Zenú Indigenous cabildos remain active in

[xix] National Learning Service

[xx] DIMAR - (General Maritime Directorate)

municipalities such as Arjona. Key stakeholders include community councils, Indigenous cabildos, fisher groups, women's and youth organisations, and Juntas de Acción Comunal.

Economy and livelihoods

Bolívar's economy integrates Cartagena's port logistics hub (SPRC/Contecar), the Mamonal refinery corridor, coastal and island tourism, and rural livelihoods in agriculture and fisheries. The Port of Cartagena has shown consistent cargo growth, reinforcing its role as a regional gateway. Cartagena's historic centre, a UNESCO World Heritage site, anchors high-value tourism.

Environmental sensitivities

The Corales del Rosario y de San Bernardo National Natural Park, spanning 120,000 hectares, contains Colombia's largest coral platform and is a key ecological and tourism asset. The Canal del Dique, a 115-km waterway linking the Magdalena River to Cartagena Bay, is undergoing a major restoration initiative that will influence sediment flows, navigation, and community livelihoods across its 435,000-hectare area of influence

5.2 Atlántico

- **Officials believe OSW can drive regional competitiveness and create new economic links, but only if there is investment in community education, technical training, and infrastructure upgrades.**
  Local government sees OSW as a way to boost competitiveness and connect sectors like tourism, fishing, and local industry. They highlight the need for community education, technical training, and upgrades to ports, navigation routes, and electrical networks.
- **Local communities are most concerned about high electricity tariffs, unreliable service, and the risk of projects being poorly communicated or imposed without genuine engagement.**
  Residents in Baranoa worry about high energy costs and service continuity and recommend using radio and community meeting points for communication rather than relying on official websites. Strict pre-registration and data concerns have reduced attendance at events.
- **Fishing communities, especially in Juan de Acosta and Santa Verónica, emphasise the importance of protecting wetlands, respecting fishing seasons, and ensuring that training and benefits are directly linked to real jobs and local purchases.**
  These communities want marine use maps to guide decisions, permanent local spaces for information and training, and insist that any benefits—such as training or support—should be tied to actual roles or local procurement, not just given as gifts.

Atlántico: summary profile

Demographics and geography

Atlántico is a compact, densely populated Caribbean department centred on the Barranquilla metropolitan area, with coastal and river-margin towns such as Puerto Colombia, Tubará, and Juan de Acosta. The 2024 population is estimated at 2.83 million, mostly concentrated in the Barranquilla–Soledad–Malambo–Galapa corridor.

Cultural identity

The department's cultural prominence is reflected in the UNESCO-listed Barranquilla Carnival and strong civil society networks. The Mokaná Indigenous people maintain active cabildos across several municipalities,

underscoring the cultural significance of coastal and marine spaces. Public officials advocate for inclusive communication, OSW integration in education, and coordinated governance.

Economy and livelihoods

Barranquilla serves as a logistics and manufacturing hub, complemented by coastal tourism and artisanal fisheries. The Port of Barranquilla could support OSW logistics, pending upgrades to dredging and navigation. Stakeholders link OSW potential to regional competitiveness, contingent on training and infrastructure improvements.

Environmental sensitivities

The Ciénaga de Mallorquín, a restored mangrove lagoon and ecopark, is a valued natural asset with tourism potential. Communities urge caution around lighting, noise, and traffic potential effects from OSW, and highlight risks to fishing routes and fauna. Co-produced baselines and participatory monitoring are recommended.

5.3 Magdalena

- **Officials in Santa Marta view OSW as an opportunity for port and service sector growth, but insist on clear marine planning, integration with city infrastructure, and active involvement from regulatory authorities to address myths and coordinate safety.**
  They request the presence of DIMAR, ANLA, and energy providers to clarify tariffs, dispel myths about disasters, and coordinate marine safety measures.
- **Fishing and riverside communities in Ciénaga, Tasajera, and Pueblo Viejo are worried about the potential effects on mangrove ecosystems, the spread of misinformation about risks, and the need to modernise the fish value chain and improve marine safety.**
  Concerns include the effect of OSW infrastructure on mangroves, myths about increased disasters, and the need for better cold storage, hygiene, certification, and timely payments for fish, as well as improved safety equipment and protocols.
- **There is a strong call for permanent, accessible spaces for information and training, paid roles for local co-facilitators, and community-led environmental monitoring and decision-making.**
  Communities want ongoing, nearby information and training points, propose payments for local co-facilitators and monitors, and emphasise the importance of community-led monitoring of birds, marine mammals, and environmental factors like light and noise.

Magdalena: summary profile

Demographics and geography

Magdalena is a coastal department anchored by Santa Marta and the Ciénaga–Santa Marta port corridor. The 2024 population is estimated at approximately 1.51 million, concentrated in Santa Marta, Ciénaga, and municipalities along the Magdalena River delta plain.

Cultural identity

The northern region borders the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ancestral territory of the Kággaba (Kogi), Iku (Arhuaco), Wiwa, and Kankuamo peoples. These Indigenous communities maintain sacred connections to coastal areas via the “Línea Negra,” necessitating early and formal engagement for any onshore OSW-related infrastructure. Afro-descendant and fishing communities inhabit the Ciénaga Grande’s lagoon systems,

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where stilt-house settlements and artisanal fisheries are central to local identity. The Ramsar designation highlights the ecological and cultural importance of these wetlands.

Economy and livelihoods

Magdalena's economy combines logistics and trade through the Port of Santa Marta, bulk coal exports from private terminals in Ciénaga, coastal tourism, fisheries, and agro-industry—particularly banana cultivation in the riverine plain. While port assets could support OSW logistics, they also present challenges related to traffic, dredging, and shore-based impacts requiring coordinated planning.

Environmental sensitivities

Planning must account for two nationally protected areas:

- Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park: Features high altitudinal biodiversity and overlaps extensively (≈96%) with Indigenous reserves.
- Tayrona National Natural Park: A coastal–marine area within the Línea Negra and a major tourism destination.

The Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, a Ramsar-designated wetland (~400,000 ha), is ecologically sensitive to hydrological changes and pollution. OSW-related activities—such as port upgrades, cable landfalls, and vessel traffic—must be carefully assessed against these environmental constraints.

6 Ports perspectives

Ports flagged as 'high priority' for OSW construction[xxi] within the study area were invited to interview.

- **Ports require changes and regulatory updates to accommodate the OSW industry.**
  None of the ports interviewed (Puerto Bahía, Cormagdalena, Asoportuaria) can currently handle OSW components; major upgrades are needed. Sector leaders highlight the need for regulatory changes to enable long-term planning for the port sector.
- **Early, participatory community engagement is crucial and works best when it builds on local strengths.**
  Puerto Bahía employs 40% of its workforce from six local Afro-Colombian communities and co-designs environmental projects with them. Cormagdalena's governance includes representatives from 130 municipalities, and Asoportuaria uses both formal consultation and in-kind support, but faces challenges in areas affected by crime.
- **Education and training succeed when communities help shape them.**
  Puerto Bahía offers schools retention, technical training, and scholarships, while Cormagdalena's "Hello Magdalena River" and "Río Saberes" programmes are designed with community input. Asoportuaria partners with international organisations and is planning short courses for OSW operations.

7 Academic perspectives

Academics from the study region, with programmes in environmental studies, social sciences, engineering etc. were invited to interview.

[xxi] In the OSW Roadmap, with the addition Ciénaga (Magdalena), following feedback from the MME.

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- **Academic experts found that community support for OSW in Colombia depends on early engagement, mapping, respecting coastal culture, and delivering real benefits like jobs and training—not just promises.**

  This is based on evidence that past projects failed when they relied only on legal licences and ignored Indigenous worldviews or community rights over the sea. Experts recommend co-creating maps of sacred and social sites, involving local people in monitoring and training, and making project information clear and accessible through channels like radio, noticeboards, and WhatsApp.

8 Developer perspectives

A number of OSW developers (with experience in existing markets) were interviewed to understand existing community benefit practices and gather feedback for potential application in Colombia.

- **Community-led decision making is key to the success of community benefit funds**

  It must be acknowledged as a reality that for nationally-significant infrastructure such as OSW, local communities can only have a certain degree of influence in the design of the project (without understating the importance of genuinely seeking alignment). If community benefit funds are structured such that communities have full (100%) agency over how funds are divided and spent, then that is a chance for genuine control and influence. This is viewed as more important than the size of the fund, and is widely accepted as a core element of best practice.

- **Projects must first be viable for there to be benefits to share**

  OSW in a new market brings an elevated level of risk (from the perspective of developers) to what is already a complex undertaking. The profitability of offshore wind energy projects can be challenging – any additional costs or regulatory requirements (perceived or real) can make projects unviable. Developers also value flexibility, giving them the freedom to tailor benefits packages to the specifics of the project or cluster of projects.

- **Realism is needed to avoid raising expectations beyond what is possible**

  Transparency and a responsible timeline are essential for managing community expectations. While it is understandable that there is often excitement surrounding employment and supply chain possibilities, the expected scale doesn't always materialise.

- **Shared ownership in OSW is incredibly challenging to deliver. The presence of experienced co-ops in onshore renewables is viewed as a success factor.**

  Shared ownership is strongly advocated for by many, and is cited as a benefit that can 'pay for itself' – meaning that it doesn't require developers to fund it. The scale of OSW however can make it challenging for communities to raise enough capital for a meaningful share, and it may naturally attract people above a certain threshold of education and financial capacity, possibly compromising its potential to empower communities. Efforts should be encouraged but not mandated.

9 Implications for future work

Future work should focus on building long-term capability within coastal communities rather than providing short-term assistance. People across the study areas were clear that lasting value comes from access to training, technical qualifications, and employment pathways. Every social investment should therefore be linked to a tangible opportunity in skills development, procurement, or local enterprise. Clear communication on electricity tariffs will also be essential. Developers and authorities should explain, in straightforward terms, what

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OSW can and cannot influence in retail prices, and accompany this with visible improvements in service quality and reliability.

Communication should be designed to fit with the local context

The legacy of past projects (e.g. interventions in the Canal del Dique in Bolivar that had a negative impact on water systems) has left a degree of scepticism that can only be addressed through consistent presence, clear communication, and follow-through on commitments. Engagement should be ongoing rather than event-based, using familiar and trusted local channels such as radio, community groups, and neighbourhood associations. Sharing information openly, recording decisions, and reporting back on outcomes will help build credibility and strengthen relationships over time.

Existing coastal livelihoods and environmental sensitivities should be acknowledged

Livelihoods in these territories depend heavily on coastal and marine ecosystems. Fisheries, mangroves, and wetlands are not only economic assets but also central to community identity. Their management must therefore be approached in partnership with local fishers, recognising their seasonal mobility and inter-municipal networks. Different areas will require tailored approaches: island and coastal zones (e.g. areas such as Cartagena, Baru, San Bernardo and Islas del Rosario) are sensitive to tourism and issues of inequality. Wetland areas require careful selection of locations for new infrastructure to avoid environmental damage; and inland municipalities expect opportunities related to grid modernisation and logistics (e.g. as described in the Baranoa workshop, where locals see upside as an electric interconnection hub for Atlántico).

A legacy of weak public services and infrastructure influences expectations for new projects.

High electricity costs (a consistent theme in the fieldwork), unreliable supply, and limited access to water, sanitation, and transport are a logical opportunity for OSW projects to deliver broader benefits. It will be important to manage these expectations clearly, ensuring that community benefits complement rather than replace state responsibilities. Taking early, visible steps such as establishing training programmes, strengthening local suppliers, and engaging communities in environmental monitoring will help to demonstrate genuine commitment and build early confidence in the project.

Insight for Colombia: In the context of access to electricity in the area, this situation has worsened in the last year due to infrastructure failures and poor service quality. Communities are disadvantaged by high energy costs compared to the majority of the country.

This is an economic, political, and service privatization situation that is beyond the direct control of OSW developers, but the high expectations this implies for a population with limited access to affordable energy must be considered.

Tracking progress and making results public is key

Suggested indicators include the number of local people trained and employed, the share of contracts awarded to local suppliers, improvements in fisheries safety and productivity, and the level of community participation in environmental monitoring. Regular, accessible reporting against these indicators will help maintain public confidence and accountability.

An initial set of proposed KPIs is given in Annex C.7.

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9.1 Opportunities for action

Collaboration across all levels of government and with private and civic actors will be essential. A suggested set of high-level initial actions to achieve this are given in the table below.

Table 2 - Opportunities for action (summary)

Stakeholder group	Suggested initial action
Project developers / NGOs	• Build on datasets gathered in this project, integrate into geospatial tools • Work with other developers to co-ordinate engagement • Publish clear project information • Support joint environmental and social studies • Invest in local training (preferably via regionally co-ordinated programs, in partnership with government and academic institutions) • Develop a set of KPIs (see Annex C.7 for a starting point)
Communities	• Identify legitimate representatives • Participate in data gathering, design, governance and monitoring of community benefits • Take children and adolescents into account in participation processes
Local authorities	• Align benefits with local and national plans • Ensure regulatory presence during consultations for marine use planning, biodiversity safeguards and safety-at-sea protocols
National government	• Relevant ministries should set the minimum engagement standards such as promoting data sharing and considering formalising benefit-sharing mechanisms as the sector continues to evolve. • Co-produce evidence with the community, specifically relating to fisheries and culturally / environmentally important areas. Consider whether new protected areas are required. Incorporate findings into Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) approach (see OSW Roadmap recommendations 5, 8, 14, 15 [1]).
Universities / SENA / research institutions	• Design and deliver training courses and certifications which align with the needs of the community and OSW
Ports and private sector	• Partner to strengthen supplier capacity through readiness and HSE training • Implement pilot apprenticeship programmes tied to port modernisation • Facilitate accessible information centres to engage communities and stakeholders

9.2 Red flags to avoid

- One-off giveaways; benefits that substitute State duties.

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- Short-notice meetings; opaque eligibility; exclusive hiring / purchasing practices.
- Ignoring islands / inland nodes; sidelining women, youth, fishers and disability leaders.
- Neglecting visual / lighting / vessel-traffic impacts and onshore siting sensitivities.

9.3 The need for integrity

The fieldwork revealed many instances of promised community benefits which had then failed to materialise or underperformed, e.g.

- Short training schemes that promised jobs but led to no certification or placement.
- Mangrove or reforestation projects that died off for lack of maintenance.
- Micro-energy or public-lighting installs that fell out of service due to absent operations and maintenance and spare parts.
- Water and sewerage work started but never finished or never connected households.
- Housing relocations that left families far from services and livelihoods.
- Coastal and urban works (promenades, small piers, boardwalk lighting) that were imposed and soon underused or deteriorated.
- Fisher-compensation programmes with delayed or unequal payments and no productive follow-up.

It is clear that OSW must do better if project benefits are to have meaningful positive impact in their host communities.

9.4 Community baseline: in summary

The Caribbean coast has strong social and cultural assets, yet communities face significant challenges such as high energy costs, service deficits, limited job opportunities, and low trust in external initiatives.

What are the communities proud of (assets to leverage)?

- Strong cultural identities and civic networks (festivals, neighbourhood councils, Afro-descendant and Indigenous organisations).
- Deep empirical knowledge of the sea (fishers' routes, seasons, hazards) and stewardship of mangroves/wetlands.
- Entrepreneurial energy around ports, tourism, gastronomy and services; high appetite for learning.
- There's a distinct, mystical relationship between the community and the sea. That's why there are Sea Festivals, the Alligator Festival "Festival del Caiman", among others. The community is concerned about its cultural impact.

What is lacking (injustices experienced)?

- High electricity tariffs, intermittent service, and distrust from past utility / project experiences.
- Gaps in water / sewerage / roads and digital inclusion; limited access to training that truly leads to jobs.
- Perceived exclusion from decisions; weak/late information; benefits that felt one-off or captured by intermediaries.
- Climate change extremes coupled with vulnerabilities (low-lying areas, a decline in mangrove cover, high coastal erosion) means flood risk is increasing. Droughts and extreme high temperatures are increasingly likely.

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Insight for Colombia: The characteristics above should be reflected via use of appropriate engagement mechanisms, and during design and delivery of community benefits packages.

Expectations management is critical. It is recommended that for future reference, developers consolidate a network of leaders from the community who are knowledgeable and trained to address expectations with the rest of the community.

Further detail is given in Annex C.7, which contains:

- Design principles to apply immediately
- What developers should know about these territories
- A practical benefits toolkit (early KPIs)
- 100-day starter actions for developers

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List of accompanying material

Annexes to this header report (attached separately)

A – Fundamento teórico (Theoretical basis)

- A.1 Metodología (Methodology)
- A.2 Matriz multicriterio (Multi-criteria matrix)
- A.3 Revisión de Literatura (Literature review)

B – Aplicación de la metodología (Application of the methodology)

- B.1 Academia (Academia)
- B.2 Comunidades locales (Local communities)
- B.3 Implementación y organización de talleres (Implementation and organisation of workshops)
- B.4 Puertos (Ports)
- B.5 Servidores Públicos (Public servants)
- B.6 Bases de datos recopiladas de los talleres (Databases compiled from the workshops)
- B.7 Registro audiovisual (Audiovisual record)

C – Análisis de resultados (Analysis of results)

- C.1 Academia (Academia)
- C.2 Comunidades locales (Local communities)
- C.3 Desarrolladores (Developers)
- C.4 Puertos (Ports)
- C.5 Servidores Públicos (Public servants)
- C.6 Resumenes trabajo de campo (Fieldwork summary)
- C.7 Implicaciones trabajos futuros (Implications for future work)

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Acronyms

Acronym	English	Español
ANLA	National Environmental Licensing Authority	**Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales**
CAN	Climate Action Network	**Red de Acción Climática**
CAR	Regional Autonomous Corporation	**Corporación Autónoma Regional**
CARDIQUE	Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Canal del Dique	**Corporación Autónoma Regional del Canal del Dique**
CBF	**Community Benefit Fund**	Fondo de Beneficios Comunitarios
CONPES	National Council for Economic and Social Policy	**Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social**
CRA	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Atlántico	**Corporación Autónoma Regional del Atlántico**
DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics	**Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística**
DIMAR	Maritime General Directorate	**Dirección General Marítima**
eDNA	**Environmental DNA**	ADN ambiental
ESMAP	**Energy Sector Management Assistance Program**	Programa de Asistencia para la Gestión del Sector Energético
FPIC	**Free, Prior and Informed Consultation**	Consulta Libre, Previa e Informada
HEI	**Higher Education Institution**	Institución de Educación Superior
BID	Inter-American Development Bank	**Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo**
IFC	**International Finance Corporation**	Corporación Financiera Internacional
JAC	Community Action Board	**Junta de Acción Comunal**
MDB	**Multilateral Development Bank**	Banco Multilateral de Desarrollo
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy (Colombia)	**Ministerio de Minas y Energía (Colombia)**
MPI	**Multidimensional Poverty Index**	Índice de Pobreza Multidimensional
MSP	**Marine Spatial Planning**	Ordenamiento Espacial Marino
NBI	Unsatisfied Basic Needs	**Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas**
NGO	**Non-Governmental Organisation**	Organización No Gubernamental
OEP	**Ocean Energy Pathway**	Ruta de Energía Oceánica
OSW	**Offshore Wind**	Energía Eólica Costa Afuera
PTAR	Wastewater Treatment Plant	**Planta de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales**
RESS	**Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (Ireland)**	Esquema de Apoyo a la Electricidad Renovable (Irlanda)
RUNAP	National Registry of Protected Areas	**Registro Único Nacional de Áreas Protegidas**

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Acronym	English	Español
SENA	National Learning Service	**Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje**
SLA	**Service Level Agreement**	Acuerdo de Nivel de Servicio
TEC	Rural Energy Transition	**Transición Energética Campesina**
UPME	Mining and Energy Planning Unit	**Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética**
USAENE	Energy Monitoring and Analysis Unit	**Unidad de Seguimiento y Análisis de Energía**
WP1	**Work Package 1**	Paquete de Trabajo 1

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