



WWF GEF-8 CEO ENDORSEMENT REQUEST FOR FSP AND MSP (2- STEPS)

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GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Resilient Bold Belize		
Region:	Central America	GEF Project ID:	11257
Country(ies):	Belize	Type of Project	Full sized Child Project
GEF Agency(ies):	WWF-US	GEF Agency Project ID:	G0040
Project Executing Entity(s) and Type:	Blue Bond Finance Permanence Unit	GOVERNMENT	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area	Submission Date:	
Type of Trust Fund:	GEFTF	Project Duration (Months)	60 months
GEF Project Grant: (a)	4,742,964	GEF Project Non-Grant (b)	
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	426,865	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)	
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	5,169,829	Total Co-financing:	40,790,000
PPG Amount (e):	150,000	PPG Agency Fee(s) (f):	13,500
Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d+e+f)	5,333,329		
Project Tags:	<input type="checkbox"/> CBIT <input type="checkbox"/> NGI <input type="checkbox"/> SGP <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
Project Sector (CCM only)	Climate change adaptation		
Rio Markers			
- Climate Change Mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		
- Climate Change Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		
- Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		
- Land Degradation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		

Project Summary*

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (approximately 1/2 page)

This child project focuses on Belize's Blue Ocean space and is designed to influence more nature positive development and catalyze a Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) to generate sustainable financing for improved protected area and ecosystem management, creating the scaffolding for more resilient fisheries and nature-based tourism in Belize. The coast-to-ocean project scope spans across Belize's connected marine and coastal ecosystems, including mangroves, seagrass and reefs, to deliver on the Blue and Green

Island (BGI) Integrated Program objectives through improved management and increased financial sustainability of coastal and marine protected areas.

The child project will support data gathering for ecosystem service valuation (ESV) of the entire project geographical scope, and deliver an ESV platform that will facilitate the integration of nature into government decision-making.

The 5-year WWF GEF BGI child project, Resilient Bold Belize (RBB), is a coast-to-ocean approach for strengthening management and resilience of Belize's marine and coastal protected areas and natural resources that recognizes the critical connectivity between this landscape-seascape continuum. This country-driven, Government-led initiative will play a critical role in leveraging funds to catalyze Belize's new and innovative Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) project [and in supporting government to put nature at the center of the country's development decision making](#). The PFP is a significant private-public partnership led by the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit (BBFPU) within the Office of the Prime Minister, which will also act as the executing agency for the proposed GEF project. The PFP is being developed through multi-stakeholder dialogues and will deliver systematic change through the BGI-IP transformative levers. The project will strengthen the governance and policy environment, supporting the inclusion of nature positive criteria in the government decision making, to avoid further harm and address drivers of ecosystem degradation in project target areas. The project will enable a blend of public and philanthropic funding for building long-term resilience of Belize's marine and coastal protected areas and ecosystems through applying nature base solutions in the restoration of ecosystem services, promotion of sustainable fishing practices and tourism-based livelihoods.

Through the proposed project, GEF funding will deliver a cohesive, integrated strategy aligned to the BGI objectives that includes: **Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for improved sustainability of Belize's marine and coastal ecosystems, benefitting fisheries and tourism sectors** through improved multisectoral governance, policy coherence, improved integration of [ecosystem services valuation](#) into government decision making, and increased capacity for domestic resource mobilization, whilst also creating the enabling conditions for the implementation of the PFP; **Component 2: Scaling Up Nature-based Solutions in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas and in Key Ecosystems outside Protected Areas** through the implementation of Belize's PFP Conservation Plan¹ which will contribute to the BGI Integrated Program's objective of reducing ecosystem degradation by strengthening area-based conservation management of 734,904 hectares. **Component 3: Coordination with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program and Knowledge Management**, with sharing of lessons learnt.

The Global Environmental Benefits that this project aims to achieve, contribute to the BGI IP targets:

- strengthened area-based conservation management of 59,348 hectares of coastal and at least 675,556 hectares of marine protected areas;
- improved management practices implemented in 5,000 hectares of landscape and seascape, [outside the marine and coastal protected areas](#);
- 866,256 tCO₂e emissions avoided;
- restoration of 800 has of mangroves.

¹ Or an equivalent conservation plan developed under this project that will be comprised of nature-based solutions

The proposed project will build the capacity of an estimated 258 protected area staff in executing the GEF project strategies on the ground, and will support at least 10 fishery-dependent coastal communities (9,146 people¹) through diversified livelihood opportunities delivered through the Conservation Plan. In alignment with the BGI-IP focus on sustainable food production through improved sustainable fisheries management, the project will strengthen regulations and enforcement, led by the Fisheries Department. This will indirectly benefit an additional [approximately 3,000² commercial fishers](#). [The beneficiaries of these nature-based solutions reach beyond the coastal communities, with reduced pressures on marine and coastal ecosystems and improved management of protected areas to reduce biodiversity loss and increase resilience of all marine resource users, contributing to the support of the marine tourism sector, the national economy, and improved wellbeing of all people in Belize².](#)

After the proposed 5-year GEF project is closed, the science-driven PFP will continue implementation for an additional 6 years with the objective of securing the financing strategies in place for long-term conservation in an effective, efficient, and well-managed system that contributes to the sustainable development of the country and the wellbeing of its people.

¹ Statistics Institute of Belize Census data, 2024 (provisional)

² Belize Fisheries Department data, March 2024

2 3,000 is based on information from the Fisheries Department database of licensed commercial fishers, March 2024. The number of fishers varies annually and with the fishing seasons

PROJECT DESCRIPTION OVERVIEW

Project Objective: The project seeks to expand and sustain marine and coastal ecosystem health, benefiting the fisheries and tourism sectors through integrated nature-positive management and governance approaches

Project Components	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	US\$	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthening the enabling environment for improved long term management and sustainability of Belize's marine and coastal ecosystems, benefitting fisheries and tourism sectors Component Type: TA	1.1 Enabling conditions established for the implementation of the Resilient Bold Belize Conservation Plan and integration of ecosystem services valuations into decision-making GEF Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex - F: 4,615 M: 4,789	1.1.1 PFP governance arrangements established; Operations Manual, Conservation and Financial Plans, Institutional Arrangements and Disbursement Conditions 1.1.2 Development of an Ecosystem Services Valuation Platform in partnership with GEF-7 Project (ID #11041) through expanded ESV analyses in marine space that informs Belize government policy making framework. 1.1.3 Capacity building for executing partners to deliver the Conservation Plan, including safeguards and gender responsive capacities 1.1.4 Conservation Plan M&E framework developed and under implementation, mainstreaming gender equity and vulnerable sectors	1,170,085	2,855,300
	1.2. Improved domestic resource mobilization towards the financial sustainability of effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems	1.2.1 Sustainable finance mechanisms designed and implemented		
	1.3 Increased coordination and collaboration for effective management of protected areas GEF Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex - F: 4,615	1.3.1 Technical support for the establishment of an integrated national body to coordinate and oversee climate resilient, gender responsive and socially inclusive protected area management		

2. Scaling up NbS in marine and coastal PAs and in key ecosystems outside the PA System <i>Component Type: INV</i>	M: 4,789			
	2.1. Improved marine and coastal ecosystems and associated fishery and tourism livelihoods through the delivery of the Conservation Plan of Nature Based Solutions through the operation of the transition fund GEF Core Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness- 59,348 ha GEF Core Indicator 2.2: Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness Indicators- 675,556 ha GEF Core Indicator 3.4: Area of wetlands under restoration- 800 ha GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity- 5,000 ha GEF Core Indicator 6.7: Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (direct): 866,256 tCO2e GEF Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex - F: 4,615 M: 4,789	2.1.1 Conservation Plan implemented to provide core costs for effective management of marine and coastal protected areas 2.1.2 Nature-based solutions applied for ecosystem restoration outside of protected areas benefiting the fisheries and tourism sectors. 2.1.3 Income diversification opportunities and engagement on improved sustainability of fishing practices	2,899,468	32,632,000
3. Coordination with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program and Knowledge Management <i>Component Type: TA</i>	3.1 Strengthened communication, coordination and knowledge management at national and global levels in alignment with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program.	3.1.1 Strategic gender-responsive Communications Plan designed and implemented , to include promotion of ESV to inform government planning. 3.1.2 Accessible project lessons captured and disseminated through Knowledge Management Products and platforms including BGI IP Thematic Working Groups 3.1.3 Participation in the BGI IP Regional Node, communications events and workshops	357,520	1,223,700
TOTAL GEF COMPONENTS				
M&E- Monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision making and to adaptive project management			90,600	2,039,500

PMC	225,291	2,039,500
TOTAL	4,742,964	40,790,000

Based on the Theory of Change, define a concise project objective that is measurable and can be achieved by completion. It should refer to outcomes that can realistically be achieved given the project duration, resources and approach.

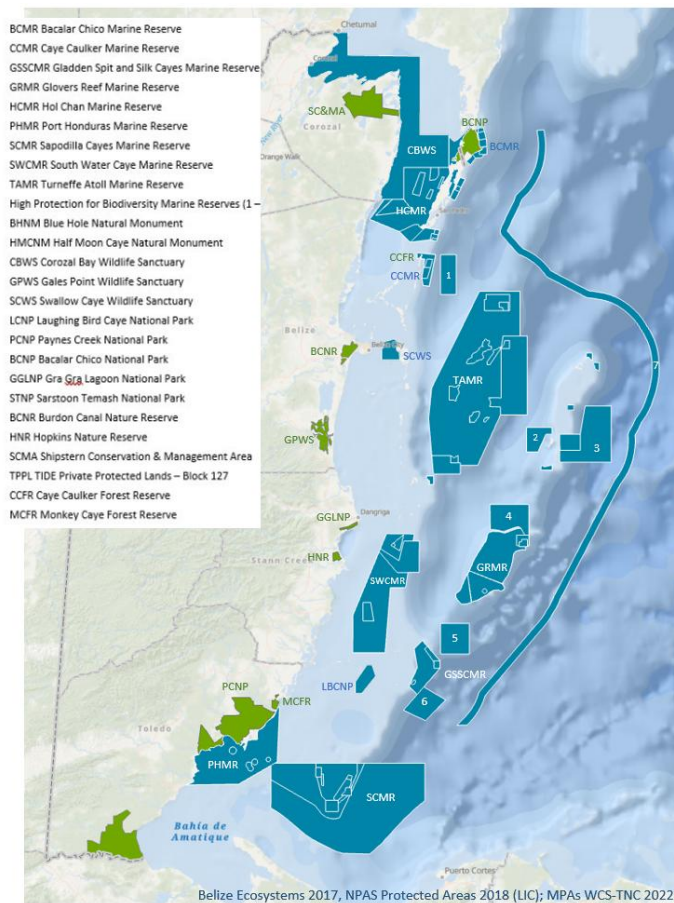
PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Context and Situation Analysis

Belize’s nature-based tourism and fisheries sectors are reliant on its vibrant, healthy marine ecosystems – the reef, seagrass and mangroves, and protection of these ecosystems through effectively managed protected areas (see Map 1). The coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass support fishing and tourism sector livelihoods, and provide shoreline protection and food security for the entire coastline of Belize, and more than 50% of Belize’s population.

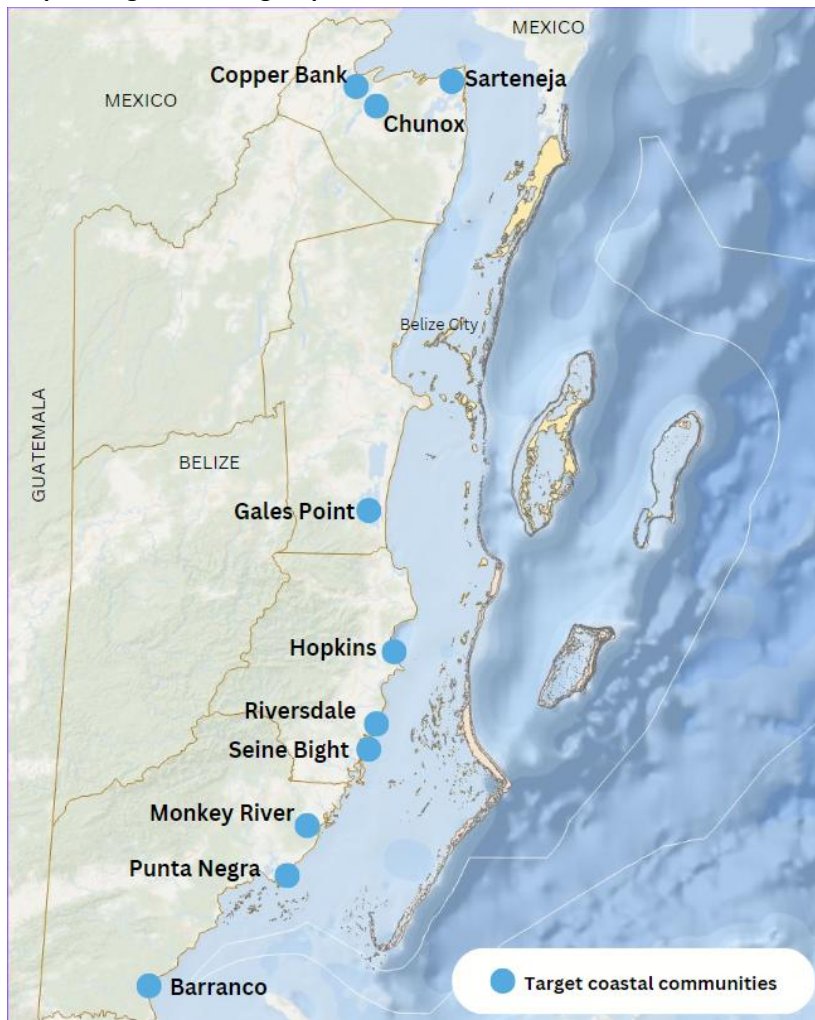
Map 1: Coastal and Marine Protected Areas



Importance of sectors selected

The Belize BGI-IP project focuses on the fishing and tourism sectors, due to the high economic importance of these sectors and their reliance on marine and coastal resources, and particularly on effectively managed protected areas. The Marine Reserves are designed as fisheries management tools, supporting approximately 3,000 commercial fishers of which 78% originate from the coastal communities³, with more than 26% coming from vulnerable coastal communities that are largely dependent on fishing. The fishing sector is considered highly vulnerable, with the combined impacts of climate change on reef health, unsustainable fishing pressure, and limited diversification of marine products, with the focus predominantly on lobster and conch. The fishery is small scale and artisanal in nature, with non-mechanized extraction of lobster, conch and finfish across Belize’s ocean space. However it is of vital importance to livelihoods in the 10 coastal communities targeted under the project, selected for their high dependence on this fishery, limited alternative options for income diversification, and because they are already facing the impacts of not only unsustainable extraction, but also climate change impacts. These communities include Chunox, Copper Bank, Sarteneja, Gales Point, Hopkins, Riversdale, Seine Bight, Punta Negra, Barranco and Monkey River (pop. est. 9,146 (Map 2; Census, 2022 (SIB, provisional data, 2024))).

Map 2: Targeted Fishing-Dependent Coastal Communities



³ Belize Fisheries Department commercial license data, March 2024

Although a high biodiversity hotspot, Belize's marine and coastal ecosystems are seriously threatened, not only by climate change, but also by anthropogenic threats. A politically stable country with a population of under 400,000, Belize is challenged by economies of scale. It has a nature-based economy and a high dependence on tourism, which accounts for around 60% of foreign exchange earnings and 44.7 % of Belize's GDP⁴. As a result, the tourism industry, and by extension the Belize economy, is extremely vulnerable to environmental and economic shocks, as demonstrated most recently during the COVID-19 pandemic. Whilst the tourism sector has not been well integrated into protected area management to date, its rapid expansion and impacts have resulted in increasing attention to engaging this sector moving forwards.

Both the tourism and fisheries sectors are heavily dependent on effective, sustainable, coordinated management of coastal and marine areas to provide the ecosystem services on which they depend. In Belize there are opportunities to consider the value of these ecosystems in the national decision-making framework.

The drivers of ecosystem degradation

Climate change impacts on the reef – coral bleaching, increasing coral diseases – has resulted in declining reef health, exacerbated by unsustainable fishing (IUU), resulting in trophic cascade. Unsustainable natural resource use and inadequate recognition and integration of the value of natural resources into fragmented land use planning are resulting in environmental impacts of unsustainable and poorly regulated coastal and caye development (clearance of mangroves, dredging of benthic ecosystems) over the last decade. The removal of mangroves and other coastal ecosystems not only increases the vulnerability of the coastal communities, but also reduces the national contribution to carbon-sequestration and impacts the rich biodiversity dependent on these healthy, connected, intact ecosystems.

The significant environmental impacts of climate change and anthropogenic threats on coral reef health are alarming, as the health of the reef and other marine and coastal ecosystems are critical to Belize's nature-based economy, with its high dependence on marine-based tourism and its importance for supporting Belize's fishing industry.

The barriers to incorporating nature in decision making

The economic value of nature at a national level is still being determined, and its importance in supporting the health and well-being of people, communities and industries in Belize is not fully recognized in Belize's development decision making. Properly valuing these ecosystems and recognizing them in decision-making can lead to nature positive economic practices that ensure long-term and environmentally sustainable economic benefits. It is generally acknowledged that integrating nature into national decision-making is critical for maintaining Belize's water security, reducing its vulnerability to natural disasters, enhancing coastal community resilience, and that restoring mangroves, protecting coral reefs, and conserving forests can help Belize mitigate climate change risks by providing natural barriers and carbon sinks. Despite this, competing priorities (such as poverty alleviation and healthcare), conflicts of interest (e.g. the prioritization of large coastal development projects), short-term political

⁴ "Belize Contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP (% of GDP), 1995-2019," Noema, November 9, 2020.

pressures, challenges in enforcement, external economic interests and the limited comprehensive environmental data available favor short term planning objectives for rapid economic gain over long term planning goals for sustainability. This challenges Belize's ability to balance economic growth with environmental conservation. Incorporating nature at the center of government decision-making in Belize faces several barriers, including the limited awareness of nature value, the lack of ecosystem valuation tools and information.

Belize strives for an inclusive approach to management of natural resources through the establishment of strong non-governmental co-management partnerships that strengthen protected area management effectiveness supported through multistakeholder dialogue, and provide for mobilization of local and international donor financing. Belize's management framework also integrates the requirement for local community and stakeholder participation in decision making, ensuring that stakeholders have a voice in the management of the natural resources on which they depend. There are, however, also challenges - after significant efforts to unite the two primary protected area management authorities under one ministry in 2012, the National Protected Areas System was fragmented once again in 2020 following the division of Government portfolios, and has been striving to regain a unified approach instead of the two differing approaches to protected area management, one under the Ministry of Blue Economy, the other under the Ministry of Sustainable Development. There is a need for significant strengthening of communication, coordination and collaboration between the two ministries to ensure a uniform, coordinated approach to management of the marine protected areas.

Without the proposed BGI IP Child Project to catalyze the PFP in delivery of the goals of the BGI IP, split ecosystem management at the national level and informal collaboration and communication between key partners will reduce Belize's ability to meet BGI-IP goals, national and global biodiversity and sustainable development targets. Unregulated coastal protected areas with no on-site management presence ("paper parks") will continue to exist, resulting in increasing impacts on critical mangrove [protection and nursery functionality triggering a loss of biodiversity, reducing coastal resilience to climate change impacts and reducing the ability to support the traditional artisanal fishing industry. This will be](#) exacerbated by increased large-scale coastal development resulting in further mangrove loss, the associated loss of ecosystem services (particularly protection of life and property during the increasingly intense storm events), and exclusion of community stakeholders from local recreational opportunities on the coastline. [In the absence of the project, the government may continue to have limited access to, and awareness of, ESV in Belize to influence planning and policy making.](#)

[Despite an](#) increase in annual budget allocations since 2022 to marine protected area management authorities and co-management partners under the Belize Blue Bonds initiative, the financial resources available to support the effective management and conservation of the country's marine and coastal resources are still considered inadequate. The current allocation for the coastal and marine protected areas is estimated to be US\$4.4 million, well below the US\$14 million per annum required to meet even

just core costs.⁵ This is especially true given the resources required by on-the-ground protected area managers to effectively address the increased threats related to unsustainable resource use, coastal development and climate change. The lack of adequate financing is compounded by the split protected areas management policy and framework. [The Protected Areas Conservation Trust \(PACT\) plays a crucial role in financing protected areas in Belize. In 2018, PACT transitioned to a Conservation Investment Program guided by a long-term approach to responding to the needs of the Belize National Protected Area System. There is, however, still a significant gap in meeting core operational costs,](#) and without the proposed BGI IP Child Project, the protected areas will continue to face financial constraints and limited international private sector support / national private sector engagement, limiting the ability of managers to enforce no-take zones, resulting in reduced sustainability of the fishery, and reduced resilience of the marine and coastal ecosystems.

Future Narrative Scenarios

The below Future Narrative Scenarios are a qualitative examination of exploratory futures in the project area driven by the two primary factors external to the GEF investment. Tourism was identified as it drives Belize’s economy, contributing to more than 60% of Belize’s GDP, and Climate Change was identified as it is an increasingly relevant threat to Belize as a SIDS.

<p>Increased Rate of Climate Change – Reduced Tourism</p> <p>The increased rate of climate change (increasingly intense hurricanes, unpredictable drought and storm events, increasing water temperatures, ocean acidification and sea level rise) is contributing to the rapid deterioration of coral reef ecosystems, jeopardizing the lives of thousands of people who rely on these marine resources. A perspective of a ‘dying reef’ will promote a decline in tourism, negatively impacting the national economy and further decreasing the level of national investment available for ecosystem management. This will increase Belize’s challenges in reducing anthropogenic pressures on the marine and coastal resources, with the very real risk of the collapse of the small-scale traditional fishery, impacting food security and livelihoods for coastal communities. Increased poverty in coastal communities will push users towards reduced compliance with marine resource regulations, further depleting fish stocks. Whilst reduced tourism may relieve some of the impacts on ecosystem resilience, reef health will continue to decline and Belize will become increasingly less popular as a tourism</p>	<p>Increased Rate of Climate Change – Increased Tourism (Current Status)</p> <p>Whilst national disasters may increase and absorb public attention and funding, a healthy tourism economy based on increased nature-and culture-based tourism has the potential to provide the finances for ensuring effective protected area and ecosystem management and restoration, with protection of resilient healthy reefs, restoration of priority mangroves and a continued focus on nature-based adaptations and solutions for improved resilience of coastal communities. Increased focus on support for ecosystem management to promote sustainable tourism will also improve regulation of fisheries and coastal development and provide sustainable livelihoods opportunities for the fishing sector. This will reduce pressures on the reef from illegal and unsustainable fishing, increasing the reef’s resilience to climate change. Increased tourism, however, brings its own impacts, with increased coastal development pressures and potential for direct impacts from increasing boat traffic and tourists on the fragile reef</p>
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⁵ These figures are based on protected area spending reports as well as a cost assessment conducted by the PFP Conservation Planning Working Group with all protected area managers and co-managers

<p>destination, creating a negative feedback loop that may be impossible to recover from. Government investments will be reactive to address the immediate impacts of natural disasters, such as rebuilding infrastructure, diverting attention and resources from long-term strategies that integrate nature into national decision-making.</p>	<p>and marine species - this will need to be carefully managed through increased surveillance of coastal developments for compliance with environmental standards and regulations, and a move towards adaptive sustainable tourism management. Government investments will be reactive to address the immediate impacts of natural disasters, such as rebuilding infrastructure, diverting attention and resources from long-term strategies that integrate nature into national decision-making.</p>
<p>Slower Rate of Climate Change – Reduced Tourism</p> <p>A slower rate of climate change would reduce the pressure on the coral reef ecosystems, potentially slowing their deterioration and providing more time for increased reef resilience and for adaptation strategies to take effect. Reduced tourism would significantly impact the national economy and the finance available to support protected area and ecosystem management. It would also impact livelihoods across the coastal communities, with reduced employment resulting in a return to fishing for those fishers who have moved to the tourism sector as an alternative or supplemental source of income, increasing pressures on the marine resources.</p> <p>The Government has time to integrate nature-based solutions into its strategies to mitigate climate change, reducing the expense of natural disasters, ensuring that there are resources for long-term strategies that integrate nature into national decision-making, supporting Belize in attaining more sustainable growth.</p>	<p>Slower Rate of Climate Change – Increased Tourism (Optimal Status)</p> <p>A slower rate of climate change would reduce the pressure on the coral reef ecosystems, potentially slowing their deterioration and providing more time for mitigation and adaptation strategies to take effect. Increased tourism will support the national economy and economic growth, with improved resources for marine and coastal natural resource and protected area management. Increased opportunities for employment in the tourism sector will reduce the number of youths from fishing communities that have to enter the fishing sector, and provide supplemental livelihoods for fishermen, reducing the dependence on extraction of marine resources. Increased tourism, however, brings its own impacts, with increased coastal development pressures and potential for direct impacts from increased boat traffic and tourists on the fragile reef and marine species, and will need to be carefully managed through adaptive sustainable tourism management.</p> <p>The Government has time to integrate nature-based solutions into its strategies to mitigate climate change, reducing the expense of natural disasters, ensuring that there are resources for long-term strategies that integrate nature into national decision-making, supporting Belize in attaining more sustainable growth.</p>

Project Approach

This BGI-IP child project approach supports sustainable investment in nature-based solutions from bilateral and multilateral sources of finance to enable Belize to develop, implement nature-based

solutions that will strengthen sustainable marine resource use and marine and coastal resilience to climate change. The safeguards framework will ensure protection of biodiversity as well as respect for social equity, human rights, and the sustainable livelihoods of local communities.

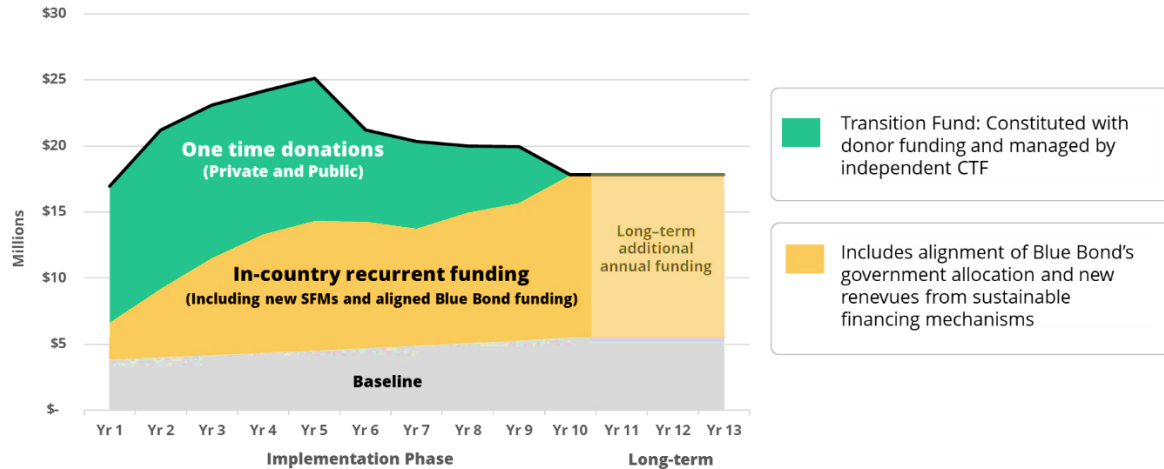
The promotion of nature-based solutions (NbS) under the BGI-IP child project will contribute to addressing environmental and societal challenges, including climate change regulation and mitigation, reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, protection of ecosystems and species from degradation and over-exploitation and supporting livelihoods and food security. The proposed project will support the gathering of ecosystem service valuation data, and create a prototype ESV platform to empower government to incorporate nature into decision making and development planning. The Government of Belize has recognized that a key foundation for long term resilience of the country's marine and coastal resources, the goals of the BGI IP, is through the implementation of a nationally agreed Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) initiative, addressing financial, institutional and policy coherence limitations for the management of Belize's marine and coastal protected areas and ecosystems. In November 2021, the Prime Minister of Belize signed an MOU with WWF and TNC, officially signalling the launch of the development of the PFP and established a unit within his office to lead this initiative, the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit (BBFP).

The PFP is an innovative financial strategy that enables governments and local communities, in partnership with funders and NGOs, to secure long-term management and financing for networks of conservation areas in the form of a deal with a closing agreement⁶. This approach is adapted from the private sector practice for organizing and funding complex, expensive, and well-defined projects and is characterized by rigorous planning (by a multi-sectoral Conservation Planning Working Group (CPWG)) and high levels of accountability. Therefore, a PFP initiative mobilizes in a single burst of effort all necessary commitments from public and private stakeholders, to fully secure the funding and the policy changes required to meet specific conservation goals in a defined long-term timeframe, with the ultimate goal of achieving ecological, social, political, organizational and financial sustainability. By bringing together various entities, the PFP approach generates financial leverage that magnifies the effect of each funder's contribution enabling the achievement of large-scale and long-term impacts. The PFP model has been successfully applied in multiple countries including Brazil, Perú, Bhutan and Colombia.

Figure 1 below demonstrates the preliminary funding gap projection and the potential to close the funding gap through one-time donations. The figure demonstrates that long-term financing for the PFP is projected to come from in-country recurrent funding that includes funding from the Blue Bonds, and new Sustainable Finance Mechanisms. For the current fundraising status see Annex 7.

Figure 1: Preliminary Financial Structure for Resilient Bold Belize PFP

⁶ "Closing conditions" are a set of clear, one-time prerequisites that PFP partners agree to meet before PFP implementation can begin. The moment when all partners formally agree that all closing conditions have been met is often called the "closing" or "single closing"



The key elements of a PFP initiative are:

1. Designing of a robust conservation plan of nature based solutions and a financial model: Under governmental lead the multi-annual conservation goal and program are designed and costed in sufficient detail.
2. Implement all organizational, legal, and political arrangements required before closing: Enact legal and regulatory frameworks, develop an operations manual and set up of a transition fund.
3. Secure all required funding: Fundraising for the program’s full cost and design and preparation for sustainable financing mechanisms to contribute to governmental budgetary commitments.
4. Single Closing: Completing a single close agreement after all necessary closing conditions have been met (including government actions and the raising of all necessary funds for implementation).

The PFP initiative (Resilient Bold Belize) is Government led, with a national commitment to the implementation of a comprehensive [Conservation](#) Plan of Nature Based Solutions. The Conservation Plan seeks to meet national conservation and sustainable development targets through the scaling up of nature-based solutions that safeguard Belize’s marine and coastal ecosystems and address the risk of biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse. Component 1 of the Child Project will create the enabling environment for the implementation of the PFP and for embedding nature in government decision making through strengthened governance, policy coherence, information and capacities on ecosystem services valuation, and increased capacity for domestic resource mobilization. Financial leverage of domestic resources and private capital will be promoted through policy and regulatory reforms that incentivize private sector investment as well as develop and deploy relevant financial instruments. Component 2 of the Child Project is focused on delivering the [Conservation](#) Plan to reduce anthropogenic pressures on the reef system and scaling up nature-based solutions in coastal and marine [environments, including effective protection, ecosystem restoration and sustainable use practices](#). Component 3 focuses on coordination with the BGI IP as well as Knowledge Management, communications and sharing of lessons learned. [Component 3 also supports the PMU working to raise awareness amongst key government sectors about the need for putting nature at the center of decision making and sharing lessons on how to accomplish this by using data from the Ecosystem Services Valuation Platform supported under Output 1.1.2.](#)

The BGI Child Project in Belize will catalyze a PFP, which in turn will deliver the goals of the BGI IP beyond the scope of a typical GEF project by leveraging funding from private donors such as the Bezos Earth Fund for the PFP.

Baseline

The project builds on the following Initiatives:

- **The Belize Sustainable Oceans Plan** (the national marine spatial plan currently being implemented) and the associated Belize Blue Bonds, which include expansion of Belize’s marine protected areas system under the Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan (BSOP) to meet Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework which aims to enable nations to accelerate durable conservation of 30% of their natural systems by 2030. [By scaling up protection to 30% of Belize’s marine environment, including mangroves and coral reefs, Belize will directly reduce the impact of hurricanes and rising sea levels, while also improve support and benefits for the fishing and tourism industries. The BSOP objectives directly align with the promotion of nature-based solutions \(NbS\) under the BGI-IP child project to address environmental and societal challenges, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, climate change regulation and mitigation, protection of ecosystems and species from degradation and over-exploitation and supporting livelihoods and food security. The BGI Child Project builds on the expansion by ensuring that the new protected areas have an effective management presence, with the potential to lead to reduce pressures, leading to the recovery of fish stocks, enhancing food security and supporting livelihoods in coastal communities, and providing space and time for natural adaptation and improved resilience of coral reefs.](#)
- **The CZMAI Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP):** A comprehensive strategy aimed at sustainable management and conservation of the country’s coastal and marine resources. The revision is accompanied by the revision of the CZM Act, to strengthen the implementation of the revised ICZMP through ensuring it can be legally enforced. The BGI Child Project aligns with the ICZMP by strengthening multi-sectoral enforcement collaborations and building enforcement capacity of the protected area managers.
- **The WWF SmartCoasts initiative:** The SmartCoasts initiative will support the scaling up of Nature-based Solutions (NBS) in the marine and coastal environments, coastal and urban communities based on the outputs of the SmartCoasts project, improving resilience to natural disasters, food security and livelihoods. The BGI Child Project support this initiative with its focus on investment in mangrove protection and restoration, linked to Belize’s National Mangrove Restoration Plan and to Belize’s NDC targets.
- The BGI Child Project will also be coordinating with the **GEF / IDB and Stanford Natural Capital Project**, which specifically focuses on securing and monitoring Belize’s natural capital to achieve results-based financing targets. It will build capacity in organizations such as the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute to establish ecosystem services valuation for key marine resources to contribute towards the KPIs developed under the IDB project. [The Resilient Bold Belize project will complement the IDB project by expanding the targeted marine area and by](#)

promoting uptake of an ESV platform in government sectors for decision making. Currently there is limited Natural Capital Accounting or Ecosystem Services Valuation incorporated in the Government's planning and policy work.

- The BGI project is also complemented by two **Blue Action Fund projects**:
 - The first is a five-year project under WWF Mesoamerica, WWF Germany, the Southern Environmental Association and Humana, and focuses on strengthening the ecological and livelihood resilience in four protected areas in the Southern Belize Reef Complex, and coastal communities in southern Belize through strengthened enforcement, providing livelihood options in linked communities, and mangrove and coral ecosystem restoration. The project also includes the protection of the Placencia Lagoon (58 km²), an important estuarine area strengthening coast- to-ocean connectivity.
 - The second is a five-year project under the Belize Marine Protected Areas Network of NGO co-management partners that manage nine of the GEF target marine protected areas (5,830 km²) and three of the coastal protected areas. The project seeks to increase management effectiveness of these PAs to provide increased environmental sustainability and ecosystem health, sustaining biodiversity, promoting and supporting improved stakeholder stewardship, livelihoods and resilience, and contributing towards national and international biodiversity and sustainability targets. It will also establish a proposed, more formal co-management agreement for an additional 1,304 km² of protected seascape under the BSOP / Blue Bonds expansion, to include the entire Lighthouse Reef Atoll.
- **Baseline of Belize's Coastal and Marine Areas** Currently, the Ministry of Blue Economy and Disaster Risk Management (MBEDRM) manages the Marine Reserves within the project scope, through the Fisheries Department. The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Climate Change (MSDCC) administers the coastal and remaining marine protected areas through the National Biodiversity Office and Forest Department. Strong efforts have been made by both ministries in the last year to align frameworks, policies and legislation. However, the lack of formalization of a coordinated approach to protected areas and biodiversity management creates a barrier. [The Protected Areas Conservation Trust \(PACT\) and the Belize Fund for a Sustainable Future are key stakeholders in this project, managing essential funding sources for Belize's National Protected Areas. Prior to the development of this project, PACT has been actively engaged in the overall PFP planning process, and their resources are integral to the PFP financial strategy. The planned approach to partner with PACT ensures that current funding is utilized effectively while additional funding for natural resource management will be complementary, strategically contributing to the country's conservation goals.](#)
- The current allocation for the coastal and marine protected areas in Belize is estimated to be US\$4.4 million, well below the US\$14 million per annum estimated to be required to even meet just core costs. Despite strong efforts to align frameworks, a split protected areas management policy and framework is a challenge to integrated management of the National Protected Areas System as a whole, with a lack of a formalized coordinated approach across management agencies.

- In recognition of the barriers limiting government’s capacity for direct management of protected areas in Belize, protected area co-management has been a strategy used for bringing greater financial sustainability and improved effective management through partnerships with NGOs. In 2023, the Government of Belize formalized a Protected Areas Co-management Framework. As of June 2024, a total of 16 site co-management agreements have been signed under the framework (7 with MBEDRM and 9 with the MSDCC). However, the Government of Belize has placed a moratorium on the signing of new co-management agreements between the Government and co-management partners until a more integrated co-management framework is in place.
- The most recent National Protected Area System management effectiveness assessment was conducted in 2023, providing a baseline for the development of the Conservation Plan targets. In that assessment, management effectiveness of the Conservation Plan target protected areas averaged 62.8% (this drops to 57.6% with the inclusion of the 7 High Protection for Biodiversity Zones) and ranged from 27.5% to 87.2% - the global standard for sound management is 67.7%. (Figure 3).

Project Stakeholders

Key public stakeholders for this project will include The Ministry of the Blue Economy which coordinates with other agencies to realize the national targets through implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) and the National Fisheries Policy, Strategy and Action Plan. Public stakeholders that are involved in the [Conservation Plan](#) design and will participate in some project implementation activities include, but are not limited to:

- Blue Economy Unit
- Fisheries Department
- National Biodiversity Office
- Forest Department
- Ministry of the Blue Economy
- Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute
- Belize Coast Guard
- [Ministry of Tourism](#)
- [Belize Tourism Board](#)

The Belize Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit (BBFP) will be the Executing Agency for the GEF Project based on a pending due diligence process and will work in partnership with a conservation trust fund⁷ to support fund management for the PFP. In June 2022, the BBFP in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund formed a multistakeholder Conservation Planning Working Group (CPWG). The CPWG membership includes representation from over twenty organizations (government, quasi-government, local and international NGOs, protected area co-managers, private sector representatives for the fisheries and tourism sectors, and scientific advisors) to collaborate on the development of the Conservation Plan. [Each of these partners brings unique knowledge and experience to the planning process.](#) Drawing from its membership, the PFP has also formed working groups for each of the thematic pillars that form the

⁷ The Conservation Trust Fund is yet to be identified by the Office of the Prime Minister of Belize and WWF. The process and selection criteria are described in the Institutional Arrangements section of the project document.

Conservation Plan. The Conservation Plan will be finalized with support from Component 1 of this project and will include specific PA and ecosystem management activities to guide the activities under Component 2.

Component 1 of the proposed GEF project will build the capacity of executing partners for the PFP conservation plan activities on the ground under Component 2 in marine and coastal protected areas.

The project beneficiaries include:

1. All marine and coastal protected area staff (an estimated 258 people), who will benefit from capacity building and training for protected area management, safeguards and execution of the Conservation Plan.
 - Belize Audubon Society (53 staff)
 - Caye Caulker Group for Environmental Sustainability (1 staff*)
 - Corozal Sustainable Future Initiative (54 staff)
 - Friends of Swallow Caye (2 staff*)
 - Gales Point Wildlife Sanctuary Community Management Committee*
 - Hol Chan Trust (26 staff)
 - Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development (12 staff)
 - Southern Environmental Association (10 staff)
 - Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (34 staff)
 - Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association (35 staff)
 - Fisheries Department and site level marine reserves staff (21 staff)
 - Forest Department (5 staff)
 - NBIO (6 staff)

*These three protected areas have no staff, but have active Board members who take on some of the staff roles

2. Other agencies including the Coastal Zone Management and Authority and Institute, Belize Coast Guard, the Department of the Environment and Lands Department might also benefit from trainings for strengthening enforcement of environmental legislation
3. Individuals in prioritized coastal communities with attention to women, youths and direct resource users in the fishing sector. The Conservation Plan will directly benefit these community members by providing income diversification⁸ opportunities for 9,146 people (4,624 men and 4,522 women) in the 10 target coastal communities of Chunox, Copper Bank, Sarteneja, Gales Point, Hopkins, Riversdale, Seine Bight, Punta Negra, Barranco and Monkey River

⁸ Throughout the text we refer to income diversification to mean nature-positive income generating activities that may replace or compliment the main nature-dependent income generating livelihood

4. Strengthened protected area management effectiveness will benefit more than 9,223 **indirect beneficiaries** (6,637 men and 2,586 women) through:
 - a. improving sustainable resource use that supports 2,933 commercial fishers, as well as recreational and sport fishers from the coastal communities
 - b. Reducing anthropogenic impacts on the health of the reef, improving reef resilience and supporting more than 6,210+ people employed in or supported by reef-based tourism sector

Socio economic benefits derived from improved management of protected areas and well-managed fisheries and tourism industries include the support of livelihoods, food security, and income generation, as well as social wellbeing, health and happiness achieved through access to nature. The state of Belize's reef, known for its vibrant corals and the iconic Blue Hole, and its recognition as a World Heritage Site increases international tourism demand, driving the national economy and is integral to sustainable development. Coastal resilience from well managed ecosystems protects lives and livelihoods in some of the most vulnerable fishing communities in Belize.

Please see the separate Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex F for more information on the stakeholders involved in the Resilient Bold Belize [Conservation Plan development](#), as well as Annex 11 on Site Selection for information on the locations of these communities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 5-year Belize BGI IP Child Project seeks *to achieve effectively managed and increasingly resilient marine and coastal ecosystems that support the wellbeing of Belizeans*. The project will support development and delivery of a national [Conservation Plan](#) that will contribute to the BGI IP core goal of sustainable blue and green transition in a SIDS. The theory of change for the child project is that:

IF there is a national effort to create an enabling framework for improved ecosystem management and a commitment to the **RBB Conservation Plan (Component 1)** including:

- A collective agreement on the governance and implementation strategy of the Conservation and Financial Plans
- Coordination and collaboration with ongoing NCA and ESV initiatives in Belize, with integration of ecosystem service values into decision making, informing the Conservation Plan and government policy development
- Provision of technical support for the development of enabling institutional governance frameworks for effective protected area management in Belize, towards improved marine and coastal protected area management and delivery of ecosystem services
- Increased technical and financial capacity of Government and protected area management partners for implementation of the Conservation Plan
- Increased capacity for domestic resource mobilization through sustainable finance mechanisms

THEN the project will be able to scale up nature-based, sustainable, environmental adaptation solutions (Component 2) including:

- Strengthening management effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas by supporting core operational costs, with investments guided by ecosystem services valuation
- Restoration of coastal ecosystem resilience and connectivity in priority areas outside protected areas that improve reef health, strengthen fisheries sustainability and food security, and enhance natural mangrove storm buffers that protect communities, lives and livelihoods
- Gender-responsive, nature-positive, investment in women, youths and households in the 10 target communities through improved access to nature-positive income diversification opportunities

THEN the project will have contributed to putting nature at the center of government decision making, improving coast-to-ocean conservation outputs and increase the benefits of nature through effectively managed protected areas and ecosystem restoration that supports resilient, sustainable fisheries and nature-based, nature positive tourism, as well as accelerated resilience of 10 target coastal communities **(Component 2)**. This will result in a strong foundation for a transition to a blue-green coastal economy in which Belize can rely on ecosystem services to improve coastal community livelihoods and resilience, and continue to provide more than half of the country's GDP.

Figure 2: Theory of Change for the PFP

Resilient Bold Belize Theory of Change

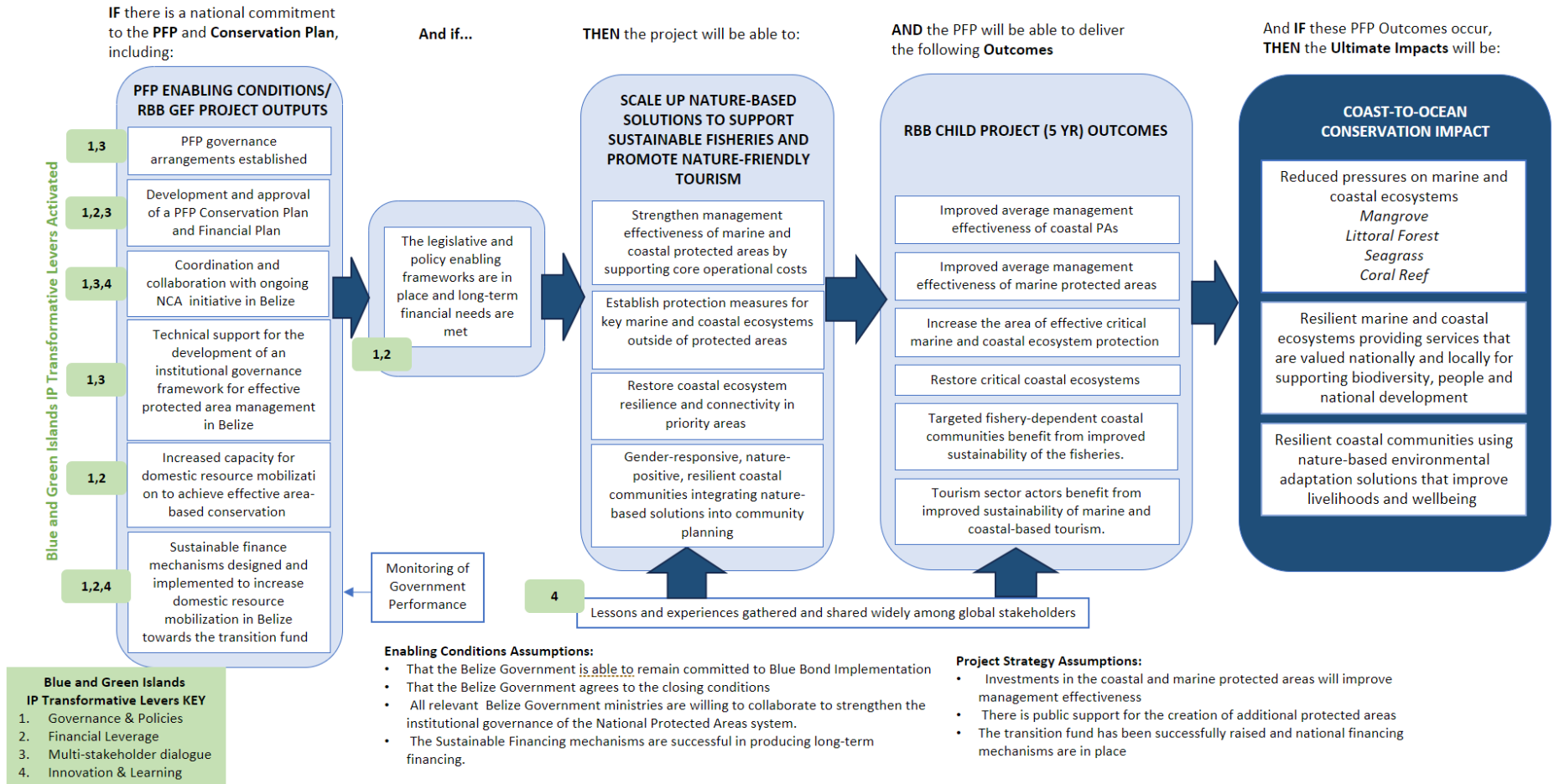
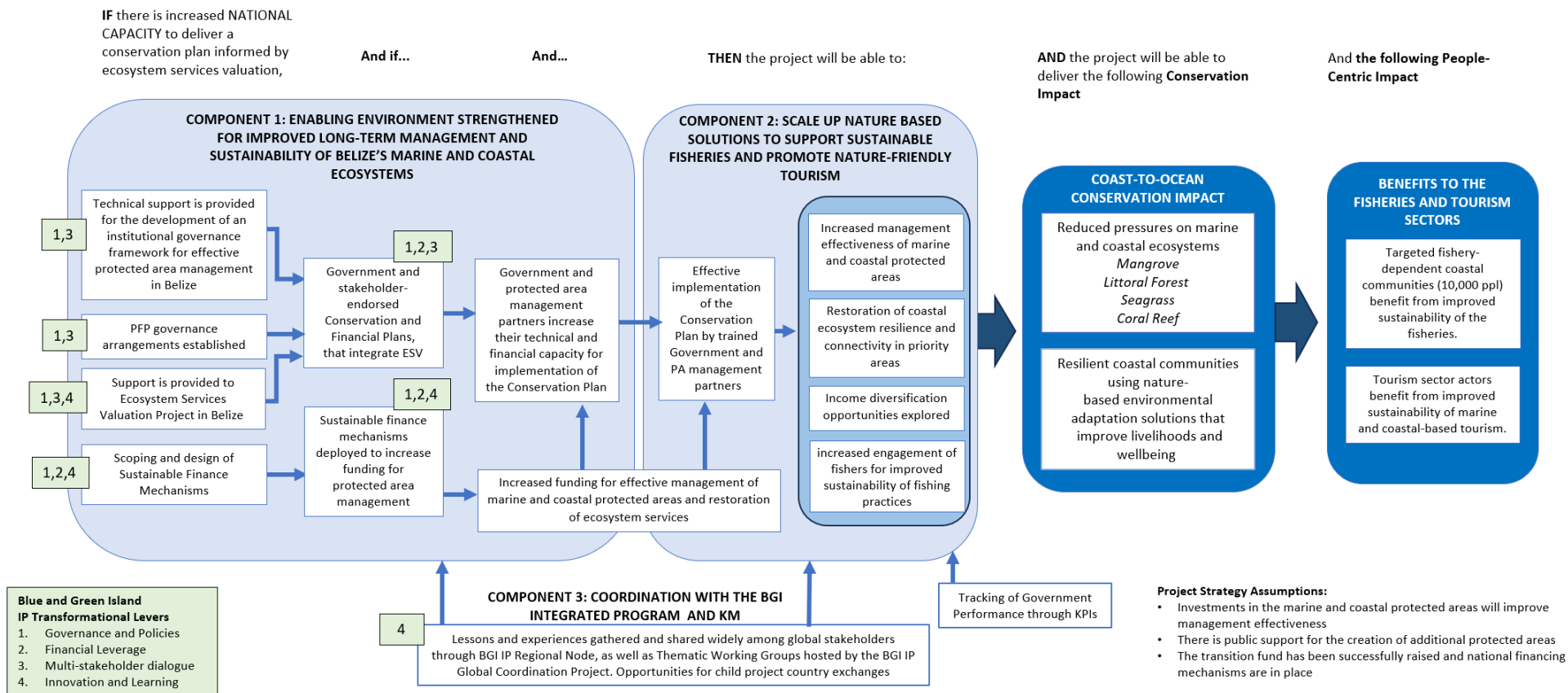


Figure 3: Detailed Theory of Change for Resilient Bold Belize Child Project

Resilient Bold Belize Project Specific Theory of Change



For further details on the project strategy please see **ANNEX 10: Detailed Project Strategy**.

Project Objective: The project seeks to expand and sustain marine and coastal ecosystem health, benefiting the fisheries and tourism sectors through integrated nature-positive management and governance approaches

COMPONENT 1. STRENGTHENING THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR IMPROVED LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY OF BELIZE'S MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS, BENEFITTING FISHERIES AND TOURISM SECTORS

Although this project focuses on the benefits for the fisheries and tourism sectors, the outputs and outcomes of Component One are at a national level, addressing similar mandates, and benefit not just the marine and coastal protected areas but the National Protected Areas System as a whole, all institutions involved in protected area management, and the protected area beneficiaries.

1.1. OUTCOME: Enabling conditions established for the implementation of the Resilient Bold Belize Conservation Plan and integration of ecosystem services valuations into decision-making

1.1.1 OUTPUT: PFP governance arrangements established; Operations Manual, Conservation and Financial Plans, Institutional Arrangements and Disbursement Conditions

The objective of this output is to establish the governance mechanisms for the effective implementation of the Resilient Bold Belize Conservation Plan. The Plan will include nature-based solutions to address ecosystem degradation, restoration and preservation. This includes finalizing a PFP Operations Manual, delivering the conditions for disbursement of Component 2 funds to the Transition Fund, establishing institutional arrangements and the legal document for the closing conditions. The PMU will work with consultants and legal experts to achieve this output.

1.1.2 OUTPUT: Development of an Ecosystem Services Valuation Platform in partnership with GEF-7 Project (ID #11041) through expanded ESV analyses in marine space that informs Belize government policy making framework

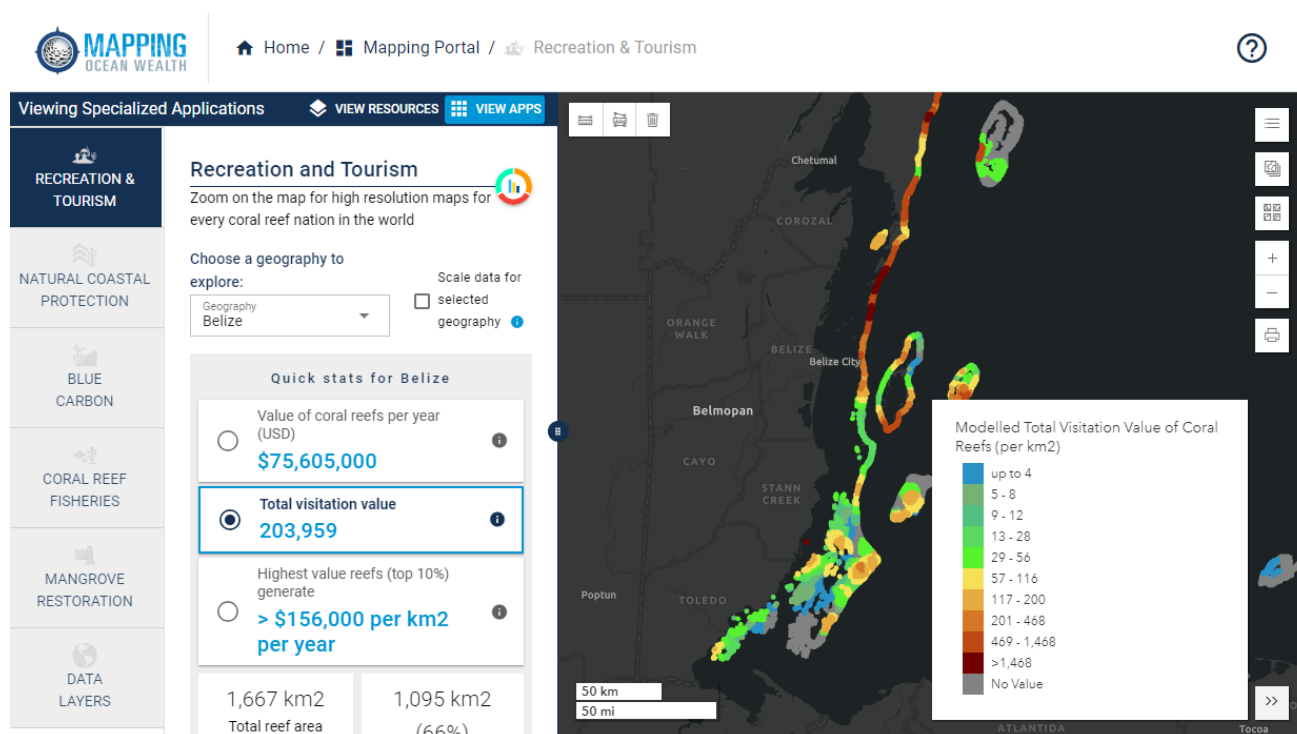
Currently in Belize, existing valuations of coastal and marine resources are at the Mesoamerican scale ([MARFUND 2024](#)) or only for the MPAs that make up the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System World Heritage Site ([WWF 2017](#)). Neither are fully integrated into national planning, nor cover the entire scope of marine and coastal PAs and ecosystems targeted by the Resilient Bold Belize PFP, and therefore, the BGI Child Project. Through this BGI Child Project, the Project Manager, in partnership with consultants, will assist Stanford University in their work under the GEF -7 project *Transforming policy and investment through mainstreaming rapid approaches for natural capital assessment and accounting* (GEF ID #11041) in Belize by supporting data gathering for ecosystem valuation of the entire project geographical scope, piloting a prototype ESV platform to display and monitor changes in the value of different ecosystem services and promoting use of a publicly available dashboard to centralize monitoring data and displaying key metrics from the platform to inform adaptive decision making. The BBFPU under the Office of the Prime Minister, leading both this GEF child project and the GEF 11041 project, is currently collaborating with government ministry CEOs and nonprofits involved in management of the National Protected Areas System to create an initial framework for ecosystem service valuation in Belize. The steps for gathering ecosystem service

valuation data, creating a prototype ESV platform and empowering government to utilize the dashboard in their decision making are as follows;

- 1) During the first year of project implementation, BBFPU will continue holding meetings with government ministries and protected area managers to understand what Ecosystem Service metrics are most useful to support their various mandates and reporting obligations (such as the amount of funding each protected area generates through reef visitation), as well as what metrics they would like to have access to in order to inform policy making and future planning and finance.
- 2) Identified Ecosystem service metrics will be prioritized and shortlisted based on consultations and depending on the functionality of the platform and relevant monitoring programs.
- 3) Provide consultancy funding to Stanford University, who is also delivering project #11041, for Ecosystem Services modeling and statistical analysis of the marine and coastal protected areas, and coastal areas outside of PAs targeted by the Resilient Bold Belize PFP (and which is additional to work being undertaken by the GEF-7 project). The Conservation plan designed through this project will be informed by the prototype Ecosystem Services Valuation platform.
- 4) The Project Manager will collaborate with Stanford University on the development of a prototype Ecosystem Services Valuation platform that reflects the identified stakeholders' needs. The dashboard will likely demonstrate spatially and in simple charts the change over time in societal and economic benefits provided by coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves generated through the Stanford InVEST^{®9} toolbox at the MPA scale, incorporating all areas targeted by the BGI Child Project (which is additional area than what is covered by the GEF-7 project). The dashboard will be designed considering tool sustainability and functionality, with regular updates to reflect change in the selected and agreed upon ecological, social and financial indicators.
- 5) Once the prototype platform is set up to display a publicly available dashboard, the BBFPU will host trainings with government ministries and nonprofits involved in management of the National Protected Areas to demonstrate the dashboard's functions and show them how their requests were incorporated into the tool. Through those trainings, the BBFPU will also enhance the capacity of governments' technical teams so they can submit their monitoring data on an agreed frequency to update and track changes in the selected indicators. The BBFPU will also provide education to government ministries and other stakeholders to utilize the platform to incorporate nature into decision-making, perform cost-benefit analyses for projects, support planning for sustainable development, set up priorities for conservation, adjust resource allocation depending on the most strategic areas for investment, and inform policy.
- 6) As the BBFPU is located within the OPM, the OPM will be reviewing that policies and plans are consistent and coherent with the ecosystem services values of the marine and coastal ecosystems.

Additionally, a long-term goal of the near-real time ESV data platform is to enable the government of Belize to prioritize geographical areas where SFMS such as payments for ecosystem services.

Example of an option for the prototype dashboard displaying the ESV platform data provided by Stanford University:



This output is also in alignment with the objectives of the Sustainable Tourism Master Plan which states 'The Sub-program for Tourism Resources Management and Conservation aims to identify and qualify an economic value of the resource in order to raise awareness and justify conservation efforts'.

1.1.3 OUTPUT: Capacity building for executing partners to deliver the Conservation Plan, including safeguards and gender responsive capacities

To build capacity for execution of the Conservation Plan, a consultant will be contracted to conduct an assessment and develop a **capacity building action plan** for the executing agency and project execution partners, incorporating key areas of focus such as financial absorptive capacity and applying nature-based solutions.

The **capacity building action plan** will be delivered by the Project Manager in coordination with consultants to prepare the executing partners to deliver the Conservation Plan (Developed under Output 1.1.1). The action plan will include strengthening capacity of executing partners for the implementation of Safeguards and Gender action plans. All marine and coastal protected area staff (an estimated 258 people), to include Belize Audubon Society, Corozal Sustainable Future Initiative, Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association, and PACT.

Prior to conducting gender and safeguards trainings, the safeguards and gender specialist for the project will work to analyze capacity gaps in safeguards and gender within different executing partner organizations to ensure the training programs are appropriate.

1.1.4 OUTPUT: Conservation Plan M&E framework developed and under implementation, mainstreaming gender equity and vulnerable sectors

The Monitoring Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will lead a process with a consultant to develop a monitoring and evaluation plan or results framework to be implemented by all protected area managers and co-managers for the Conservation Plan incorporating (i) the Resilient Bold Belize gender action plan (ii) the results framework developed for the Resilient Bold Belize BGI IP Child Project (iii) the mitigation actions recommended in the Resilient Bold Belize Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Framework.

1.2. OUTCOME: Improved domestic resource mobilization towards the financial sustainability of effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems

1.2.1. OUTPUT: Sustainable finance mechanisms designed and implemented

The PMU, in close coordination with the Ministry of Tourism, will contract consultancies for analyzing and prioritizing sustainable financing mechanisms (including researching and exploring historical SFMs in Belize) to support long-term protected area financing while facilitating agreement between government and the project partners on the short-listed options. The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit (BBFPU) (which will house the PMU) is already working with the Ministry of Tourism to explore optimization of park entrance fees, create efficiencies with fee collection and guide allocation and investment of fees into protected areas. The Ministry of Tourism will continue to be a critical stakeholder for achievement of this output as it is the goal of the Ministry to ensure major tourism destinations, including the marine and coastal PAs, have access to available funding for effective management.

The systems currently being explored and planned for this project are at the national level for all protected areas, (including a potential National Protected Area Entrance Fee System), benefitting all government and non-government institutions that participate in protected area management in Belize. There is potential for this project to coordinate with other BGI IP Child Projects such as Cuba and other countries in the Caribbean region, on the development and implementation of SFMs, specifically related to park-entrance fee models. Once mechanisms are prioritized and agreed within government, the project plans to deploy at least one long term Sustainable Finance Mechanism during the project's lifetime to increase funding for protected area management. The Ecosystem Services Valuation platform described in Output 1.1.2 may also inform areas to prioritize sustainable finance mechanisms.

1.3 OUTCOME: Increased coordination and collaboration for effective management of protected areas

1.3.1 OUTPUT: Technical support for the establishment of an integrated national body to coordinate and oversee climate resilient, gender responsive and socially inclusive protected area management

Outcome 1.3 seeks to address the key challenges of the need for an integrated protected area management system in Belize. Since the last national election, the administration of Belize's National Protected Areas System has been divided between multiple government portfolios. This challenges effective transformation and scaling up of management at the system level. The RBB can address this through supporting an exploratory process into the establishment of an integrated national body that oversees and coordinates the administration of the National Protected Area System. The national body would provide stability across political change and improved communication, coordination and collaboration between management authorities to promote the

best outcomes for the National Protected Areas System, the critical ecosystem services it provides and the species and ecosystems that are protected. It would also be used as a cross-sectoral platform for sharing and promoting developed ESV system for Belize.

The executing agency of the proposed project, the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit within the Office of The Prime Minister, has been appointed to set up a core group of relevant government ministry CEOs and nonprofits (including WWF) to identify an integrated way forward for management of the National Protected Areas System. With representation from various government ministries, reporting up to the Prime Minister, and with the integration and promotion of the Ecosystem Services Valuation that this project will offer under Output 1.1.2, the cross-sectoral body will be bringing nature into the decision-making process for government. An external consultant will be tasked with conducting a full diagnostic for reforming the National Protected Areas System administrative structures, supported by a unified co-management framework, to develop recommendations.

Exchanges (such as South-to-South exchanges) with other governments and BGI IP Child Projects will also be conducted to learn from their experiences in establishing national bodies for the management of protected areas to achieve this output.

COMPONENT 2. SCALING UP NBS IN MARINE AND COASTAL PAS AND IN KEY ECOSYSTEMS OUTSIDE THE PA SYSTEM

2.1. OUTCOME: Improved marine and coastal ecosystems and associated fishery and tourism livelihoods through the delivery of the Conservation Plan through the operation of the transition fund

The budget for Component 2 (2,899,468USD) will be disbursed directly from WWF GEF to transition fund, triggered by the signing of the PFP closing conditions to support direct nature-based interventions (effective protection, restoration and sustainable use) both inside and outside marine and coastal protected areas that will strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services, and sustainability of livelihoods, following the Conservation Plan. Disbursement conditions can be found in Annex 8: Disbursement Conditions for GEF Funding. The transition fund will be managed by a Conservation Trust Fund that will be responsible for delivering Component 2 of the proposed project with the additional co-financing for the project. Outcome 2.1 will access funding from the PFP transition fund to implement the Resilient Bold Belize Conservation Plan, with disbursements to the executing partners.

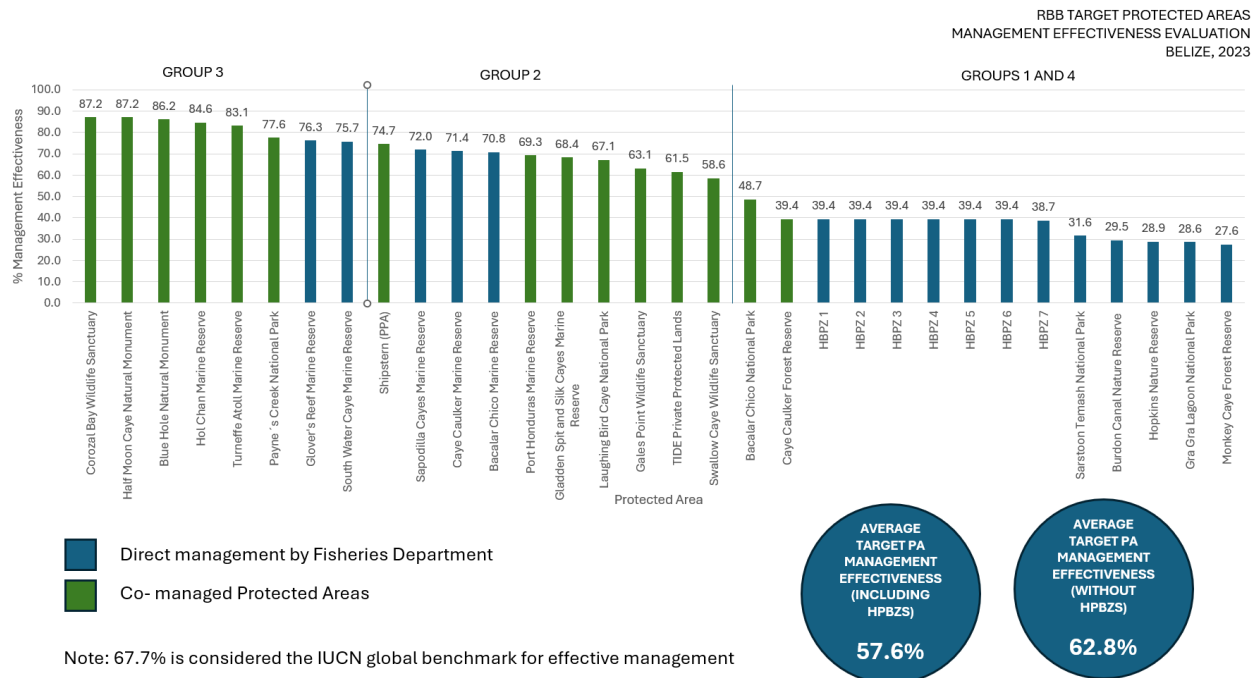
The below are Indicative activities, pending finalization of the Conservation Plan (Output 1.1.1):

2.1.1. OUTPUT: Conservation Plan implemented to provide core costs for management in up to 34 marine and coastal protected areas

This output will be achieved in partnership with core PFP executing partners - the Fisheries Department, protected areas management and co-management partners. The investment for this output will be based on the results of biennial protected area management effectiveness assessments, to ensure core management activities are not limited by financial constraints. The protected areas have been divided into four groups based on their management effectiveness rating and management needs. For each group, a target management

effectiveness rating has been identified that is considered realistic over the ten-year time frame, with the investment strategies required to move the protected area groups towards their management effectiveness targets. Indicative activities for improved management effectiveness include; development of management plans, strategies and other relevant plans for all target PAs that are responsive to external changes, including climate change; assessing and rationalizing the marine protected area management zones, use regulations and alignment with IUCN categories to increase full protection (non-extractive) of priority coral reef areas and seagrass; and/or implement annual NPAS-MEE (METT) assessment for the target protected areas, and assessing the investment required for identified high performing protected areas to meet IUCN Green list standards, in contribution to the Blue Bonds commitments.

FIGURE 3: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS OF TARGET PROTECTED AREAS (MARINE AND COASTAL PA-MEE, 2023)



2.1.2. OUTPUT: Nature-based solutions applied for ecosystem restoration outside of protected areas benefiting the fisheries and tourism sectors.

This project will support the implementation of identified priority actions under the National Mangrove Restoration Plan, including increased protection for coastal ecosystems through multiple strategies (OECMs, engagement of private landowners). It will also provide nature-based solutions identified for Mangrove Restoration including mangrove buffer zones. Activities will be described in the Conservation Plan. Options being explored through this project that are outside of the current coastal and marine protected areas, and are more focused on coastal community needs include:

Mangrove protection and restoration: There is potential for community protection of mangrove areas in community lands, strengthened through mangrove restoration, with the implementation of community-driven replanting efforts that restore the functionality and connectivity of mangroves, not just in the role as important nursery habitat, but also as critical natural barriers against storm surges and coastal erosion. In the

absence of mangrove buffer zones, coastal communities that depend on fishing or tourism for economic stability risk challenges accessing fisheries and marine resources and are at higher risk of damage to livelihoods and loss of lives during flooding and storm events.

In order to achieve this output, Government agencies and executing partners will implement nature-positive activities outside the protected areas, and in mangrove buffer zones that protect communities, lives and livelihoods. The selection of these areas will be guided by the WWF SmartCoasts assessment of priority mangrove areas and the Mangrove Restoration Plan (currently under development), both focused on ensuring that investments in these nature-based solutions for protection of Belize's coastline are focused on priority areas.

Coral Reef protection: Belize's reef is critical not just in the support of Belize's economy through tourism and fishing industries, but also in reducing wave energy, protecting coastlines from erosion and storm damage. The PMU will work with qualified consultants to assess the strategies required to meet Belize's People-Centric Conservation Agenda for full protection of 10% of Belize's coral reef and 30% of the marine space in alignment with the Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan.

The promotion of NbS in coastal communities, by private landowners and other coastal and marine stakeholders will also require the support of an effective stakeholder engagement and education initiative that will improve their sustainable use of natural resources with the need to Involve local communities, private sector and other stakeholders in conservation efforts to ensure long-term success and sustainability.

This project also provides the necessary groundwork for the revision and implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Act and Management Plan, and the Belize Sustainable Oceans Plan both designed to ensure holistic management of coastal and marine areas that considers the interactions between land and sea and the important role of mangrove and other coastal ecosystems in protecting shorelines and communities, as well as integrating NbS into fisheries management and the sustainable use of resources.

2.1.3 OUTPUT: Income diversification opportunities and engagement on improved sustainability of fishing practices

This output will be achieved through delivery of the Conservation Plan activities to benefit fisher communities. Indicative activities that will be explored with the development of individual theories of change include (i) investment in the re-establishment of the rights-based fishing area committees and fisheries associations; (ii) pilot livelihood diversification opportunities in fishing communities (iii) strengthened fisher participation in management decisions through coordination with the fisheries department, and (iv) engaging fishers (e.g., fisher forums, boat-to-boat conversations) in improved sustainable fishing practices. Technical assistance will be provided to establish strengthened national regulations for finfish and improved enforcement of fishing regulations.

This output, through indicative activity (ii) will also build on the lessons learnt from past projects, focusing on the engagement and empowerment of women and youths in fisher households and the development of nature-based and nature-compatible household industries, ensuring there is a support and mentoring framework in place for long term sustainability of these livelihood diversification opportunities. With the importance given to the risks identified, further consultations are planned for the implementation phase to gain a better understanding of the risks and the best ways these can be addressed within the context of the individual fishing communities and cultures. This also includes the need to increase knowledge of the level of use of the southern protected areas by indigenous populations (the Garifuna and the Maya), both commercially and culturally, to ensure that these needs are taken into account during planning, that the correct engagement mechanisms are used, and that FPIC is sought out if deemed necessary, prior to developing IPPs as

needed and according to each community. It should be noted that all consultations to date suggest that the Maya communities are not involved in marine based activities, being located inland and focused on agriculture and subsistence terrestrial / freshwater resource use. A full-time safeguards specialist will be employed within the Project Management Unit to monitor that all strategies and activities benefit from a comprehensive risk assessment prior to implementation, and that adequate mitigation measures are put in place in advance.

COMPONENT 3: COORDINATION WITH THE BLUE AND GREEN ISLANDS INTEGRATED PROGRAM AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

3.1 OUTCOME: Strengthened communication, coordination and knowledge management at national and global levels in alignment with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program.

3.1.1. OUTPUT: Strategic gender-responsive Communications Plan designed and implemented, to include promotion of ESV to inform government planning.

The project Communications Specialist will work with a consultant to develop a strategic gender-responsive communications plan that aligns with the BBFP Communications Strategy, WWF Communications guidelines and GEF Communications guidelines. The Communications Specialist will also facilitate communication efforts for project coordination among all stakeholders.

All knowledge and communication products produced by the Project will be shared on a project-specific website, allowing a wider audience to gain knowledge from the Project. If PFP Partners participating in the project agree, documents related to lessons learned may be posted publicly on a website preferred by the GEF. Approximately 60,000 USD has been budgeted for the activities listed in Output 3.1.1. Budget has been allocated for 5 small workshops and meetings, communication materials, and for the hiring of a Communications Consultant to help develop a gender-responsive communication strategy.

The Belize Child Project PMU will participate in informal communications among BGI IP Child Projects, such as through WhatsApp group discussions on technical issues.

3.1.2 OUTPUT: Accessible project lessons captured and disseminated through Knowledge Management Products and platforms including BGI IP Thematic Working Groups

Utilizing available knowledge to apply best practices and lessons learned is important during both project design and implementation to achieve greater, more efficient, and sustainable conservation results. Prior to finalizing the project design, existing lessons and best practices were gathered primarily from the PFP Guide "Securing Sustainable Financing for Conservation Areas: A Guide to Project Finance for Permanence," (Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, WWF. November 2021) and incorporated into the project design. Please reference the annex on lessons learned to review lessons learned during project development. The BGI Global Coordination Product will be establishing Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) associated with crucial BGI IP activities. These Thematic Working Groups will provide a platform for this child project to both capture and disseminate lessons learned and best practices, with a focus on analytical tools for ESV and their application to policy; and Nature-based solutions in the fisheries and tourism sector. The TWGs will be critical to ensure knowledge is shared, emphasizing gender equality and inclusion across the BGI-IP projects and beyond.

The engagement of a dedicated communication specialist will provide consistent, high-quality and effective products that can strengthen the project implementation in Belize, and share best practices and key learnings with a wider audience through the BGI-IP Hub and Global Coordination Project. For example, the

coordination between other child projects aiming to establish ESV or NCA systems such as Trinidad and Tobago and Cuba, will be critical to the successful delivery of Output 1.1.2 of this project. The project communication specialist will also spearhead the promotion and awareness raising of the ESV platform to be designed under Output 1.1.2 among relevant government ministries.

The link to the PFP and its multi- institutional structure also allows for the broad sharing of knowledge and resources across member organizations and through their respective networks. Collected knowledge will be analyzed alongside project monitoring and evaluation data at the annual Adaptive Management meeting. It is at this meeting that the theory of change will be reviewed, and modifications to the annual work plan and budget will be drafted. Lessons learned and best practices from the Project will be also be captured from reports. External evaluations will provide lessons and recommendations. These available lessons and best practices will then be documented in the semi-annual project progress reports (PPR) (with best practices annexed to the report).

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer will work with the Communications Specialist to (i) capture lessons learned during project implementation and annual Adaptive Management Meetings, (ii) develop materials such as best practice manuals; case studies; technical reports, and (iii) disseminate knowledge materials in an accessible and gender-responsive manner to relevant projects, programs, and initiatives (including to relevant government ministries such as MBEDRM and MSDCC).

Approximately 200,000 USD has been budgeted for the completion of activities under Output 3.1.2. Budget has been allocated for workshops and meetings, communication materials, travel for participation in workshops and the hiring of a communications consultant.

3.1.3 Participation in the BGI IP Regional Node, communications events and workshops

The Project Manager will be responsible for attending the meetings hosted by the BGI IP Global Coordination Project as well as Annual BGI IP Meetings with or without additional PMU Staff members. The PMU will allocate time and resources to remain in close communication with BGI IP and attend quarterly virtual calls with the IP.

- Participate in the Caribbean Regional Node facilitated by the BGI IP Global Coordination Project, with a focus on gaining best practices on the use of analytical tools and frameworks for ESV and effective approaches/models for NbS
- Attend Annual BGI IP Meetings
- Staff (PMU Project Manager) to remain in close communication with BGI IP and attend quarterly virtual calls with the IP.

During project implementation and before the end of each project year, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will consolidate knowledge produced by the project and project stakeholders and exchange this with other relevant projects, programs and initiatives (including the BGI-IP GCP and the Project Finance for Permanence partnership and its communities of practice).

The PMU Project Manager will ensure that relevant stakeholders, such as OFP, the PSC, project partners, government institutions and other relevant actors are informed of, and, where applicable, invited to the Adaptive Management annual meeting, formal evaluations, and any documentation on lessons learnt and best practices. These partners will receive all related documents, such as Evaluation Reports and knowledge outputs developed by the project (e.g., white papers, consultant reports on sustainable financing mechanisms produced in **Component 1**, etc.) to ensure the sharing of important knowledge products. The PMU Project Manager will be responsible for attending all BGI IP virtual calls and regional nodes for the project.

Approximately 100,000 USD has been budgeted for the completion of activities under Output 3.1.3. Budget has been allocated for the PMU Project Manager and an additional PMU member to attend the annual meeting as part of the Global BGI Integrated Program. The PMU Project Manager will also be expected to attend virtual BGI IP calls. Budget has been allocated for one PMU Staff member to attend regional nodes hosted by the Global Coordination Project annually. Budget has also been designated for at least two staff members to participate in up to 5 peer-to-peer learning activities hosted by the Global Coordination Project, such as mentorship programs, internships, on-the-job training, and staff exchanges between country teams.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The project Monitoring & Evaluation System will be delivered by the project management unit in the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit, led by the Monitoring, Evaluation & Knowledge Management Officer, working closely with the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) stakeholders, and is composed by the following elements:

Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) – Towards the end of each project year, The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit in coordination with the executing partners, will work with project partners to develop a detailed AWPB that includes targets for key activities to achieve the outputs. When possible, the development of the annual work plan should consider suggestions for adaptive management and lessons learned, and attention to gender responsive activities and gender disaggregated targets will be made.

Project Results Framework (PRF) - The Project Results Framework includes core and additional indicators at the objective and outcome level along with a methodology for data collection and analysis. It defines responsible parties and frequency of data collection, provides baseline information, outlines yearly or mid-term targets and addresses key assumptions or related risks that should be monitored or mitigated. Importantly, the monitoring and reporting framework also includes specific provisions for monitoring the gender dimensions of the project. Throughout the project's duration, the data collected on these indicators will be analyzed to determine if the project strategies are working towards achieving its expected results including gender-related outcomes. Progress against the indicator targets, including gender-related ones, will be reported on at the end of each project year.

National Protected Areas System – Management Effectiveness Evaluation Tool, aligned with the METT- This is measured through use of Belize's comprehensive National Management Effectiveness Tool. The tool uses 79 indicators to provide information across seven thematic areas (Resource Information, Resource Management, Community Engagement / Participation, Management Planning, Governance, Human Resources and Financial Sustainability and Management). An additional set of 11 indicators is also being used to assess climate readiness and resilience of protected areas and protected area managers. This provides a mechanism for evaluating the status of the marine and coastal protected areas both individually and as a system, identifying the strengths and weaknesses, and prioritizing the strategic interventions required for achieving the Protected Areas Pillar goal.

Project Progress Reports (PPRs) – The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit, in coordination with the executing partners, will complete a PPR after 6 months and 12 months of each project year. The PPR will report on the progress against the AWPB and the PRF. PPRs will also monitor achievements on the

Gender Action Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The 12-month PPR will include the project results delivered, tracked under the AWPB and the PRF.

Project Close Report (PCR) - The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit will develop a PCR. The report will outline the same areas as the PPRs, but will be cumulative for the whole project period, and will also include information on project equipment handover, an assessment of WWF GEF Project performance, an exit and sustainability plan, and will focus on key lessons from the project. This report is due within one month after project close.

Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation Report - Independent Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation will take place at project mid-term and within six months of project completion, providing an external evaluation of the overall project effectiveness and efficiency. The Terms of References for the midterm and terminal evaluations will be drafted by the WWF-GEF Agency and The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit in accordance with GEF requirements and the consultant will be contracted by the WWF-GEF Agency. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget.

Integration of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) – The recommendations of the GAP have been and will be incorporated into the above M&E elements. Development of the AWPB each year will be coordinated with the PMU, Protected area Managers and Co-manager to facilitate gender responsiveness across the planned project activities, and to include gender targets. The Project Results Framework includes specific gender indicators, and also indicators with targets disaggregated by gender. These will be tracked throughout the project implementation, and reported on as part of monitoring and evaluation. The six month and 12 month project progress reports will include subsections on implementation of the gender action plan, reporting on gender inclusion, and reporting against the specific gender indicators. TORs for the midterm and terminal evaluations will include specific provisions for evaluation of progress and results regarding gender inclusion in implementation of the project. Overall, the monitoring of the gender action plan has been accounted for through integration into the overall project and integration into the project's M&E systems and budget.

Institutional Arrangements and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Executing Agency:

The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit (BBFP) will execute Components 1 and 3 of the proposed project. The BBFP Unit was established under the Office of the Prime Minister in February of 2022 to ensure that the GoB meets all its commitments outlined within the Blue Loan Agreement and Conservation Funding Agreement (CFA) in collaboration with the Belize Blue Investment Company (BIC) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

The Unit is also charged with pursuing innovative new financing models and ensuring the necessary interface and coordination in the design of the Resilient Bold Belize Project Finance for Permanence for the Coastal and Marine Areas to support effective management, conservation and livelihoods security.

The BBFP is headed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in the Office of the Prime Minister & Investment (OPM) and consists of a director, technical and administrative staff. The work of the unit is supported by a high-level Blue Bonds CEO Committee that has been established to ensure the necessary coordination and successful implementation of the Belize Blue Bonds. It is chaired by the CEO in the OPM. In this position, the BBFP plays an important role in advising the Government, in particular the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Finance, Investment and Economic Development on matters dealing with conservation/climate financing, nature-based development, blue economy and blue carbon/biodiversity credits. For the proposed GEF project, this role in government is critical to encourage the necessary synergies and alignment of the official mandates of key Government Departments and Ministries

Project Management Unit (PMU)

The Project Management Unit for the proposed GEF project will sit within the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit in the Government of Belize. The PMU will consist of the following staff positions:

Project Manager

The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, reporting to the WWF GEF agency, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The PM will report to the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit Director for all of the Project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the Project, the PM will report on a periodic basis to the Project Steering Committee. The PM will perform a liaison role with the government, CSOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies providing co-financing. 100% time will be dedicated to managing and executing the project, with time dedicated to the technical execution of project Components 1 and 3 as well as engagement and coordination with the BGI IP coordination project.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Knowledge Management (MEK) Officer

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the MEK Officer will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation activities including tracking and reporting project implementation against project work plans, which will be implemented by WWF and a diverse group of partner organizations, and reporting progress towards outcome indicator targets. The MEK Officer's time will be devoted to the GEF project Resilient Bold Belize, including engagement and coordination with the BGI IP coordination project and overall IP M&E.

Finance Assistant

The Finance Assistant will manage all financial and operational aspects of the Project including project budgeting, contracting, subrecipient monitoring and evaluations, financial tracking and reporting, and administrative functions in accordance with WWF policies, procedures, systems, and GEF requirements.

Safeguards and Gender Officer

The Safeguards and Gender Officer will lead implementation of the Gender Action plan and lead the implementation and monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Framework / Process Framework (ESMF/PF) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Communication Specialist

The Communication Specialist will aim to increase overall visibility of the project and its achievements and ensure communications on and around the project actions and impacts are disseminated on national and international levels in coordination with the BGI IP coordination project.

For further details on positions within the PMU please see Annex 5: Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff.

Institutional Arrangements for GEF Project Start – Pre-Close of PFP

From GEF project start up until PFP Close, activities will focus on contributing to meeting the closing conditions and strengthening the enabling environment for the PFP. During this period, this work (Component 1) will be carried out by the Lead Executing Agency, The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit with strategic guidance from a temporary Project Steering Committee (Figure 4). This committee will ensure that GEF funding is utilized in accordance with approved workplans and budgets and WWF GEF Agency policies and procedures. The temporary GEF Project Steering Committee will be comprised of 3 representatives from the Government of Belize: The Office of the Prime Minister CEO, a representative from the Ministry of Sustainable Development (GEF operational focal point), a representative from the BBFP as an observer and will have 1 representative from WWF; and 1 representative from the WWF GEF Agency as an observer. Once the PFP closing agreement has been signed, the GEF temporary Project Steering Committee will be replaced by the PFP Steering Committee which will act as the steering committee for this project.

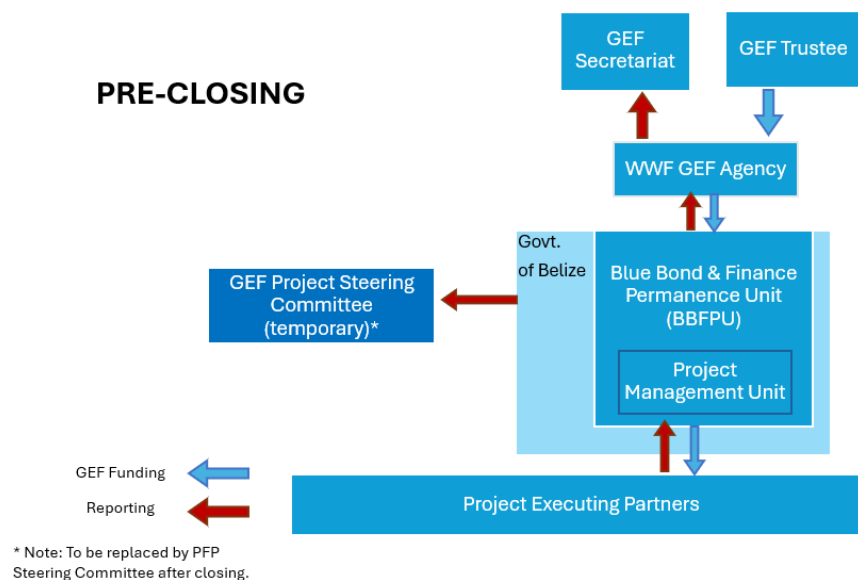


Figure 4. Institutional arrangements for GEF project implementation before PFP single closing.

Institutional Arrangements for GEF Project - After Close of the PFP (Component 2 Funding) Phase: Once all closing conditions are met, the PFP closing agreement will be signed which will mark the start of PFP implementation. A PFP Steering Committee will be established with responsibility for

steering and providing strategic guidance to PFP implementation, ensuring compliance with the [conservation plan](#), [PFP financial model](#) and [PFP operations manual](#). The steering committee will be a cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder decision-making body actively operational for integrating nature into the delivery of the [Conservation Plan](#). This will include the adequate utilization of GEF funding in accordance with workplans and budgets and WWF GEF Agency policies and procedures.

AFTER CLOSING

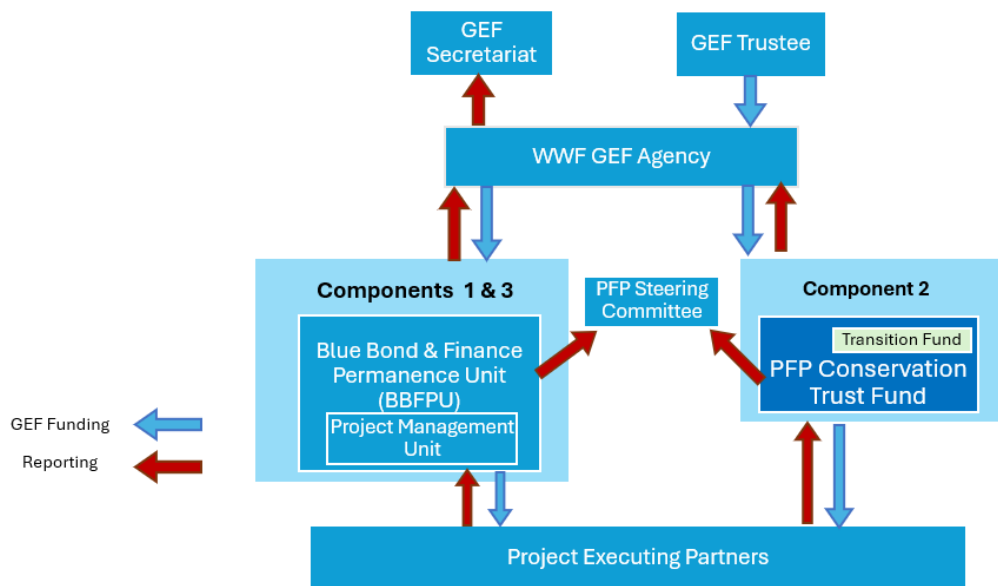


Figure 5. Institutional arrangements for GEF project implementation after PFP closing

Disbursement conditions can be found in Annex 8 for the disbursement of the GEF funding in Component 2 to the Belize PFP transition fund. Funds raised from private and public donors for the Belize PFP transition fund will be managed by a Conservation Trust Fund (a “CTF”) that will be selected according to the process described below. WWF will apply the selection criteria described below to recommend a CTF to the Government of Belize. WWF and the Office of the Prime Minister of Belize will agree on the final selection, which will be by mutual (unanimous) consent. The agreed-upon CTF will be subject to due diligence, including due diligence to GEF standards. The parties to the Belize PFP closing agreement will formally agree on the identity of the Belize CTF. WWF will issue a grant agreement to the CTF for the disbursement of funds from Component 2 of the GEF Project.

The criteria the Office of the Prime Minister of Belize and WWF will apply will include:

- The CTF should have those capacities generally described in the Conservation Finance Alliance’s Practice Standards for Conservation Trust Funds (<https://www.conservationfinancealliance.org/practice-standards-for-ctfs-update>), and must have those capacities set out in the Practice Standards that WWF has determined are most necessary for its role as fund manager of the Belize PFP transition fund. In general, those priority standards relate to governance, administration, risk management and safeguards, and asset management.
- The CTF must, either through its governing board or a steering committee governing a sub-account at the CTF, be able to follow the directions of a body not controlled by government that will oversee the Belize PFP transition fund.

- The CTF must meet the relevant GEF minimum fiduciary standards that apply to it as a subrecipient of GEF funds; must have adequate sub-granting, financial management, procurement, and risk management systems; and must have a history of successful and clean audits.
- Costs, net of all overhead, asset management fees, and the like, must be acceptable to WWF, as compared to similar funds for similar projects.
- After preliminary selection, the CTF must enter into a grant agreement acceptable to WWF, which will incorporate the Conservation Plan, Financial Model, and Operations Manual, and which will flow down all necessary requirements of the GEF and other donors.

GEF Agency Oversight and Supervision

WWF-US, through its WWF GEF Agency will: (i) provide consistent and regular project oversight to ensure the achievement of project objectives; (ii) liaise between the project and the GEF Secretariat; (iii) report on project progress to GEF Secretariat (annual Project Implementation Report); (iv) ensure that both GEF and WWF policy requirements and standards are applied and met (i.e. reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E); (v) approve annual workplan and budget; (vi) approve budget revisions, certify fund availability and transfer funds; (vii) organize the terminal evaluation and review project audits; (viii) certify project operational and financial completion, and (ix) provide no-objection to key terms of reference for project management unit.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes **No**

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project will seek to coordinate with ongoing relevant initiatives led by NGOs, CSOs, Government partners, private sector organizations and multilateral donors. WWF - Mesoamerica has critical institutional knowledge and [community connections to lend to this project and will remain a key partner during implementation](#). Of the most notable achievements in Belize, WWF helped to establish the Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT) in 1996. PACT has been included in the planning of the larger PFP with the objective of the PFP implementing natural resource management activities that are complementary to projects and initiatives that PACT invests in. Currently, two Belize Action Fund projects are being developed in alignment with the Belize BGI IP Child Project, the first by WWF and the second by the Belize Marine Protected Areas Network (BMPAN - an umbrella NGO of co-management organizations). Both focus on ecosystem-based approaches that contribute to strengthening management of protected areas and improving livelihoods in coastal communities through nature-based solutions ranging from protection to restoration towards increased resilience to climate change and strengthened sustainable development. In order to reduce consultation fatigue and create broader support from stakeholders, the safeguards and gender consultants working on the Belize BGI IP Child

Project are simultaneously conducting consultations and aiding in the design of both BAF projects - the Blue Action Fund safeguards framework The Blue Action Fund safeguards are modeled on a combination of international frameworks and standards, including the World Bank's ESF, IFC Performance Standards, UN SDGs, IUCN guidelines, and rights-based approaches like FPIC and therefore align fully with the level of safeguards required by the GEF.

The proposed Belize child project will coordinate with The Pew Charitable Trust's Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy Project which seeks to connect MPAs and help conserve key migratory species and entire marine ecosystems. Lessons learned from The Pew Charitable Trust will be critical for project success given Pew's experience with more than a decade of work to create large-scale highly or fully protected MPAs in Belize.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Loan for Sustainable Blue Economy project involves a loan to Belize to increase the earning potential of artisanal fishers while maintaining high fishery exports and promoting sustainable use of the country's commercial marine resources. As the IDB Project focuses on the prioritized communities targeted by the BGI Belize GEF project, collaboration with the Fisheries Department will be critical to ensure that the work in the fisheries sector is coordinated. Following IDB projects in implementation over the next few years will increase opportunities for the proposed child project to learn from their lessons on Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), particularly those that focus on innovative bio-based or nature-positive products and services, digital solutions for increased climate resilience, and strengthening public expenditure management.

As described under Component 1, the proposed Belize child project will be supporting and working closely with the IDB GEF 7 Stanford project; *Transforming policy and investment through mainstreaming rapid approaches for natural capital assessment and accounting* (GEF ID #11041). The proposed child project will leverage data and insights gained from Ecosystem Services Valuation to support the integration of nature into the Government's planning and policy frameworks. See Outcome 1.1, Output 1.1.2 for more details.

The proposed project will coordinate with the Belize Fund for a Sustainable Future, established through the Blue Bond agreement, which disburses grants to non-government partners involved in marine conservation efforts, scientific research, nature-based climate change adaptation activities, and blue businesses. Additionally, the Belize Fund for a Sustainable Future allocates funding to the Government of Belize to contribute to fulfilling its conservation commitments which will feed into the overall PFP funding being supported by this project. The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit (the PMU for the proposed project) has a mandate in the Office of the Prime Minister to coordinate efforts between the Blue Bond and the PFP.

The Child Project will seek to collaborate with projects focused on fisheries, coastal and marine resources that will be part of The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Pipeline in Belize, with over 30 projects planned by the Government of Belize. Other initiatives to explore coordination with include: the StewardFish project, implementing the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems

(CLME+) Strategic Action Plan (SAP), FAO's Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) and the Blue Growth Initiative (BGI).

As a child project under a larger Program, this project will actively contribute to, and benefit from, the BGI IP Global Coordination Project, with a focus on gaining best practices on the use of effective approaches/models for nature-based solutions, analytical tools and frameworks for ESV, and its use in the integration of nature into national decision making.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	59,348
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	675,556
3	Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	800
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	5,000
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (hectare)	
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO _{2e})	866,256
7	Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (count)	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton)	
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	F: 4,615 M: 4,789

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (*max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page*)

The Core Indicators targets presented above measure the estimated impact of the PFP Initiative (GEF funds plus co-finance funds) to be achieved during the GEF project lifetime.

Core Indicator 1: *Sub Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness:* The project will improve the management effectiveness of 13 targeted coastal protected areas (56,400 ha), with progress tracked by Belize's National NPAS-MEE Tool (national METT tool).

Core Indicator 2: *Sub-Indicator 2.2 Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness:* The project will improve the management effectiveness of 21 marine protected areas (675,500 ha), [with progress tracked](#) by Belize's National NPAS-MEE Tool (national METT tool).

Core Indicator 3: The project will restore 800 ha of mangroves (20% of the total target of 4,000 ha set in Belize's NDC), [outside the coastal and marine protected areas, as part of its nature-based defenses against climate change in coastal areas and around coastal communities](#). Monitoring and evaluation tracks area restored over time as part of the NDC measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) metrics, developed under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency³.

Core Indicator 4: 5,000 ha of coastal ecosystems, particularly mangrove, will be placed under improved management through long term commitments with private landowners and communities, [outside the coastal and marine protected areas, and tracked as part of the NDC MRV. The selection of these areas will be guided by the WWF SmartCoasts assessment of priority mangrove areas and current development of the Mangrove Restoration Plan, both focused on ensuring that investments in these nature-based solutions for protection of Belize's coastline are focused on priority areas.](#)

This target has been reduced since Concept Note stage due to an updated understanding of private land holders' priorities. [The Government of Belize and WWF is currently undertaking a national land tenure analysis to assess these lands within Belize's mangrove landscape. The land tenure analysis will produce an updated land tenure inventory for Belize's mangrove areas to contribute to the engagement of coastal-marine land stakeholders \(public and private\) in practices and actions to foster sustainable and climate-smart nature-based solutions. This study, along with the previous SmartCoasts assessment of priority mangrove areas and Mangrove Restoration Plan \(currently under development\), will provide the baseline data and enabling conditions under which Belize may implement its ambitious, inclusive, and science-based NDC goal for mangrove protection as well as compile and disseminate information resources that can help communities, governments, policymakers, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations act and support proven approaches that protect mangroves.](#)

Core Indicator 6:

Mitigated carbon emissions were estimated using FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (ExAct) given an updated estimate of land covered by indirect and direct project interventions. Restoration of 800 ha of mangroves, Improved management of coastal ecosystems (mostly mangroves) and improved management of 5,000 hectares of coastal ecosystems with mangrove cover, will mitigate an approximate total of 866,256 direct tCO₂e emissions. Carbon accounting is calculated utilizing a start date of 2025 and the duration is 20 years.

This target has been reduced since Concept Note stage due to an updated area of hectares under improved management described in core indicator 4. The area of hectares of coastal ecosystems has been reduced [primarily as a result of the increased accuracy of updated mapping](#), causing estimated GHG emission avoidance to decrease.

Core Indicator 11:

The project aims to directly benefit 9,146 people (4,624 men and 4522 women) in the target communities through income diversification opportunities, with a strong focus on the [engagement and empowerment of women and youths in fisher households and the development of nature-based and nature-compatible household industries and services](#). It will also provide capacity building to the

executing partners for effective implementation of the GEF Child Project and coastal and marine management activities under the Conservation Plan, including 258 people currently employed directly in protected area management, under Component 1.

The project will engage women at the highest rate possible, particularly in ensuring access to capacity building and income diversification opportunities in the target communities.¹⁰ Please see the Gender Action Plan for more details on engagement of women, youth and minority groups.

KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK INDICATORS: The BGI project is also important in assisting Belize in meeting its CBD commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly Targets 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11, focused on reducing biodiversity loss, restoring degraded ecosystems, protection of ecologically representative, well-connected, effectively conserved coastal and marine areas, sustainable resource use and maintenance of ecosystem services. It also contributes towards achieving Targets 19 and 21 – increased domestic investment in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, and accessible knowledge that guides biodiversity action (Annex B).

Risks to Project Implementation

RISK CATEGORIES	RATING S	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Extreme weather events exacerbated by the effects of climate change – such as increased ocean temperatures, storm events (including hurricanes and flooding) – could impact the project in several ways, such as damage to project infrastructure or equipment, limiting transportation, delaying activities, or shifting the use patterns of fisherfolk. The project will address this by checking that project activities, and the Conservation Plan are climate sensitive, climate smart and incorporate multiple future RCP ¹¹ climate scenarios based on National Reports. There is limited amount of climate data available for Belize and this could pose a risk to project development. The Project development team will coordinate with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Climate Change to obtain recent data.
Environment and Social	Moderate	A preliminary ESS screen and a further ESS Consultation process was conducted, during which it is noted that several policies are triggered by this project including indigenous peoples, potential access restrictions and cultural resources. The project will implement the WWF GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards, IPPF, Mitigation plans and Gender Action Plan developed specifically for this project. Some recognized risks and suggested mitigation methods include: Risks and Risk Mitigation:

¹⁰ These figures are based on the 2010 census data, and are expected to increase once the 2023 data is released.

¹¹ Representative Concentration Pathways are used to understand how our climate may change in future, drawing on past trends in climate change.

		<p>There is a recognized risk that any revision and/or expansion of the current zones or protected areas, or changes to the fishing regulations due to this project may result in reduced access for fishers, impacting their livelihoods. However, the BSOP process that is leading the PA expansions to meet the 30x30 target is stakeholder driven. It has identified those stakeholders that may be affected by any new use restrictions, and has held consultations in representative fishing communities across Belize, with fishing cooperatives and associations, as well as individual fishers, to confirm that they are participating fully in the process, that any protected area management planning integrates their feedback to avoid negative impact if at all feasible.</p> <p>Improved surveillance enforcement effort may also impact those fishers who consistently practice illegal fishing – either fishing out of season, through use of illegal gear and / or extraction of marine products from within no take zones. If resources become further depleted, more fishers will be pushed into illegal fishing to ensure they meet household economic needs. This is exacerbated by the current level of corruption associated with enforcement and prosecution, with fishers perceiving the weaknesses in the current system, and not trusting to fair outcomes. It is important that the project outputs repair this distrust and fully engage fishers moving forward. This will be an important aspect of the Conservation Plan.</p> <p>If it is not feasible to avoid economic displacement of fishers, there will need to be mechanisms to offset the economic impacts through connecting the fishers and their families to income diversification opportunities, to provide options for secondary income streams for families. The PFP will be strengthening the framework for community loans that can be used to kick start projects, based on tried and tested pilots, and provide a framework under which three aligned projects (the SCCF, BAF WWF-Belize and BAF-BMPAN) will all be putting significant investment into the 10 most vulnerable coastal communities towards access to viable, long-term sustainable income diversification options, and capacity building to ensure these investments are effective.</p> <p>See the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents in Annex F for more information.</p>
Political and Governance	Low	<p>The political risk to this project is low because the Belize Government is very adaptive and has methods for mitigating potential conflict in the case of a change of government officials. If, after the elections in 2025, a new government is elected, it is unlikely that the project would not be supported - when a project is funded by multilateral funding, all political parties recognize formal, official funding agreements and do not seek to change them when taking office. The Project Manager in the PMU will undertake mitigations, including coordination between different ministries in the government and the project partners to ensure that the project remains on track despite any changes that may result from local and national elections.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	<p>The Government of Belize has signed an MOU to demonstrate support for the development and implementation of a long-term Project Finance for Permanence to be implemented in Belize. As the proposed GEF project will support the PFP, the strategy for the PFP implementation, and the GEF Project implementation will be informed by government policies. It is unlikely that any policies would be altered if there is a new government elected during the 2025 election.</p>

		The commitment from different government ministries towards the establishment of a collective National Protected Area Governance structure may be challenging as some ministries would like the mandate to manage more protected areas while others are keen on maintaining the co-management strategies in place. The proposed project is mitigating this by securing direct support from the Prime Minister's office, which has requested ministries with Protected Area authority to develop a unified PFP-led National Protected Areas System Framework. The project will continue to rely on the Office of the Prime Minister for managing expectations of the ministries involved.
Technological	Low	The project does not plan technological interventions at this time. Assessments may be carried out to determine technological opportunities for National Protected Area management such as scaling up existing pilots that use innovative technology for enforcement - SMART, radar, Aerial capacity of the Belize Coast Guard etc.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	There is risk in the establishment/decision of the Conservation Trust Fund to manage a transition fund in both the implementation and management. The CTF will need to have necessary financial information and planning systems in place. There is also a risk that the Sustainable Finance Mechanisms deployed by the project, and led by the government, will not yield the anticipated funding for the long-term financial sustainability of the Conservation Trust Fund and in turn the execution of the PFP Initiative. Analyses have been, and will continue to be, conducted of the potential SFMs prior to deployment as described in Outcome 1.3, where resources are dedicated to provide technical assistance to evaluate and prioritize SFMs. Lastly, there is a risk that the PFP will not reach the fundraising goal by the designated time for single close of the PFP. There is a contingency plan defined in Annex 7 that addresses how to respond to this scenario.

EXECUTION

Capacity for Implementation	Low	The risk of limitations in Institutional Capacity to execute the GEF Project Components is rated as low. Although the BBFP is relatively new, the Unit has successfully managed Belize's Blue Bonds for from the beginning of its implementation, demonstrating strong capacity to manage large initiatives, with an implementation report produced in 2023 ¹² . BBFP also demonstrates capacity in its mandate to develop and implement various annual approved Government Strategic Allocation (GSA) proposals to the Belize Fund for a Sustainable Future (BFSF) to ensure the realization of Conservation Milestones and other International Commitments. The Unit is also responsible for coordinating all internal and external reporting requirements and ensuring that all relevant governmental and program management standards are met.
Fiduciary	Moderate	The fiduciary capacities of the potential grant recipient were assessed during a thorough due diligence analysis of the Belize Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit. Although there were no financial issues highlighted, the Unit was only established in 2022. This and the limited funding streams (1 stream), size of the team (less than 25 staff members) and the entity type (Government), there may be potential operational and financial risks when engaging with BBFP. WWF GEF Agency will be monitoring the project financial operations in detail through

¹² <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D0cugx6Yr5bjXxP8u-7Jm7W-4695cokk/view>

		additional and detailed financial deliverables and requiring an annual project audit.
Stakeholder	Low	In accordance with the WWF and GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Standards, the proposed project will be delivered following a Stakeholder Engagement Plan by the executing agency. The main risk seen during project development is the limited stakeholder willingness or interest to participate in consultations, largely as a result of meeting fatigue . Because this was identified early on, mitigation efforts have been integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ensuring that relevant stakeholders are engaged at appropriate times during the project implementation, through more accessible engagement and communication mechanisms, and mitigating restrictions of women and youth participation.
Other-Macro-economic	low	Belize's main income generating sectors are crucial to the project's success as the project will depend on some government funding for the long-term sustainability of the PFP. The COVID-19 Pandemic had detrimental effects on the tourism sector, another pandemic like this could cause further economic problems for the country. It is also possible that the government may need to divert funding following significant natural disasters (primarily hurricanes) for post-storm recovery, or to sectors such as agriculture during severe droughts or as a result of disease. If the government needs to divert funding elsewhere for national recovery from such disasters, it is a possibility that the government will not be able to deliver on the projected national allocation targets identified for the Sustainable Finance Mechanisms that will contribute resources to the implementation of the Conservation Plan and the greater PFP Initiative. There is also the chance of a global economic depression.
Other- PFP Buy-in	Low	There is a low risk of low-level of buy-in to the PFP, which would impact support for implementation. This has been addressed through a highly participatory, cross sectoral process in the development of the Conservation Plan that has been ongoing since 2022. This is inclusive of both Government and private sector stakeholders, with representation of both fishery and tourism resource users to encourage a strong national commitment for successful implementation. This is further strengthened by the position of the PFP focal point, located in the Blue Bond and Project Finance for Permanence Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister, and the dedication of GEF funding to the initiative.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Even though the majority of the technical risks are rated as low, the project has been classified as moderate risk. The ESS, Fiduciary and Climate ratings are all moderate risks to the project's success and as these heavily impact project implementation, the overall risk directly corresponds to these major categories.

Safeguards Rating (endorsement level)

CATEGORY B- Moderate

B. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment to the BGI IP

Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program	WWF GEF Belize Child Project	How is the project contributing to the Program Outcomes
BGI IP Component 1 1. Integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors	Component 1. 1. Strengthening the enabling environment for improved long-term management and sustainability of Belize’s marine and coastal ecosystems, benefitting fisheries and tourism sectors	
BGI Outcome 1.1 SIDS enabled to incorporate the value of nature into key economic sectors at the national level.	Outcome 1.1 Enabling conditions established for the implementation of the Resilient Bold Belize Conservation Plan and integration of ecosystem services valuations into decision-making	Integration of nature’s value will be incorporated into the project’s Outcome 1.1., <i>Output 1.1.2. Development of an Ecosystem Services Valuation Platform in partnership with GEF-7 Project (ID #11041) through expanded ESV analyses in marine space that informs Belize government policy making framework.</i> The goal of Outcome 1 is for multisectoral platforms to be facilitated through support of the PFP, and the project to identify opportunities for strengthening policy coherence and promoting effective multisectoral coordination that contributes towards the integration of nature into national decision making.
BGI Outcome 1.3. Strengthened national finance planning, action, and domestic resource mobilization for nature-integrated development.	Outcome 1.2. Improved domestic resource mobilization towards the financial sustainability of effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems	Outcome 1.2 aims to increase the Belize government capacities in developing sustainable finance mechanisms. Financial mechanisms (such as an integrated PA entrance fees system), will be operationalized. Outcome 1.1 will also strengthen government capacities for financial planning. Belize is not exploring collective bargaining through this project at this time.
BGI Outcome 1.2 Strengthened policy coherence, systemic and institutional capacity to enable gender responsive nature-integrated development and sectoral planning.	Outcome 1.3 Increased coordination and collaboration for effective management of protected areas	Outcome 1.3 provides technical support to address the issue of split management of the NPAS, through seeking and implementing solutions, that will strengthen policy coherence and create systemic capacity to integrate nature into protected area management planning. <i>Capacity building of the executing partners in the integration of the environmental and social safeguards into the implementation of the Conservation Plan, and the socialization of the national gender guidelines for protected area managers will ensure that protected area management actions are gender responsive and culturally appropriate.</i>
BGI Component 2. Implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors.	Component 2. Scaling up Nbs in marine and coastal PAs and in key ecosystems outside the PA System	
BGI Outcome 2.1 Nature-based solutions applied at scale in target areas and sectors BGI Outcome 2.2 Systemic and institutional capacity to implement nature-based solutions at seascape and landscape levels strengthened following the ‘ridge to reef’ and ‘whole of islands’ approach.	Outcome 2.1 Improved marine and coastal ecosystems and associated fishery and tourism livelihoods through the delivery of the Conservation Plan of Nature Based Solutions	The coast-to-ocean approach cited in this project recognizes the critical connectivity between this landscape-seascape continuum. <i>Once the single close agreement is reached, the PFP aims to implement the agreed Conservation Plan (Component 2).</i> The project aims to apply nature-based solutions at scale to increase protection, effective management of protected areas, <i>restore habitat integrity and connectivity, ecosystem condition and nature-positive</i> sustainable livelihoods in key target communities and sectors of Belize, particularly in the fishing and tourism sectors. It will also invest in income diversification

	through the operation of the transition fund	opportunities towards reduced pressures on the marine resources, resulting in increased sustainability of biodiversity and livelihoods.
BGI Component 3. Program Coordination, knowledge management, collective action, and upscaling	Component 3. Coordination with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program and Knowledge Management	
BGI Outcome 3.2 Strategic knowledge management, learning and communications implemented at programmatic and country level, supporting South-South exchange. BGI Outcome 3.4 Global and regional SIDS-relevant initiatives and processes are informed and influenced by IP knowledge, lessons, and experiences.	Outcome 3.1 Strengthened communication, coordination and knowledge management at national and global levels in alignment with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program	The project will deliver Outcome 3.1 <i>Strengthened communication, coordination and knowledge management at national and global levels in alignment with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program</i> . It will also use knowledge gained through stakeholder engagement and communications to inform the creation of the integrated PFP framework. The project will utilize and strengthen national and regional Blue and Green Islands coordination platforms and knowledge management to further improve country access to knowledge, capacity development and technical expertise, and to share case studies and lessons learnt.

The proposed interventions of the WWF GEF Child Project align with the following country priorities:

Horizon 2030: National Development Framework for Belize 2010-2030: In alignment with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Horizon 2030 highlights strategic priorities for Belize leading up to the year 2030. These priorities include democratic governance for effective public administration and sustainable development; education for development; economic resilience and a healthy environment as a source and basis of economic and social progress.

#PlanBelize Medium-Term Development Strategy 2022-2026: The #planBelize’s Medium-Term Development Strategy 2022-2026 sets the Government of Belize strategic objectives to create the enabling environment to support increased economic growth, sustainable development, transformation, and investment climate for a resilient Belizean society.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): The RBB PFP is fully aligned to the NBSAP for the marine and coastal protected areas and ecosystems. The most relevant goals and targets to this project include:

Component 1: This aligns closely with NBSAP Target E1, Action E1.2 - Sustainable biodiversity financing is identified and invested in the implementation of the NBSAP. This also aligns with NBSAP Action C4.2: focused on improving financial sustainability mechanisms for support of the NPAS, including strengthening the legal, regulatory and policy support for improved revenue generation (Outcome 1.2.1). The project’s Increased coordination and collaboration for effective management of protected areas aligns with NBSAP Action E1.1 Establish the Biodiversity Office to lead implementation of the NBSAP.

Component 2: This aligns most closely with NBSAP Goal C (Protection): Functional ecosystems and viable populations of Belize’s biodiversity are maintained and strengthened. NBSAP TARGET C1 focuses on ensuring functionality of Belize’s natural landscapes and seascapes and resilience to climate change, and TARGET C4 on increasing average management effectiveness of the National Protected Areas System - key targets of this BGI-IP investment. Through these actions, the investment will also contribute to achieving NBSAP TARGET C3. Between 2016 and 2030, no species will become functionally extinct in Belize –

protected areas are Belize's primary tool in ensuring it meets this target.

National Protected Area System Plan (NPASP): This plan aims to provide effective, adaptive management of protected areas and sustainable use of Belize's natural resources. The plan also seeks to protect the country's biodiversity and maintain genetic diversity within species.

National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2015 – 2025 (NESAP): This document is used to set policies, priorities, action plans and anticipated results that would address the environmental challenges Belize faces. It aims to provide a clear, updated environmental assessment and act as an operational tool to mobilize resources, develop capacity and execute the Department of Environment's mandate

National Fisheries Policy, Strategy and Action Plan: This policy, strategy and action plan embraces key pillars in Belize's fisheries sector such as adaptive management, the ecosystem approach, Climate Change, Blue Economy, and the involvement of women in fisheries. It also looks at response to development challenges and opportunities faced by the fisheries sector, and in particular the need to improve the sustainable production of fish for food security and income generation. The Plan is being implemented by the Belize Fisheries Department from 2022-2024.

National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan: This Plan provides the strategic guideline for tourism development in Belize up to 2030. This envisions that 'Belize is an exclusive multicultural sustainable destination in the Central American Caribbean. It is a destination where the authenticity and friendliness of its people, coupled with the uniqueness of an exotic natural environment can be actively experienced within a conserved world'. It has sustainability as one of its key pillars and recognizes the need for visitors to perceive the reef as pristine and well managed. The Sub-program for Tourism Resources Management and Conservation aims to identify and qualify an economic value of the resource in order to raise awareness and justify conservation efforts.

National Landscape Restoration Strategy for Belize 2022-2030: In response to Belize's Bonn Challenge, Initiative 20X20, and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, Belize has developed this strategy in which 382,592 hectares have been identified for restoration opportunities. Of this, a total of 130,000 hectares have been prioritized for restoration actions by 2030, including coastal mangroves. This strategy supports the implementation of restoration actions as outlined in Belize's Nationally Determined Contributions

Blue Economy Development Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan (BEDPSIP) 2022-2027: This plan sets out to create the enabling framework for Blue Economy (BE) development in Belize with the vision that "Belize's Blue Economy is, by year 2030, productive, sustainable, resilient and vibrant, contributing sustainably to the socio-economic well-being of the country and its people." The five-year policy, strategy and plan will be implemented by the Ministry of Blue Economy and Disaster Risk Management (MBEDRM) through a multi-sectoral approach with stakeholders and collaborative partners while incorporating BE guiding principles to ensure sustainable economic growth while promoting the protection of Belize's blue spaces.

Belize's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2021). Belize's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) include both mitigation and adaptation components with targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions between 2021 and 2030. The NDCs are part of Belize's commitment to transition to low carbon development and strengthen resilience to climate change effects.

The WWF GEF Child Project aligns with the BGI IP contributions to [the following Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets](#):

TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss *through spatial planning and participatory protected area management planning*

TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems *through an Increase of coastal wetlands under restoration to enhance storm buffering capacity and moderate impacts of sea level rise*

TARGET 3: Protection of at least 30% of ecologically representative, well-connected, effectively conserved coastal and marine areas *through Increased management effectiveness of marine and terrestrial protected areas*

TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry *through fisheries management in key over-exploited fishing grounds and seascapes under improved practices*

TARGET 11: Restored, maintained and enhanced ecosystem regulatory and protection functions and services *through carbon emission avoidance as measured in core indicator 6*

Target 19: Increased domestic public finance in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management through *new sustainable finance mechanisms and transition fund operational in support of ecosystems management*

TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action *through improved availability and access to knowledge, technical expertise, and capacity development*

The Government of Belize (GOB) is currently engaged in several of sustainable financing investments with partners that strongly support the implementation of Belize's Resilient Bold Belize Project Finance for Permanence. The Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit (BBFP), in the Office of the Prime Minister, coordinates climate and conservation financing to realize Belize's national policies and delivery on targets including the national commitment to protect up to 30% of Belize's ocean space (under the Blue Bonds agreement, contributing to Target 3 of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework); Belize's NDCs (reduced emissions to net zero by 2050, and an increase in carbon sequestration capacity) and Belize's new policy to provide full protection of 20% of high priority reefs. Belize's Blue Bonds for Oceans Conservation, an important baseline for the BGI IP Belize project, is the result of a debt conversion agreement that will allow Belize to generate an estimated US\$180M in conservation funding over 20 years. The project contributes to Belize's commitments under the CBD and the Global Biodiversity Framework targets by reducing direct pressures on coastal and marine resources, protecting biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services and promoting sustainable use that supports livelihoods. It is also directly linked to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 14 (Life Below Water) and 15 (Life on Land).

No country policies have been identified that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project d.

C. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes No

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes No TBD

Please utilize the additional annexes document for the Gender Action Plan and any gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment carried out during project preparation that identifies and describes any gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of women that may be relevant to the proposed activity; this should include any corresponding gender-responsive measures to address differences, identified impacts and risks, and opportunities through a gender action plan or equivalent. If gender-responsive measures have been identified (during project development phase), these should be reflected in the relevant project components, results and M&E framework (e.g. through specific actions, gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated targets)

Stakeholder Engagement*

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes have been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes No

(If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes **No**

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes **No**

Co-financier; **Yes** No

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; **Yes** No

Executor or co-executor; Yes No

Other (Please explain) Yes No

Please utilize the additional annexes document for Stakeholder Engagement Plans or equivalent documentation, with information regarding Stakeholders who have been and will be engaged, means of engagement, dissemination of information, roles and responsibilities in ensuring effective Stakeholder Engagement, resource requirements, and timing of engagement throughout the project/ program cycle.

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes No

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B “project description”?

Yes No

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in the additional annexes document)

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification: B

To Be Determined based on safeguards and gender preliminary screenings

Please see for guidance on what safeguard documentation needs to be submitted to the GEF the [Policy on ESS: SD/PL/03](#) and [Guidelines: SD/GN/03](#)

D. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management*

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,778,612	160,075	1,938,687
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	889,306	80,037	969,343
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	889,306	80,037	969,343
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	592,870	53,358	646,228
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	296,435	26,679	323,114
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	296,435	26,679	323,114
Total GEF Resources(\$)					4,742,964	426,865	5,169,829

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No

If yes: fill in PPG table (incl. PPG fee)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250	5,063	61,313
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	28,125	2,532	30,657

WWF-US	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	28,125	2,532	30,657
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750	1,687	20,437
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,375	843	10,218
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	9,375	843	10,218
Total PPG Amount					150,000	13,500	163,500

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GFEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total
WWF-US	GEF TF	Belize	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000
WWF-US	GEF TF	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000
WWF-US	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					4,000,000

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Islands IP	GEF TF	4,742,966	40,790,000
Total Project Cost		4,742,966	40,790,000

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project

Sources of Indicative Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	Various Ministries (MSDCC/Forest Department,	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	10,650,000

	NBIO, MBEDRM, CZMAI, Fisheries Department)			
Recipient Country Government	Belize Blue Bonds	Grants	Investment Mobilized	9,500,000
GEF Agency	WWF-US (Bezos Earth Fund and other philanthropic grants)	Grant	Investment Mobilized	20,000,000
GEF Agency	WWF-US	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditures	640,000
Total Co-financing				40,790,000

*Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing
Please insert co-financing letters in the additional annexes document in Annex 2*

Belize’s Blue Bonds for Ocean Conservation: This bond is the result of a debt conversion agreement that will allow Belize to generate an estimated US\$180M in conservation funding over 20 years, composed of annual cash flows from the government and an endowment capitalized through the Blue loan. The development of the Belize BGI IP project has been a collaborative process with the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister, which also implements Belize’s Blue Bonds for Ocean Conservation.

The Bezos Earth Fund and other Philanthropic Grants

The Bezos Earth Fund was established in 2020 with a \$10 billion commitment to fight climate change and protect nature. Of the \$20 million identified in philanthropic co-finance, \$10 million was secured through a grant from the Bezos Earth Fund to WWF in 2020 to safeguard nature to stabilize climate. These funds are held at WWF and will be disbursed upon the closing of the Project Finance for Permanence in Belize. WWF commits to an additional \$10 million that will be secured through Enduring Earth partners and other philanthropic partners.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

Name of GEF Agency Coordinator	GEF Agency Coordinator Contact Information
Name of Agency Project Coordinator	Agency Project Coordinator Contact Information

Compilation of Letters of Endorsement

ANNEX C: *

The Project results and M&E frameworks should be added to the additional annexes document in Annex 4. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	Targets (annual, or mid-term and close)					Notes/ Assumptions
						YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	
Core Objective Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (Core Indicator 1)											
Sub Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	Improved Management Effectiveness: is defined by any increase in score via the METT Tracking tool CUMULATIVE	ME baseline is from the National Protected Areas System-Management Effectiveness Evaluation Tool (aligned with METT indicators)	Executing Agency for the PFP	See below table of protected areas	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	59,348 ha	METT Score will not increase until Conservation Plan begins implementation after mid term of the GEF project.
Name of Protected Area			WDPA ID	METT SCORE 2023 (%)	IUCN Category (please select from the dropdown list)			Hectares	Mid Term METT Score	Final METT Score 2030 (minimum)	
Caye Caulker Forest Reserve			313424	39.4	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			41	39.4	45.0	
Bacalar Chico National Park			301985	48.7	II National Park			5115	48.7	67.7	
Cockroach Bay Crocodile Reserve			555542661	*	Ia Strict Nature Reserve			9	*		
St. George's Caye Mangrove Reserve			342383	**	II National Park			6	**		
Burdon Canal Nature Reserve			37253	29.5	Ia Strict Nature Reserve			1969	29.5	45.0	
Gales Point Wildlife Sanctuary			301911	63.1	IV Habitat/Species Mgt. Area			3681	63.1	75.1	
Gra Gra Lagoon National Park			313426	28.6	II National Park			484	28.6	45.0	
Hopkins Wildlife Sanctuary			555542665	28.9	Ia Strict Nature Reserve			634	28.9	45.0	
Monkey Caye Forest Reserve			301915	27.6	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			673	27.6	45.0	
Paynes Creek National Park			61958	77.6	II National Park			15249	77.6	80.0	
Shipstern Conservation & Management Area			20226	74.7	II National Park			11160	74.7	78.4	
Sarstoon Temash National Park			61956	31.6	II National Park			16592	31.6	45.0	
TIDE Private Protected Lands – Block 127			342396	61.5	II National Park			3735	61.5	67.7	
* Cockroach Bay is managed as part of Turneffe Atoll Marine Reserve ** St. George's Caye Mangrove Reserve was not included in the assessment as it wasn't in the initial selection of PAs			Total:					59,348			
Core Objective Indicator 2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management (Core indicator 2)											

											Targets (annual, or mid-term and close)				
Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions				
Sub-Indicator 2.2 Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness	Improved Management Effectiveness: is defined by any increase in score via the METT Tracking tool CUMULATIVE	ME baseline is from the National Protected Areas System-Management Effectiveness Evaluation Tool (aligned with METT indicators)	Executing Agency for the PFP	See below table of protected areas	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD		675,556				
Name of Protected Area		WDPA ID	METT SCORE 2023	IUCN Category (please select from the dropdown list)		Hectares	Mid Term METT Score	Final METT Score 2030 (minimum)							
Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve		99651	70.8	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		6016	70.8	74.3							
Caye Caulker Marine Reserve		301908	71.4	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		3913	71.4	75.0							
Gladden Spit and Silk Cayes Marine Reserve		220039	68.4	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		9977	68.4	71.8							
Glovers Reef Marine Reserve		99653	76.3	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		32124	76.3	80.1							
Hol Chan Marine Reserve		12243	84.6	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		41404	84.6	84.6							
Port Honduras Marine Reserve		220100	69.3	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		40386	69.3	72.8							
Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve		99656	72.0	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		128708	72.0	75.6							
South Water Caye Marine Reserve		99652	75.7	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		50928	75.7	79.5							
Turneffe Atoll Marine Reserve		55582998	83.1	VI PA with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		147063	83.1	83.1							
High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 1		New (2022)	39.4	II National Park		7542	39.4	45.0							
High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 2		New (2022)	39.4	II National Park		5340	39.4	45.0							
High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 3		New (2022)	39.4	II National Park		23011	39.4	45.0							
High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 4		New (2022)	39.4	II National Park		12033	39.4	45.0							
High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 5		New (2022)	39.4	II National Park		10639	39.4	45.0							
High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 6		New (2022)	39.4	II National Park		8665	39.4	45.0							
High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 7		New (2022)	38.7	II National Park		62168	38.7	45.0							
Blue Hole Natural Monument		301906	86.2	III National Monument or Feature		414	86.2	86.20							
Half Moon Caye Natural Monument		2213	87.2	III National Monument or Feature		3947	87.2	87.20							
Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary		301909	87.2	IV Habitat/Species Mgt. Area		73549	87.2	87.20							
Swallow Caye Wildlife Sanctuary		313431	58.6	IV Habitat/Species Mgt. Area		3634	58.6	61.53							
Laughing Bird Caye National Park		34314	67.1	II National Park		4095	67.1	70.5							
CONFIRMED TOTAL						675,556									
Note that the WDPA for Belize has not yet been updated to include the new expansions, including Sapodilla Caye Marine Reserve Final scores take into account that once a PA has achieved above 80%, the primary target is to maintain this level of efficiency															
Objective indicator 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (Core indicator 3)															
Sub-Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves)	Restoration: the process of repairing and/or assisting the recovery of land and ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, destroyed, or modified to an extent that the land and/or	Annual reports on the restoration activities and delivery of the PFP The definitions and classification of forests and woodlands relies on FAO's 2020 Global Forest	Executing Agency for the PFP			0	TBD	TBD	TBD	800	The project should qualitatively describe the benefit provided to biodiversity through a change in management. Additionally, while not required, projects should ideally provide GIS files showing the extent				

Targets (annual, or mid-term and close)											
Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
under restoration	ecosystem cannot fulfil its ecological functions and/or fully deliver environmental services. Activities may include (i) ecosystem restoration that reduces the causes of decline and improves basic functions; and (ii) ecological restoration that enhances native habitats, sustains ecosystem resilience, and conserves biodiversity. CUMULATIVE	Resources Assessment, Terms and Definitions.									of land under this improved management (outside of protected areas).
Objective indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (Core indicator 4)											
Sub-Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	Improved practices: including in production sectors (e.g., agriculture, rangeland, forestry, aquaculture, tourism,) that lead to improved environmental conditions and/or for which management plans have been prepared and endorsed and are under implementation. Excludes PAs	Annual reports on the management activities and delivery of the PFP	Executing Agency for the PFP			0	TBD	TBD	TBD	5,000	This indicator is directly related to GBF Target 10 of the CBD, whereby areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity (CBD, 2020). It is, in addition, directly related to country Land Degradation Neutrality targets under the Convention to Combat Desertification.
Objective indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (Core Indicator 6):											
<i>Anticipated start year of accounting</i>			2025							866,256	
Duration of accounting			20								
Sub-Indicator 6.7 Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (direct)										866,256	
Sub-Indicator 6.8 Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (indirect)											
Objective indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (Core indicator 11)											
People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)			Female			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	F: 4,615	
10 target communities: 9,146 (4,624 male, 4,522 female)			Male							M: 4,789	
258 PA Staff (165 male, 93 female)											

RESULTS FRAMEWORK– GEFID: 11257 – RESILIENT BOLD BELIZE

Key:

Blue Shaded Rows:	Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program Indicators
Non-shaded Rows:	WWF GEF Resilient Bold Belize Project Specific Indicators

Indicator	Definition	Method /Source	Who	Disaggregation	Baseline	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Notes
WWF GEF Outcome Indicators and Blue and Green Islands IP Indicators											
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for improved long-term management and sustainability of Belize’s marine and coastal ecosystems, benefitting fisheries and tourism sectors											
Outcome Description: 1.1. Enabling conditions established for the implementation of the Resilient Bold Belize Conservation Plan and integration of ecosystem services valuations into decision-making											
Level of progress in establishing enabling conditions for the implementation of the PFP framework											
Outcome 1.1 Level of operationalization of the Executing Agency for the Implementation of the long-term Project Finance for Permanence, supported by the WWF GEF project	Definitions: Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) Operational: accepting funding into the transition fund and disbursing for PFP execution PFP PMU operational: Larger PFP Initiative PMU is fully staffed and coordinating the execution of the Conservation plan activities PMU Funded: PMU has sustainable funding available for all positions	Human and technical resources required will be mapped out for each year to precisely assess the progress against the target	PMU in partnership with PFP stakeholders	Key: 1: CTF decided on 2: CTF is operational 3: PFP PMU operational 4: PMU Sustainably Funded CUMULATIVE	Currently no human or technical resources to implement the long-term PFP	0	1	2	3	4	
Blue and Green Islands IP Indicator 1.2.2 Number of National cross-sector decision-making, inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder dialogue framework established and actively operational for the integration of nature into key economic sectors (Outcome 1.3 also contributes to this indicator-see below)	Enabling Conditions for the Implementation of the PFP Initiative include the establishment of the PFP Steering Committee and the operationalization of a National Protected Area System Framework (NPAS) that will lead to establishment of integrated body OPERATIONAL (DEFINITION): making decisions on implementation of Conservation Plan CUMULATIVE	The deliverables achieved by the time of single closing will inform level of progress on this indicator. Subsequent annual reports from the Executing Agency will report on the OPM, establishment of the PFP Steering Committee, and level of staffing/human resources		Type of framework	Currently no inter-ministerial PA institution, No PFP Steering Committee, No human or technical resources	0	1 PFP Steering Committee in Place	1 PFP Steering Committee is Operational	1 PFP Steering Committee is Operational	2 Disaggregated by: 1 PFP Steering Committee Operational 1 NPAS framework operational	NOTE: National Protected Area System Framework will be developed and agreed upon- <i>this Can only be achieved after enabling conditions are met in Outcome 1.1.</i> BGI IP Transformative Levers: - Governance and Policies - Multi-stakeholder dialogues
Blue and Green Islands IP Indicator 1.2.1 Number of policies, legislations & strategic planning frameworks	Polices, Legislations and Strategic Frameworks: - Project Operations Manual (OPM) will provide a strategic framework for the delivery of the larger PFP			Disaggregated by the frameworks established to ensure strategic	Currently No OPM endorsed established and agreed upon	0	2: 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	BGI IP Transformative Levers:

endorsed to integrate NbS into key economic sectors in a gender-responsive approach	initiative. It will need to be endorsed (signed off on) by PFP partners including government ministries involved Conservation Plan including framework endorsed (signed off on) by PFP partners including government ministries involved			PFP implementation	Currently a Draft Conservation Plan		Conservation Plan Endorsed 1 OPM Endorsed					- Governance and Policies - Multi-stakeholder dialogues
Indicator	Definition	Method /Source	Who	Disaggregation	Baseline	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Notes	
Outcome Description: 1.2 Improved domestic resource mobilization towards the financial sustainability of effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems.												
Blue and Green Islands IP Indicator 1.3.2 Number of new blue and/or green innovative finance mechanisms actively incentivizing nature-positive/NbS investments-	Capitalization and operationalization of the Transition Fund CUMULATIVE	Annual reports from the Executing Agency as well as the Single Close for the PFP will inform the progress on the development and utilization of the Transition Fund	PMU in partnership with PFP stakeholders	(at least 1 over 5-year project)	Currently no Transition Fund established for fund management to support the PFP	0	0	1	1	1	BGI IP Transformative Lever: - Financial Leverage - Governance and Policies	
Outcome 1.2 Indicator Level of progress towards enabling the financing mechanisms for domestic resource mobilization	Progress towards enabling sustainable financing mechanisms (SFMs) that will aim to provide additional funding to support implementation of the conservation plan. NON-CUMULATIVE	Annual reporting will include income generated from SFMs and the number of functioning SFMs to that provide additional funding to support implementation of the Conservation Plan.	PMU	Y2: 1 SFM agreed on Y3 and Y4: 1 SFM operationalized to provide domestic resources	No sustainable financing mechanisms agreed on	0	1	1	1	1	<i>Note: CTF annual report will include the % of public budget target from the SFMs</i> BGI IP Transformative Lever: - Financial Leverage - Governance and Policies	
Outcome 1.2 Indicator Level of progress towards meeting the financing mechanisms funding target for	Progress to meet funding target NOT-CUMULATIVE	Annual reporting will include income generated from sustainable	PMU	% SFMs annual targets being met (allocated to PFP)	0 funding from domestic resources / SFMs target being met	0	0	0	50% of annual target is met	70% of annual target is met	BGI IP Transformative Lever: - Financial Leverage	

domestic resource mobilization.		finance mechanisms			(allocated to PFP)						
Indicator	Definition	Method /Source	Who	Disaggregation	Baseline	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Notes
Outcome Description: 1.3: Increased coordination and collaboration for effective management of protected areas.											
Outcome 1.3 Indicator- <i>See above BGI IP indicator 1.2.2</i> Level of progress towards the establishment of a national integrated body to coordinate and oversee protected area management											
Component 2: Scaling up NbS in marine and coastal PAs and in key ecosystems outside of PAs											
Outcome Description: 2.1 Improved marine and coastal ecosystems and associated fishery and tourism livelihoods through the delivery of the Conservation Plan of Nature Based Solutions through the operation of the Transition Fund.											
Outcome 2.1 indicator: <i>See GEF core indicator and sub-indicator targets above for achievement against project Objective</i>											
Level of progress towards Implementation of the Conservation Plan and monitoring and evaluation framework	Progress towards implementation: <i>See GEF core indicators above for achievement against Conservation Plan Targets</i>	Conservation plan vs ME framework	Executing Agency for the PFP								
Blue and Green Islands IP Indicator 2.2.1: % of beneficiaries and partners surveyed that report increased capacity to execute innovative NbS at seascape and landscape level	Increased capacity: Training/capacity building for management and ecosystem restoration through Nature Based Solutions Refer to Outcome 2.1 for examples of NbS	Surveys will be implemented alongside trainings on the implementation of the Conservation Plan	PMU	Disaggregated by gender, sector, youth, IP, vulnerable people		0	0	0	60%	70%	
Blue and Green Islands IP Indicator 2.1.2 Number of new partnerships leveraged to increase (scale up) and expand (scale out) NbS. Linked to GEF Project Output: 1.1.3	Different PA and MPA management bodies will participate in trainings and workshops on improved management effectiveness Specific NbS activities will not be implemented until the Conservation Plan is finalized and can guide interventions in project areas - by year 3 the project is expected to have engaged the protected area partners as executing partners of the PFP Conservation plan.	This indicator falls under the BGI IP Component 2: Scaling Up NbS in Coastal and Marine PAs and in Key Ecosystems Outside of PAs	PMU	Different PA and MPA management bodies will participate in trainings and workshops on implementing the Conservation Plan	0	0	9	10	10	10	The project will not deploy nature based solutions until executing partners capacity is developed for effective implementation. Assumption: the Executing Agency will contribute to the leveraging of NbS through capacity building delivered through the GEF project
Indicator	Definition	Method /Source	Who	Disaggregation	Baseline	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Notes

<p>Blue and Green Islands IP Indicator 2.1.3 % of the NbS investments that empower women participation</p> <p>The baseline will be updated during the project implementation phase when executing partners are onboarded</p>	<p>Empower women participation: women hold senior mgmt. roles, women are >50% workforce, or products and services are specifically benefitting women</p> <p>The Gender Action Plan will have gender disaggregated targets and indicators for the project beneficiaries</p>	<p>NbS will likely not be implemented for the first 2 years of GEF project as the Conservation Plan has to be finalized under Component 1.</p>	<p>Safeguards and Gender officer in PMU</p>	<p>Will be determined by the NbS activities under the ecosystem protection component of the Conservation plan</p>	<p>Executive Directors: M: 6; F: 5 Program Directors / Managers / Admin staff; M: 29; F: 43 57% NPAS-MEE 201</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>Nature based solutions will focus on park management, mangrove restoration and the marine tourism and fisheries sector, where women are underrepresented. The Conservation sector in Belize has a higher representation of women than other sectors.</p> <p>Data on women in PA management is from the 2019 NPAS-MEE</p>
<p>Component 3: Coordination with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program and Knowledge Management</p>											
<p>Outcome Description 3.1: Strengthened communication, coordination and knowledge management at national and global levels in alignment with the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program.</p>											
<p>Blue and Green Islands IP Indicator 2.4 Number of good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned identified, documented and disseminated by the child project & GCP</p>	<p>Documented and disseminated: This could include best practice manuals; case studies; technical reports for larger dissemination in coordination with Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program-IP and implementing the Child Project-specific KM plan.</p> <p>As the project garners more lessons in year 2 and onwards, there will be more lessons to share</p> <p>CUMULTATIVE</p>	<p>Annual reporting, annual adaptive management meetings,</p>	<p>PMU</p>	<p># of lessons learned and disseminated</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>6</p>	
<p>M&E: Monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision making and to adaptive project management.</p>											
<p>Level of progress in implementing the M&E plan</p> <p>Y1: 2 PPRs, 4 QFRs, 1 RF</p> <p>Y2: 2 PPRs, 4 QFRs, 1 RF, 1 MTE</p> <p>Y3: 2 PPRs, 4 QFRs, 1 RF</p> <p>Y4: 2 PPRs, 1 PCR, 4 QFR, 1 RF, 1 TE</p>	<p>PPR: Project Progress Report QFR: Quarterly Financial Report RF: Results Framework MTE: Mid-Term Evaluation PCR: Project Close Report TE: Terminal Evaluation</p>	<p>Compare reporting documents submitted against grant agreement requirements</p>	<p>PMU</p>	<p>% M&E plan implemented in a timely manner</p> <p>Annual</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Consultancies	\$104,000	\$22,239.00	\$81,761.00
Meeting and Workshops (logistics and meal)	\$16,000	\$152.60	\$15,847.40
Travel Costs	\$30,000	\$100.00	\$29,900.00
Total	\$150,000	\$22,491.60	\$127,508.40

Please itemize the use of PPG funds according to categories listed in the guidelines.

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

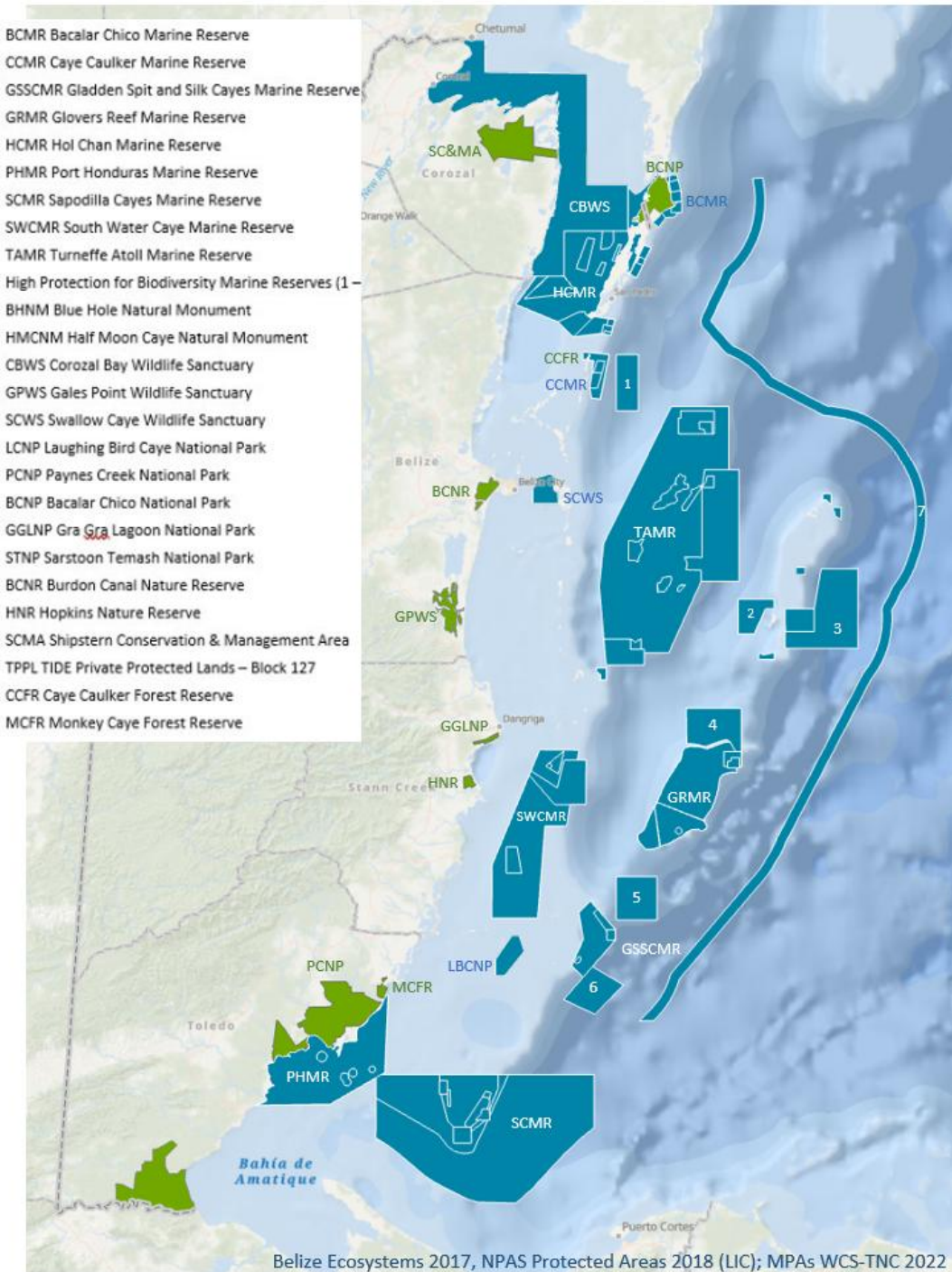
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place. In some instances, exceptions can be made for sharing this information. It is important to follow the “do no harm” principle which guides the sharing of geographic coordinates. That is, Agencies are expected to ensure that any shared geographic information avoids exposing people, wildlife and areas to additional risks, consistent with Agencies’ respective policies and procedures. This principle also guides the emphasis on sharing geographic coordinates as opposed to polygons. If the sharing of geocoding information may cause harm, please provide further details on the reasoning and only include the country’s capital city as the geo-coordinate.

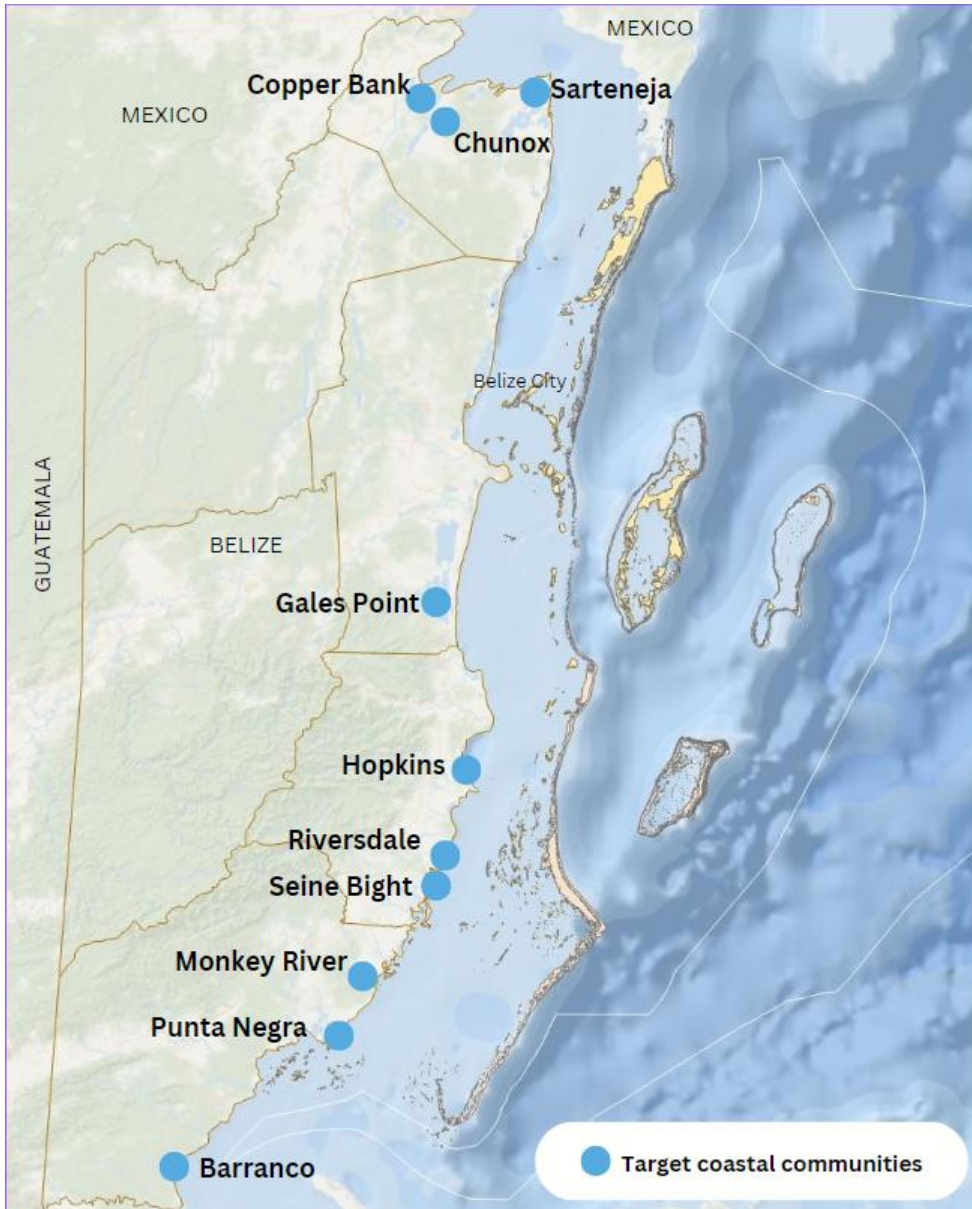
Geo Name ID <i>WDEPA ID</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>
0	Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary	18.3916	-88.15
0	Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve	18.1562	-87.83
0	Bacalar Chico National Park	18.1380	-87.87
0	Hol Chan Marine Reserve	17.8559	-88.03
0	Caye Caulker Marine Reserve	17.7550	-88.02
0	Caye Caulker Forest Reserve	17.7874	-88.02
0	Shipstern Conservation & Management Area	18.2658	-88.19
0	Swallow Caye Wildlife Sanctuary	17.5000	-88.12
0	Burdon Canal Nature Reserve	17.4960	-88.26
0	Turneffe Atoll Marine Reserve	17.3400	-87.86
0	Cockroach Bay Public Reserve	17.4931	-87.79

0	St. George's Caye Mangrove Reserve	17.5477	-88.08
0	Half Moon Caye Natural Monument	17.2040	-87.54
0	Blue Hole Natural Monument	17.3200	-88.53
0	Gales Point Wildlife Sanctuary	17.2155	-88.34
0	Gra Gra Lagoon National Park	16.9420	-88.25
0	Hopkins Nature Reserve	16.8500	-88.30
0	South Water Caye Marine Reserve	16.8000	-88.14
0	Laughing Bird Caye National Park	16.4600	-88.20
0	Glover's Reef Marine Reserve	16.8356	-87.78
0	Gladden Spit Marine Reserve	16.5000	-88.00
0	Port Honduras Marine Reserve	16.2100	-88.60
0	Payne's Creek National Park	16.3300	-88.60
0	Monkey Caye Forest Reserve	16.3800	-88.49
0	TIDE Block 127	16.2650	-88.72
0	Sarstoon Temash National Park	15.9400	-89.00
0	Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve	16.1531	-88.29
TBD	High Protection for Biodiversity Zone 1 (Marine Reserve)	17.7314	-87.93
TBD	High Protection for Biodiversity Zone 2 (Marine Reserve)	17.2210	-87.64
TBD	High Protection for Biodiversity Zone 3 (Marine Reserve)	17.2356	-87.45
TBD	High Protection for Biodiversity Zone 4 (Marine Reserve)	16.9717	-87.73
TBD	High Protection for Biodiversity Zone 5 (Marine Reserve)	16.5907	-87.91
TBD	High Protection for Biodiversity Zone 6 (Marine Reserve)	16.3851	-88.00
TBD	High Protection for Biodiversity Zone 7 (Marine Reserve)	17.3103	-87.29

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

Map 1: Targeted Marine and Coastal Protected Areas





Map 2: Targeted Fishing-Dependent Communities

Coastal Communities SIB 2024 (provisional)
Fishing License data, Fisheries Department, March 2024

Target Communities	Total	Male	Female	# commercial fishers 2024	% of pop that is fishers	% of men who have fishing licenses
Chunox	1,820	937	883	221	12.14	23.59
Copper Bank	593	294	299	109	18.38	37.07
Sarteneja	1,873	961	912	277	14.79	28.82
Gales Point	774	438	336	1	0.13	0.23
Hopkins	1,767	801	966	114	6.45	14.23
Riversdale	79	38	41	7	8.86	18.42
Seine Bight	1,895	991	904	10	0.53	1.01
Punta Negra	13	7	6	4	30.77	57.14
Barranco	139	62	77	5	3.60	8.06
Monkey River	193	95	98	41	21.24	43.16
	9146	4624	4522	789		

Note 1: The SIB total number of men + women is incorrect by 1 person for 3 of the communities - in these cases, the total has been amended to reflect the total figures for men + women

Note 2: There was no breakdown for the population given for Punta Negra in the census, so it is assumed that there is a near 1:1 ratio

Note 3: The % fishers per community only takes into account commercial fishers, not subsistence, recreational or sport fishers

The project will also indirectly benefit additional people (6,637 men and 2,586 women) in the fisheries and tourism sectors, as well as recreational and sport fishers from the coastal communities. These will be through i) improved management of the protected areas and sustainable resource use, reducing anthropogenic impacts on the health of the reef, improving reef resilience and ii) increased protection and restoration of coastal-marine ecosystems for improved environmental services.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Please insert agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s) in the additional annexes document in Annex 5 including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here*

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

The WWF GEF Budget template can be found [here](#)

Please provide detailed information of the activities/services that will be paid with the project's resources, so it is possible to assess the reasonability of using the three sources (project's components, M&E and PMC) to cover these expenses. Also, please provided detailed information on the KM activities covered by the project.

ANNEXES LINKED TO GEF CEO ENDORSEMENT REQUEST TEMPLATE

ANNEX 1: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Please fill in the table below by checking off the boxes for the taxonomic information related to this project. Select the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)

			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement

			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-Based Natural Resource Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
			<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other
			<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls
			<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants
			<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Cement
			<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants
			<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic Communications	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation and exchange	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience to climate and shocks	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green space	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain	
		<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Master Classes	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workshop	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Course	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Seminar	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Exchange		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Twinning	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conference	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field Visit	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peer-to-Peer	
		<input type="checkbox"/> North-South	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		