

GEF-8 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Resilient Bold Belize		
Country(ies):	Belize	GEF Child Project ID:	11257
		Type of Child Project	Full-Sized Child Project
GEF Agency(ies):	WWF-US	GEF Agency Child Project ID:	G0040
Anticipated Executing Entity(s) and Type:	Central Executing Unit, Ministry of Economic Development	Government	
GEF Focal Area(s):	BD CC	Submission Date:	04/06/23
Type of Trust Fund:	GEFTF	Child Project Duration (Months)	60 months
GEF Child Project Grant: (a)	4,742,964	GEF Child Project Non-Grant	
Agency Fee(s): (b)	426,865	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant:	
		Total Co-financing:	40,790,000
PPG Amount (c):	150,000	PPG Agency Fee(s) (d):	13,500
Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d)	5,333,329.00		
Project Sector (CCM only)			
Program	Blue and Green Islands		

CHILD PROJECT 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

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 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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No

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

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

13,500

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

GEF 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

Indicative 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

Indicative Co-financing

***POP-UP material start

Please provide indicative information regarding the expected amounts, sources and types of Co-Financing, and the sub-set of such Co-Financing that meets the definition of Investment Mobilized.

***POP-UP material end

Sources of Co-financing ¹	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	Various Ministries (MSDCCDRM/Forest Department, MBECA, CZMAI, Fisheries Department)	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	10,650,000
Recipient Country Government	Belize Blue Bond	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

¹ This is a preliminary indicative co-financing for the project that will be further examined during the project development phase.

Describe how any “Investment Mobilized” was identified (write “Not Applicable” if co-financing does not include any “Investment Mobilized”).

Belize’s Blue Bond 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 project has been a collaborative process with the Blue Bond Finance Permanent Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister, who also implements Belize’s Blue Bond for Ocean Conservation.

The Bezos Earth Fund has awarded the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) \$100 million to harness the power of nature to stabilize the climate crisis. A portion of this grant will help WWF protect and restore mangroves in Belize, which store carbon and protect coastal communities from the impacts of climate-accelerated weather events.

TABLE ON CORE INDICATORS

Core Indicators

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PFD
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (ha)	56,416
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management (ha) ²	675,556
3	Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	800
4	Core Indicator 4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	20,000
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO ₂ e)	1,190,391
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	9,448
	Female	3,091
	Male	6,357

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.

² There is a possibility to create new protected areas under this project as the PFP will support the creation of additional protected areas. This will be further explored during project development phase

Core Indicator 1: The project will improve the management effectiveness of 13 targeted coastal protected areas (56,400 ha), all designated through legal instruments as part of the National Protected Areas System.

Core Indicator 2: The project will improve the management effectiveness of 21 marine protected areas (675,500 ha) all designated through legal instruments as part of the National Protected Areas System. It will also support the creation and management of a Biodiversity Protection Zone (ha to be determined during project PPG phase) as part of Belize's commitment to increase protection of the marine environment up to 30%.

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). 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: 20,000 ha of coastal ecosystems, particularly mangrove, will be placed under improved management through long term commitments with private landowners and communities, and tracked as part of the NDC MRV.

Core Indicator 6: Mitigated carbon emissions were estimated using FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (ExAct) given the initial 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 13 targeted coastal protected areas will mitigate an approximate total of 1,190,391 indirect and direct tCO₂e emissions. Carbon accounting is calculated with a start date of 2025 and the duration is 10 years.

Core Indicator 11: The project will benefit a total of 9,780 people (65% men and 35% women, approximately), including licensed and commercial fishers, coastal-based tour guides, MPA staff, and targeted communities participating in livelihood improvement activities. In targeted communities, men far outnumber women amongst fishers and guides but the project will try to engage women at the highest rate possible.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Although a high biodiversity hotspot, Belize's marine and coastal ecosystems are seriously threatened. Unplanned land use change, pollution and unsustainable natural resource use result in environmental impacts such as the loss of mangroves and littoral forests, the decline of fish populations and a decline of coral reefs over the last decade. As a SIDS with a nature-based economy, a high dependence on tourism, and challenged by economies of scale, Belize suffers

³ Government of Belize (2021). Updated Nationally Determined Contribution

disproportionately from climate change effects and is extremely vulnerable to environmental and economic shocks.

This project builds on an existing strong legislative framework for management of Belize's coastal and marine resources and demonstrated commitments to address environmental challenges. Belize is party to over 25 global and regional Multilateral Environmental Agreements including the UNFCCC, CBD, and the Paris Agreement. Horizon 2030 / PlanBelize provides the national sustainable development framework, implemented through the National Blue Economy Development Policy, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, among others. The Ministry of the Blue Economy and Civil Aviation (MBECA) coordinates to realize national targets through implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP), and the National Landscape Restoration Strategy. The ICZMP revision will be informed by a marine spatial planning process that includes valuation of marine and coastal ecosystem services with the accounting for these services mainstreamed into national plans and reporting.

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 Bond agreement, contributing to Target 3 of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework); and Belize's NDCs (reduced emissions to net zero by 2050, and an increase in carbon sequestration capacity). Belize's Blue Bond for Oceans Conservation, an important baseline for the BGI 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).

The BGI project will catalyze a Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) initiative, a major private-public partnership, led by the Blue Bond Finance Permanent Unit of the Prime Minister's Office. The PFP will integrate the value of nature into the tourism and fisheries sectors, strengthen policy coherence, institutional capacity for gender inclusive conservation planning, and strengthen capacities for financial planning and domestic resource mobilization. The PFP will scale up NBS, resulting in improved ecosystem conditions and will improve associated livelihoods. The proposed PFP approach will foster impactful outcomes resulting in improved management of 13 coastal PAs, 21 MPAs, plus mangrove and other coastal ecosystems outside of the formal PA system, restoration of critical degraded coastal areas and improvement of targeted communities' livelihoods.

2. Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)

- a) *Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;*

This national project focuses on coastal and marine protected areas and ecosystems of Belize, recognized globally as a biodiversity hotspot^{4,5,6}, demonstrated by the designation of the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System World Heritage Site⁷ and the coastal Ramsar site⁸. Highly connected reef, mangrove and seagrass habitats support fishing and tourism industries and provide protection from storms in coastal communities, reducing risks to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure. The target area provides protection for at least 60 IUCN-listed marine species⁹.

There has been significant ecosystem degradation and risk of biodiversity loss in the coastal and marine environment over the last decade¹⁰. Currently, national commercial fish biomass (snappers and groupers) is rated as Poor¹¹, indicative of the extent of overfishing, critical habitat loss, emerging coral diseases, invasive species such as lionfish, significantly reduced productivity of fish spawning aggregation sites and the conversion of key mangrove fish nursery areas through dredging and land 'reclamation'. This is impacting fisher livelihoods and food security, with more fishers chasing reduced product, leading to greater pressure for illegal extraction.

Conversion of coastal ecosystems is also impacting nesting beaches of Critically Endangered and Endangered sea turtles and American crocodiles and increasing tourism watercraft traffic in coastal waters has increased the mortality of endangered Antillean manatees beyond sustainable levels.¹²

b) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

This project will complement and strengthen ongoing programs under several Government Departments, such as the Fisheries Department (MBECA), that leads management of the marine reserves and fisheries resources and livelihoods; the Forest Department (MSDCCDRM), that leads management of coastal protected areas and mangrove restoration; and the government's marine conservation enforcement programs among others. Aside from the Government's engagement in sustainable financing investments such as the Blue Bond funding, there are other investments

⁴ WWF https://www.wwfca.org/en/landscapes/mesoamerican_reef

⁵ BURKE, W. (2009) FRANCISCO, D. & HOARE, A. D. (2009) Belize. Pp 85 – 90 in C. Devenish, D. F. Díaz Fernández, R. P. Clay, I. Davidson & I. Yépez Zabala Eds. Important Bird Areas Americas - Priority sites for biodiversity conservation. Quito, Ecuador: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 16).

⁶ Kramer P.A. and P.R. Kramer, (2002). Ecoregional Conservation Planning for the Mesoamerican Caribbean Reef, WWF, Edited by McField M.

⁷ UNESCO, 1996 <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/1996/whc-96-conf201-21e.pdf>

⁸ Ramsar Convention, 2005 <https://rsis Ramsar.org/RISapp/files/RISrep/BZ1562RIS.pdf>

⁹ IUCN RedList data, 2022 (Critically Endangered (7), Endangered (13), Vulnerable (40)

¹⁰ Alves C, Valdivia A, Aronson RB, Bood N, Castillo KD, Cox C, et al. (2022) Twenty years of change in benthic communities across the Belizean Barrier Reef. PLoS ONE 17(1): e0249155.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249155>

¹¹ Healthy Reefs Report Card (2022) <https://www.healthyreefs.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/2022-Report-Card-MAR.pdf>

¹² Galves, J., Galves, C., Gomez, N., Bonde, R., Powell, J., Alvarez-Alemán, A., & Castelblanco-Martínez, N. (2023). Analysis of a long-term dataset of Antillean manatee strandings in Belize: Implications for conservation. *Oryx*, 57(1), 80-88. doi:10.1017/S0030605321000983

such the Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT) and the Pew Charitable Trusts. Projects under the Green Climate Fund country program, the Caribbean Natural Resource Institute, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will also act as a baseline for the project.

The development of the PFP Initiative to date has been a collaborative process, led by the Blue Bond Finance Permanent Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister in partnership with WWF, with input from multiple Government ministries and civil society stakeholders, to ensure adequate engagement for committed implementation. The BGI project will build on the protected area co-management partnerships between Government, NGOs and CBOs, and between the co-managers and their local advisory committees that engage direct stakeholders - resource users, civil society actors and the private sector - in marine protected area management. The design and implementation of the project will follow a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, that will include a series of varied consultation mechanisms designed to engage key stakeholders to identify, discuss and validate project activities, including nature-based investment opportunities for reducing pressures on the marine environment.

The project will adhere to Belize's National Gender Policy (2013; being revised 2021 - 2030) as well as Belize's Gender Responsive Engagement Strategy & Action Plan.¹³ The project activities will contribute to gender equality and will promote the empowerment of women through participation and decision-making, in line with the GEF policy on gender equality. In engaging indigenous peoples living along the coast, such as the Garifuna communities (Seine Bight, Barranco, Hopkins and Dangriga), the project will seek the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). A safeguards process will be carried out during the development and implementation of the project to identify and mitigate social and environmental risks.

- c) *Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and*

The project is aligned to the BGI IP, and will address key barriers the program identifies such as the limited integration of value of natural capital in decision-making, insufficient scaling of nature-based solutions in the tourism and food sectors and in decisions for building resilience of coastal communities, and the limited coordination between SIDS globally and in the region to address shared challenges.

The three BGI Belize project Components directly mirror the Blue and Green Islands theory of change. Component 1 integrates nature into the development of the PFP framework including a conservation plan and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods, informed by natural capital accounting and valuation. It also strengthens government capacity for domestic resource mobilization. Similar to the BGI program's Component 2, Component 2 of the project scales up nature-based solutions. Component 3 focuses on knowledge management coordination with other child projects, utilizing lessons learned for collective upscaling, as presented in Component 3 of the Program's Theory of Change.

¹³ Government of Belize (GOB). (2013). National Gender Policy. Updated Version 2013. National Women's Commission of Belize, Belize.

The project will use an integrated approach to deliver multiple global environmental benefits to biodiversity (increasing marine and terrestrial protection of ecosystems of global importance) climate change adaptation (promoting restoration of coastal ecosystems and increase resilience of coastal populations), climate change mitigation (sequestering GHG emissions through protected and non-protected area management of mangroves) and livelihood improvement, benefitting the tourism and food sectors, strengthening fisher organizations, supporting small scale-fisheries management and engagement with tourism enterprises in the sustainable use, care and restoration of nature.

- d) *Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.*

The project objective is to secure the long-term conservation and resilience of Belize's marine and coastal ecosystems, promoting nature-based livelihoods and the wellbeing of Belizeans.

Project components:

Component 1: Enabling Environment for Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Conservation

1.1. Integrated PFP framework co-developed and agreed by Government and non-government stakeholders. (Contributing to program Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2)

The project will build the capacity of the government and partners to (i) develop PFP governance arrangements, (ii) design a comprehensive conservation plan that will identify priority investments to support improved management of 34 coastal and marine protected areas and associated sustainable livelihoods, and (iii) develop its associated financial plan. The planning process will build capacities, cross-sectoral coordination, and policy coherence.

These plans will be informed by natural capital accounting valuation, building on a baseline of work conducted by the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development.

1.2. Enhanced capacity for domestic resource mobilization in Belize to achieve area-based conservation and associated livelihoods. (Contributing to program Outcomes 1.3 and 2.3)

The project will support the Belize government in developing sustainable finance mechanisms to increase domestic resource mobilization towards the PFP Conservation Plan. Options for mobilizing additional investments from both public and local private sector will be explored based on identified needs and the existing baseline of domestic funding, including the establishment of an endowment fund.

Component 2: Scaling Up NbS in Coastal and Marine PAs and in Key Ecosystems Outside of PAs

2.1 Existing nature-based solutions applied at scale in coastal and marine protected areas and target ecosystems resulting in improved habitat integrity and ecosystem conditions. (Contributing to program Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2)

Once the governance arrangements, conservation plan, finance plan and funding commitments are formally agreed upon, under this component, the PFP will implement the agreed Conservation Plan, scaling up NbS including protection, effective management, and restoration of coastal and marine PAs and key ecosystems, and improvement of livelihoods of targeted communities, particularly in the tourism and fisheries sectors. The PFP Conservation Plan will include strategies

under 5 pillars: I. Marine and Coastal PA Management, II. Ecosystem Restoration and Protection, III. Livelihoods and Wellbeing, IV. Institutional and Policy Reforms, and V. Sustainable Financing.

Component 3: Knowledge Management, Coordination and M&E.

3.1 Project monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision making and to adaptive project management. (Contributing to program Outcome 3.1)

3.2 Project knowledge sharing and management. (Contributing to program Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3)

3.3 Coordination with the global BGI IP. (Contributing to program Outcome 3.4)

The project will provide coordination of stakeholder participation in national and regional platforms through webinars, study exchanges with other SIDS, and workshops, side events, and communication materials. The Belize BGI project will facilitate key staff to attend the BGI IP Annual Workshops or events, and project management unit staff will include time dedicated to coordinating with the Global BGI Project and the Global BGI IP PMU.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (maximum 500 words)

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

During the project development phase, a project knowledge management and learning strategy will be designed, with the objective of improving the quality and impact of the project and to generate, capture, transfer and use knowledge at local, national, regional and global levels. The knowledge management strategy will build capacity and foster collaboration between key stakeholders in Belize, and scale-up project achievements through demonstration and learning.

The project knowledge management strategy will align with the BGI program coordination project, that will lead knowledge management and learning exchange activities among the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) projects, capturing knowledge within countries and across regions. The BGI Belize project will budget funds to actively participate in the BGI Program knowledge sharing activities and platforms. The Belize project will ensure local level knowledge is elevated to the global level and that key voices are brought to the table during conferences and multi stakeholder dialogues.

The project will build on the efforts of a diverse multi-stakeholder group that has been actively working since July 2022 preparing a conservation plan for Belize's marine and coastal protected areas. In addition, during the Project Development Phase, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis and stakeholder engagement plan will be designed, identifying all stakeholders and their role in the project activities, and defining specific activities to ensure all relevant stakeholders are engaged throughout the life of the project. Some of the key stakeholders of the project include:

Government - high level: Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Investment, Blue Bond Finance Permanence Unit, Ministry of Blue Economy and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Mgmt. Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relations, Ministry of Natural Resources, Petroleum and Mining.

Government – Technical level: Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute, Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relations/Belize Tourism Board, Blue Economy Unit, Fisheries Department, National Biodiversity Office, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Mgmt. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Protected Area Conservation Trust, Department of Environment, amongst others.

Protected Area Managers – NGO: Belize Audubon Society, Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development, Toledo Institute for Development and Environment, Southern Environmental Association, Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association, Hol Chan Trus, Sarstoon Temash Institute for Indigenous Management, amongst others.

Protected Areas Manager – Government of Belize: Fisheries Department, Forest Department, Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute.

NGO – Environmental: Oceana, Healthy Reef Initiative, MARFUND, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Fragments of Hope, MAR Alliance, WWF Belize.

NGO – Other: APAMO, Belize Network of NGOs, Sea to Shore Alliance/Clearwater Marine Aquarium, Wildtracks, amongst others.

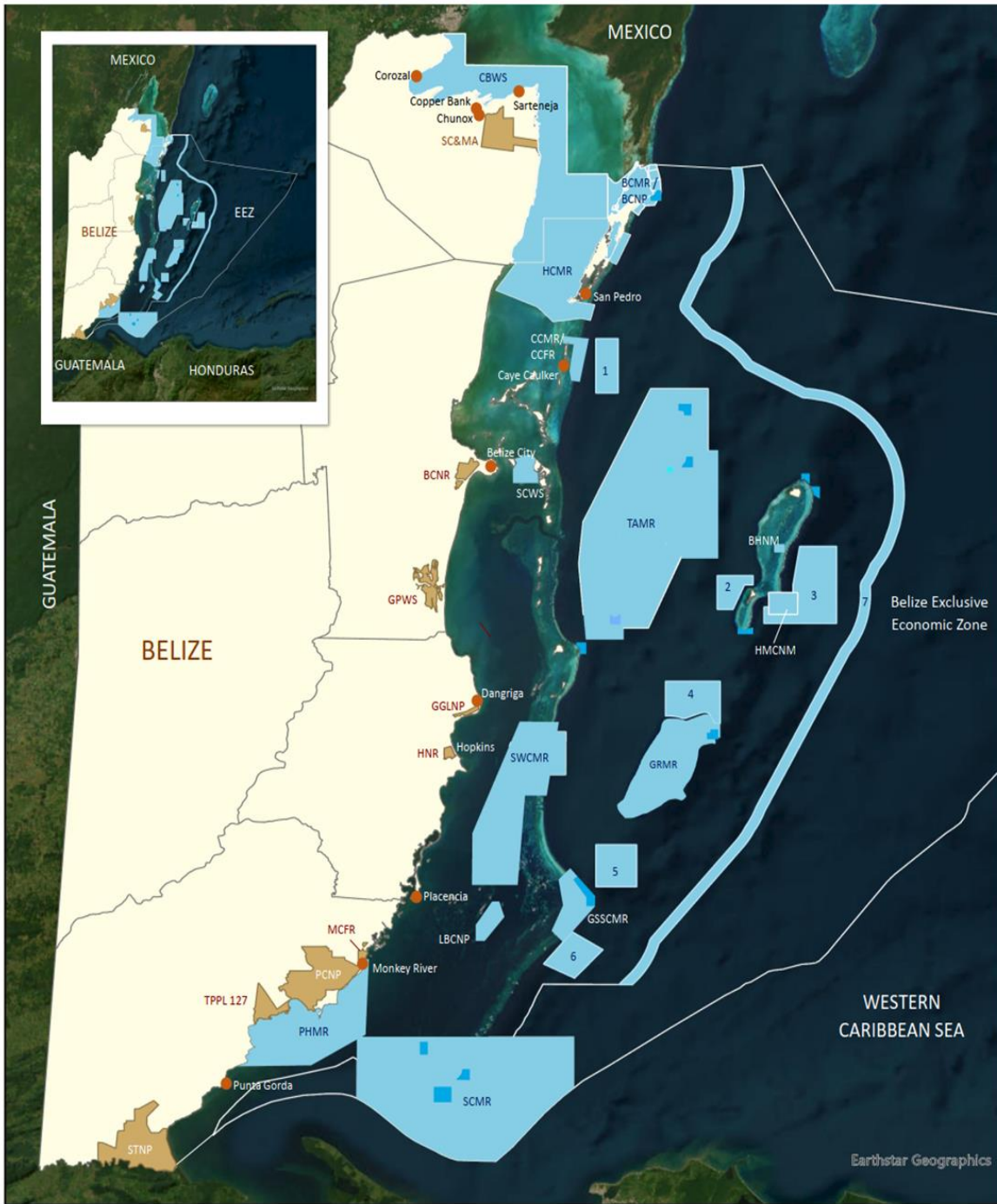
Private Sector: Coastal/Marine Properties and Investments (e.g. Turneffe Flats)

Community Groups: Village Councils – Coastal communities, Town Council – coastal towns (Corozal, Dangriga, Punta Gorda, San Pedro), amongst others.

Special Interest Groups: Belize Mangrove Alliance, Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Belize Tourism Industry Association, Belize Hotel Association, Belize Federation of Fishers, Academia (University of Belize, Galen University), amongst others.

Media: Channel 5, Channel 7, Belize Times, amongst others.

Annex 1: Project Geographic Scope



Data: LIC National Protected Areas System shapefile 20
 Wildlife Conservation Society mapping of S.I. No. 71 and 75 of 2022