

**STUDIES, COMPLEMENTARY DESIGNS  
AND CONSTRUCTION OF TOURISM  
INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR PNN-  
GORGONA**

<b>Sector</b>	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.	
<b>Thematic area/sub-sector</b>	Tourism, hotel and tourism infrastructure.	
<b>Entities/Areas</b>	National Natural Parks (PNN), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT).	
<b>Strategy of the National Development Plan to which it is aimed at</b>	Strategy for the global and regional positioning of Colombia as a World Power of Life.	
<b>Target SDGs</b>	6. Clean Water and Sanitation. 7. Affordable and non-polluting energy. 8. Decent work and economic growth. 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. 12. Promotion and responsible consumption.	
<b>Description of the Project</b>	Purpose of the project	Take advantage of the natural resources of Gorgona National Natural Park as a tourist destination by improving infrastructure in order to provide quality services to visitors without affecting the conservation of the destination.
	Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guarantee the quality and stability of Gorgona NP's tourism infrastructure.</li> <li>2. To guarantee the quality of tourist services, ensuring the integrity of visitors.</li> <li>3. Improve the experience of tourism activities through the construction of infrastructure in Gorgona NP.</li> <li>4. Conserve the island's terrestrial environment composed of the very humid tropical forest and the freshwater system of lagoons and streams, as well as endemic and endangered species and subspecies associated with the Gorgona and Gorgonilla islands.</li> <li>5. Conserve representative and important marine ecosystems where key ecological processes are developed for resident and migratory species of importance in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.</li> <li>6. Protect the pelagic ecosystem that sustains populations of threatened, recreational and commercially important fish</li> </ol>

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		<p>species, as a contribution to the maintenance of fish stocks in the region.</p> <p>7. Contribute to the conservation of sustainable traditional practices outside the protected area, within the framework of use agreements that contribute to the environmental management of the Sanquianga-Gorgona subregion.</p> <p>8. Preserve the quality of the landscape, geological features and historical values, including the remains of the pre-Hispanic Tumaco-La Tolita culture and the ruins of the prison, as spaces for research, education, recreation and leisure.</p>
	Geographic Area of Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gorgona Island</li> <li>• Guapi, Cauca</li> </ul>
	It is included in the NDP goals:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Structuring Phase	Formulated and feasible.
	Goal: (km), (panels etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy of 2 trails, 6.34km</li> <li>• Construction of tourism infrastructure: visitor reception center, whale-watching lookout point.</li> <li>• Adequacy of 3 infrastructures to provide basic services for tourists: drinking water, wastewater treatment, electricity generation.</li> </ul>
	Located in a protected area or with indigenous/ Afro-descendant communities:	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Which <input type="checkbox"/> National Park Protected Area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Which <input type="checkbox"/> National Park Protected Area <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>Duration by Phases</b>	<p><b>Phase 1:</b> Complementary studies and designs (Duration 4 months).</p> <p><b>Phase 2:</b> Construction and adaptation of tourist infrastructures (Duration: 11 months)</p> <p>Total duration: 15 months.</p>	

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<b>Contributions</b>	Total Value	\$ 10.014.337.982,00
	National Contribution	\$ 10.014.337.982,00
	Contribution from Territorial Entities	\$ 0
	Private Contribution	\$ 0
<b>Opportunity to Investment</b>	<p>International investment in sectors crucial to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries has increased in recent years, including infrastructure development, renewable energy, drinking water, basic sanitation, agri-food systems, health and education.</p> <p>In response to the above, sustainable investment funds become relevant and employ a variety of different strategies to incorporate criteria when constructing their portfolios. Some use a positive analysis and actively seek companies with strong performance and good medium and long-term growth prospects such as renewable energies or sustainable economic activities, others use a negative assessment to exclude companies involved in activities that are less attractive to investors and have little long-term growth prospects.</p>	
<b>Market Analysis</b>	<p>As a result of the growing demand for sustainable investment on the planet, low environmental impact or sustainable projects have become highly attractive to the world market. In the case of Gorgona National Park, it is a 49,000 hectare state-owned environmental protection area that currently has a capacity of approximately 2,516 visitors per year (according to figures from the ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BEHAVIOR OF VISITORS TO PROTECTED AREAS WITH ECOTOURISTIC VOCATION IN 20 YEAR 20, 2008).516 visitors per year (according to the figures of the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BEHAVIOR OF VISITORS IN PROTECTED AREAS WITH ECOTOURISTIC VOCATION YEAR 2023 of PNN), attracted by the practice of scientific tourism activities, nature and adventure, such as: the sighting of mammals, reptiles and birds, hiking or "trekking" and diving.</p> <p>Visitors are mostly nationals who travel to the municipality of Guapi, Cauca by direct flights or with stopovers from the cities of Cali and Bogotá during the two (2) main tourist seasons of the year; however, and taking into account the proposed adjustments in terms of tourism infrastructure and installed capacity on the island, a significant increase in visitors is projected, which could exceed 5 times the current capacity, thus de-seasonalizing tourism in the region and achieving regularity throughout the year.</p>	

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**Financial  
Projections**

Currently, the area's infrastructure is administered through a concession model managed by an operator previously selected by PNN, which is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and sustainability of the tourism infrastructure within the park for a period of time also determined within the framework of the respective process.

The area's economic and financial model includes everything from intermodal transportation for access to the PNN to lodging, food, and guides inside the park, where the average visitor spends between 2.5 and 3.0 million pesos (COP) per visit.

Consequently, and taking into account the projected increase once the intervention is completed, it is possible to estimate a gross income for the operation of the area of more than 30 billion pesos per year, of which a percentage would be allocated for maintenance, operation and sustainability, which is not considered relevant considering that most of the site's attractions are natural and its ecosystemic value lies in conservation and not in restoration.

**Sustainability and  
ESG considerations**

The growing tourist demand for nature destinations and their importance in the world's ecosystems have led to an increase in environmental awareness and the added value of these places, especially in the periods following the Covid-19 pandemic.

This has generated an opportunity for social, economic and environmental development for the territories and their inhabitants, who in most cases and taking into account their environmental, social, ethnic, cultural, connectivity and accessibility conditions that contributed to the conservation of their territory, have not had the same opportunities generated by the dynamics of massive and/or industrialized development, typical of the large central cities.

To this end, and in order to reduce the gaps between the two (2) types of territories described above, government policies have redirected their efforts in territorial investment and environmental, cultural and social conservation, in order to implement more sustainable and socioeconomically balanced governance policies throughout the national territory.

**Risk Assessment  
and Mitigation**

The preferences of tourist destinations in the world have been reoriented towards environmentally friendly alternatives, socially committed and less and less massive, which provides a competitive advantage not only to the country but also to the areas of environmental protection with tourist vocation that we have in Colombia.

However, and taking into account that trends are variable and not exclusive to the country's tourism sector, it is necessary to strive for a comprehensive improvement in the provision of services in order to maintain and improve tourism results. To this end, it is necessary to foresee and mitigate the possible risks that a change in trends or an exponential increase in the number of visitors to nature tourism areas may imply.

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	<p>To this end, the strengthening of human talent in terms of training, safety and conservation of destinations, quality and accessibility to services in each of the destinations and, of course, the improvement of tourism infrastructure.</p>
<b>Project Team and Experience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Natural Parks (PNN)</b></li> </ul> <p>It is a Special Administrative Unit of the national order in charge of the administration and management of the National Parks System and the coordination of the National System of Protected Areas of Colombia, with 60 years of experience in the management of this type of territories, conservation and restoration of ecologically strategic ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.</b></li> </ul> <p>It is a national entity in charge of business growth, foreign investment, foreign trade, economic, industrial and tourism development of the country to improve the quality of life of citizens and entrepreneurs, through the formulation, adoption, leadership and coordination of policies and programs.</p>
<b>Contact information</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism:</b> wmartinez@mincit.gov.co</p> <p><b>National Natural Parks:</b> <a href="mailto:direccion.general@parquesnacionales.gov.co">direccion.general@parquesnacionales.gov.co</a></p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Within the framework of its National Development Plan 2022 - 2026, Colombia based the country's importance on tourism as a privileged sector that supports its management, among others, in the goods and services of the country's protected areas. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade promoted the Country Brand, 'Colombia, the country of beauty', which highlights the natural, cultural and historical attractions that make this a unique destination for business and tourism. This value proposition focuses on promoting and boosting social, environmental and economic justice in the territories, based on tourism, both domestic and international travelers, foreign direct investment and non-mining energy exports, all under the umbrella of sustainability.</p> <p>It is expected that by 2026 Colombia will have 7.5 million non-resident visitors, of which more than 2 million will be entering Colombia's National Natural Parks in 2024, and projected to 2026 will be more than 3 million, aware and being honorary park rangers in the exercise of conservation. This commitment is the ultimate goal of the investments associated with the different lines of work that strengthen the National</p>

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Natural Parks of Colombia.

According to the guidelines of the Tourism Sector Plan 2022-2026 "Tourism in harmony with life" in its axis 2. tourism infrastructure program, states: "The MINCIT will generate a collaborative commitment with the National Natural Parks of Colombia to strengthen its infrastructure and inclusive tourism programs developed for the benefit of its protected areas."The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, together with the National Parks of Colombia, sees the need to propose a project to improve the infrastructure of the trails to improve safety and accessibility on the trails, adapt a walkway deck, a tower for bird watching, an auditorium and 4 traditional market modules for the communities. All of this will improve the tourists' experience and generate a positive impact on their memories. In addition, the community of municipalities near the island will benefit in terms of job creation in the value chain and thus reduce poverty.

Gorgona National Natural Park was declared by Agreement 062 of November 25, 1983 byINDERENA, approved by Executive Resolution 141 of July 19, 1984 by the Ministry of Agriculture with an initial extension of 49,200 ha, and later realigned by Resolution 1265 of October 25, 1995 by the Ministry of Environment, increasing to 61,687.5 ha. It includes insular territory and marine area; it is located in the Pacific Ocean, in southwestern Colombia (South Pacific Region). The closest point on the mainland is 35 km away, in Punta Reyes, where the town of Bazán is located, in the municipality of El Charco (Nariño). The terrestrial area of the park is 1,382.28 ha (1333.29 ha Gorgona and 48.99 ha Gorgonilla), and the marine area is 60,305.22 ha.