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PROJECT DOCUMENT
Cover Page

Project Title:	Improving mangrove conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through coordinated regional and national strategy development and implementation.
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WWF-US Project ID:	G0011
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Project Executing Organization:	Conservation International
Executing Project Partners:	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS); UNESCO-Quito.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Problem to be addressed

Despite a growing recognition of the importance of mangroves and the many key services they provide, an estimated third of global coverage has been reduced in recent history through deforestation and degradation of the coastal buffer. This dramatic loss is already impacting coasts globally as the numerous ecosystem services provided by mangroves are reduced and lost. For example, it is now recognized that mangrove ecology sequesters carbon from the ocean and atmosphere at some of the highest rates of any ecosystem, making their conservation highly relevant for climate change mitigation. Mangroves also provide many benefits that are essential for communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including coastal protection from storms, erosion via flooding control and food security. At local scales they sustain high biodiversity, extensive inter-connected biological communities and provide a range of economic and cultural benefits to associated human societies (Sections 1.1, 2.2).

The ETPS region harbors the highest proportion of threatened mangrove species in South America along the Pacific coasts of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador (Polidoro et al, 2010) with extensions of some of the highest estimates for above ground mangrove biomass on the planet (Hutchinson et al. 2013). Rates of mangrove loss in coastal regions are higher than observed global tropical deforestation (0.7%; Spalding et al. 2010), and estimated for the ETPS at 1-2%. This implies an alarming mid to long term loss of crucial ecosystem services and a very real cost for future generations. Business-as-usual scenarios include a loss of functional biological diversity, accumulation of pollutants, a shift from low impact sustainable and traditional cultures to high risk unsustainable extractive practices and livelihoods, instability in food/ fisheries security and reduced storm surge and tsunami protection (Sections 1.3, 2.4).

Baseline programs already addressing the problem.

This project will take place within the framework of a region where existing initiatives, regional scale projects and national investments have contributed within the last decades to set up enabling conditions that help ensure success of new mangrove conservation initiatives (Sections 1.3, 1.4). On-the-ground conservation efforts that are linked to the development of sustainable societies present an opportunity to help strengthen the link between safeguarding local livelihoods and improved practices that sustain the resource. Despite challenges, governments of the ETPS countries are generally increasingly willing and committed to support conservation efforts recognizing to some extent the role and general value of ecosystems for human well-being. Even so, most of these efforts work at small scales and we are still seeing continued loss due to lack of enforcement, coordination and capacity on all scales.

Currently regional efforts that address trans-boundary conservation, management or policy related to mangroves are limited, including regional guidelines to estimate the impacts on mangroves and consequences of mangrove loss. Similarly, there are no mechanisms to support cross-learning from the portfolio of successful mangrove related projects in the region. The current project was motivated by recognition of these limitations and the early development of a CPPS regional mangrove plan that promotes a shared technical base, goals and standards for policy development (Section 2.8). The GEF-IW 5 solicitation affords a unique opportunity to help consolidate concerted

trans-boundary planning for actions and cross-learning, making conservation actions more cost effective, illuminating and productive than when addressing any one country or scale (Sections 2.10, 2.12). It is also an opportunity to help promote the integration of aforementioned key EBM and resilience concepts such as reef to ridge planning into national policy.

Additional work presented by the project to address the problems.

To help strengthen the concept of sustainable and resilient ETPS societies the project aims to implement a comprehensive, ratified and regionally articulated mangrove conservation strategy in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) countries of Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia and Ecuador. The project intends to work over regional, national and local ridge-to-reef scales to help safeguard these critical habitats and the human societies they support. Expected benefits include helping restore and sustain coastal and marine ecosystem goods and services, reducing vulnerability to climate variability and potentially reducing pollution loads into ETPS coastal waters by addressing upstream processes through policy (Sections 2.1, 2.5).

The work will be undertaken by an alliance of institutions led by the CI-ETPS initiative in coordination with the CI-Global Marine program and joint project partners CPPS and UNESCO-Quito bringing a strong coordinated conservation, policy and management foundation to the project. This coalition has established a strong and expansive policy, partner and networking framework across the four countries (Sections 3.1, 3.2). This project will expand that core and the strong science base on which to frame conservation strategies.

The wider partner network also provides opportunity to draw upon projects and programs not necessarily directly linked to mangrove conservation, but of relevance to upstream and downstream effects that can be mitigated through ridge-to-reef national policy planning and management (e.g. urban planning, agriculture and irrigation, charcoal production etc.). Capacity building and transferable technical tools at the regional and national level will have considerable potential to enable and leverage other opportunities to strengthen sustainable use of mangrove areas.

Knowledge sharing and capacity building are key elements transversal to the project which will be coordinated with existing outreach programs and applications such as the CPPS-UNESCO-IOC SPINCAM regional on-line data repository and GEF-UNEP Blue Forest tools for decision makers. Trans-boundary interchanges between policy makers will aim to encourage evaluation and applicability of successful strategies to the situation of each country. This encourages a "feed-forward" multiplying effect of small scale benefits where the most useful examples and experiences can be extrapolated to other areas and national planning frameworks. This will help potentiate lessons learned and opportunities afforded by the portfolio of past and ongoing conservation projects related to mangrove conservation in the region (Section 2.13).

Overview of project framework.

Three main components were strategically developed to improve stakeholder understanding, valuation and management of mangrove resources (Section 2.5); to develop mangrove conservation through enabling sustainable development policy, addressing ridge-to-reef impact mitigation and improving awareness over (1) ETPS regional, (2) national and (3) local scales:

Component 1 focuses upon regional mangrove strategy development and implementation. Under this component, the project aims to complete and support the implementation of a government-led

regionally articulated mangrove strategy that promotes regional harmonization of national policy, technical and governance frameworks and support the creation of regional trans-boundary coordination mechanisms and implementation regional capacity across ETPS countries in favor of mangrove conservation. To complete this component, a technical working group on mangrove conservation will be formed and meetings and exchanges will be organized between policy thought leaders of each ETPS country (OFPs) to enable discussions on the regional policy and help update and implement a regional mangrove action plan.

Component 2 focuses on national mangrove plans and policy strengthening. It aims to ensure that national regulations and action plans are improved and made consistent with the regional mangrove strategy such that priority mangroves are subject to an improved policy conducive to more effective on-the-ground conservation. An important concept is the integration of ridge-to-reef planning and EBM principles across traditional management areas and jurisdictions. This considers the upstream processes that can impact mangrove areas (such as changes in irrigation, pollution by industry and changes in land use) and the need for more comprehensive EIAs over watershed scales. To support this, national mangrove policy assessment (adapted to the needs and context of each country) for each ETPS country will be completed. Methodology(ies) and toolkit(s) to guide the implementation of economic valuation of mangrove ecosystem services will be developed and shared through participation in various fora or disseminated through other communication channels such as an interactive knowledge-sharing platform and applied in case studies for Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica), Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador) and Gulf of Chiriquí (Panama).

Component 3 focuses on local conservation actions by ensuring that local policy and management plans are strengthened and made consistent with national plans and the regional strategy in at least 2 of four selected local sites (Section 2.5; Table 7). These are areas where field conservation measures are underway to reduce degradation and increase mangrove coverage through restoration efforts. A key activity under this plan will be to support the completion and management of local development plans as well as holding training events to build skills relating to field conservation measures and restoration of mangroves. Demonstration projects that provide incentives and/or that create business opportunities associated with the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves will also be initiated in at least two of the selected sites.

The sites for on-the-ground demonstration projects and support of local management planning were determined as;

- **Chira Island in the Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica).** This will involve an economic assessment of Mangrove restoration and alternative livelihoods as a model that can be validated at the national level.
- **David municipality in the Gulf of Chiriquí (Panama).** The project supports the development of local sustainable management plans and the design and implementation of economic alternatives to the extraction of mangroves in Chiriquí in its various forms (construction supports, firewood, bark etc.). Other demonstration projects include a feasibility study for the application of mangrove concession agreements, improving value recognition of Chiriquí mangroves and design of local climate adaptation plans.
- **Bahia de Buenaventura on the border of the Uramba-Bahia Conservation Mosaic (Colombia).** Improved base-line understanding of the role of mangrove resources and gender within Afro-Colombian communities will help approach mangrove conservation in ways that preserve,

respect and learn from traditional lifestyles. Following discussions with the district authority Corporación Autonomo del Valle de Cauca (CVC) the project supports a restoration project coordinated with MADS and undertaken by CVC with the community applying a national protocol already tested for Caribbean mangroves as an example for improved practices along the Pacific coast.

- **El Morro Wildlife Refuge in the Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador).** The project will help the local community advance local management planning and consolidate the area as an MPA with through application of the "Socio-Manglar" mangrove concessions program and explore the feasibility of an integrated spatial management plan for the Gulf of Guayaquil.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACOFORE	Forestry Corporation and Business Association (Colombia)
AMPR	Responsible Fishing Marine Area (Área Marina de Pesca Responsable, Costa Rica)
ANAM	National Environmental Authority (Panama).
ANCON	Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza.
ARAP	Panama Aquatic Resource Authority.
BCWG	Blue Carbon Working Group.
Blue Forests	Program developing carbon accounting methodologies and ecosystem services valuation.
CATHALAC	Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean.
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity.
CC	Climate Change.
CEASPA	Panamanian Centre for Research and Social Action.
CEPA	National Plan for Communication, Education, Awareness and Public Participation (Panama)
CI	Conservation International.
CI-Colombia	Conservation International Colombia Country Program.
CI-Costa Rica	Conservation International Costa Rica Country Program.
CI-Ecuador	Conservation International Ecuador Country Program.
CI-ETPS	Conservation International Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Regional Program.
CI-HQ	Conservation International Head Office, Washington.
CI-Panamá	Conservation International in Panama (Country Program).
CLIRSEN	Center for Integrated Remote Sensing of Natural Resources (Ecuador).
CPPS	Comisión Permanente del Pacifico Sur (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific).
CREHO	Ramsar Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands.
CSO	Civil Society Organization.
CVC	Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle de Cauca (Colombia)
DMI La Plata	Integrated Management District of La Plata (Uramba Bahía Malaga Conservation Mosaic)
EBM	Ecosystem Based Approach to Management.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment.
ES	Ecosystem Services.
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
ESMF	CI Ecological and Social Management Framework.
ETP	Eastern Tropical Pacific (region).
ETPS	Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape.
FAO	Fisheries and Agriculture Organization.
FIP	Fisheries Improvement Project.
GEF	Global Environment Facility.
GEF TF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund.
GIS	Geographic Information System.
GMSAP/ GMP	Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan / Gender Mainstreaming Plan
IADB/ IDB	Inter-American Development Bank.
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development.
IKI	International Climate Initiative
IMPAC	International Marine Protected Area Congress.
INVEMAR	Institute for Marine and Coastal Investigation (Colombia)

IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	International Panel for Climate Change.
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan.
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature.
IW: Learn	GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network.
IW-2/3	GEF International Waters Program (Focal Area Objectives 2 & 3)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency.
LABEX	"Laboratory of Excellence" Program (France).
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund.
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem.
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation.
MADS	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Colombia).
MAE	Ministry of the Environment (Ecuador)
MINAE	Ministry of the Environment, Sea and Energy (Costa Rica).
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding.
MPA	Marine Protected Area.
MSP	GEF Medium Size Project.
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
NGO	Non-Government Organization.
NMAP	National Mangrove Action Plan.
NPIF	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund.
OFP	Operational Focal Point.
OSPESCA	Centro-American Isthmus Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization (Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano)
PAPSE	Plan de Acción para la Protección del Medio Marino y Áreas Costeras del Pacifico Sudeste.
PFRAR	Process Framework for Restriction of Access to Resources.
PIF	Project Identification Form.
PMRC	Coastal Resources Management Program (Ecuador).
PPG	GEF Pre-Project Grant.
PPMS	WWF Program and Project Management Standards.
PR Sierpe	Regional Park la Sierpe (Uramba Bahía Malaga Conservation mosaic).
PSC	Project Steering Committee.
Ramsar	International Convention for Wetlands of International Importance (1971- present).
SAP	Strategic Action Programs.
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund.
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
SIPP	WWF Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures.
SINAC	Conservation Area National System (Costa Rica).
SPINCAM	Southeast Pacific Data and Information Network in Support to Integrated Coastal Area Management project (Joint CPPS-UNESCO/IOC).
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute.
TDA/SAP	Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis/ Strategic Action Programme.
TEEB	The United Nations Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Program.
TNC	The Nature Conservancy.
UBM	Uramba-Bahia Malaga National Park (UBM conservation mosaic).
UNDP	United Nations Development Program.

UNEP	United National Environment Program.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VPP	Vulnerable Peoples Plan
WAVES	World Bank Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services
WFF	Walton Family Foundation.
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

SECTION 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Background and Context

Environmental context

The ETPS spans the national waters, coasts and islands of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador (2,000,000 km^2 please see regional map (Figure 1 in Appendix 2). Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the western slopes of the Andes to the east, the coastline of the ETPS is unique, lying at the interface of complex oceanic systems and the abundant rivers flowing out from the region's central mountains. The numerous bays, estuaries and gulfs that result from this unique reef-to-ridge configuration are lined with expansive and productive mangrove forests. These mangrove areas along Pacific coasts provide the ecological connection between the estuarine waters, other marine ecosystems, terrestrial floodplains, and up-river watersheds across the region.

The upstream topography, geomorphology and climatology across the ridge-to-reef system support diverse vegetation zones. They range from dry/moist transition forest in Nicoya, Costa Rica, the wet and moist forests of Panama's Darien Province (a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve), to Pacific coastal plains where freshwater and sediment mixes into estuarine deltas in southern Ecuador. Mangrove forests extend up to 20 km inland in certain areas of Colombia; especially in the southern half of the coast between Buenaventura and Tumaco where tree height can attain over 20 m (Alvarez-León & Garcia-Hansen 2003). The Colombia Chocó coastal margin remains relatively undeveloped and figures among the wettest regions on the planet. Over 11,000 plant species (~25% endemism) are recorded from the Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena region alone (a globally recognized biodiversity hotspot) to the north of the Gulf of Tortugas. It includes more than 900 bird species of which 112 are recognized as endemic and justify the designation of Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs; Bird Life International). The region supports high mammalian, reptile and amphibian diversity and endemism that interfaces with the mangrove coastal fringe.

Estimates for mangrove cover in the ETPS region vary depending on survey methods but consistently show 10-40% decline since urban expansions and established shrimp aquaculture in the 1960/70s. Remote imagery analysis suggests that 148,200 ha remain in Ecuador (2006) with 70% in the Gulf of Guayaquil and 17% in the estuarine outflow from the Cayapas and Mataje rivers. In Colombia 70-80% of mangroves are along the Pacific coast with estimates ranging from 150,000 -170,000 ha (Giri 2010) to 230,000 ha (IDEAM 2007; INVEMAR, 2008). National coverage of 165,000 ha is estimated across Panama's Pacific coast with 28%, 12% and 31% across the Gulfs of Chiriquí, Montijo and Panama respectively. Nearly the entire estimated 37,000 - 41,000 ha mangrove areas in Costa Rica (Spalding et al. 2010) are spread between more than 120 fragmented stands along the Pacific coast. Overall the regional representation of ETPS mangrove represents an estimated 6.5% of the world's 13,776,000 ha mangrove system (Hutchinson et al., 2013).

Even given fragmentation since the 1960s the mangrove fringe for the eastern Pacific continues to provide a disproportionately high contribution to ecosystem services and biodiversity value. Of the 16 mangrove genera known, five are commonly found along the Eastern neo-tropical Pacific margin; *Rhizophora*, *Avicennia*, *Pelliciera*, *Laguncularia* and *Conocarpus* comprising seven species. Three species, *Avicennia bicolor, Mora oleifera and Tabebuia palustri*s all listed as Vulnerable, are rare or uncommon species only known from the Pacific coast of Central America.

The mangrove ecosystems are home to a rich diversity of species, and refuge for many resident IUCN Red listed species considered threatened (vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered). To name just a few these include conservation flagships species such as the Caiman (*Crocodylus acutus*), Boa (*Boaconstrictor*), mantled howler monkeys (*Alouatta palliata*), the Spotted Paca (*Agouti paca*), the peccaries (*Tayassu pecari* and *Tayassu tajacu*), fin joined goby (*Gobulus birdsongi*), Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and Neotropical Otter (*Lontra longicaudis*) as well as amphibians and a great number of migratory birds. Pacific migrants which use the sheltered mangrove bays for feeding, reproduction and resting include critically endangered (CR) marine turtles *Dermochelys coriacea, Eretmochelys imbricata, and Caretta caretta* and endangered (EN) *Chelonia mydas agassizii* and *Lepidochelys olivacea* (also all listed in Appendix I of CITES). Exposed bays are often frequented by seasonally migrating humpback whales with calves as rest and feeding areas.

In terms of denominations that protect that biological diversity, all of the ETPS countries subscribe to the Article 3 CBD Aichi biodiversity targets and Article 5 of the Ramsar convention for wetland conservation, and continue to develop national protected area networks. They also form part of several bi-lateral and international cooperation agreements that recognize and seek to help prioritize and conserve endangered natural heritage. Costa Rica has over 350 wetland areas of which 30% are formally protected with 12 declared Ramsar sites since 1991. The Panama Bight eco-region is included as the representative mangrove habitat for the neo-tropical Global-200 listing (Olsen, 2002) for priority conservation. With 39 recognized wetland areas Panama maintains four Ramsar sites since subscribing in 1989 (ANAM, 2010) and hosts the Ramsar regional technical offices of CREHO. Colombia has one of its four Ramsar sites located within Afro-descendant community territories across the Baudó river delta (Chocó) on the Pacific coast and is working to protect ecological connectivity through a subsystem of national Marine Protected Areas. The National Protected Area System (SNAP) implemented in 2014 by MAE in Ecuador establishes 16 marine protected areas in coastal waters under various management categories. Four of the 17 Ramsar sites there-in include significant extensions of coastal mangroves.

Socio-Economic and Cultural Context for local demonstration sites.

The project fully recognizes that mangrove health and coverage are inseparable from the development of communities living within,around and upstream from the natural resource, and that societies depend on those resources in often-complex relationships. These support livelihoods through the fisheries enhancement effects of mangrove nursery areas, and provide areas for nature-based tourism and recreation. Mangrove stands reduce storm damage, filter groundwater that affects local population health and helps consolidate sediments along the coastline that reduces erosion of shoreward populated areas. Work to encourage sustainable societies benefits from understanding these relationships to help promote awareness regarding the importance of mangroves for local communities.

Four focal sites and their associated communities (one per ETPS country) were prioritized for local demonstration projects. This was in consultation with national ministries as Operational Focal Points (OFPs) MINAE (Costa Rica), ANAM and ARAP (Panama), MADS/CVC (Colombia) and MAE (Ecuador). For purposes of assessing a project base-line, viability of local mangrove was estimated during the PPG phase as “fair” (see Section 2.2; Table 5), having experienced reductions of 5%-30% in the last 50 years. Each site is also subject to more recent developments in policy and/or on-the-ground incentives to improve local mangrove health. Each selected area has particular conservation

importance; communities to varying degrees appreciate the need to safeguard the mangrove resources, their natural, economic and cultural value. They show a mixture of threats typical of the wider region, possible solutions and their potential for cross-boundary learning:

1. Chira Island, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.

A northerly district of Puntarenas province, Isla de Chira (~ 3,000 ha) being Costa Rica's second largest Island, lies offshore from the town of San Pablo, Guanacaste in the path of the Tempisque river that outflows into the upper Gulf of Nicoya. The mangrove margin adjacent to tropical dry forest improves the water quality, reducing along shore erosion and accumulation of sediment outflow from rivers while creating nurseries and harboring reproductive aggregations for most fished species of local commercial interest. An estimated 640 ha of mangrove were lost during shrimp farm expansion and small scale timber extraction during the 1960s-1980s. Upstream problems linked to Abangares and Bebedero rivers out flowing to the Gulf islands include mercury pollution from mining operations, run off from agriculture, oil residue from marine operations in the area, and accumulated waste washed down from inland cities.

Coastal fisheries and tourism resources in the gulf are subject to the needs of more than 136,000 residents in the coastal districts and 6,000 small-scale fishers. Having been witness to stock collapse of shellfish in recent years, local women's associations, connected mangrove degradation with the down-turn in fisheries catch and local livelihoods. As a result they instigated local nature excursions in mangrove bays along with recovery projects that involve schools and visitors in mangrove reforestation, as well regularly reseeding of the black piangua mollusk fisheries among mangrove stands.

On Chira Island the artisanal fisheries association (ASOPECUPACHI) as part of the largest Chira community known as Palito (~140 houses), established in 2012 a Responsible Fishing Marine Area (RFA). The RFA has now been expanded to include Montero community in a consolidated Palito-Montero RFA, which now includes the Montero Fishermen Association. Hook and line fishing is the only type allowed within the area and across its mangroves and marine zones small scale tourism activities are undertaken. Recent estimates place 40-50% of the population as being economically active (Arguedas et al. 2014).

2. David District communities, Gulf of Chiriquí, Panama.

The site spans 56,450 ha (Martinez, 2014) within the western margin of the Gulf of Chiriquí. It is flanked by Alanje district to the west and falls below the watershed that descends from Chiriquí province. It includes the town of Pedregal in the mouth of the mangrove bay which is one of the most densely populated areas with 15,120 inhabitants (ANAM, 2000) as well as the smaller adjacent communities of Chorcha Abajo (470 people), San Pablo (Nuevo Arriba and Nuevo Abajo; 490 people), San Felix (5280), San Lorenzo (6500) and Remedios (3490). It is also one of the distribution centers for timber and fisheries resources harvested in the region (including bark extracts for tannin, housing support timbers, firewood, lobster, shellfish, shrimp and snapper fisheries). Recent interviews (2013) with timber workers to assess their roles suggest that most work is sustenance and family based where only ~1/4 of workers receive a salary. Jobs are evenly spread between bark collectors for tannin extraction, firewood collectors and active fishers. Firewood collections take place close to settlements, deforesting at a rate of around 22 trees per week (ANAM, 2014) across three mangrove species. The fuel is used in homes as well as sold to the few local pizzerias and bakeries. Variations of

a least 4 types of mangrove trunk are used in different construction applications. Other threats to this area include sedimentation, pollution, conversion to agricultural and cattle ranching activities, coastal development and the over exploitation of marine resources.

3. Community council of Bazan-Bocana, Northern Gulf of Tortugas, Colombia.

The Gulf of Tortugas on the Colombian Pacific coast is bordered by protected Bahia Malaga to the north, encompasses Buenaventura Bay and extends over 80km south towards the coastal Cajambre river delta and Isla Aji. The limited access to the region has retained particularly dense mangrove cover compared to the other ETPS sites. Buenaventura Bay provides in-land and shipping access to the developing port hub of Buenaventura, itself one of the largest populated regions on the Colombian Pacific coast with ~700k inhabitants. The Afro-descendant Colombian (ADC) community settlement of Bazan-Bocana is located along the northern edge of the Buenaventura Bay peninsula, south of Bahia Malaga and falls within the 650k ha jurisdiction of Buenaventura. Surrounding settlements are organized by 46 community councils (~15,000 inhabitants) across the adjoining area (CVC, pers. comm. 2015).

The General Community Councils (Consejos Comunitarios Generales) established under Ley 70 in 1993 were established to enable the cultural preservation and recognition of ADC and Indigenous Peoples communities in the Pacific region and they represent the principal instruments for development and decision making. They can include various collective territories and allow official recognition of the community and the titling of its communal lands. Indigenous peoples although resident in the wider Valle de Cauca region have Resguarda reserves inland and are not considered users of mangrove and coastal resources by local authorities (please see safeguards Section 5.2).

In 2009 the departmental environment authority CVC began the process of working with the Bazan-Bocana community to help establish a Community Council, develop their capacity for territorial governance and to encourage additional alternative sources of income. In 2012, Bazan-Bocana was officially recognized as a community capable of administering its territory and a title for 10,000 ha of land was granted to the community that includes large areas of mangrove in varying states of conservation. In 2010, a census was conducted that counted 361 families and a total population of 1616. The largest source of revenue for the community today is tourism, followed by fishing and the collection of mollusks and crabs. The community appears to have stable leadership and has begun to develop a number of programs for the benefit of the community. There are several settlements within Bazan-Bocana, the largest of which is Changai which includes several shops, tourism enterprises, schools (primary and secondary) and a medical outpost.

A substantial portion of the community relies on fishing (shrimp and fish) both as subsistence and commercial activity and the collection of the piangua mollusk primarily for export to Ecuador where it is a preferred food. Piangua is manually collected from the roots of mangrove trees largely by women. Mangrove is also exploited for building materials, firewood and charcoal. Piangua export is organized through independent traders who visit the community at regular intervals.

Prior work by MarViva (NGO), Fundación para el Desarrollo Regional del Pacífico (FDRP) and CVC has contributed to the understanding of the characteristics of the mangrove and the ecological services it provides. CVC also helped to develop leadership in the community and to build local institutions capable of making decisions and guiding development. In 1998 CVC sponsored the macro-zoning of

the area that includes the Bazán Bocana community with the assistance of MarViva, an NGO. An additional study was carried out in 2010 and revised in 2012.

Through a decision of the Consejo Comunitario, 877 ha of the reserve was set aside as a Recovery Zone where gathering, clearing, fishing and other activities are not allowed while the resources can recover their previous productivity. The area includes substantial areas of partially degraded mangrove as the consequence of clearing, timber extraction and charcoal production. The final zoning plan recognizes four basic areas: (i) protected areas, (ii) restoration/recovery areas, (iii) sustainable use areas and (iv) general public use areas. Community members themselves enforce these regulations. In discussions with the community, it was agreed to develop and advertise nature-based tourism as an alternate source of income.

The departmental authority CVC is engaged by the project to support work led by the Bazan-Bocana community to advance mangrove reforestation in managed plots at the site.

4. Puerto El Morro, Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge was established in December 2007. It is situated at the western edge of the Guayas delta spanning 10,130 ha just north of Isla Puná. The area has a particularly rich avifauna (at least 80 species), also being home to white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), puma (*Panthera onca*), otters (*Lontra longicaudis)*, bottle nosed dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*), iguanas (*Iguana iguana*), boas (*Boa constrictor*), crocodiles (*Crocodilus acutus*), and amphibians found within the mangrove stands. Adjacent communities fall within the parishes of El Morro, Posorja and Puná comprising >29,000 inhabitants (Integrated Ecuadorian System of Social Indicators; version 4.5). Of these people, 4,011 live within the El Morro parish. El Morro has community organizations that range from dance groups to neighborhood committees and an ancestral commune with historical links to use of the mangrove resource. Poverty levels for unsatisfied basic needs is very high (over 93%) with extreme poverty estimated at 56-60% across the region and around 30% living in inadequate housing (based on recent government indicators). Basic education fluctuates between 33-54% of the El Morro community with less than 8% reaching secondary education and less than 4% a university degree.

Approximately 681 fishers were estimated in 2007 in the El Morro community, with some membership to local associations/ cooperatives (such as the Future Foragers with 70-80 members) catching clams (*Anadara tuberculosa*) (33%), red crab (*Ucides occidentalis*) (27%), fish (20%), oyster (*Ostrea iridescens* 13%) and shrimp (*Litophenaeus* spp. 7%) in mangrove areas mostly by hand, net and thrown harpoon. Most products are sold to intermediaries (50%) with the remainder sold to the neighboring town of Playas (42%) and Guayaquil (8%). As with other areas, mangrove is used for firewood, construction and charcoal as well as artisanal crafts. Tourism is also developing with 45 members registered between two local El Morro associations, mostly linked to the mangrove lined bays where dolphin sightings are consistent across 4 zones in the bay mouth, with varied birdlife guaranteed on 1.5 - 3.5 hour round trips (as far as the offshore Manglecito Islands). The development of tourism also creates demand for a local food service industry and fished produce from the mangrove area.

1.2 Global Significance

Studies estimating coastal deforestation suggest that across the 25°N - 25°S tropical and subtropical coastal margins, over an estimated third of mangrove habitat is already converted or disturbed by development, wetland drainage, changes in agriculture practice and aquaculture. With 23% of the global human population living within 100 km of the coast near sea level (IPPC, 2007) the direct impacts of human activities landscaping the coastal zone have been more significant over the past century than any other period in recorded history. This has direct consequence for mangrove forest restricted in distribution to the coastal fringe and subject to run off from upstream watersheds.

Mangroves play a vital role towards a healthy coastal ecology and societies. They process ground water and recycle nutrients, help to bind sediments, and form a filter for reefs and corals that shields them from upstream pollution and eutrophication. In turn such reefs further protect the coastline from storm surge and erosion. As highly productive carbon sinks they draw down and lock away greenhouse gases with reaching implications for climate mitigation and adaptation. Recent modelled data on “blue carbon” stocks and fluxes indicate particularly high above ground biomass, productivity, below-ground to above ground biomass ratios and high rates of carbon sequestration comparable to tropical forests (Hutchinson et al 2013).

As nursery areas mangroves enhance local fisheries and provide both food and job security for local communities. In addition to a number of traditional extractive uses for timber, charcoal, honey etc. they also generate a range of cultural benefits including knowledge (scientific and traditional) and have great potential as areas for recreation and low impact nature tourism. The relationship of people living in and around the mangrove habitat has influenced culture, shaping community identity and spiritual values.

Developing countries in tropical and sub-tropical regions harbor the greatest remaining extensions of mangrove forest, these often being adjacent to settlements lacking basic services that heavily depend on the resource. In order to help reverse trends in mangrove degradation, support to these societies involves understanding the cultural, social and economic issues and challenges they face given the pressures levied upon ecosystem goods by often rapid coastal developments. There are also expected benefits from facilitating coordinated actions over the wider region.

While urban encroachment and deforestation at many eastern Pacific sites continues, many ecological ridge-to-reef processes that influence mangroves extend beyond the jurisdiction or influence of site level management. These processes when altered or interrupted can significantly impact downstream mangrove areas (e.g. changes to groundwater management through urban, agriculture and industrial expansion, upstream pollution etc.). They are also often subject to a different set of national planning instruments given that land use, jurisdictions, stakeholder and decision maker priorities, concerns and interests can differ significantly across ridge-to-reef spatial scales. Despite differences in economies, culture and governance between the ETPS countries there are many similarities between the root problems and potential solutions for a sustainable use of mangrove resources and great potential to draw upon experiences, develop and interchange technical criteria in support of strengthened national policy.

1.3 Baseline Analysis and Gaps

Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) and future scenarios.

While some laws and regulations related to mangrove conservation already exist in the ETPS countries (see relevant policies below), continued weak implementation and enforcement will result in continued deforestation and degradation of mangroves, in particular the large mangrove formations in multiple use estuarine areas that are candidate focal sites in this project. Strengthening these laws and their enforcement, however, is highly unlikely to occur in the next decade or beyond, as there is limited coordination or support for mangrove conservation and restoration across multiple scales. The absence of such a plan articulated across multiple scales and that addresses both the drivers of direct mangrove destruction (such as conversion for shrimp ponds, urban development, and extraction of mangrove for wood, charcoal and tannins) and those occurring in adjacent upstream and inshore marine waters (such as upstream sources of sediment and pollutants, upstream changes to freshwater inflow, coastal sources of pollutants) will result in only piecemeal actions that fail to protect mangroves.

Although each ETPS country has gained valuable experience with site-level approaches and best practices to promote mangrove conservation that are highly relevant in each country, these remain isolated efforts that will not be transferred or replicated by adjacent nations and will remain largely unknown to the global conservation, management and policy community. Similarly, while there is significant technical capacity on mangroves in some ETPS institutions, weak networks and lack of knowledge sharing platforms mean that this capacity is not broadly available. This lack of coordination particularly impacts the region's capacity to address trans-boundary drivers of mangrove degradation and loss and the subsequent losses of ecosystem services that also impact all the ETPS countries. The lack of a regional to national level plan for mangrove conservation will mean that this isolation of expertise will likely continue.

If current rates of mangrove loss continue, nearly all unprotected mangroves globally could be lost in the next 100 years (Pendleton et al 2012), and this trend is apparent in the ETPS countries. While all four ETPS countries have some level of protection through policy, legislation and management relating to mangrove conservation, these mechanisms have had variable success in reducing losses. Hence, without intervention, the drivers of mangrove loss and degradation in the region described above can be expected to continue and potentially expand given national development trends relating to urban, aquaculture and agricultural expansion.

The continued loss of mangroves within the ETPS countries will have significant impacts on the communities, from reef-to-ridge, through the loss of essential ecosystem services provided by mangroves. For example, recent studies from Mexico have shown an almost immediate impact on local fisheries associated with even modest losses in mangrove cover (Carrasquilla-Henao et al 2013). Mangroves are important nursery grounds and breeding sites for both marine and terrestrially associated birds, fish, crustaceans, shellfish, reptiles, mammals and commercially important species (Nagelkerken et al 2008). In Panama, up to 60% of wild caught shrimp fisheries are based on 5 species, which directly depend on mangroves (Lacerda et al 1993). The continued loss of mangroves across the ETPS will similarly result in major disruptions to the coastal fisheries that are a significant source of livelihoods for communities across the region. Very importantly, due to the high ecological interconnectivity of mangrove ecosystems, the losses in one country can affect the fisheries production in neighboring countries.

The humid tropical and subtropical mangrove forests along the Pacific margin (similar to temperate salt-marshes) provide important goods and services to coastal communities. They accumulate and

transform nutrients, help bind sediments preventing coastal erosion and support rich ecological communities. They are also on the front line in terms of their position relative to many coastal hazards.

Studies show that as waves pass inshore through 100 m of mangrove coastline their height and energy is reduced by up to 66%. More developed mangrove stands over km scales can reduce flooding impacts from storm surges and help reduce tsunami flood depth by 5-30%. Given their role in sediment cohesion and filtration of out flowing water they also support development of sand dunes, barrier islands, salt marshes, sea grasses and coral reefs, all of which serves to improve natural coastal defenses, sustain high productivity, biological diversity and coastal resilience.

The IPCC has identified the large coastal cities of the ETPS as being particularly vulnerable to climate change driven flooding. Seawater could penetrate 150 to 500 m inland along the Puntarenas coast of Costa Rica. In Ecuador, sea level rise over the next century will impact the Guayas river system, including associated coastal urban areas of Guayaquil, potentially resulting in the need for relocation of over 300,000 people, losses of US$1,305 billion, losses of urban and recreation areas, and impacts on drinking water supply. In Colombia, permanent flooding of 490,000 ha of low-lying coast, impacting 1.4 million people has been predicted (IPCC 2007). Extensive losses of mangroves, which provide natural coastal defenses against some of the threats in these areas would accelerate and amplify these impacts.

Given the broad diversity of terrestrial and marine biodiversity dependent on mangroves, ongoing loss of mangrove habitat will have reef-to-ridge biodiversity implications. The 40% of mangrove species already classified as threatened will potentially be lost. Three of these species, *Avicennia bicolor*, *Mora oleifera* and *Tabebuia palustris* all listed as Vulnerable and a fourth species *Rhizophora samoensis* listed as Near Threatened, are rare or uncommon species only known from the Pacific coast of Central America and Colombia (Polidoro et al., 2010). Further, continued mangrove losses will have major impacts on the biodiversity of coastal ecosystems including seagrasses, coral reefs and others, which are populated by mangrove dependent fishes, shrimp and other species (Nagelkerken 2008).

Mangroves along the Costa Rica Pacific coast are adjacent to settled areas and line the downstream watershed from farmed areas such as extensive sugar cane, pineapple and melon plantations. At least 30% (WHO, 1997) and as much as 99% of imported pesticides used are known to be highly toxic to fish and crustaceans. Gulf of Nicoya has 39 communities along its periphery (including the islands) representing around 15,000 people. These note the reduction of the commercially fished piangua (*Anadara tubercolosa*), contamination of ground waters, accumulation of refuse and incursions of shrimp farms and low productivity salt ponds (CATIE, 2014). Some fishers (allegedly from in-land urban areas) are also known to clear mangrove roots to facilitate easier access to piangua without realizing the co-dependence of the two species for healthy fisheries. Tilapia and shrimp farms also release antibiotics used to control fish parasitic bacteria into tributaries contaminating groundwater to both mangrove and urban coastal areas.

Although 40% (70,000 ha) of mangroves fall within the protected area system along the Panama Pacific coast they are still subject to an estimated deforestation rate of 910 ha/year adjacent to urbanized areas across the principal mangrove Gulfs of Montijo, Panama Bay and Chiriqui. Bark is stripped mostly from the red mangrove *Rhizophora racemosa* and sold for the extraction of tannin. The market is often facilitated by family associations working in small groups with a small stipend

paid up front over a week, with the quantity regulated under permit and quota by the fisheries authority ARAP. Limited resources for enforcement however suggest that illegal trafficking occurs at local docks. Families also dedicate themselves to fishing for shellfish over 3 hour periods at low tide, extracting per person an estimated 25 lbs per day in the David region with product sold directly to restaurants or processing plants. Problems include a lack of institutional coordination, a low base education often leading to conflicts between harvesters without alternative livelihoods and new regulations for permits for the various wood products. The associated value of Panama mangroves for Pacific coastal fisheries as nursery habitat has been estimated at $2,937 USD/ha/yr not including the hundreds of artisanal fisher communities along the coast. The value of mangroves for coastal protection is likely to be very high considering the risk of flooding to low lying urban areas and airports such as at David and Tocumen.

Afro-descendant communities in the Colombian Pacific region are highly dependent on the availability and quality of local natural resources and services. Access to northern sections of the coast is very restricted with truly isolated communities, whereas port zones such as Buenaventura in the south represent a central hub connecting inland communities to the coast. The ecosystems they inhabit are an important factor in defining their way of life, traditions, planning, and use and distribution of the land. Thus, these communities have played an important role in the conservation of the ecosystems, particularly mangroves, and key biodiversity that has been identified as strategic for Colombia. General Community Councils (Consejos Comunitarios Generales) in the region were established to enable the cultural preservation of Afro-descendant communities in the Pacific region. The most important Afro-descendant organizations in the Pacific region is the Los Riscales General Community Council (Chocó) La Plata Community council and Cajambre Community council in Valle del Cauca Department, which represents various collective territories.

The main economic activities in the Tortugas gulf area are fishing, subsistence agriculture, and timber extraction. These activities have led to accelerated ecosystem degradation, threatening the survival of traditional communities. Nevertheless, a supply of services and small-scale commercialization of basic products (plantain, yucca malanga, rice etc.) are becoming more important in the local economy, as well as the job opportunities offered by the local government for health, education, or public administration initiatives. Tourism is also recently becoming an important economic activity, although local communities usually benefit the least, working in low-income jobs within the sector. The region has also suffered from violence as a result of Colombia´s internal armed conflict.

Mangroves of Ecuador host four of the major commercial species strongly related to this ecosystem: red crab (*Ucides occidentalis*), black ark (*Anadara tuberculosa* and *A. similis* also known as mangrove cockle) and blue crab (*Cardisoma crassum*); resources with a high ecological importance for their role as ecosystem “scrubbers”, as well as being the principle sources of work and income for a critical mass of people living in poverty along the coasts of Esmeraldas, Guayas and El Oro provinces. Loss of mangrove coverage due to shrimp farms and clearance for urbanization reduces biomass and critical densities of these resources impacting fisheries sustainable yield and income to approximately 5,400 families involved in extraction and commercialization. Surveys taken across Ecuador (CI-Ecuador, 2015) estimate 6,990 ancestral users of the mangrove ecosystem work in red crab (4990 fishers), black ark (1,550 fishers) and blue crab fisheries (500 fishers mainly in Esmeraldas province). At least 500 women working in the province of Esmeraldas are collectors of the black ark bivalve.

Recent measurements of carbon storage in Costa Rican and Ecuadorian mangroves have shown that these ecosystems in the ETPS have highly significant deposits of carbon. Degradation and conversion of these mangroves – for example for conversion to shrimp aquaculture, will result in release of this carbon into the ocean and atmosphere, contributing to climate change in addition to the loss of their capacity to sequester carbon. Mangroves also have clear Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) importance for communities in the region as natural green defenses and buffers for climate related impacts such as storm surge.

Often referred to as "blue carbon" ecosystems alongside salt marshes and seagrasses, mangroves can have a carbon sequestration rate of over 65 kg/ km^2 each year resulting in an estimated 20,000 kg /km^2 of carbon sequestered in soils. As new methodologies are developed to estimate carbon sequestration through mangrove production and the consolidation of carbon enriched soils it becomes evident that mangroves have a greater role influencing global carbon cycle than previously thought. Hence the impact of significant mangrove degradation in the region in the last 40 years and continued persistent losses likely implies a sizeable and accumulated carbon footprint of consequence to global economies. Carbon storage reconstructions for mangroves in Ecuador for example show a 47% nationwide loss between the 1970-1990 period due mostly to deforestation for shrimp farms (Hamilton & Lovette, 2015).

Ongoing losses of mangroves will have major impacts on the coastal water quality in the ETPS. Mangrove losses will reduce the filtering of sediment and pollutants from upland water flows and coastal pollutant sources such as those from shipping. In addition, since intense rainfall events are expected to increase in the region over the next century (IPCC 2007), the amount of sediment and other pollutants likely to be transported through rivers into coastal oceans will increase, amplifying the impact of mangrove loss on water quality.

Relevant Policies, Laws, Regulations, Rules, and Standards

Continued mangrove loss and degradation across the ETPS, has provoked considerable concern from the international and national environmental sector and affected local communities. As a result, all four ETPS countries have enacted regulations in an attempt to slow the rates of loss.

In 1996, **Costa Rica** enacted Forest Law 7575 that outlawed all mangrove extraction and suspended all licensing for additional shrimp ponds. Encouragingly, Costa Rica now has the lowest rate of direct impacts that cause mangrove loss in the ETPS. However, there are still measurable direct losses within mangrove areas and inappropriate upstream land use continues to be serious concern, especially in the highly productive Gulf of Nicoya. Costa Rica's Payment for Environmental Services Program (PES) which compensates landowners to protect dry forests has had mixed results (IIED, 2013) and to date does not include wetland and mangroves.

In **Ecuador**, Resolution 56 establishes a fine of $89,273 per hectare for mangrove destruction and the country is currently drafting a National Mangrove Action Plan. Importantly, Ecuador's Ministerial Agreements 129 and 144 create the possibility for designating exclusive non-destructive use to particular users of mangroves, thereby creating groups that become directly tied to specific mangroves and vested in their protection. At present, about 50,000 ha of mangroves have been assigned under such concession agreements to local communities. Unfortunately, as recently as 2013, 559 unregistered aquaculture sites, many in deforested mangrove areas, were discovered by authorities during a year-long census operation.

Panama has lost an estimated 30% of mangroves on its Pacific Coast and an estimated 50% of the national mangrove cover since 1969. In 1998, an effort to reduce this rapid loss, Panama's No. 41 General Environmental Law gave mangroves special conservation priority as ecosystems of particularly high biodiversity and productivity. More recently, a series of resolutions (AG-235, JD-020, Resuelto ARAP-1 de 2008) mandated the requirement for special permits for any use that could affect mangroves and gave Panama's Aquatic Resources Authority the powers to charge fines for any activity that damages mangroves with a penal code determining incremental fines corresponding to wetland ecosystems and protected areas. Unfortunately, in 2011 Panama's regulatory framework protecting mangroves took a step backwards as multiple urban developments were given approval that resulted in the destruction of extensive mangrove areas, including in Ramsar listed wetlands. A recent presidential decree (9th February 2015) has reestablished protective measures for 85,664 ha of mangrove areas in Bahia de Panama. During 2015 a new ministry of the environment is being formed from ANAM with ARAP being responsible for fisheries. This will clarify institutional competencies that influence mangrove policy and management in the region.

Colombia is the ETPS country with the highest total mangrove cover (Spalding et al. 2010) with high absolute loss in cover over the past three decades (comparing literature estimates from 1980's to 2010 – note that more precise measures over time likely overestimate loss). In 1995 Colombia's Ministry of Environment passed the first national legislation - Resolution 1602, specifically focused on mangrove conservation. This legislation was amended in 1996 (Resolution 186) to outlaw mangrove destruction in all national provinces and require licenses for any activities that could negatively affect mangroves. Unfortunately, across areas of rural poverty in Colombia's Afro-Colombian communities on the Pacific coast, Colombia continues to have high rates of mangrove deforestation. In 1995 and 1997 there were examples of temporary embargos (2 and 3 years) of commercialization of products from mangrove ecosystems specifically from the Valle de Cauca through CVC agreements. A landmark Law 70 (1993) is also relevant to the project, which established ancestral territorial rights for Afro-Colombian communities. In 2014 the Colombian MADS developed a national plan of action for mangrove conservation that includes a restoration protocol (unpublished as of 04/2015). Two pilot reforestation projects were implemented in the Caribbean region and are being extended through the Mangrove Ecological Restoration Protocol (PREM) program to the Pacific.

Regionally, there are two related mangrove initiatives underway through the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur or CPPS) and Ramsar.

The **Permanent Commission for the South Pacific**[1] within the framework of the "Plan de Acción para la Protección del Medio Marino y Áreas Costeras del Pacifico Sudeste" (PAPSE) is committed to creating and implementing a region-wide mangrove strategy (Plan de Acción de Manglares). Since Peru and Chile have only minimal mangrove areas, this strategy will be most applicable to the ETPS countries, and includes Costa Rica (invited by the project) through a Memorandum of Cooperation and/or as invited observers.

[1] CPPS member countries under the 1952 "Declaración de Santiago" are Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia (inscribed in 1979). The General Secretary of CPPS is also Executive Secretary of the subsequent "Plan de Acción para la Protección del Medio Marino y Áreas Costeras del Pacifico Sudeste" (PAPSE also known as the Convención de Lima) which includes Panama. The PAPSE is the inter-governmental policy instrument underpinning the development of the Regional Mangrove Action Plan considered in the project.

An international workshop hosted by Colombia in Santa Marta (2013), first formulated ideas and drew together national priorities. This led to the Plan being developed by CPPS with support by CI-Ecuador and UNESCO-Quito. It is currently in draft format (April 2015) and was technically validated during the late-PPG phase of this project (August 2015). This led to formal approval in November 2015[1] by the General Authority of the PAPSE between member countries for adoption and final revisions into 2016.

The project will support CPPS as Executive Secretary of the PAPSE in developing and implementing the plan for mainstreaming with the national frameworks of the PAPSE member countries. The PAPSE parties have committed to adopt the strategy and there is significant political will within the countries. However, its effective implementation will require financial and technical support both directly to the CPPS and to member countries.

Ramsar under its Regional Initiatives Program recently produced a strategic framework for the Conservation and Rational Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs (2014). Although with a different thematic and geographic focus from the CPPS Plan being developed (including Mexico, Caribbean and Atlantic systems) it has an important history of engagement, includes guidance for the four ETPS member countries and will be integrated into the design of the project and agenda for regional and national technical working groups.

Associated Baseline Projects

As the importance of mangroves in the ETPS is increasingly recognized there has been a recent increase in projects addressing mangrove conservation and restoration. (See Table 1 below for a summary of recent and ongoing mangrove related projects in the region). Notably there are emerging efforts to evaluate the status and ecosystem value of mangroves at sites, and in some cases nationally, in all the ETPS countries. These projects will provide key information for informing policy, regulation and management of these ecosystems. There are also a growing number of field level demonstration and capacity building projects developing and testing approaches for sustainable use, management and restoration of mangrove ecosystems.

Other than the Mangrove and Sustainable Development Open Initiative lead by the alliance of CPPS, UNESCO-Quito and CI, however, there are no ETPS regional efforts to coordinate mangrove related conservation, management or policy and especially to address mangrove-related issues that are trans-boundary or regional, including impacts on mangroves and consequences from mangrove losses. Similarly, there are no mechanisms to support cross-learning from the portfolio of mangrove projects in the region.

While policy and field implementation related to mangrove specific conservation in the ETPS countries is variable and largely uncoordinated, there is a growing body of other coastal conservation solutions in the region. The largest and most comprehensive of these approaches has been built over the past ten years by Conservation International, in support of the four national governments and in association with nearly one hundred local and national NGOs and research institutes. This initiative has contributed to the construction of one of the world's most comprehensive and progressive regional Marine Protected Area (MPA) networks (including a number of mangrove areas) through implementation of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) program. This program has included

[1] During the 2015 CPPS General Assembly held in Galapagos, Ecuador.

extensive coordinated regional planning, capacity building, knowledge sharing and implementation. Under the framework of the ETPS, the four countries have increasingly cooperated in terms of marine management planning, and in 2013 committed to developing a shared strategy for mangrove conservation in the form of a Regional Mangrove Action Plan under the auspices of the CPPS, and with the technical support of Conservation International and UNESCO-Quito. Over the next year, this plan be finalized and officially adopted by the CPPS. The CPPS parties have committed to adopt the strategy and there is significant political willingness within the countries. Effective implementation will then require each country to create a coordinated national mangrove plan that is consistent with the CPPS Regional Action Plan. However, the effective completion and implementation of these national plans is far from certain given the financial and technical resources required. Ongoing and enabling base-line projects in the recent past are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Base-line enabling and ongoing projects in the ETPS area.

Project	Link/ interaction with project
Title: Securing Livelihoods in the Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica through Mangrove Conservation and Restoration. **Donor:** Swedish Lotto **Geography:** Chira Island, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. **Period:** 2013 – 2014 **Budget:** USD 0.3M	Completed by CI-Costa Rica -Assess the value of mangrove for fisheries, tourism and carbon storage -Develop a pilot with small coastal community, to strengthen capacities of local stakeholders for effective mangrove management (environmental education, tourism related activities, mangrove restoration)
Title: Assessment of the Current Status of Mangroves, its management and its Relationship to Fisheries in Panama. **Donor:** FIDECO-Natura **Geography:** Emphasis in 3 sites: (1) Gulf of San Miguel in Darien, (2) Gulf of Montijo in Veraguas, and (3) Chiriquí Gulf in the province of Chiriquí. **Period:** 2008	Implemented by CATHALAC Beneficiary: ARAP -Determine the current ecological, social and economic status of mangroves in order to contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of the mangroves on the Pacific coast of Panama, specifically in threatened areas of the Gulf of San Miguel in Darien, Gulf of Montijo in Veraguas and Chiriquí Gulf in Chiriquí.
Title: Develop and implement the National Plan for Communication, Education, Awareness and Public Participation (CEPA) for wetlands in Panama. **Donor:** FIDECO - Natura **Geography:** National and Panama Bay. **Period:** 2014-2015	Implemented by Panama Audubon Beneficiary: several communities in the Country, ANAM and Bay of Panama Protected Area. -Overarching objectives: 1) Strengthen the generation of social and environmental production alternatives for the sustainable use of the mangrove, and 2) monitor ecological parameters that ensures the prosperity of the mangroves
Title: Conservation and repopulation of threatened mangrove forest area in the Panama Pacific. **Donor:** International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), ANAM.	Implemented by ANAM authority. Beneficiaries – 331 families in the Manglares de Chame area.

Project	Link/ interaction with project
Geography: National **Period:** 2009+	
Title: Conservation and management for multiple-use and the development of mangroves in Colombia. **Donor:** International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Japanese Government, Ministry of Environment of Colombia **Geography:** National **Period:** 1995 - 2000	Implemented by the Colombian Association of Reforesters (ACOFORE) (1995-circa 2000) Collaboration of local communities and Regional Autonomous Corporations. -Overarching objectives: 1) Strengthen the generation of social and environmental production alternatives for the sustainable use of the mangrove, and 2) monitor ecological parameters that ensure the prosperity of the mangroves.
Title: Colombian Program for the sustainable use, management and conservation of mangrove ecosystems **Leading authority:** Ministry of Environment **Geography:** National **Period:** 2002+	Set up in 2002 by Colombian MADS. -Overarching objective: This national program seeks to inform and develop actions to achieve sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems of Colombia. The program set up the 2002 National Mangrove Priority Action Plan.
Title: Mangrove and Sustainable Development Open Initiative **Alliance:** UNESCO Quito-CPPS-CI **Geography:** Southeast Pacific **Period:** 2013 – 2015 **Budget:** USD 70,000 (UNESCO-Quito: 25K, CPPS: 10K y CI: 35K)	Alliance CPPS-UNESCO-CI established in 2013 The alliance interest includes: environmental legislation and policies related to mangroves, best practices and experiences of conservation and management of mangrove ecosystems. The draft Open Initiative CPPS Regional Mangrove Plan is a product of this project.
Title: Blue Carbon Initiative **Donor:** Various private foundations, NASA **Geography:** International **Period:** 2012 - 2015+ **Budget:** USD 2M	Under implementation by CI, IUCN and IOC-UNESCO Increase conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems by increasing global recognition of the carbon storage and mitigation capacity of these ecosystems.
Title: Integrated management of marine and coastal resources: A conservation and sustainable use baseline characterization. **Alliance**: CI-Colombia & OAP (Oleoductos al Pacífico) **Geography**: Colombia, National **Period:** 2015 **Budget:** USD 0.5M	A new regional conservation proposal developed with a private donor and the CI-Colombia Office to develop conservation agreements with communities. The mangrove component (120k of 500k USD) includes reforestation and a 2007-2015+ mapping exercise to estimate national coverage.

Baseline Gaps and contributing factors.

Institutional, legal, financial, cultural, and market barriers to addressing environmental problems posed for mangrove conservation were identified and discussed with local experts during the PPG planning gaps identified were of little relevance (low), quite relevant (medium) or highly relevant (high) meetings in each ETPS country. CI-teams with inputs from experts were asked whether the barriers/ capacity in the context of their country (not comparable between countries). These perceptions are summarized below in Table 2 and were used when developing the intervention logic for the project (please see Conceptual Model in Appendix 4), in particular to help orientate activities at national and local levels.

Table 2: Contributing factors to threats posed to mangroves for each ETPS country.

	Relevance as a barrier?			
Type of barrier	**Costa Rica**	**Panama**	**Colombia**	**Ecuador**
Capacity building: Poor stakeholder awareness of root problems	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Institutional technical capacity	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Lack of underlying scientific data and coverage estimates	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Management and policy: Conflicting legislation, limitations to enforcement and judicial process.	Medium	High	High	Medium
Low Inter-institutional coordination and inconsistencies between agencies and development agendas	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Policy gaps and clarification of competencies	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Limited state funding available and limited endorsement.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Ridge-to-reef: Well established industries and dependency on domestic infrastructure (e.g. Hydroelectric dams for energy security tradeoff with food security, watershed integrity, agriculture expansion etc.)	Medium	High	Low	High
Weak linkages in spatial ridge-to-reef planning between political, management jurisdictions and ecological ridge-to-reef processes.	Medium	Medium	High	High
Complex arrangements for distinct local autonomous communities complicate the application of national strategies.	Low	Low	High	Low-Medium
Local engagement: Limited access and or adequate engagement with local communities	Low	Low	High	Medium
A lack of internal community organization and leadership.	Low	Low	Low	Medium

1.4 Opportunities & Linkages (GEF & non-GEF interventions)

This section describes how this project will coordinate with four ongoing GEF projects in the ETPS region as well as three other non-GEF funded initiatives working in goals related to mangrove sustainable development (Table 3) and also describes endorsement of the project by authorities in the four ETPS countries.

Table 3. Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives.

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Title: Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Program **Donor:** Walton Foundation **Geography**: Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador **Implemented by:** CI-ETPS **Budget:** USD 8M **Period**: 2005 - 2018	The project will be closely coordinated with the broader Seascape Program, specifically building on the extensive coastal and marine conservation, policyand capacity building programs that have been developed over the last 10 years. This includes elements of sustainable financing, private sector and coastal city engagement in large gulfs, small scale fisheries improvement projects and business cases. The project will help frame and integrate mangrove strategies and plans on regional to national to local levels with ongoing policy and site implementation work across the region. The project will build on the extensive networks of partners built through the Seascapes program, including the strong relationships with all four governments.
Title: Conservation, sustainable biodiversity use and maintenance of ecosystem services in protected wetlands of international importance. **Donor:** GEF-UNDP **Geography**: National, Costa Rica **Implemented by:** SINAC **Budget:** USD 20,894,191 (cash + in-kind) **Period**: 2014 - 2019	This project shares complementary objectives towards inclusive sustainable development, rehabilitation and conservation of wetland areas, protected areas in Costa Rica. Coordination with the GEF-SINAC OFP from the PPG phase will be developed to explore complementary activities such as revision of payment for ecosystem services (PES), a pilot REDD+ project, establishing C-neutral socio-environmental incentives and national capacity building towards responsible watershed management, biodiversity awareness, and management of land and marine protected areas.
Title: Protection of carbon areas and sinks across wetlands in Panama. **Donor:** BMU/IKI-UNDP **Geography:** National, easterly extension of Gulf of Chiriquí, Panama. **Implemented by:** ANAM, ARAP, CI-Panama and Wetlands International (transferred from TNC 2014-15) **Budget:** EUR 2,449,873 **Period**: 2014 – 2017 adjusted start date.	This project focuses on increasing carbon storage and resilience to climate change in Panama through improved mangrove conservation and complements the Blue Forest components of the current proposal focusing upon the target area in Chiriquí and the training and outreach components. The GEF-IW ETPS project will also look for synergies with the formation of technical groups, interpretation of scientific research and economy of effort and investment in the proposed pilot program to maximize adaptation and carbon sequestration potential. This also involves plans with actors such as local forestry industry in upstream teak wood plantations towards supporting connectivity corridors across their properties in Gulf of Chiriquí, Panama,

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Title: Designing and implementing a national sub-system of marine protected areas (SMPA) in Colombia. **Donor:** GEF-UNDP **Geography:** National **Implemented by:** INVEMAR and MADS/Colombia National Parks and CI-Colombia as project partners. **Budget:** USD 4,850,000 (GEF) USD 7,405,000 (All) **Period**: 2011-2015 (adjusted start date)	This project delivers benefits in the form of legal and institutional reforms, increased financing through diversity of funding streams, and improved management effectiveness of 14 MPAs. It looks to facilitate the establishment of four additional MPAs and a Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas (SMPAs) and has also advanced methodologies concerning carbon capture. The project will coordinate with national authority MADS to support those technical and outreach aspects of the project that relate to mangroves within the SMPA and continuity in elements of policy development beyond the end of this project.
Title: Integrated management of marine and coastal resources: A conservation and sustainable use baseline characterization. **Alliance**: CI-Colombia & OAP (Oleoductos al Pacífico) **Geography**: Colombia, National **Budget:** USD 0.5M **Period**: 2015	A new regional conservation proposal developed with a private donor and the CI-Colombia Office seeks to develop conservation agreements with communities. The mangrove component (120k of 500k USD) includes reforestation activities and a 2007-2015+ mapping exercise to improve estimates of national coverage. This also informs and complements the GEF-IW ETPS local conservation incentives, application of Blue forest tools and approaches to coastal Colombia communities with District authorities. This initiative results from a continuing dialogue between MADS, CI-Colombia, and the oil industry regarding land-use planning which affects the Gulf of Tortugas project area and explores options for Green Economies.
Title: Integrated management of marine and coastal areas of high value for biodiversity in Continental Ecuador. **Donor:** GEF-FAO **Geography:** Coastal Ecuador **Implemented by:** CI-Ecuador, HIVOS, and the Sub-secretary for Coastal Marine Resource Management. **Budget:** USD 4,258,788 (GEF) (USD 18,568,360 Ecuador Co-financing) **Period**: 2014-2018	The project will build on the results of the GEF-FAO project by integrating lessons-learnt into regional and national scale strategies and into capacity building and outreach with stakeholders. This includes engagement with the nearshore and upstream aquaculture industry (shrimp farms) which cleared significant mangrove areas in the 1960s – 1990s. Policy – strengthen the legal framework for mangrove concessions. Strengthen and implement the concessions program and provide technical assistance to mobilize and potentiate the use of generated funds. Improve fisheries management and productivity through rights-based management/ TURFs / value chain and premiums (e.g. red crab)/ improved fund management/ formation of social support frameworks etc.
Title: Application of Blue Forests methodologies and approaches through small-scale interventions.	The GEF IW-ETPS project will be well coordinated with this project on both a national (within Ecuador) and international scale. Within Ecuador, the project will build on the analysis and

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Donor: GEF-UNEP **Geography:** Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador **Implemented by:** CI-Ecuador with support through CI-Global Marine **Budget**: USD 425,000 (GEF) (USD 439,730 Ecuador co-financing) **Period**: 2013-2016	results of the Blue Forests (BF) project by integrating the results into the national and regional strategies and plans. In particular Outcome 3.2 through a relationship with BF/Duke University is complementary with local application of methodologies in Guayas, Ecuador and Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica that build on the Blue Forests results. This project will also have a greater focus on policy integration (than the Blue Forests project) and will communicate the results of both projects to policy-makers and stakeholders. The global Mangrove Ecosystem Services (ES) summary (to be produced in year one of the Blue Forests project) will be a basis to advise our regional strategy and plan development. Both projects will work closely with Duke University, CI, IUCN and other Blue Forest project partners to contribute data to and test the ES toolbox that is being developed by the Blue Forests project. To ensure coordination, this project will work directly with Blue Forest partners, participate in the Blue Forests project directly through the Ecuador site, and CI-Global Marine staff active on this project are also members of the science advisory panel for the Blue Forests Project.

Country Ownership and Drivenness

The intention for ETPS countries to participate in the project was confirmed during the early PIF stage. During the PPG phase meetings were held between the relevant authorities, CI-ETPS and the corresponding CI-field offices of each of the four ETPS countries (please see the project Stakeholder Engagement history in Appendix 19 for more details). In each case the OFP was established and details concerning the project clarified which also included various discussions on preferences for demonstration sites.

Each country is committed to mangrove conservation and sustainability; in the case of Ecuador, Colombia and Panama, they formalized their intentions as part of the development of the CPPS Regional Mangrove Strategy and Action Plan and there is the commitment of the four ETPS countries to the Ramsar Wetland Convention and Regional Mangrove and Coral Plan. These countries are also actively involved in a number of international programs and partnerships that demonstrate their engagement in mangrove conservation including participation in pilot initiatives such as the Common Approach under Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and official involvement in the UN-REDD capacity building programs.

SECTION 2: GEF INTERVENTION STRATEGY

2.1 Project Scope and Vision (GEF Project Objective)

The project envisions that development and implementation of the CPPS regional Open Mangrove Initiative by the four ETPS countries of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador will catalyze and support implementation of a multi-scale mangrove sustainability agenda for the region. The project will work to generate, centralize and consolidate tools and technical criteria to policy makers stimulating the improvement of at least two national policies that integrate principles of EBM and ridge-to-reef planning. It will provide guidance, trans-boundary learning experiences and knowledge sharing through outreach and capacity building to key stakeholders and jointly explore incentives for on-the-ground conservation actions in at least two local communities that depend upon the resource.

As a result of the project, trends in mangrove degradation across the ETPS coastal fringe will reduce and where possible be reversed through conservation and reforestation projects and initiatives conducive to natural regeneration. The important ecosystem goods and services that mangroves provide to local, national and global communities regenerate, recovering effective natural coastal defenses, reducing along-shore erosion, and improving local livelihoods through improved fisheries food security, health and alternative incomes. Over larger scales a net recovery in coastal mangrove coverage in the ETPS countries towards pre-1960 aquaculture levels will contribute to climate mitigation through the effective sequestering and storage of mangrove and soil carbon. Additionally mangrove conservation and restoration across the region will contribute to adaptation by communities, ecosystems and species to adverse global and regional climate change impacts such as sea level rise, erosions, flooding and associated threats such as human health risks.

The objective of the project is to implement a comprehensive, multi-government ratified and regionally articulated mangrove conservation strategy in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) countries of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador through on-the-ground management activities and the strengthening of national and local policies that inform ridge-to-reef development planning and practices relevant to mangrove conservation.

2.2 Conservation Targets Rationale (including GEF Global Environmental Benefits)

The conservation target upon which to base the strategic planning process was determined to be mangrove habitat across the Pacific Coast of the four ETPS countries. Here we include in the target the wider ecological attributes and functions provided by mangroves (as described in Section 1). These provide a range of critical ecosystem goods and services of direct benefit to human well-being (HWB). Mangroves are considered a habitat of great relevance for sustainable development to coastal societies in the Neotropics linked to the retention of natural heritage and buffering of climate change impacts. Identified goods and services[1] are given below in Table 4.

[1] Other services such as wood production for building materials, firewood, charcoal and leaf browsing of grazing livestock are also important in many ETPS areas, yet often perceived to be unsustainable. Other low impact alternatives usually exist (e.g. sustainable sourcing for wood and/or through moderating market demands for materials etc.). Such deforestation when unregulated (or without a compensatory restoration scheme in place) can lead to the persistent loss of benefits

Table 4: Recognized ecosystem goods and services provided by mangrove habitat in the ETPS region.

Human well-being benefits	Ecosystem goods and services.
Natural cost-effective coastal defenses	Soil stabilization and reduced alongshore erosion. Storm surge and flooding reduction. Reduction of inshore tsunami impacts.
Food security	Fisheries nursery sites (offshore and local). Small scale fisheries (usually shellfish associated with mangroves). Small scale harvesting of honey.
Alternative incomes	Capital for nature based tourism.
Carbon storage	Carbon draw down and storage (above ground and soil).
Ecosystem health	Water filtration (through filter and suspension feeders across root network).
Natural and cultural heritage	Structural complexity and productivity creates biodiverse areas. Refuge and bird nesting habitat. Sustain red listed species.

Viability for mangroves was defined as the ability of mangrove to withstand or recover from most natural or anthropogenic disturbances and thus to persist for many generations or over long time periods. A simple framework to orientate management interventions is suggested in Table 5. The strategies and activities selected for the project also consider the contributing factors that affect mangrove management and consequently mangrove condition in each country (Table 2).

Key Ecological Attributes (KEAs) were considered for mangroves: aspects of mangrove ecology such as soil ecology or hydrology that if altered, lead to the loss of mangrove forest over time (20-50 years). The range of variation of a key ecological attribute indicator is “acceptable” when it would allow mangroves to persist over time. Human developments that directly cause deforestation such as land clearance are less subtle and often near irreversible once established.

In each national scenario the situational context (e.g. habitat suitability, policy, compliance, community stewardship, local extraction, barriers and opportunities for management etc.) varies both along the coastal fringe and from ridge to reef, influencing mangrove viability in different ways. The PMU and wider technical group formed during the project will work to rank mangrove viability, geospatially where possible based on additional metrics (e.g. level of protection/ threat exposure (Section 2.4), mitigation of identified barriers (Table 2), and relative success of incentives and strategies applied to preserve and/or improve mangrove associated HWB benefits at both local demonstration site and national levels etc.).

During Miradi software planning during the PPG phase an initial viability estimate of “poor” to “fair” was based on the documented comparisons of mangrove loss with 1950’s pre-impact levels in the ETPS region (as described in Section 1.3).

provided by the aforementioned services and recovery is often slow or has a high cost if soils and hydrology are heavily affected.

Table 5: Proposed framework to orientate project actions for ETPS mangroves.

State/ Viability	Intervention category[1]	Mangrove health and maintenance/ unit time.	Potential conservation initiatives
Very good	"Green" near pristine mangrove forest (low threat).	**Ecologically desirable status**; requires little intervention for maintenance. (Positive recovery >+5% increase in extent through reforestation programs towards 1950's pre-impact levels).	Protected area designations for mature mangrove forest.
Good	"Amber" mangrove areas subject to persistent degradation and threats and as such considered priority sites for conservation measures.	Indicator **within** acceptable range of variation; some intervention required for maintenance. Net zero deforestation is approached or achieved. (Deforestation is reduced to <5%, &/or reforestation shows up to 5% gain in mangrove extent).	Payment for ecosystem services (PES), private sector engagement, concession agreements, alternative livelihoods, community managed , low cost "win-win" reserves etc.
Fair		**Outside** acceptable range of variation; requires human intervention. Estimates since 1950s suggest 1/5th - 1/3rd mangrove loss in the ETPS region. (Some improvements but still an ongoing 5% -30% loss in extent).	
Poor	"Red" heavily degraded and threatened mangroves.	**Restoration increasingly difficult (poss. irreversible) and high cost**; may result in extirpation of target. (Deforestation remains unchecked or situation worse than global estimates since 1950's. Greater than 30% extent loss.)	Reforestation programs, sediment traps to recover settlement habitat, industry offset or compensation schemes.

Given the projects' regional geography and for purposes of the GEF IW-5 tracking tool, a base-line reference for current mangrove area coverage (extent) [2] will be based on a recent available globally

[1] A description of known threats to mangroves is given in Section 2.4.

[2] Limitations exist estimating mangrove cover over a 2 year project cycle (see M&E Section 7). Recent and reliable estimates with repeatable methods are now available using 1997-2000 satellite (Landsat 25m^2 resolution) data (Gini et al. 2010). This provides important benchmark references, supplemented by new studies with time, but does makes regional Before-After comparison of Impacts (BACI) analysis for M&E difficult for the project period from existing literature. This is one of the challenges for the project technical discussions and some suggestions are being developed by the PMU team as part of the PPMS process.

synoptic dataset (remote sensing with ground-truthing e.g. USGS/NASA data; Giri et al. 2010). Detecting trends in national and local coverage by consistent remote sensed methods is however likely to be limited to periods greater than the two year span of the project.

Expected Global, National, and Local Environmental Benefits

This project seeks to deliver the following multi-scale environmental benefits:

Multi-state cooperation to reduce environmental threats: The project will support the completion and implementation of the CPPS regional mangrove conservation strategy of coordinated direct protection and reef-to-ridge threat reduction by the ETPS countries (including Costa Rica as a cooperating partner). In addition to supporting the policy process, this support will include capacity building and strengthening of regional technical and other networks so that the countries can sustain implementation of this multi-state cooperative agreement. Further, by strengthening national level capacity and actions to address mangrove degradation within the ETPS countries, and by providing regional demonstration projects, the project will build the in-country capacity and foundational actions to ensure effective implementation of the regional CPPS agreement.

Scaling of benefits: A common regional framework between the ETPS countries generates a number of benefits for on-the-ground mangrove conservation. A common technical base through knowledge sharing and trans-boundary coordination towards concerted actions can significantly encourage the application of successful regional planning in any one country across other geographies. It helps facilitate, validate and establish minimum standards and best practices that conform to the international biodiversity and sustainable development conventions adopted by each country. It also provides opportunities to prioritize and leverage counterpart that helps ensure the longevity of mangrove conservation incentives in the region.

Reduced pollution load in international waters from land based sources: The role of mangroves in trapping and processing nutrients, heavy metals, sediments and other pollutants and hence in reducing the pollutant load is now well established (for example Ewel et al 1998, Wang et al 2010). Within the ETPS, mangrove areas receive and trap sediment, contaminants, carbon and nutrients from upstream terrestrial sources and coastal waters, removing these materials from the water hence reducing the pollutant and nutrient load on coral reefs, seagrasses (to a lesser extent in the ETP) and other offshore marine habitats. By increasing mangrove conservation across the region, the project will reduce the pollution and nutrient load from land based sources. Additionally, the project support of regional and national policy addressing terrestrial sources of pollutants impacting mangroves will, in turn, also decrease the pollutant load on other coastal ecosystems.

Restored and sustained coastal and marine ecosystems goods and services: As described above, the mangroves of the ETPS provide essential coastal and marine ecosystem goods and services to the communities of the ETPS countries. This includes globally threatened mangrove species and important habitat, nursery grounds and breeding sites for extensive marine and terrestrially associated biodiversity (Macintosh & Ashton 2002). Recent measurements of carbon storage in Costa Rican mangrove areas suggest that the mangroves in the region have large carbon stores in the biomass and soil that are greater than nearby dry forests and amongst the larger deposits of carbon in mangroves globally (Kauffman, personal comm.). By increasing conservation of mangroves, the project will have immediate benefit for these ecosystem goods and services, including globally

relevant biodiversity and the carbon sequestration and storage capacity which reduces global warming.

Reduced vulnerability to climate variability through multi-state cooperation: The role of mangroves in reducing vulnerability to climate variability and other climate-related risks is now well established – along coasts globally they provide coastal protection against storms, reduce coastal erosion and build ecosystem resilience for fisheries and biodiversity critical for livelihoods (Alongi 2007, Barbier 2011). The project by supporting and accelerating multi-state cooperation and in-country actions for mangrove protection and conservation will secure this important climate adaptation role of mangroves. Further, the project will be supporting implementing conservation policy and management integrated across reef-to-ridge ecosystems and related sectors, importantly including surface and groundwater issues related to mangrove health. For example, upstream pollutant and sediment loads and coastal surface water quality issues will be considered and addressed.

Expected Human Well-being Benefits

The project will work with national authorities and local communities to help raise awareness of the many societal benefits of mangrove conservation. By reversing where possible patterns of use that lead to mangrove degradation it should be possible to also reduce the risk associated with local food security, storm, sea level rise and erosion (and to a lesser extent the rare tsunami events posed to those same communities).

The adoption and multiplying effect of demonstrating successful alternative livelihoods such as micro-tourism enterprises (as in Chira, Costa Rica), fisheries enhancement projects that showcase the role of mangroves as nursery and restocking areas or through conditional access rights through concession programs (as developed in mainland Ecuador) has potential to improve basic services and life-styles in low income areas. The results of improved national policy that encourages responsible upstream watershed management and recovery of mangroves that actively filter contaminants and sediment generates improvements in water quality that can reduce local health risk.

Over global scales the value of intact mangrove systems in terms of their contribution to carbon sequestration is relevant for climate change mitigation scenarios. This follows recent research that demonstrates that mangroves can be 3-10 times as effective as tropical forest in sequestering carbon. The consequences of carbon release through combustion of mangroves as fuel and the release of soil carbon from root systems has implications for human well-being beyond just local communities and the ETPS region.

The loss of protective buffering function to other productive habitats such as coral bays or barrier islands implies that actual impact of mangrove loss upon local livelihoods extends beyond just mangrove habitat. Coastal "green corridors" provide important along-shore ecological connectivity that helps communities and societies adapt to changes in climate and bolsters resilience across connected habitats and societies. For example, maintaining diversity in ecosystem goods across connected yet distinct habitats helps ensure livelihood alternatives and food security.

2.3 Stakeholder Analysis

The project involves government agencies of the four ETPS countries and stakeholders who are resource users and managers at the local demonstration sites. All four project sites are relatively large, multiple use estuarine gulfs with a wide range of stakeholders ranging from small-scale fishing

communities to large, sophisticated urban centers where main governmental decision-makers, the private sectors, universities and the urban populaces reside.

As has been the case of nearly ten years of implementation of the ETPS program, this project builds on a broad partnership with public and private organizations that was the basis for planning (PPG) and implementation phases of this project. The organizations most relevant to mangrove conservation were the primary participants in the project's consultative activities and will be beneficiaries of training. A summary of the most relevant types of stakeholders and their roles is provided in Table 6 with a detailed list of institutions and competencies also provided in Section 4.1.

Other regional actors include Ramsar whose mangrove and coral conservation strategy is relevant and complementary to the CPPS regional open mangrove initiative and the international cooperation agencies where complementarities exist between multilateral and bilateral projects. The Ministries of Foreign affairs of Colombia and Ecuador will be approached when looking at questions and solutions for trans-boundary mangrove conservation and sustainable development during the national policy exercises (Component #2) and technical CPPS workshops (Component #1). Each CI-country office works with a range of NGOs, universities and private research centers when developing and implementing activities. A more exhaustive list of institutions is included in Appendix 19 (Table 19) and a bank of contact details is maintained by CI-ETPS as EA.

Table 6: Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect(s) on Stakeholder
CPPS Comisión Permanente del Pacifico Sur (The Southern Pacific Permanent Commission is a regional maritime organization coordinating Inter-government policy and complementary actions since its creation in 1953).	A key project partner with CI and UNESCO-Quito, the CPPS with permanent base in Guayaquil (Ecuador) leads the development of the regional mangrove strategy under the PAPSE[1] on behalf of the member countries, coordinating through parliament channels between government member states (the central thematic element of Component 1).	A key inter-government platform at the regional level. Three of four countries in the project (Ecuador, Colombia and Panama) are contracting parties to the PAPSE[1] to which the CPPS serves as Executive Secretary. Costa Rica although not subscribers to the Convention of Lima is fully invited through the project to participate in the regional mangrove initiative via a Memo of Cooperation and/or invited observers.	The project will help facilitate CPPS as a strategic agency implementing the Regional Mangrove Plan in the context of the PAPSE and will host the *Mangrove Technical Working Group* within which other stakeholders will provide inputs towards the finalization/ implementation of regional strategy.
National Ministries of Environment (and other relevant	Coordination and oversight of project activities in each ETPS	Ministries of each country (responsible for topics related to the	Support in the development of effective national

[1] "Plan de Acción para la Protección del Medio Marino y Áreas Costeras del Pacifico Sudeste" (PAPSE also known as the Convención de Lima) which includes Panama in addition to the original CPPS member countries Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia (declared in the original 1953 Santiago (Chile) Agreement - to which Colombia joined in 1979). The PAPSE is the inter-governmental instrument framing the development of the Regional Open Initiative Mangrove Action Plan considered in the project.

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect(s) on Stakeholder
national level ministries and authorities including those involved in urban planning and development)	country. Regional strategy development and implementation National and local mangrove strategy and policy strengthening	environment or aquatic resources and those with authority over protected areas) co-design and approve national project activities. These actors will contribute to the regional mangrove strategy within the framework of the Mangrove Technical Working Group created within CPPS. At the national level, they are the main leaders of their respective national mangrove strategy creation, revision and implementation, as well as leaders for the development of stronger regulations, national enforcement and incentives conducive to mangrove conservation.	mangrove resource management plans and policies within a regional framework through directed assessments, dialogue, interchange of technology and experiences.
Conservation and protected area administrators. **Coastal and watershed coastal and land planners/managers.**	Implementation of field conservation action National and local mangrove strategy and policy strengthening.	Administrators will be key actors in the development of mangrove management plans and are key actors encouraging and maintaining viable networks of protected areas. Similarly the managers, planners and other relevant administrators for the coastal and watershed regions associated with the field sites were actively included in the PPG stage of the project and the implementation of the project as appropriate.	This projects aims at improving the management of mangroves areas in and/or near existing protected areas rich in mangrove ecosystems and thus through active participation of representatives and administrators help advance the agenda for existing and candidate protected areas.
Local civil society organizations	Implementation of field conservation actions	Existing local associations, cooperatives or similar organized groups with basic governance systems associated with management of natural resources are users and beneficiaries of the services and goods specifically provided by	Project activities aim to strengthen and support constructive actions and policies that benefit and encourage the sustainable use of mangrove resources.

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect(s) on Stakeholder
		mangrove ecosystems. We will seek their engagement and collaboration with the project.	
Local and regional private users of mangrove associated coastal areas (incl. upstream actors and related industry groups e.g. shrimp farmers, tourism developers and operators, farmers operating within watershed etc.)	Adapting and prioritizing elements of the mangrove conservation agenda with private operations.	Private users of the mangrove areas and the reef to ridge areas relevant to the mangrove sites (specifically including those users generating impacts on mangroves) will be identified through the PPG process and into the Full Project. This includes coastal users such as shrimp farming and tourism but also other users in the watershed such as farmers causing changes in freshwater flow and quality and fishermen dependent on mangrove associated fish populations.	Depending on the sites and the receptiveness of the users, they will be actively included in the PPG stage of the project, implementation of the project or will be the target audience for outreach and communication efforts. This category does not apply to Colombia's national regulated areas.
Ethnic communities[1] / community councils (Colombia) Bazan-Bocana is the community involved in project activities. Other Afro-ethnic communities in the Valle de Cauca region include the High Anchicayá Community, Córdoba and San Cipriano Community, middle and high Dagua river zones Community, Cajambre river Community, and Calle Dagua Community.	Potential for implementation of field conservation actions, local capacity building and future upscaling to other localities.	Afro-Colombian local communities are important stakeholders living adjacent to some of the most pristine ETPS mangrove areas and historically traditional custodians of their natural resource. In Colombia the Valle de Cauca project region (Gulf of Tortugas) is home to 46 indigenous and black community reserves. Given a complex domestic situation close coordination with the Colombian authorities is obligatory. MADS guidelines were followed to engage local authority CVC and Afro descendant community leaders.	An independent consultant ran a separate social assessment in coordination with CI-teams to characterize potential vulnerable peoples and understand the potential influence of the project such groups. Local communities are the primary users and beneficiaries of goods and services provided by well managed mangroves. The project seeks to improve local awareness and stewardship through a restoration project with

[1] Indigenous communities situated further inland around Buenaventura(Colombia) are not in the selected area for this project (the Waunaan of the Guayacan Sant Reserve and the Dagua river Reserve, and the Embera of the Naya Reserve). Indigenous Peoples living outside of Resguardas do not form part of the local Bazan-Bocana community engaged by the project. Please see safeguard section for more information.

Stakeholder	Interests in the Project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect(s) on Stakeholder
			Bazan-Bocana community.
Local communities	Implementation of field conservation actions.	This project will seek participation and inclusion of four local communities most relevant to mangrove conservation planning and practice in the selected 4 field conservation sites. Local communities' contribution to the project in at least 2 of those sites will include participation in the development of mangrove management plans, and in field action for mangrove conservation and restoration.	Both primary users and beneficiaries of the mangroves and those who from living near mangrove ecosystem indirectly benefit from the mangrove ecosystem's goods and services will be actively engaged in project development. Note that in Colombia Afro-descendant communities are considered by MADS authorities as local communities although definitions are similar to how World Bank, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations and other international bodies have defined "indigenous people".

2.4 Situational Analysis: Direct and Indirect Threats

Despite the importance of mangroves to the ETPS, these ecosystems have been subject to extensive loss and degradation. Regional rates of loss are similar to those in coastal regions globally; over the past 50 years approximately one-third of the world's mangrove forests have been lost with continuing losses estimated at 1-2% annually. In fact, the highest proportion of threatened mangrove species is found along the coasts of Central America, with 4 of the 10 (40%) species that constitute mangroves present along the Pacific coasts of Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia listed as threatened, with one species *Rhizophora samoensis* IUCN red listed as Near Threatened (Polidoro et al. 2010).

Although historical mangrove coverage estimates are not immediately comparable between the ETPS countries (using different methods over time) published accounts consistently describe widespread deforestation since the 1950's. Under the scheme outlined in Table 5 (Section 2.2) an initial viability analysis during the PPG phase broadly characterized mangrove viability for the ETPS region during the last half century as "poor to fair" (5% - 30% loss). This obviously encompasses local examples where viability remains "poor" (>30% loss) as well as more viable or "good" areas under improved management (where deforestation is reduced and/or reforestation underway).

Root causes of mangrove habitat loss in the ETPS are linked to rapid and largely unregulated urban expansion in coastal areas with new in-roads to the coast and commercialization for coastal markets. In particular the expansion of shrimp aquaculture from the 1970s' displaced large areas of mangrove. This outpaced the capacity of resource managers to effectively respond. Hence policy that tackled emerging issues linked to better environmental awareness and corporate social responsibility was limited until the late 1990s. The dependency on already established industries and urbanization is a contributing factor and subject to particular policies, planning, capacity and coordination developments in each ETPS country (please see an assessment of contributing factors in Section 1.3). More recently there is an increasing recognition that EbA "green architecture" solutions are cost-effective ways to confront a number of expected climate change impacts.

Direct and indirect threats identified as important drivers of mangrove degradation and loss were analyzed to assess the scope, severity and irreversibility that they present to ecological integrity of mangrove habitat (please see the conceptual model in Appendix 4[1]). Higher level threats were grouped as indicated in the Conceptual Model for the project, and are described below. The threat analysis was based on feedback from CI field teams who work regularly with government counterparts in threat prioritization, as well as observations and interviews during the PPG field visits by the CI-ETPS team. It supplemented a separate review of available grey and published literature.

Activities linked to land clearance result in direct mortality of mangroves (Threats 1-3). Watershed alteration and climate change (Threats 4 and 5) despite originating away from the coastal zone also have serious direct and indirect impacts. The loss of ecosystem goods and services in all cases has consequences for human well-being (HWB) across coastal communities.

1. Coastal development.

Each of the ETPS countries' largest coastal cities are located in large gulfs with extensive mangrove formations and each of these cities - Guayaquil (Ecuador), Buenaventura (Colombia), Panama City

[1] This is also available in a Miradi planning software format where the links explored between threats and contributing factors are more easily visualized.

(Panama), and Puntarenas (Costa Rica) - have expansively grown in recent decades as important commercial ports and regional transport hubs. Consequently mangrove loss and degradation has been increasingly driven by urban expansion, associated industrial and shipping activities, and the waste produced by large coastal populations with inadequate sewage and garbage management infrastructure.

Major direct impacts include drainage of coastal wetlands, deforestation and reclamation, and discharge of sewage, fertilizers and contaminants into coastal waters. Engineering structures, such as damming, channeling and diversions of coastal waterways, harden the coast, change circulation patterns and alter freshwater, sediment and nutrient delivery. Natural systems are often directly or indirectly altered, even by soft engineering solutions, such as beach nourishment and fore-dune construction (Nordstrom, 2000; Hamm and Stive, 2002). Ecosystem services on the coast are often disrupted by human activities designed to resolve erosion problems after natural barriers such as mangroves are lost.

2a. Aquaculture.

Rapid expansion of aquaculture has also resulted in extensive deforestation in the ETPS from conversion of mangrove forest to shrimp ponds. For example, in the two decades starting in 1980, nearly half of the mangrove area of Ecuador (~80,000 ha) was deforested for various purposes, but particularly for shrimp ponds. Shrimp ponds are the major cause of mangrove decline in Latin America (Lugo 2002). At local levels loss continues. Examples include David (Panama) where despite a small population (around 130 people across 21 settled areas in mangrove protected areas) there was a 21% loss in mangrove from 1979-2004 (Cathalac 2008).

2b. Agriculture.

In more rural areas, agricultural expansion replaced mangrove forest with land of marginal value for livestock grazing and rice production. In Costa Rica's Gulf of Nicoya the expansion of rice production has been a leading cause of mangrove loss and in Panama's Gulf of Chiriquí region the expansion of marginal grazing lands has encroached into coastal mangrove forests.

3. Overexploitation of wood products.

Significant additional mangrove losses in the region have resulted from exploitation for wood products. Charcoal production is a significant source of mangrove degradation and loss in the region. In Costa Rica up to 1,300 m^3 of mangrove charcoal is produced annually, while in Panama this may reach up to 7,400 m^3. Mangrove bark is a source of tannins for the leather industry in most Latin America countries. Bark yields range from 1,840 to 4,490 kg/ha in Costa Rica, and total production may reach over 400 tons/year in Panama (Lacerda et al 1993). The need for tannins is the leading cause of mangrove degradation in Panama's Gulf of Chiriquí where local communities have not yet adopted tannin substitutes for the local leather processing industry. In Colombia's Gulf of Tortugas direct exploitation for firewood and the need for construction materials is a leading cause for mangrove loss.

4. Inappropriate upstream land-use practices.

Apart from direct deforestation itself, degradation of large mangrove areas in the ETPS is being driven by inappropriate land-use practice in upstream watersheds. Diversion of freshwater for irrigation, application of pesticides and herbicides in agricultural lands and farming on steep slopes

leading to high erosion rates are major causes of mangrove degradation in the region (Conde & Alarcon, 1993) and in many cases the result of inadequate knowledge of impacts on the surrounding system and limited EIA assessments.

Major direct impacts include drainage of coastal wetlands, deforestation and reclamation, and discharge of sewage, fertilizers and contaminants into coastal waters. Engineering structures, such as damming, channeling and diversions of coastal waterways, harden the coast, change circulation patterns and alter freshwater, sediment and nutrient delivery. Natural systems are often directly or indirectly altered, even by soft engineering solutions, such as beach nourishment and fore-dune construction (Nordstrom, 2000; Hamm and Stive, 2002). Ecosystem services on the coast are often disrupted by human activities designed to resolve erosion problems after natural barriers such as mangroves are lost.

5. Global Climate Change.

Global climate change in the ETPS region is expected to threaten mangrove habitat through complex alteration of habitat suitability across the varied socio-ecological seascape, and mangrove responses to such changes are as yet poorly understood. Globally most mangrove sediment surface elevations are not keeping pace with sea level rise presenting risk for most mangrove habitat where inward migration is restricted or limited (Gilman et al. 2008). Latitudinal changes in seasonality, rainfall and temperature also present similar problems for alongshore migration of mangrove stands as the limits and dynamics of biomes shift. Natural and artificial barriers to resettlement across undeveloped and urbanized sections of the coast will likely requiring rethinking of existing and proposed protected area networks.

2.5 Project Strategies (GEF Project Components) and Expected Results

The three components of the project are hierarchically organized across the geographic scale of the project. Each scale has a different thematic focus with Component #1 (C1) focusing on regional planning and coordination, Component #2 (C2) national ridge-to-reef planning and policy, and Component #3 (C3) transferable examples of on-the ground mangrove conservation initiatives. Generation of an international technical working group, directed tools, outreach and trans-boundary learning are transverse throughout all components in support of improvements in national policy, while also generating tangible "bottom up" improvement in mangrove health and coverage as communities develop local management plans at priority coastal sites.

Here we describe the three project components (also available from the EA in a Results Based Framework format). The activities described towards each Outcome are indicative, representing agreed actions with OFP Ministry counterparts at the end of the PPG phase (December 2015). They will be revisited in the event of any relevant developments as part of the planned Project Start-up Workshop (during the first 3 months of the project) with the Executing Partners, OFPs and GEF-WWF Project Agency.

The work plan is designed such that results within two years provide tools that help reduce barriers to mangrove conservation and generate benefits beyond the lifetime of the project. Activities and counterpart arrangements with CI, CPPS, UNESCO-Quito and participating ETPS government agencies are based upon a project start date of 1st February 2015 and project end 31st January 2018. A detailed project timeline is provided in Appendix 15.

Component #1: Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation (GEF: USD $470,767; Co-financing: USD $850,000)

Outcome 1.1.:

The four ETPS countries adopt and advance the regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves elaborated by the Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific or CPPS) to implement key mangrove conservation and restoration measures identified in this project by Y2Q4.

Output 1.1.1.: A Mangrove Technical Working Group/network comprised of leading mangrove experts is created within CPPS to advise on the completion of the regional strategy for the conservation of mangrove.

Output 1.1.2.: At least two meetings of a Mangrove Technical Working Group are held to contribute to regional strategy for the conservation of mangrove.

Output 1.1.3.: The updated regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves is ratified by Ministerial level authorities and published.

Outcome 1.2.:

Costa Rica via the Ministry of Environment, attends the official invitation from CPPS to participate in the development of the regional strategy for the conservation of the mangroves by Y1Q3.

Output 1.2.1.: Official letter of confirmation from Costa Rica's Ministry of Environment ratifying Costa Rica's participation in the development of a regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves by Y1Q3.

Outcome 1.3.:

Policy makers and national mangrove managers from at least three countries have the tools and capacity to strengthen the implementation of the regional mangrove strategy**.**

Output 1.3.1.: At least two ETPS trans-boundary learning and cooperation exchanges between project countries and at least one international exchange with other countries with similar mangrove conservation challenges completed by Y2Q4.

Output 1.3.2.: Communication products on mangrove conservation (policy, regulations, field implementation and other related issues) will be completed and made available to policy makers and stakeholders by Y1Q3.

The three outcomes of Regional C1 support the implementation of the CPPS "Regional Open Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Use Plan" as a shared strategy for mangrove management between the ETPS countries. It involves the creation of an expert international technical working group to help validate the Plan for approval and integrate current state of knowledge for sustainable management of mangroves. It improves awareness and networking among thought leaders for ETPS mangrove conservation and supports the coordination, development and implementation of national mangrove strategies and action plans. The technical group should also include at least one representative familiar with safeguard policies and support integration of safeguard elements into the regional strategy.

Although CI, UNESCO-Quito and CPPS work together as a coalition to achieve these results, CPPS will directly manage **Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2** which draw upon their relevant experience and position implementing the PAPSE[1] intergovernmental agreement for Panama, Colombia and Ecuador. UNESCO-Quito will manage **Outcome 1.3** which relates to outreach, communication and trans-boundary experiences across the breadth of the project.

This involves coordination through regular task based and annual meetings by the Regional Mangrove Plan Steering Committee set up during the PPG phase. The Mangrove Plan Committee will be represented by the CPPS, UNESCO-Quito, the Project Management Unit CI-ETPS and Project coordinator, CI-Global Marine and CI-Ecuador and the nominated ETPS country OFPs involved in mangrove developments. Where possible these meetings will be combined annually with Project Steering Committee meetings and the regional interchange learning events to encourage broader participation.

The **Outcome 1.1** regional Plan process involves preparatory work throughout the PPG into Full project;

1) Draft review of the UNESCO-Quito/ CI-Ecuador Plan by committee members during the PPG phase (April 2015);
2) Validation and feedback through a technical workshop convened by CPPS at end of the PPG phase (this was planned in conjunction with the International Blue Carbon Policy Group meeting; an activity of the GEF Blue Carbon Initiative held in Guayaquil 22nd-26th June 2015);
3) Official member state approval via the PAPSE General Authority during the CPPS General Assembly/ Lima Convention COP by (Nov 2015) and publication (**Output 1.1.3**; April - June 2016).
4) Two international technical / expert meetings (2016 and 2016/17) which where possible contribute to regional priorities, country agendas for design and implementation of national mangrove action plans and coordinated actions (**Outputs 1.1.1** and **1.1.2**).

CPPS with the assistance of CI-Costa Rica will work to ensure that Costa Rica[2] is an invited participant throughout the project ensuring their involvement in technical meetings and trans-boundary interchanges (**Outcome 1.2; Output 1.2.1**). MINAE of Costa Rica confirmed their interest in forming part of the project from the PIF phase (later revisited during meetings with the vice-ministry during the regional ETPS PPG meetings - please see engagement Section 4.4; Table 11 and Appendix 19).

The project proposes an ensemble approach to bring relevant tools and methods together through the international technical advisory group (**Output 1.1.2**) as part of the CPPS regional mangrove open initiative and cultivating opportunities with existing collaborators (e.g. Duke University, International Blue Carbon Policy Group), global projects such as the Blue Forest, Blue Carbon and WAVEs to better evaluate ecosystem goods and services and knowledge management tools (**see Outcome 1.3**). These tools work to quantify the value of mangroves, helping countries internally justify investments that

[1] Plan de Acción para la Protección del Medio Marino y Áreas Costeras del Pacifico Sudeste" (PAPSE).
[2] At the time of proposal submission (Dec 2015) Costa Rica does not subscribe to the CPPS convention, yet through this agreement/ result CRC-MINAE will have an open invitation to participate in all relevant project activities developed within the framework of the CPPS Open Mangrove Regional Plan.

improve the long-term outlook for mangrove areas. A mangrove safeguard specialist will also be invited to participate as part of the wider group.

Ground-truthing of new methodologies to value ecosystem services will take place at the demonstration sites of the Gulfs of Guayaquil and Nicoya with results and benefits generated by the application presented to policy makers and managers. It is expected that the CPPS technical forum will also bring new tools to the table such as the use of drones for mapping and vigilance, development of GIS for planning and decision support systems, new methods for improved carbon estimations, possible frameworks for standardized regional monitoring of mangrove extent and aerial vegetation mapping techniques from ortho-rectified imagery, LIDAR etc. The intention is that the practical connotations of these concepts be considered and adopted by stakeholders in other localities through trans-boundary learning, hence replicated, effectively amplifying knowledge and conservation benefits for the communities involved and the wider ETPS region.

Outcome 1.3 aims to create a framework for building capacity and process for promoting regional and international exchanges to promote best conservation practices and facilitate the adoption of best practices for mangrove conservation. This framework and process will include the development of networking tools and communications products. This will facilitate learning and dissemination of project aims and results at the local, national, regional and global scales to ensure the project generates learning and awareness benefits from local sites to regional scales. The transboundary learning opportunities through leaders should encourage community to community learning and dissemination.

Output 1.3.1 managed by UNESCO-Quito refers to at least two interchanges between policy makers and thought leaders involved in mangrove management within the region. Strong candidates (TBD during the startup phase) include private enterprises such as Isla Chira micro-tourism in Costa Rica and the government led concessions programs that are proving successful in Ecuador. The Socio-Bosque concession program for example uses preferential access rights that ensure that the beneficiaries of conservation and management actions become long-term conservation allies. Committed to participating directly and voluntarily in management programs they become a central part of making mangrove conservation and restoration efforts sustainable. Chira is a recent example of a local Women's Collective leading mangrove and small-scale fisheries restoration that generates improved livelihoods after collapse of local fisheries. Regional sharing of experiences within the ETPS is very likely to encourage similar ventures in at least one additional ETPS country.

In the second year an international interchange is proposed with representatives working at different scales in the ETPS region. Candidates include countries where project partners are already working. The Philippines for example are investing heavily in small scale community based restoration projects after serious storm damage. Links also exist with Madagascar, Indonesia, Kenya which are co-participating GEF- Blue Forest countries, and Brazil, Mexico, Suriname and Guyana developing initiatives in the Americas. This interchange aims to reinforce and multiply the effect of otherwise small-scale and isolated benefits generated across a wider region (Component #3). The interchanges although coordinated by UNESCO-Quito have funding distributed between the CI-ETPS, UNESCO-Quito and CPPS to facilitate cost-matching for those events by CI-ETPS and CPPS.

Output 1.3.2 refers to specific outreach materials and tools for policy makers and a transverse communications and outreach role throughout the project under UNESCO-Quito coordination. UNESCO-Quito has a staff communications specialist who will work within this output. CI-MCSO,

given its experience and engagement with the Blue Forests project (see later Outcome 3.2) will support the adaptation of Blue Forests, Blue Carbon and WAVES products and tools for decision makers. Ideas for products include outreach packages, materials for mangrove restoration drawing on experiences in the Indo-Pacific and manuals for measuring carbon sequestration and emissions. This will be developed within the project communication strategy for discussion in the Project Inception Workshop (Section 2.13). The strategy also will consider the long term hosting of project outputs within country OFPs, NGOs and through long term regional programs such the CPPS/ UNESCO-IOC SPINCAM (see Outcome 3.2 and the communications strategy in Section 2.13), through the IWC9 interchange and IW-Learn support network as well as safeguard considerations for developing conservation incentives with communities in mangrove areas.

Description of Component #2: National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening. (GEF: USD $674,490; Co-financing: USD $1,986,372)

Outcome 2.1.:
At least two ETPS countries have updated national mangrove action plans in line with the regional strategy that addresses pressure on mangroves from sources across the ridge-to-reef (watershed) scale by Y2Q4. **Output 2.1.1.:** Updated national mangrove action plans are formally ratified in at least two ETPS countries.
Outcome 2.2.:
At least two ETPS countries have passed stronger regulations and incentives conducive to mangrove conservation. **Output 2.2.1**: A national mangrove policy and threat assessment for each ETPS country to orient economic valuation work, inform policy gaps, and identify outreach needs and priorities in each ETPS country completed by Y1Q4. **Output 2.2.2.:** Legislation passed to strengthen the protection of mangroves in at least two ETPS countries completed by Y2Q4.

The project's second component is coordinated by the CI-teams based in each ETPS country and will improve national policy/regulations and national mangrove action plans to make them consistent with the regional mangrove strategy completed under Component #1. As a result, priority mangroves in the ETPS region will be put under an improved policy framework conducive to more effective on-the-ground conservation.

This will also involve the formation of national mangrove work groups to develop and coordinate project actions at national (C2) and local (C3) levels together with CI-offices, OFPs and the wider group of stakeholders relevant to the situation and guidance given by OFPs in each country. As with the regional strategy, the local project team will help ensure that consideration is given to appropriate safeguards during national planning exercises.

Under this component at least two of the four ETPS countries will either complete or update their national mangrove action plans to make them consistent with the regional strategy (**Output 2.2.1**). Importantly, updates to national action plans will ensure that "ridge-to-reef" (watershed) considerations are taken into account given the strong connectivity between upstream, coastal (including mangroves) and inshore marine ecosystems. When supporting R2R policy, to best engage

the urban planners and developers that influence EIAs and R2R spatial planning the CI-teams work under the strategic guidance of the OFP leads appointed by each country whose remit extends between other government branches such as urban planning and forestry.

CI-country offices with existing peer networks in the region will also identify and collaborate with those projects that are not necessarily focused on mangroves, but relate to the threats posed by upstream and downstream processes such as urban expansion, aquaculture, charcoal production and agriculture expansion. Although the project only commits to support two updated national plans, we will be working in actions towards policy improvements in the four countries. Foreign affairs of Colombia and Ecuador will also be approached by the CI-Ecuador and CI-Colombia teams when looking at questions and solutions for trans-boundary mangrove conservation and sustainable development during their national policy exercises.

In coordination with other existing projects such as the GEF-funded Blue Forests initiative, national mangrove plans and related policy will be informed by economic valuations (**Output 2.2.1**) that better capture the true value of the ecosystem services mangroves provide and that take into account important factors such as the lost productivity (or remediation costs required) of associated ecosystems when mangroves are degraded or destroyed. The resulting improvements in national plans should be reflected in legislation in at least two ETPS countries by the end of the project (**Output 2.2.2**).

Although specific activities for Component #2 will be confirmed in the annual planning during the project start-up phase (Feb-Apr 2016), indicative activities discussed by each CI-country team during the PPG phase with authorities (and budgeted for the Full Project) are as follows:

Costa Rica: Support towards updating wetland policy, with integration into strategy and action plans that incorporate ridge-to-reef planning. This includes tool development of a model for economic evaluation of mangrove ES services towards a national standard using the Gulf of Nicoya watershed as a case study.[1]

Panama: Support in revising and updating R2R aspects of wetland policy, strategy and action plans. ANAM request support for spatial planning; (i) an updated wetlands inventory that includes coastal marine habitat not included in the current policy baseline and (ii) to develop a "Ridge to Reef" resource and threat map of wetlands in Panama including value assessment of mangroves using a UN-TEEB approach.

Colombia: Support for the Colombian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS in Spanish) in aspects of mangrove management within the new Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas (through secondment program or a directed consultancy).

The MADS authority has also requested support to widely socialize their recently updated national mangrove plan with publication, as well as support coordinating with the ANLA (MADS licensing Agency) in order to link mangrove conservation measures with infrastructure developments.

[1] An economic assessment undertaken with support from the Swedish Lottery was conducted via interviews and only to mollusk gatherers. The next step will be to consider other mangrove ecosystem services and direct/indirect users. This could include fisheries, carbon, tourism, storm protection, etc.

Ecuador: Develop a financial sustainability model for the Socio Manglar national program (e.g. promoting corporate social responsibility programs for private operations that historically affected mangroves.

Description of Component #3: Local conservation actions.

(GEF: USD $579,399; Co-financing: USD $1,463,461)

Outcome 3.1.:
At least two key mangrove ecosystems have updated management plans and/or new local development plans consistent with updated national and regional strategies, taking into account the results of economic valuation studies from this and related projects and building on increased national capacity and support to protect mangroves in a comprehensive ridge-to-reef context by Y2Q4. **Output 3.1.1.:** At least two local management plans and/or local development plans for priority mangrove sites are formally ratified by local authorities by Y2Q4.
Outcome 3.2.:
Economic evaluation tools and methodologies developed through the GEF-UNEP Blue Forests and other related projects are tested in at least two ETPS countries during their development phases to maximize applicability to policy and management at local to national scales by Y2Q3. **Output 3.2.1.:** Final report on the economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services provided by mangroves in at least two project sites, including a) fisheries, b) nature-based tourism, c) coastal protection, d) maintaining water quality and bioremediation, and e) carbon storage completed by Y2Q1. **Output 3.2.2:** Summary outreach document and associated strategy for making it most relevant to decision-makers on the methodology(ies) and toolkit(s) assessed and used to guide the implementation and policy application of economic valuation of mangrove ecosystem services that include cost-benefit analyses of alternative management options, based on existing initiatives including the GEF-UNEP Blue Forest project and WAVES, completed by Y2Q4. **Output 3.2.3.:** Mangrove valuation, policy and development planning outcomes and field conservation communicated broadly, including through: distribution of communications materials; an interactive knowledge-sharing platform; presentation in at least three national, regional and global conservation, science, policy and related fora (e.g.: Ramsar, CBD, IMPAC, Blue Carbon Working Group, ITTO); participating in the IW-Learn mechanism (including allocation of 1% of project budget for this purpose), and presentation to policy makers in other mangrove relevant countries by Y2Q4.
Outcome 3.3.:
Outreach and capacity building for at least 30 local policymakers and stakeholders finalized by Y2Q4. **Output 3.3.1.:** At least two training events are conducted per ETPS country with at least 15 participants each to build skills relating to field conservation measures and restoration of mangroves by Y2Q4.
Outcome 3.4.:
At least two demonstration projects that provide incentives and/or that create business

opportunities associated with the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves initiated in at least two selected sites by Y2Q4.

Output 3.4.1.: Local associations in at least two sites actively participate and commit to demonstration projects by Y1Q4.

Output 3.4.2.: Local stakeholders participating in demonstration projects increased by 20% over the project start-up baseline by Y2Q4.

To assist implementation of the regional and national strategies at local scales, the four CI Country Programs (with CI-Global Marine managing **Outcome 3.2**) will develop and/or strengthen mangrove management plans with authorities that are consistent with national plans and the regional mangrove strategy in at least 2 of the selected coastal sites across the ETPS (**Output 3.1.1**).

Outcomes 3.1- 3.4 aim to encourage on-the-ground improvements in mangrove health and extent beyond the lifetime of the project at local sites, with support to at least two well dimensioned and transferable examples of sustainable mangrove use that reduce mangrove degradation and increase mangrove coverage through restoration efforts, promoting local sustainable livelihoods and community well-being.

This will involve implementing mangrove conservation actions that are incremental to existing field conservation programs in at least two demonstration sites set within the region's critical mangrove ecosystems (**Outcome 3.4**) that link into stakeholder training (**Outcome 3.3**) and the C1 trans-boundary interchanges (**Output 1.3.1**). CI-ETPS will help facilitate actions and complementary actions across C3. The demonstration sites selected between country authorities and CI-country teams include:

- **Chira Island** in the upper region of Costa Rica's Gulf of Nicoya,
- **David** mangrove area in the western section of Panama's Gulf of Chiriquí,
- **Bazan-Bocana** in the northern region of Colombia's Gulf of Tortugas, and
- **Wildlife Refuge El Morro** on the northern opening to Ecuador's Gulf of Guayaquil.

Descriptions of these localities are provided in Section 1.1. Indicative project activities with local communities are given at the end of this section along with the criteria used for local site selection (Table 7). All activities in C3 are not necessarily undertaken at the same two sites (please see Appendix 5). Particular attention was given to safeguarding screening for each locality[1].

The four local sites were selected as demonstration examples; for their important mangrove reserves, vulnerability and profile of local development threats, organizational capacity of the local communities and access endorsed by government channels. Each provides opportunities to develop and showcase potential solutions. These include applying concessions (El Morro, Ecuador), valuing of ecological services for small scale sustainable private enterprises (Nicoya, Costa Rica), traditional use,

[1] The preparation for local field actions between CI-ETPS and CI- country teams in the PPG phase involved rapid social and environmental assessments through interviews with local conservation practitioners, experts, literature review and site visits. A SEP was scoped to the project and training provided by the CI-gender expert to the CI-field team on how to approach and incorporate gender issues. WWF-GEF safeguard screening also called for a separate external social assessment of Vulnerable Peoples in the Afro-Colombian ethic community of Bazan-Bocana and surrounding Buenaventura area.

nature based tourism and reforesting (Bazan-Bocana, Colombia) and integrated climate adaptation and management planning (David, Panama).

Outcome 3.2 led by the CI-Global Marine Program supports investigation and tools based on relevant research in ecosystem goods and services with the objective that state-of-current knowledge be integrated more effectively into national policy (as described in Component 2). In so doing, the project will participate in the testing of various economic valuation methodologies using site level examples as proof of concept for the wider ETPS and other international regions. Development of tools for economic evaluation will also take into account considerations raised in safeguard policies when assigning values for standing, restored mangroves and areas where mangroves have been cleared.

Output 3.2.1 involves economic valuations of the mangrove ecosystem services of the Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica) and Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador). These valuations will build on existing data and previous assessments already conducted at these sites and also connect with advances in Panama and Colombia (e.g. INVEMAR and MADS have advanced mangrove ES valuation 2015-16). The Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador) is a GEF Blue Forests project site and so the work conducted under this project will be highly complementary on multiple scales. The valuations will be conducted in partnership with Duke University and AMURE/LABEX/IUEM (France) who are leading the economic valuation components of the Blue Forest GEF project, including developing the valuation methodologies.

The valuations will focus on fisheries, nature-based tourism, coastal protection, maintaining water quality, bioremediation, and carbon storage as the principle recognized ecosystem goods and services.

Output 3.2.2 involves creating tool kits specifically tailored for the needs of resource managers (e.g. environmental agencies, self-organized communities etc.). Examples proposed include (i) a manual on carbon assessment in mangroves and carbon based project development as well as thematic packages (e.g. explaining the role that mangroves play as fisheries enhancement areas) and (ii) a summary of applications for economic valuation of mangrove ecosystem services that include cost-benefit analyses of alternative management options (fisheries, tourism, aquaculture) based on existing initiatives including the GEF-UNEP Blue Forest project and WAVES. This considers procedures that ascertain the impact of community adopted resource management plans upon individuals and households.

Output 3.2.3 in coordination with C1 **Output 1.3.2** features development of an interactive knowledge-sharing platform. This entails a regularly updated CPPS website, development and repository of social media, coordination with between partner initiatives such as the CPPS-UNESCO Quito-IOC Smart Atlas and SPINCAM[1], and presentation of the outcomes of the project in at least three national, regional and global conservation, science, policy and related fora. In addition to participation and tool sharing through the global IWC9 event (2018) and IW-Learn network, potential venues include international convention meetings (e.g. Ramsar and CBD, the International Marine Protected Area Congress (IMPAC), International Blue Carbon Working Group, meetings of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)). Outreach activities will be conducted with policy

[1] SPINCAM: "Southeast Pacific data and information network in support to integrated coastal area management" http://www.spincamnet.net

makers and resource users in other mangrove relevant countries, including the Philippines, Brazil, Indonesia, Pacific Islands, Suriname and Guyana (all countries where CI is running linked programs).

Capacity building under **Outcome 3.3** will be a key element of local policy and conservation actions. At least two training events in each country (**Output 3.3.1**) will be conducted to ensure the best conservation practices and most innovative conservation and restoration methods are used. Additionally, available tools and communications products will be provided to support local management and conservation during these exercises. In-country partnerships will be developed for best effect (e.g. Ramsar- CREHO training courses, CATHALAC (Panama) have extensive in-house mangrove knowledge and GIS expertise for planning etc.). Outreach and training events will also consider ways to engage other upstream users (foresters, farmers, aquaculture etc.) and planners that can indirectly influence mangrove health.

Outcome 3.4 refers to the design and implementation of at least two demonstration projects that either provide incentives and/or business opportunities that reduce mangrove degradation with transferability that can be potentially replicated for amplified conservation and sustainable benefits in other regions. **Outputs 3.4.1** and **3.4.2** work to ensure an increased local participation with local stakeholders in this project through engagement activities, stewardship of initiatives by local beneficiaries and outreach. An increase in benefits should favor participation and encourages a shift in how people in adjacent communities and related livelihoods perceive sustainable practices.

Activities towards **Outcomes 3.1-3.4** are to be managed through directed consultancies in coordination with CI-country staff and will be finalized during the annual work planning in the Project Startup phase to best reflect conditions at that time. Budgeting was based around provisional demonstration projects discussed between CI staff, local technical specialists and prioritized with ETPS country authorities during the PPG phase after a first institutional capacity assessment. These consultancies through national and local partners are to guide and advise local communities in the management of shared mangrove resources and help link these advances to establishment of policy:

Costa Rica: An economic assessment on the value of ecosystem services provided by the mangroves of the Gulf of Nicoya's estuarine ecosystem prepared as a model for a future national valuation. Outreach materials on mangrove ecosystem valuation results are to be prepared and presented to relevant to decision makers in Costa Rica. This contributes to Outcome 3.2 and collaborates between CI-Costa Rica and Blue-Forest/ CI-Global Marine Programs.

Panama: Vulnerability analysis for David priority mangrove areas and their associated systems based upon national CC scenarios (described in Panama's Second National Communication on Climate Change), generating adaptation scenarios over time. This provides input for the design and implementation of local climate adaptation plans for the Gulf of Chiriquí coastal communities (counterpart with the recent Panama IKI-UNDP initiative).

Design and implementation of economic alternatives aimed at replacing the draw on mangrove resources in Chiriquí (uses like wood for rods, construction supports, firewood, bark, shells etc.). A series of project proposals coordinated by a local expert working with CI-Panama are being considered by local authorities for the David mangrove community.

Run interchanges to determine whether application of a mangrove concessions program analogous to the Socio Manglar Ecuador model is feasible in Panama (complementing the trans-boundary learning experience in Output 1.3.1).

Colombia: Support CVC to further a Bazan-Bocana community-led mangrove outreach and reforesting program (as recently undertaken on the Caribbean coast).

Ecuador: Support local communities associated with the El Morro mangroves wishing to enter into sustainable use and stewardship agreements and to the national Socio Manglar incentives program.

A feasibility study towards an integrated spatial planning framework for the Gulf of Guayaquil (under consideration as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and as precursor for a potential GEF-IW 6 submission).

Table 7: Considerations for selection of the four local project sites.

Criteria considered:	Isla Chira, Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica)	David, Gulf of Chiriquí (Panamá)	Bazan-Bocana, Gulf of Tortugas (Colombia)	El Morro, Gulf of Guayas (Ecuador)
Situated on the Pacific coast with high mangrove coverage in proximity to a multi-use Gulf (with urban infrastructure, MPAs, fishing zones etc.).	A small island community (140 houses) that lies in the upper Gulf of Nicoya pioneering micro-tourism and a recently established Responsible Fishing Area. >136,000 residents and 6000 small scale fishers work across the wider Gulf extending south to Puntaarenas.	A distribution center for mangrove tannin, various timber products and local piangua mollusk/ white fish fisheries that depend on mangrove habitat. ~31,000 people reside between the 3 adjacent urban localities.	10k ha multi-use titled area situated 15km to the west of Buenaventura - the largest Colombian Pacific port hub (~700k inhabitants) providing inland access to the Pacific coast. Community councils across the region manage concessionary rights for Afro-descendant Colombian (ADC) communities.	10130 ha area adjacent to shrimp farming and 3 parishes with >29,000 inhabitants (4011 in El Morro with ~680 fishers). Downstream from Guayaquil and Porsorja - the largest Ecuadorian commercial & fishing ports. Multi-use and protected areas are established across the mangrove delta.
Sites have significant natural heritage value.	Notable macrofauna includes crocodiles, rays, turtles, egrets and ospreys etc. which attract tourism.	The Chiriquí mangrove fringe has a very rich associated flora and fauna (e.g. >140 bird sp., 220 sp. fish).	High reported sp. richness - birds (57 marine, 360 terrestrial sp.), 114 sp. reptiles, 60 sp. amphibians, >160 sp. fresh & marine fish.	Rich avifauna (>80 sp.), puma, otters, crocodiles, bottle nosed dolphins, boas etc. attracting increasing eco-tourism.
Communities in the adjacent urbanized areas rely upon access to mangrove ecosystem services and in turn influence mangrove health (EbA potential).	Small scale shellfish fisheries, nurseries for offsite fisheries, water quality, coastal flooding defenses, nature based tourism, timber products.	Small scale fisheries, nurseries for offsite fisheries, water quality, coastal flooding defenses, tannin production, timber products (firewood, construction, and charcoal).	Small scale fisheries, water quality, coastal flooding defenses, nature based tourism, timber products.	Small scale fisheries, water quality, coastal flooding defenses, nature based tourism, timber products.
A range of different threats to mangrove health and associated communities are represented across the 4 sites selected.	Root damage by mollusk fishers, over-extraction of timber, upstream pollution from mining, pesticide runoff, potential for encroaching shrimp ponds.	Upstream pollution, unsustainable extraction for timber products and tannin industries. Urban, agriculture and cattle ranching encroachment into coastal zone.	Development challenges for ADC communities based around the Buenaventura entry point to the otherwise isolated Pacific Colombian coast.	Adjacent established shrimp farms (licensed and unlicensed), cutting of mangroves (construction, handicrafts), local pollution. Urban encroachment/tourism development.
Demonstration	A good gulf-wide	Opportunities for	Extension of	Extension of a

potential for policy and on-site solutions for mangrove conservation and sustainable use (Organizational capacity in the community).	research base exists. Builds on prior work with women's' associations for sustainable tourism and reforestation programs. Ridge to reef connections are good examples for the wider policy work.	sustainable resource use improvements, concessions, ridge to reef integration across the upstream Boquete – Dolega - Gualaca provincial watershed.	successful reforestation programs in the Colombian Caribbean to the Pacific coast/ Tortuga gulf area administrated by the local regional environmental authority (CVC) and Ministry (MADS) working with community council.	mangrove concessions program to the El Morro area while supporting local management plan development with the local community.
Relevant project links and opportunities.	A strong research base-line upon which to develop ecosystem goods and services tools.	Interest and counterpart to advance green infrastructure and climate adaptation resilience work under a large IKI-UNDP project.	Considerable pre-work by local authority CVC with the Bazan Bocana community who are interested in furthering coastal zoning, micro tourism and mangrove restoration work.	Complements GEF-FAO and GEF-UNEP work to strengthen mangrove coastal areas in the Guayaquil region.

2.6 Lessons Learned During ProDoc Development

Lessons and observations included:

- Given access and logistics limitations the trans-boundary mangrove complex spanning the Colombia-Ecuador was removed from the project during the PPG phase as a candidate local demonstration site. It was decided that this instead be included as an element for discussion during the C2 national policy planning between Ecuador and Colombian foreign affair ministries.
- The regional coordination needed during the PPG between the Project Steering Group/ EA and the governments of the four ETPS countries was greatly facilitated by the existing relationship and project history of CPPS, UNESCO-Quito and CI in-country teams to provide local engagement for such a project. This was particularly important when developing activities, securing co-financing and prioritizing demonstration sites.
- Some stakeholders mentioned that the technical commissions set up through parliament channels (as is the case with the CPPS process) are not always inclusive, often relying on invitations from different government areas. The project will address this using the Project Steering Committee (CPPS, CI, UNESCO-Quito) to ensure that funds permitting, interested and relevant technical bodies are given the opportunity to participate as part of the technical working groups and meetings.
- Timing issues for consultations with government authorities in Latin America (e.g. the holiday period and programming of national budget allocations etc.) complicates discussions with stakeholders and response times during the PPG phase. These considerations should be taken into account during the development of annual work plans to avoid difficult periods for the public sector and ensure practical deadlines for decisions on budgeting, planning; hence any impact on project actions that depend on unavoidable government processes are reduced where possible.
- In terms of participation and the development of base-line information, materials were provided for all CI-country teams to facilitate the collection of data during the PPG phase. In the majority of sites, ongoing and recent project work by CI technical staff in the selected local areas provided a basis for Project development during meetings and interchanges with each country. Nonetheless it is anticipated that additional information be collected as individual conservation incentives and local demonstration projects at each site are developed.
- An independent social assessment of the Afro-Colombian communities in the Tortuga Gulf region showed that long standing CVC practice is in agreement with the requirements of WWF and other internationally accepted policies regarding indigenous peoples and compliant with WWF policy; in particular that regarding potential impacts of restrictions on natural resource use. A separate Indigenous Peoples Plan was determined to not add materially to the activities currently underway. This assessment is likely relevant for development of future projects in the region.
- A change in IA-EA arrangements late in the PPG phase resulted in transfer of the Project Document (endorsed by country-OFPs) into the WWF-GEF Agency format. This involved adapting CI-GEF Project Agency Ecological and Social Management Framework methods to the WWF-GEF Project Agency standards, safeguard rescreening and use of WWF Program and Project Management tools such as Miradi). There were timing issues and some clarifications needed surrounding the handover with country OFPs. Both GEF Agencies cooperating with the EA worked hard to resolve these issues and ensure submission.
- The late agency change involved revisiting the project logic using two different methodologies.

2.7 Risk Analysis and Risk Management Measures (Project Risks)

Five potential risks associated with the project, were identified for both operational and technical considerations and a rating estimated for each risk on a 3-point scale (low, moderate, high) (Table 8).

Table 8: Project Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Risks	Potentially affected project outcomes	Rating L-M-H	Risk Mitigation Measures
Strong climate variability during project lifetime (e.g. ENSO), resulting in changed/increased pressures on mangrove forests.	Under strong ENSO conditions activities in the field sites involving demonstration projects and the testing of Blue Carbon methodologies (Component 3) may be affected over 6-18 month periods. Project will begin in 2016 towards the end of a strong ENSO event.	Medium	ENSO is an example of a regional phenomenon that can provide both benefits and also generate considerable impacts. Demo projects should be adapted to reduce logistic issues and use the opportunity to focus on on-the-ground risk reduction at sites and reinforce the case for improved planning measures in the short-term.
Weak institutional capacities for planning, management and governance of targeted mangrove forest areas	This impacts the ability of the project to support stakeholders in a timely and effective and probably cost-effective manner and as such would limit the effectiveness of any on-the-ground conservation incentives that rely directly or indirectly on governance mechanisms.	Medium	The risk will be reduced by working with and strengthening several institutions, from the national governments to local levels, thereby minimizing dependence on any one institution. The project will invest in addressing key capacity gaps as part of the base-line characterizations for national policy in Output 2.2.1.
Limited capacity, willingness or commitment and/or governance among local people in target mangrove forest areas (e.g. as a result of short term dependencies on unsustainable practices without provision for viable alternatives).	A lack of local coordination and interest in any proposed conservation and livelihood incentive for mangroves directly impacts demonstration projects and training at the local level (Component #3).	Medium	The WWF-PPMS methodology proposed for M&E is based around regular evaluations and adaptive project management. Early participation of local communities to define the strategies to be implemented in the mangrove forest areas should also improve the likelihood of ownership and uptake and help reduce this risk.
Changes in some institutions providing co-financing could lead to their inability to do so	Co-financing towards national policy and site level conservation incentives helps amplify the effectiveness of those	Low	Co-financing for this project has already been secured. This risk will be further mitigated as much as possible by working with co-financing partners through the design phase to secure their involvement and investment and

Risks	Potentially affected project outcomes	Rating L-M-H	Risk Mitigation Measures
	project Outputs.		have some flexibility if any one donor is affected.
Political willingness in ETPS countries.	Priority changes in public policies or personnel changes may affect project performance	Medium	Working closely with middle managers will help ensure continuity in project implementation, as well as the timely communication with upper management if there is staff turnover or political changes in governance. CI national offices have developed standing relationships with government offices to encourage healthy dialogue with policy makers in favor of appropriate project actions.

Project Assumptions

External factors beyond the control of the project and its partners, which can potentially influence its implementation and success, are considered in Table 9.

Table 9: Project Assumptions

Project Outcome	Key Assumptions
Outcome 1.1.: Regional CPPS Mangrove Strategy approved.	An agile approval process between member countries for the regional plan to facilitate implementation during the project (please see the timeframe outlined in Section 4D). Continued positive interest from the ETPS countries.
Outcome 1.2.: Costa Rica part of CPPS-Mangrove initiative.	Costa Rica through its national agencies can act as a full technical associate and beneficiary without being a subscribing member of the CPPS. Costa Rica authorities MINAE and SINAC can integrate the CPPS Mangrove Plan with the complementary Ramsar Mangrove and Coral strategy in coordination with their ongoing 2014-19 #4966 GEF-PNUD grant for wetland conservation.
Outcome 1.3.: Policy makers & managers with tools & improved capacity.	Authorities have the flexibility (timetabling around existing commitments), stability and staffing to take advantage of the tools, trans-boundary interchanges and materials generated by the project if well planned and advised in advance. Any international travel for government functionaries is approved by each authority.
Outcome 2.1.: At least 2 updated ETPS country National Mangrove Action Plans.	At least two opportunities exist where the project can contribute to national planning.
Outcome 2.2.: At least 2 ETPS countries establish stronger regulations and incentives.	At least two countries have the resources and processes underway or intention to establish stronger or improved regulations which coincide with collaborative project actions and/or generation of relevant information.
Outcome 3.1.: At least 2 mangrove	The timeframe for approval of site level management plans coincides with the 2015-2017 project work and activities planned with stakeholders at each ETPS

Project Outcome	Key Assumptions
ecosystems benefit from project informed improved site level planning.	demonstration site.
Outcome 3.2.: Economic evaluation tools and methodologies tested in at least 2 ETPS countries at demonstration sites.	Base-line work in the Blue Forest project which supports testing of methodologies is sufficiently advanced for testing in the two ETPS sites selected (Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica; Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador).
Outcome 3.3.: Stakeholder outreach and capacity building.	Project stakeholders are available and interested, ensuring participation. Access to local communities is permitted by the communities themselves and facilitated/ endorsed by the relevant country authorities.
Outcome 3.4.: At least 2 demonstration projects successfully implemented in at least 2 sites.	Interest exists with stakeholders and local communities to participate and that social and environmental conditions are appropriate for implementation (e.g. El Niño impacts during fisheries enhancement and re-seeding projects, domestic security issues complicate access to project areas etc.). It is understood that social conditions exist in both established or impoverished and vulnerable communities such that they may be (a) resistant to change, (b) unable to consider long-term impacts of their activities, and (c) opportunistic in their use of resources.

2.8 Consistency with National Priorities or Plans

The project is consistent with the growing national mangrove policies and regulations and aims to be coherent with national policy goals and international commitments of each country (Table 10).

Table 10. Project Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies.

National Priorities	Project Consistency
GLOBAL:	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	This project addresses, directly or indirectly the following elements of the CBD programs: **Thematic Program:** Marine and Coastal Biodiversity **Cross-cutting issues:** Communication, Education and Public Awareness Economics, Trade and Incentives Measures Ecosystem Approach Protected Areas Sustainable Use of Biodiversity **Aichi targets:** **T1:** Awareness of biodiversity value **T2:** Biodiversity value integrated in plans and strategies **T5**: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats **T7:** Sustainable management of aquaculture and forestry for biodiversity conservation **T11**: 10% coastal and marine protected **T14**: Ecosystem providing essential services are restored **T19:** Knowledge of biodiversity value
REGIONAL ETPS:	

National Priorities	Project Consistency
CPPS regional mangrove action plan	At the regional level, this project will have a direct contribution to the regional mangrove action plan led by the CPPS and co-developed by CI and UNESCO-Quito. This project has the same purpose to support the participating ETPS governments in strengthening their policies and programs for the protection, sustainable use and recuperation and/or restoration of the region's mangroves. In many senses the project is a reflection of the ideals to be developed in the Plan and aims to facilitate the most appropriate regional framework and tools that respect and are in alignment with national priorities.
RAMSAR convention	All the four countries included in this project are contracting parties (see entry year below) to the convention and therefore are committed to its implementation. Each country has established various numbers of Ramsar sites covering extensive mangrove areas. **Costa Rica** (1992): 12 sites, 570,000 ha **Panamá (**1990): 5 sites, 184,000 ha **Colombia** (1998): 5 sites, 460,000 ha **Ecuador** (1991): 18 sites, 287,000 ha
NATIONAL:	
Costa Rica's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	This project addresses, directly or indirectly the following NBSAP's *Strategic Themes*: **ST4:** Strengthening of investigation actions **ST7**: Consolidation of *in situ* conservation **ST11:** Strengthening of action that internalize the costs of ecosystems services and incentivize sustainable use of biodiversity **ST12:** Establishment of National Strategy for the development and protection of coastal and oceanic resources **ST13:** Strengthening of national capacity for sustainable management of biodiversity.
Panama's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	This project addresses, directly or indirectly the following NBSAP's *Strategic Objectives*: **SO4:** Elaborate policies, legal instruments, and methods to value biodiversity to incentivize sustainable use of biological resources. **SO5:** Increase local community participation in planning, management and use of biodiversity **SO10:** Ensure *in situ* conservation, including through strengthening of the National System of Protected Areas **SO12:** Contribute to the conservation of the global biological diversity.
Colombia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	This project addresses, directly or indirectly the following NBSAP's Key subjects (and a subset of *Priority Actions* (2014+)) across thematic axes and strategic lines: Implementation of measures to confront Environmental Change Strengthening of the adaptive capacity of institutions Integral valuation of ecosystem services
Colombia national mangrove program	This project shares similarities with specific program objectives: **Sub-program No 2.** Planning for the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove: formulate and implement integrated management plans. **Sub-program No 3.** Protected areas: Support y strengthen the management of protected areas with mangrove ecosystems and coordinate with local communities the establishment and delimitation of new areas under the most adequate management category. **Sub-program No 4.** Investigation: Incentivize the scientific community, institutions and communities in general, to develop and participate in basic applied investigation in mangrove ecosystems. **Sub-program No 5.** Citizen participation, conservation education and training. Promote education and capacity building for the sustainable use and conservation

National Priorities	Project Consistency
	with the aim of raising awareness of citizens on the values and functions of the mangrove y guaranty the participation of communities y activities related to mangrove use, protection, conservation, management, development, and investigation. **Sub-program No 6.** Restoration and rehabilitation of disturbed and degraded mangrove areas. **Sub-program No 7.** Productive Pilot Project: Projects that benefit communities settled in mangrove ecosystems or areas adjacent to these areas. **Sub-program No 7.** Institutional strengthening: For management of mangrove ecosystem. **Sub-program No 8.** Upgrade and application of rules and regulations on mangroves MADS emphasize that Management Plans exists in the case of Colombia, yet there is need for revision of supporting and relevant legislation to those plans.
Ecuador's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	This project addresses, directly or indirectly the following NBSAP's *Strategic Lines/Results*: **SL1**: Sustainability of productive activities based on native biodiversity. Specific results include: Detain deforestation processes of native "forests" **SL2:** Ensure existence and integrity and functionality of the components of biodiversity Consolidated National System of Protected Areas Protect threatened species Restoration of degraded ecosystems
National Laws, policies, and regulations	This project supports and is developed within the framework on national constitution, national laws, with particular reference to those related to environment and mangrove protection.

2.9 Consistency with GEF Focal Area/Fund Strategies

The project responds to the GEF-IW objectives[1], being consistent with Objectives IW-2 (IW Outcomes 2.1, 2.3, 2.4) and IW-3 (IW Outcomes 3.1 - 3.4). The project recognizes the importance of multi-state cooperation towards improved regional and national capacity, the development of Strategic Action Programs (SAPs) based around ecosystem based approaches to management, learning opportunities, a shared technical foundation, pooled resources and a demonstrated trans-boundary commitment to a long term strategy.

In particular it addresses the development of sustainable livelihoods while mitigating risk to biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services, with direct relevance for climate change mitigation and adaptation, quantification of sequestered carbon budgets, fisheries security and reduced impacts to linked ridge-to-reef processes such as upstream watershed management.

We expect to facilitate joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management with potential for sustainable financing (IW Output 2.2) through exploring mangrove concession arrangements and private enterprises. The project is designed as part of CI's strategy of exploring ways to move from science to policy to action. CI has made encouraging progress linking policies, such as the declaration of new MPAs and the creation of updated management plans to in-the-field conservation action that

[1] https://www.thegef.org/gef/IW_GEF5_strategy

produces demonstrable ecosystem recovery and indications of improvement in associated human wellbeing[1].

2.10 Incremental Cost Reasoning

This project will build on and add significant incremental value to the strong foundation of existing programs in the region:

- Through the completion and implementation of regional and national mangrove strategies, this project will support the coordination of current mangrove projects across the region and their integration into a broader program. This includes government and non-government led programs (see Sections 1.3; Table 1 and 1.4; Table 3).
- There are advantages to establishing acceptable shared standards for mangrove conservation and technical support between countries that ensures all policy makers have access to relevant field advances and tools.
- The regional and national policy development and national strategy development and implementation proposed in this project will directly draw on the results from the projects evaluating mangroves – including coverage and ecosystem service value. Similarly, the ecosystem service economic valuations undertaken through this project will build directly on these assessments. All of these results will be integrated into the communication and capacity building tools and programs implemented through this project.
- The implementation of demonstration projects and capacity building across the region will build on the experience and lesson-learned in previous mangrove related demonstration projects across the region. Demonstration projects will, if possible, directly build on existing project work in the region. For example, the Gulf of Nicoya and Gulf of Guayaquil both have existing mangrove conservation and management projects that can be a basis for expanded mangrove demonstration projects.
- The project will test and demonstrate the application of tools developed through the projects active in the region, specifically including the GEF/UNEP Blue Forests project. The project will be well coordinated with the global assessments and tool development within the Blue Forests Project. Further, the focus on policy within this project will assist the Blue Forests project in ensuring the ES toolbox to be created through that project meets the needs of policymakers.
- The national project activities (Component #2) supporting policy reform implies collaboration through CI-national offices with other projects not necessarily linked to mangroves, but of direct relevance to threats posed by upstream and downstream processes (in addition to the support to site level management plans contemplated in Component #3) such as urban expansion, aquaculture, charcoal production, climate change impacts and agriculture expansion.
- The project builds directly on the strong coordinated conservation, policy and management foundation developed through the CI ETPS initiative. This initiative has established a strong and expansive policy, partner and networking framework across the four countries and this project

[1] http://www.conservation.org/stories/Pages/2015-Impact-Report.aspx

will expand that core and the strong science base on which to frame conservation strategies, respectively.

- This project will include cash and in-kind support from other current projects within the CI ETPS Initiative (please see counterpart in Section 8.3). Actions in the Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica) will be supported by IADB; David (Panama) by the Walton Family Foundation (WFF); Uramba-Bahia Malaga (Colombia) and adjacent areas (e.g. Chocó) by the WFF and IADB, and the Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador) by IADB during the 2015-2017 period. While the current ETPS projects focus on MPA and fisheries, this project support expanding these efforts to address mangrove conservation and restoration through ridge-to-reef policy and conservation actions. For example, in these sites the ETPS Initiative is strengthening management institutions to resolve long-standing issues related to unsustainable fisheries associated with mangroves. This project will frame those efforts, as they relate to mangrove conservation, in a ridge-to-reef context. Additionally, this project will add the dimension of being particularly focused on mangrove conservation as a critical intermediary ecosystem that bridges terrestrial and marine environments and that provides the multiple ecosystem services noted above.

Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

Four alternative scenarios for the proposed project were considered;

(A1) The project works only at a regional scale to consolidate the development and application of the Regional Mangrove Strategy across the four countries. This would ensure that the Plan is well founded but would lack the coinciding support for adoption of the Plan within national frameworks and the feedback from the project at national and local levels for improvements, monitoring and evaluation. Trans-boundary learning would be limited without engagement at national levels and through on-the-ground actions.

(A2) The project works only at national levels with policymakers to improve existing frameworks. This would focus on strengthening the individual policies of each country for ridge-to-reef planning but would lack the support afforded by centralized regional planning, development of shared objectives and Action Plans. Possible incremental advantages to the project are lost such as international counterparts, opportunities for technical inputs and inter-country commitments, as well as bottom up context and relevance for policy from the demonstration sites.

(A3) The project works only at local scales for site level conservation incentives that benefit mangroves and local communities. Although these actions have great value for particular communities in the short-midterm, important root causes of mangrove degradation such as limited ridge-to-reef planning are not well addressed or considered beyond the jurisdiction of local management plans and potential for amplification of small scale success stories across the region is limited and lacks a mechanism for endorsement by authorities. The site level conservation actions may also only provide a piecemeal approach that though addressing relevant issues at the local level, lacks the more holistic and strategic approach of a national or regional plan.

Proposed project approach:

An integrated regional, national and local approach adopted by this project is considered more effective to generate long term sustainability of project benefits and a more cost effective seed investment to consolidate, and replicate positive results across the ETPS region;

(A4) The probability of regional concerted actions for mangrove conservation in the ETPS region is advanced significantly by means of a CPPS Open Mangrove Initiative Plan and Strategy ratified between the four ETPS countries (including Costa Rica as a non-CPPS party to the CPPS). CI with regional and country field teams, UNESCO-Quito and CPPS having complementary roles and skill sets work together to convene a high level technical working group uniquely positioned towards improvements in national ridge-to-reef planning for the region. This also includes integrating relevant elements of the Regional Ramsar Coral and Mangrove Strategy with the CPPS Regional Open Initiative for Mangrove Conservation and encouraging complementarity between projects across the region. As a result tools and scenarios for sustainable societies that depend upon mangrove resources are generated and provided as directed resources for national policy makers and relevant key stakeholders as part of project knowledge management. Key thought leaders developing policy in each country engage in at least two trans-boundary ETPS and one international learning opportunity provided by the project improving the chances that successful examples in other regions (e.g. concession programs, alternative livelihoods, FIPs) are replicated generating feed-forward benefits to communities at local sites over larger geographic scales.

At the same time the project team via CI-national offices, UNESCO links and field teams with over 10 years of local experience will collaborate with government OFPs and key stakeholders to characterize policy gaps and investigate possible ways to mainstream ridge-to-reef planning into national strategies within the context of the regional Plan. This considers upstream teleconnections that indirectly impact mangrove and other wetland areas in the coast such as pollution, interruption of watershed flows etc. These exercises contribute to improvements in a least two national action plans that improve mangrove coverage and legislation that strengthens mangrove protection in at least two ETPS countries.

At least two demonstration projects are undertaken at coastal sites selected between CI-country teams, district authorities and government OFPs. These consolidate grass-root community led on-the-ground conservation actions and linked sustainable business models in priority mangrove areas. Local communities benefit from capacity building and project results are broadly distributed through a knowledge-sharing platform created as part of the project. The mid-long term reversal of trends in mangrove degradation across the ETPS region favors local economies and alternate sustainability-based livelihoods, bolsters socio-ecological resilience in coastal systems to hazards and augments remedial carbon sequestration across the Eastern Pacific rim.

2.11 WWF Comparative Advantage and Consistency with the CI-ETPS Regional Program.

The comparative advantage of World Wildlife Fund, Inc. as GEF Project Agency rests in the extensive experience of over 50 years of field implementation of conservation programs throughout the WWF's Global Network: supported by over 5 million members worldwide, working in 80 offices across over 100 countries, supporting around 1,300 conservation and environmental projects led by 13 Global Initiatives and WWF's programmatic pillars of Species Conservation, Forest Conservation, Climate Change and Energy, and Freshwater, as well as crossing cutting issues, especially on Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods. Within the ETPS region, WWF has offices in Ecuador and Colombia and staff presence in Panama and Costa Rica.

Conservation International as EA has nearly a decade of implementing large regional marine projects in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape project region and similar to WWF has a well-established presence in the region. Since 2004 CI has invested over $30M in the region of which nearly half has been re-granted in over 200 sub-projects to nearly 100 national and local partner organizations. Over the past decade CI has developed constructive working relationships with multiple local communities, the private sector and governments at all scales which makes it well placed to tackle multi-scale projects.

CI's $30M investment targets locally owned, effective, sustainable and evidence based management of the ETPS. CI's focus has been on how to successfully move from science to policy to action; perhaps CI's greatest achievement has been to take policies, such as the declaration of new MPAs and the creation of updated management plans to in-the-field conservation action that produces demonstrable ecosystem recovery and indications of associated human wellbeing. The current proposal builds on previous investments and aims for increased local capacity as well as transferable knowledge. Even though there are conservation actions underway at field sites, at this point there is no single local partner in the region that is equipped to execute a multi-country program and that has access to the considerable body of biophysical, social and other scientific information generated from over 10 years working in and for ETPS conservation.

Since 2013, the ETPS program has been identified among CI's 15 institutional priorities, a set of mission-critical achievements that require cross-institutional focus and collaboration. These priorities which include mangrove conservation will represent 80-90% of CI's investments over the coming years. This project contributes to pursuing CI's effort in this key area where participation of colleagues in CI-HQ ensure collaboration and alignment with the CI's strategy and the nature of the organization.

CI Field Programs are among CPPS's recognized closest NGO partners, having collaborated on a multitude of multi-country initiatives relating to the conservation and management of sharks, sea turtles, the regional MPA network, marine debris, small-scale fisheries recovery and Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fisheries management. Most recently, CI Field Programs and UNESCO-Quito were tasked by CPPS member nations with developing the regional mangrove strategy that underpins this proposal.

2.12 Innovativeness, Sustainability & Cost-Effectiveness

Innovativeness

While there is rapidly growing recognition of the importance of mangroves for the numerous ecosystem services they provide, there are few examples of regional or national policy and management addressing the full suite of pressures from across the reef-to-ridge complex that result in mangrove deforestation and loss.

This is particularly true outside of developed countries and specifically within the ETPS countries. This project will be innovative and timely by building and reinforcing the existing coastal site focused mangrove policy and management in the region – including the regional CPPS mangrove strategy – and expanding the perspective of these laws to recognize both pressures and ecosystem services associated with mangroves from upper watersheds, through the mangrove fringe and beyond into linked coastal marine habitats.

Sustainability

This project will take place within the framework of a region where existing initiatives, regional scale projects and national investments have contributed within the last decades to set up enabling conditions that help ensure success of new conservation initiatives. Despite challenges, governments of the region are generally increasingly willing and committed to support conservation efforts recognizing to some extent the role and general value of ecosystems for human well-being.

The development of long-term financing mechanisms for sustainable initiatives and adoption of sustainable practices within national planning frameworks and local management policy are two mechanisms by which the project aims to encourage a long-term improvement in mangrove coverage across the region. The financial sustainability of the regional network of marine protected areas has received increasing attention from national authorities and philanthropy. For instance, all four countries have set up instruments and initiatives such as national funds (Forever Costa Rica in Costa Rica, Fundación Natura in Panama, Fondo Acción in Colombia, and Fondo Ambiental Nacional in Ecuador) that provide a foundation for the financial sustainability of national networks of protected areas and surrounding areas.

The Walton Family Foundation (WFF), which has been investing in supporting the consolidation MPAs and the conservation of surrounding areas, including most of the key mangrove areas included in the proposal, has great interest in the long-term financial sustainability of the network. In fact, to ensure sustainability of its past and current “investment” in the region, WFF and CI are planning in developing strategies and support the development of financing mechanisms for the long-term financial sustainability of key MPAs, and secure new financing sources during the 2014-2017 period. Over the project lifetime, CI will work at ensuring that key areas, including areas identified in this project, will have strategies for increasing and diversifying the revenue streams (public, philanthropy, trust funds, site generated incomes, etc) to cover long-term management of the areas.

At a technical level CPPS will assume coordination of the Regional Mangrove Plan beyond the lifetime of the project as part of its annual operation where a portfolio of active interests is supported for and by its member governments. Action plans developed from the regional initiative will be assimilated by each country authority. The regional mechanism also acts as a buffer in the event of shifts in

governance between countries and will provide consistency by helping to encourage a progressive conservation agenda for the region.

The environmental policy framework in general and the conservation of mangrove ecosystems specifically, is increasingly comprehensive in each of the four countries. In Ecuador for instance, mangrove protection is embedded in the National Constitution (mangroves are recognized as fragile ecosystems that deserve priority protection) as well as in a series of existing legislation establishing provisions for their protection. In general, the project will look to support improvements to existing policy frameworks.

The project adopts an approach where technical information and expertise generated during the project is consolidated across the region through a regional coordination such that positive examples of sustainable business incentives and/ or mangrove remediation from the small scale demonstration projects (Outcome 3.4) are widely demonstrated through outreach and trans-boundary interchanges. Where possible and practical these can be supported within national frameworks that streamline project results into inter-annual government plans, policy and budgeted actions.

The project aims to promote the sharing of generated results in the short term to encourage the timely development of mangrove sustainability work. These materials will be widely distributed to NGOs and government authorities and maintained through web presence of long term information repositories for the region such as the CPPS-UNESCO /IOC SPINCAM marine-coastal indicator system.

Long-term institutionalized knowledge sharing will be developed with the support of the UNESCO communications specialist to draw together the project outputs and learning experiences between in-country activities, CI and CPPS forums. A mid-long term strategy will help promote and share the relevant ridge to reef concepts and project developments to make results relevant beyond the end of the project. This work will explore sharing and hosting of resources and links through government OFPs, and other NGO mangrove support networks in the region. CPPS will be a key institution ensuring project legacy, housing the web presence and provide longevity through its long term support arrangement for member governments and integration of project results into the UNESCO-IOC/ CPPS SPINCAM project.

Technical capacity in the region is also increasingly improving; thanks in part to initiatives like CI's ETPS program, which through support from the Walton Family Foundation has contributed widely through a sub-granting strategy. Nearly a hundred local partners from various sectors (academia, civil society, and public institutions) across the 4 ETPS countries have benefited from this program since 2005. This project aims to consolidate these achievements through continued work with regional, national and local actors and stakeholders.

At local levels the approach is to encourage business incentives such as nature based tourism that are favorable for local communities and that have a strong likelihood that they be adopted such that they provide continuity. These successful examples will be shared widely. To ensure that results of this project are long-lasting and that the tools and instruments developed within the project are implemented, close working relationships are expected between on-the-ground CI-teams and the very communities that will be involved in the protection, restoration and maintenance of mangrove ecosystems.

Project Catalytic Role: Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

The CPPS mangrove strategy, national level policy and site-specific actions implemented with support from this project will provide the foundation for rapid and comprehensive expansion of mangrove conservation across the region. These policy and management tools will have country and regional commitment for implementation and will involve Action Plans that provide the roadmap. Further, these actions will be immediately available for integration into other relevant regional planning activities such as the GEF TDA-SAP LME process for the Pacific Central-American Coastal LME.

The results from this project will be immediately applicable globally to advise high mangrove-area countries, regions, and cooperating groups of countries. For instance, examples of integrated reef-to-ridge policy for mangrove conservation will be immediately useful to advise governments and other agencies in South East Asia where pressures on mangroves have resulted in extensive loss. The tools, communications products, and capacity building approaches developed and tested in this project will be made available for government and non-governmental agencies to support scaling up in these areas.

The project results will be coordinated with a number of related projects (see Sections 1.3, 1.4) to ensure maximum potential scaling-up through these other efforts. For example, the Blue Carbon Initiative will use the results of this project to advise mangrove conservation activities globally, particularly including the integration of the carbon value of coastal ecosystems in policy. The project will also ensure the results contribute to the 50 in 10 initiative[1], specifically with respect to small-scale fisheries recovery dependent on mangrove areas.

Cost Effectiveness Analysis

The project strategy adopts a multi-scale approach (regional, national and local) working in parallel between ETPS countries and project partners as being more cost effective than addressing any one country or scale. This works towards improvements in national policies and financing mechanisms that can generate benefits beyond the original GEF seed investment for mangrove conservation. Qualitative analysis of the proposed alternative to the BAU suggests that:

(1) Shared and centralized technical inputs and the concerted implementation of project actions across four countries are more effective than individual isolated and potentially duplicated efforts by country. This is supported under a common regional framework and has continuity through an Open Mangrove Initiative Steering Committee sustained by CPPS with participating countries.

(2) Complementary roles that play to institutional strengths of the project partners multiply the return on a medium sized GEF-IW investment split across four countries. CPPS brings an established and formalized governance process through the regional Plan, leveraging for international ETPS agreements and existing long-term investments with renewable funding towards linked integrated coastal zone management in the region. It would not be as cost effective to integrate into the necessary government channels without the facility provided by CPPS. UNESCO brings technical expertise, credibility for regional and national processes under its international mandate establishing and evaluating World Heritage and Man and the Biosphere Programme sites. It coordinates and connects with a wide network of institutions relevant for the trans-boundary learning experiences and brings a shared communications

[1] A worldwide collaboration to restore fisheries; http://www.50in10.org

platform to the project. Conservation International through the coordinated CI-ETPS CI-Global Marine, CI-Costa Rica, CI in Panama, CI-Colombia CI-Ecuador offices provides an unmatched level of national context, capacity, networking with local partners and relevance for concerted conservation actions in the ETPS region, including a presence in local sites for on-the-ground tangible improvements, feedback into policy. The project partners and national governments (OFPs with supporting institutions) also provide cost-match and in-kind support for activities and have the facility to construct their agendas in support of the ETPS region around the GEF project for increased effect.

(3) Capacity building and transferable technical tools at the regional and national level have considerable potential to enable and leverage other opportunities. The trans-boundary interchanges between policy makers aim to encourage a diversity of options for a "feed-forward" multiplying effect where the most useful examples and experiences can be extrapolated to other areas and national planning frameworks.

(4) The project approach aims to encourage adoption of conservation principles by way of small business incentives or concessions where benefits are evident to the community. By improving individual and community returns the incentive for illegal or undesirable practices is reduced encouraging auto-stewardship as an alternative to increased vigilance costs and possible infringement of liberties. This option involves at least 2 of the 4 ETPS countries recognizing that in some countries it would not apply given existing mangrove protection laws.

2.13 Communication Strategy

Project Communications, and Public Education and Awareness

During the PPG phase a draft communication protocol was developed to help support both internal and external communications together with a draft communications strategy for the project. These are inputs for the Project Steering Group for implementation during the start-up period for the Full Project. A shared on-line inventory of mangrove related materials researched across the literature base was also prepared during the PPG phase for continued use in technical meetings and the development of outreach materials.

A UNESCO-Quito communications specialist working with project partners CI and CPPS will have a transverse role coordinating and developing communication strategy (mid-long term) and materials for the project between project partners. This will involve a CPPS website, a bi-annual newsletter, listserve etc. and implementation of social media. Important products include the publication and socialization of the CPPS Regional Mangrove Plan and the National Mangrove strategy for Colombia. The results of technical meetings will be summarized and published on-line and project presentations given in at least three national, regional and global conservation, science, policy and related fora (e.g.: Ramsar, CBD, IMPAC, International Blue Carbon Working Group, ITTO). The project communication component in the project will aim to strategize in the start-up period how to best organize, disseminate and encourage the diffusion of the valuable yet often “piecemeal” ideas and approaches from demonstration sites across wider national C2 and regional C1 audiences, (e.g. video short testimonies from resource users involved in on-the-ground mangrove conservation for wider presentation, lessons learned from the trans-boundary learning workshops etc.). UNESCO-Quito will

develop linkages from the project in the context of the newly recognized International Day for Defense of the Mangrove (declared in 2015 for July 26th every year).

All materials produced will be made available through the CPPS website and included in the GEF IW-Learn mechanism (including allocation of 1% of project budget for this purpose) including networking with complementary GEF-IW projects and participation in the IW-Learn meeting (9th-13th May 2-16) provided an opportunity for further orientation of the project. Presentations of project advances will also be made to policy makers in other mangrove relevant countries by Y2Q4 and as part of the planned 2018 IWC9 IW-Learn conference.

A summary of planned communication activities and wider engagement with stakeholders is given in Section 4 (Table 9).

SECTION 3: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Project Execution Arrangements and Partners

The World Wildlife Fund-GEF Agency based in Washington will be the GEF Implementing Agency. Conservation International through the Eastern Tropical Seascape Program (CI-ETPS) will be the Executing Agency based in Ecuador and responsible for project development and coordination with partners.

The Comisión Permanente del Pacifico Sur (CPPS) and UNESCO-Quito (Cluster Office and Representation to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela) are considered the main project executing partners to Conservation International through the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Program (CI-ETPS) and will be sub-grant recipients through the CI-ETPS Executing Agency.

In terms of project implementation and design CI-ETPS will be the Lead Executing Partner as the assigned operative division of Conservation International of relevance to the project region, and will internally coordinate project actions with the CI-Global Marine Program (GM) based in Washington DC, USA and the CI-country offices of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and mainland Ecuador. The central operational basis for the project is a CI-CPPS-UNESCO Quito coalition.

CI will be responsible for and receive a direct grant from the WWF-GEF Project Agency for general project management and oversight and will host the Project Coordinator (PC) and Project Management Unit (PMU). In terms of Operations it will play a central coordinating role between project partners CPPS and UNESCO-Quito, be a member and co-convener of the PSC and support development and implementation of project activities through coordinated actions with the marine divisions of the four ETPS country offices and the CI-Global Marine Program. CI-ETPS has a Regional Program Director, Senior Project Manager and Operations Manager supporting the mangrove initiative in the wider context of ETPS conservation projects and hosts the GEF Project Coordinator. Project actions in the CI-Country programs of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador will be coordinated and implemented through collaboration with the CI-ETPS program at the discretion of each CI Country Director following established CI internal conventions. CI will receive a direct grant which is internally apportioned between the six different CI-Cost Centers.

CPPS will be responsible for implementation of regional C1 Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 developing the technical fora and regional plan with ETPS countries as well as joint technical governance for the project as a member of the PSC. They will oversee the regional plan development, support and undertake actions that bring longevity and credibility to the process (such as stewardship of the CPPS Regional Mangrove Action Plan) and help integrate the project results within the CPPS-UNESCO/IOC SPINCAM project. The latter is a regional initiative currently developing Integrated Coastal Management indicators at national and regional levels that includes mangrove information and GIS layers. CPPS will receive a sub-grant grant from the Executing Agency and be responsible for financial reporting of their grant. Inputs for regular technical reporting will be facilitated via CI-ETPS to the Project Agency.

UNESCO-Quito will be responsible for the C1 Outcome 1.3 concerning project communication and joint project governance as member of the PSC. UNESCO brings to the project the legitimacy of being

a neutral, multi-governmental agency with a long-standing presence in the region. UNESCO's in-region staff have strong governmental relations, a firm grasp of the regional and national policy frameworks with their Director in Quito. They also bring an in-house communications specialist to the project. UNESCO-Quito will receive a sub-grant from the Executing Agency and be responsible for financial reporting of their grant. Inputs for regular technical reporting will be facilitated via CI-ETPS to the Project Agency.

Operational focal points (OFPs) were determined for each country by the relevant country authorities during the PPG phase and will be updated if and as required with participating countries during the Full Project. In Costa Rica the OFP is the MINAE Vice Ministry assisted by GEF-SINAC and representation for Ramsar-Costa Rica. In Panama the OFP is ANAM in coordination with ARAP following the creation of the new Environment Ministry for Panama in 2015. In Colombia the OFP is the International Affairs office of MADS responsible for general approval and liaising in C1 regional aspects of the project, in coordination with the Marine-Coastal Affairs Office who are contact points for national and local C1 and C2 activities . MADS indicated early in the PPG phase that projects liaise with the district environmental authority Corporación Autonomo Valle de Cauca (CVC) based in Cali for local actions involving Afro-descendant communities under the Buenaventura jurisdiction on the Pacific Coast. In Ecuador the OFP is the Sub-secretary for Marine-Coastal Resource Development (MAE-SGRMC) based in Guayaquil.

WWF-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agency. The WWF-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in budgets or work-plans. The WWF-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any conflicts during implementation that cannot be resolved in first instance by the EA.

3.2 Project Steering Committee.

The overall coordination of the project is tasked to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) formed by representatives from the four ETPS country OFPs in coordination via the CI-country offices, CI-ETPS, UNESCO-Quito, CPPS (Co-Secretary) and CI-Global Marine. Given that this is a regional project the Chair and Co-secretary roles will be determined through consensus by the project partners and OFPs during the start-up workshop. WWF-GEF in their capacity as interlocutor with GEF-SEC and the EA are also invited to form part of the PSC in a non-active role in the interest of project oversight and productive interchanges with the project partners and country OFPs.

The PSC will facilitate a successful project execution and be responsible for providing input to project work planning, approving annual work plans and budgets, review and approval of key project outputs with OFPs (particularly political ones) and make informed decisions regarding planning and development of actions during the project. The PSC will also ensure that the project complies with operational minimum standards and safeguard requirements as determined by and in coordination with the WWF-GEF Project Agency.

The PSC is distinct from the Regional Mangrove Open Initiative Steering Committee which is a coordination instrument for the CPPS-PAPSE regional strategy and has a broader membership including the PSC members, Ramsar, the OFP representatives from each ETPS country (including

invitation to a representative for MINAE Costa Rica as a non-CPPS participant) and support from the CI-country directors as required.

3.3 Project Management Unit.

The PMU will be embedded in the CI-ETPS program based in Ecuador and will host the Project Coordinator funded at 50% time by the GEF-IW5 mangrove project within that program. The PMU will be supported by the wider ETPS coordination team which also provides co-financing. It includes an estimated 10% time of an administration member in each of the six CI cost centers (ETPS, GM, and four ETPS countries) with the same arrangement under agreement with CPPS, UNESCO-Quito sub-grantees. This ensures operational support for project actions in each ETPS country as well as larger integration of the project in annual planning for those offices. The PMU will be responsible for both technical and operational monitoring and evaluation throughout the project, direct correspondence with the WWF-GEF Project Agency. Although most communications are expected to be coordinated with the PSC and facilitated by CI as the EA, the WWF-GEF Project Agency will also be available for any direct correspondence with the wider project members (Country OFPs, CPPS and UNESCO-Quito).

SECTION 4: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

4.1 Key stakeholders.

Those local, sub-national, and national governmental and non-governmental organizations and local communities that influence the health of mangrove habitat in the project areas for each of the ETPS countries are described here.

The regional (C1) and national (C2) activities engage directly with the indicated ministry OFPs who generally provide support and guidance for project activities and the interactions expected with other listed government agencies and managers of sub-national jurisdictions, as well as providing overall endorsement and co-financing arrangements for the project. They also help ensure compliance with any national protocols when engaging with local communities at the four local sites.

Costa Rica:

- **MINAE** (Ministry of Environment/ Water and Seas Vice-ministry) is the national environmental agency. It also presides over the National Biodiversity Management Commission which includes representation from the other natural resource agencies and private sector. Specific departments within the Ministry are tasked to review and approve EIA and municipal urban development plans. It is the project **OFP for Costa Rica.**
- **SINAC** (Conservation Area National System) is the institutional coordination agency guiding policy and strategic planning for 11 conservation zones across the country. This entity is part of MINAE and coordinates and oversees the integrated management of natural resources.
- **INCOPESCA** (Costa Rica Institute for Fisheries and Aquaculture) created under law #7384 regulates national fisheries. INCOPESCA issues fishing permits, including for extraction of coastal resources (e.g. piangua mollusks).
- **Puntarenas municipality** governs development in the Southern extensions of Gulf of Nicoya, including the selected project site of Isla de Chira.
- Palito, Bocana, Montero, San Antonio, community associations are within the project site.
- A **Chira local women association** and two **Chira artisanal fishermen associations** (Isla de Chira) organize private enterprises linked to tourism and fisheries at small scales in the project area.

Panamá:

- **ANAM** (National Environmental Authority) established in 1998 manages mangroves within Panama's protected areas and national natural resources and is the entity responsible for developing Management Plans. It is the **Panama OFP** in coordination with ARAP during the establishment of a new Environment Ministry in 2015.
- **ARAP** (Panamá Aquatic Resource Authority) following Law 42 in 2006 regulates national fisheries and coastal resources which also includes mangroves, outside of protected areas.
- Ministries of Economy and Finance (**MEF**); Agriculture (**MIDA**); Housing and Land Zoning (**MIVIOT**) have relevance for urban and land use planning and development.
- **Mayor's Office of Panamá** governing Panama City is an interested sponsor of mangrove conservation for the region.
- **The National Wetlands Committee** created in 2006 consists of the National Environmental Authority, Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama, Panama Audubon Society (PAS), ANCON,

CREHO, CEASPA, Fundación Natura and STRI and advises on the conservation of Panama wetlands.

- Gulf of Chiriquí Inter-institutional Coordination Platform facilitates multi-actor actions in the region.
- **Alanje Environmental Council** addresses environmental management for settlements in the Alanje/ David region.
- **Local municipalities** (San Lorenzo, Alanje, & David) govern local boroughs in the Gulf of Chiriquí.
- **Extractive mangrove users;** Virgen del Carmen Cooperative, Communal Credit Company, Pedregal Timber Cooperative (Cooperativa de leñadores de Pedregal), Woodsmen Association (Asociacion de cascareros), Chorcha Abajo Fisher Association, Artisanal fishing cooperatives; Los Pinzones R.L. (San Felix, 22 members), Puerto Remedios R.L. (Remedios, 25 members; 20 men, 5 women), La Coqueña, Horconcitos (San Lorenzo, 18 members), Boca Chica (San Lorenzo, fishing & tourism, 16 members). Pedregal Fisher and Shellfisher Association are also private associations working directly with mangrove resource in David.

Upstream development; Private forestry and agriculture settlements (Asentamiento campesino de Santa Cruz, San Felix (24 associates in cattle ranching, subsidence agriculture and palm oil); de San Juan (rice producers); Remedios and Boquete).Colombia:

- **MADS** (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) is the government authority coordinating national and international development projects for Colombia and the **project OFP**.
- **CVC** (Regional Autonomous Corporation of Valle del Cauca for the Environment) based in Cali with a regional office in Buenaventura on the Pacific coast, is the district authority that administrates and coordinates access to the 46 Afro-descendant and Indigenous Peoples communities living in the Uramba-Bahia Malaga conservation mosaic and wider Valle de Cauca project region.
- **National Natural Parks of Colombia** the governmental body that administrates all the 58 national protected areas, and it is the official coordinator of the SINAP.
- **SINAP** (National System of Protected Areas) coordinate actions between all protected natural national reserves.
- **AUNAP** (National Authority for Aquaculture and Fisheries), created in 2011 is the institution responsible for fisheries sustainable management and development.
- **INCODER** (Colombian Institute of Rural Development) is the state agency recognized as a major influence responsible for the collective administration of Community Council territories.
- **SENA** (National System of Learning Ability) are a potential strategic government partner given their training to local communities.
- **OAP** (Oleoductos al Pacifico) local oil development composed of businesses Cenit, Pacific Rubiales, Vitol & Enbridge working in the Gulf of Tortugas region.
- **UBM** (Natural National Park Uramba-Bahía Malaga) is the Park authority in the national protected area adjacent to the proposed project site and it is part of a conservation mosaic called similarly.
- **DMI La Plata** an integrated management district created by CVC to conserve mangrove ecosystems around the Bahía Málaga Bay, and is part of the conservation mosaic.
- **PR la Sierpe** a regional protected area created by CVC to conserve mangrove ecosystems and freshwater river sheds around the Bahía Málaga Bay, part of the conservation mosaic.

- **District Mayor of Buenaventura** - local and most developed municipal authority for Bahia Malaga coastal communities.
- **Community councils** of Cajambre, Mayorquín, Río Raposo, Chucheros, La Plata, Bazan Bocana represent the local Afro-descendant communities relevant to the project. As of May 2015 Bazan Bocana was determined in 05/15 meetings with CVC to be the main local counterpart for the project.

Ecuador:

- **MAE** (Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador) is the national authority for the Project and **OFP**. MAE also revises and approves EIA and urban planning in conjunction with autonomous local government authorities.
- **Sub-secretary for Marine Coastal Resource Management** (Subsecretaría de Gestión Marina y Costera) as part of MAE is based in Guayaquil and is the main **project OFP** contact responsible for coastal management and developments in mangrove areas across continental Ecuador, including the national Socio-Manglar concessions program.
- **Secretaria Tecnica del Mar** (Technical Secretary for Maritime Affairs or SETEMAR formed under the planning agency SENPLADES) is the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-Institutional Sea Committee (CIM) that approves and coordinates domestic policies related to sea spaces. CIM has established sea and coastal policies.
- **INP** (National Fisheries Institute), **INOCAR** (Ecuadorian Navy Oceanographic Institute) both provide technical support for marine coastal management in the region.
- **Managers of the Mangrove Ecological Reserve "Cayapas Mataje"** adjacent to the northerly mangrove trans-boundary system with Colombia is a stakeholder for any national policy discussions that deal with trans-frontier mangrove issues between the Ministry of External Relations of Colombia and Ecuador.
- The protected area **Mangrove Wildlife Refuge "El Morro"** in the Gulf of Guayaquil to the south is the focus area considered within this project for local project actions.
- **Guayaquil municipality** is the second largest municipal autonomous government in the country and has jurisdiction in communities across the mangrove delta in the Gulf of Guayaquil. This is a key partner for local urban planning.
- **Eco-club Los Delfines and Fragatas y Delfines associations** are private tourism associations developing in the Puerto Morro community adjacent to the Ecuador project site.
- Private owners of local shrimp aquaculture have installations across the Ecuadorian coast.
- **Mangrove concessionary associations**: Las Tunas; Guachal; Campanita; Tambillo; El Viento; Palma Real (+ 7 more beneficiary communities) are spread across the coastal region and are relevant for both interchanges and direct actions in the project.

4.2 Stakeholder engagement activities during project preparation.

Early approaches to stakeholders relevant to the development of the project (before June 2014) and planned activities with stakeholders during the PPG phase (July 2014 - June 2015) are summarized in chronological order by project component (C1 regional; C2 and C3 national and site level) and country. Please refer to Tables 15-16 provided in Appendix 19 for an account of the engagement history.

The selection of stakeholders was based on a stakeholder analysis conducted by the CI-field teams during the early stages of the PPG phase[1] and updated through discussions between CI-country teams and the government authority OFPs. A stakeholder matrix sheet with more detailed technical information was generated during the PPG development phase as a technical resource and basis for the Full Project. This also included an appraisal of the strengths, opportunities, needs and known concerns for each key stakeholder by the CI regional and Country teams to aid in the informal base-line field assessments later used to help develop possible activities with OFPs. Attention was given to the appropriate approach and process requested by each country authority. This was particularly relevant when building relationships and determining possibilities for the national policy (component #2) and local site level demo activities (component #3).

Several planning steps were taken during the PPG phase to help set up stakeholder relationships and develop guidelines for engagement during the full project.

1. A Stakeholder Log was provided for Project Management Unit and CI-Country teams to both;
    a) Create a shared inventory of the key actors throughout engagement in the PPG phase with contact details for quick reference and to help plan or modify future activities as needed during the Full Project start-up phase. This also involved an internal SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunities, threats) analysis of stakeholder capacities by the CI-field offices;
    b) Provide an ongoing registry of stakeholder developments throughout the PPG phase assisting documentation and summary of activities (with links to relevant materials) as an aid for follow-up, "reporting back" and continuity throughout the full project.
2. A joint planning exercise was held between CI-country teams and the CI-ETPS PPG Project Management group during the CI-ETPS biannual workshop (23rd-27th November 2014, Utria, Colombia) during which inputs and base-line needed for the elaboration of the Project Document were discussed and timetabling revisited.
3. CI-ETPS and CI-Country teams set up a series of outreach and planning meetings from Nov 2014 - March 2015 during the PPG phase to frame the project with local CI offices and national authorities and to receive and further understand their criteria regarding the desired regional, national and local outcomes for the project.
4. The CI-ETPS team and project coordinator undertook site visits to each of the four ETPS countries (8th-21st February 2015) during which results from earlier stakeholder approaches were consolidated with CI-country teams and the relevant national and regional authorities.
5. Drafts of the Project Document were circulated by CI-country teams to OFPs for review and final approval after incorporating their observations into the final submitted document.

[1] The proposal development team developed a couple of tools to help coordinate inputs gathered from the four constituent ETPS countries by the CI-country teams; guidelines for informal base-line site assessments and a stakeholder engagement log. The guidance and template materials are available on-line .

4.3 Involving upstream actors.

IW projects working over watershed scales have reported that engaging upstream users with no vested stake or accountability with downstream resources is a particularly challenging but important part of R2R upstream spatial planning and linked policy.

During the PPG preparatory meetings were held with several upstream actors together with government (these being either direct or via the coordinating environmental agencies tasked to interact with planners for EIA and licensing for industry). Those approached include OAP (oil infrastructure which if licensed implies offsets to local communities in Gulf of Tortugas, Colombia). The OAP oil exploration requires MADS approval and an environmental license to develop a pipeline that will affect the Gulf of Tortuga mangrove area (not directly on Bazan Bocana, but adjacent to it). Since the beginning of that process CI has been in discussions for an offset scheme/enterprise that would fund necessary research and develop an incentive plan for local communities towards sustainable low impact livelihoods. Field collaborators Fundación Simbiosis also recently visited the project area with CI-Colombia to explore a feasibility study of Green businesses (BioInnova program) which also would aim to reduce local development threats to mangroves.

Meetings were also held with local foresters and land owners of upstream teak wood plantations interested in supporting connectivity corridors across their properties in Gulf of Chiriquí, Panama, and an upstream community CSO operating in Boquete. We expect to further involve shrimp farmers with land use planners to investigate options for shared financial responsibility and longevity of the innovative socio-manglar concessions program in Ecuador.

The project expects to also draw on existing project examples working in similar complex watersheds to help include lessons learned and recommendations as part of the regional planning and include such advice for national management plans (e.g. conceptual S2S governance and management frameworks, Granit et al. GEF-STAP/SIWI[1] etc.). Changing behaviors in upstream communities and industry is often described as a complex often lengthy process. Within a 2 year MSP scale project we have an opportunity to set up enabling groundwork; through awareness building for top down policy and industry as well as bottom up outreach with local communities.

The approach we will use involves:

- A broader evaluation of upstream actors and dependencies with governance as part of the policy base-line for the four countries;
- Include recent R2R/ S2S know-how and recommendations in the CPPS technical discussion and regional mangrove strategy, then support relevant aspects of that in national governance (using the policy review;
- Explore opportunities such as those described above in Panama, Colombia and Ecuador to work directly with interested upstream parties;
- Improved upstream/ downstream impact awareness through local community outreach onsite and where relevant (and interest exists), with upstream users, CSOs and communities.

The decision maker engagement and outreach (C2) should help raise awareness for coordination between multiple private and public agencies, given that different territories and jurisdictions often

[1] SIWI; Stockholm International Water Institute (www.siwi.org)

span watersheds *within* governance structures of each of the 4 ETPS countries as an early step. The intention is that the CPPS inter-government mechanism and Mangrove Plan will serve to further encourage advances to address these often complex upstream planning issues with country OFPs beyond the 2 year GEF-IW5 investment.

Coordinating with CPPS, UNESCO-Quito discussion spaces and country OFPs, and in the planned transboundary exchanges we can also explore how to better link land use planners and the private sector into the discussion spaces, interchanges, outreach, visibility and interest leveraged by the C1 CPPS regional mangrove action plan to help to move S2S inclusions further up the agenda in national mangrove, water, fisheries and forestry strategies.

PPG phase local community and upstream user engagement.

The communities and CSOs at local sites are those with whom CI has maintained a close working relationship for at least 3 years. By April 2016 we had also completed further community consultations at each local site:

- A CI-ETPS and CI-Panama task force met with Chiriquí Gulf fishers, farmers, and foresters to help further planning of ecosystem valuation, mangrove EbA and small scale mangrove fisheries work in the region.
- In Ecuador; consultations were continued with the El Morro community into April 2015 regarding support to develop a future mangroves concessions agreement for the site.
- In Costa Rica CI has a long standing existing relationship with the Nicoya Isla Chira community and plans to formally present the activities with community in Costa Rica (outreach and consultations as part of the Ecosystem Services evaluation) at start-up in co-ordination with MINAE authorities.
- Additional steps were successfully taken during a site visit in Dec 2015 to ensure disclosure and FPIC with the Afro-Colombian Bazan Bocana Community Council (Gulf of Tortugas, Colombia) who reconfirmed their willingness during Feb 2016 meetings to coordinate with district authority CVC in mangrove monitoring and community restoration plots within the project. CI has also undertaken awareness meetings on the planned project work with communities in the wider area (as is accepted practice with ADC communities in the Cauca region; in this case Juanchaco, Ladrilleros, la Barra, La Plata, Puerto España & Miramar).

We expect to continue start up meetings with local communities after confirming the project work plan in the start-up workshops (planning underway for June- August 2016).

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines:

Purpose and goals for stakeholder engagement.

Engagement is intended as a cross-cutting element of the project central to the success, adoption and longevity of any conservation measure developed during the two year period. Through it we aim to indirectly encourage awareness, adoption and stewardship of conservation measures by ensuring an effective participation and productive dialogue.

Specifically the goals for the guidelines;

- Articulate engagement in a meaningful way[1] during the development phase of the project, its full implementation and evaluation.
- Provide guidelines to EA practitioners and project partners for best practices and principles for engagement with those key institutions, organizations, communities and individuals that influence or would be influenced by project activities.
- Receive feedback from those groups influenced during the project cycle towards an adaptive improvement of project results and outcomes.
- Develop the thematic context of the project and its work plan with stakeholders to encourage a sense of stewardship and cooperation from an early stage in the project.

Background information and principles for engagement during the project.

Given a mixture of established protocols for national and community approaches in the ETPS region a necessary flexibility in the specifics of how to best engage with stakeholders is anticipated as a part of the Stakeholder Engagement Framework for this Project.

Based upon interpretation of CI and WWF-GEF SIPP Best Practice Guidelines we work towards:

- Inclusivity in the participation process from design through to implementation and evaluation considering the views and concerns of all relevant parties.
- Prior, Free and Informed Consent (PFIC) of communities for all activities in project demonstration sites throughout both the GEF PPG planning stage and during the Full Project (in line with the WWF-GEF Project Agency Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures). This was separately assessed during the approach to ethnic communities in the Valle de Cauca region of Colombia when assessing the potential demonstration areas, project risks and benefits given additional considerations .
- Working within reasonable timeframes that encourage involvement. Given different existing relationships between countries and localities; and to respect certain approaches required by authorities, the planning and discussion process started in November 2014 with resource administrators and users will continue through the PPG phase into Y1 of the Full Project.
- Joint problem solving and project design with counterparts, stakeholders and affected organizations and communities (appropriately encouraged throughout the project).
- Diligence in the design of project activities to avoid or minimize environmental and social impacts as much as possible (e.g. vulnerable peoples for Colombia, consideration of any involuntary restriction of access to resources, effects upon gender roles etc.).
- In-house training in key gender issues to ensure that principles are included in the project design, that reporting is gender disaggregated.
- Identification of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups and differentiated measures to ensure their effective participation.
- Respect national policy, protocol and due process when engaging with local and indigenous communities.

The following SEP steps are considered guidelines for all activities developed during the project:

[1] In the context of achieving desired outcomes, based upon clear objectives, respecting in-country processes and through a diligent and considered approach scoped to the needs and resources of the project.

- **Planning** - CI team coordination and tools to best facilitate an appropriate engagement strategy in the context of the desired outcomes for the project;
- **Identifying and analyzing stakeholders** - to strategically complement and advance project objectives;
- **Consulting with stakeholders** - ensuring FPIC and project appropriation early in the process;
- **Recording and tracking interactions and feedback** - facilitated by a SEP planning tool (see the materials updated and provided for reference available on-line) and periodic monitoring by the Project Steering Group during the project;
- **Responding to submissions by stakeholders** - encouraging meaningful and constructive feedback; and
- **Reporting back** - building, amplifying and strengthening the appropriation of any project measures.

Role of the ETPS-Mangrove Project Management Unit in stakeholder engagement.

The project benefits from a well-integrated multi-national "on-the-ground" CI-ETPS team which is comprised of professionals from the constituent countries each with considerable experience (5-20 years) working in related conservation initiatives in their region (for example the emerging "socio-bosque" concessions program in Ecuador). Through links with the CI-HQ office a number of global mangrove research, conservation and awareness networks such as the Blue Forests working group are also project partners. As such there are already existing associations between stakeholders and CI project staff (particularly government counterparts) with experience both supporting local governance and community frameworks under a regional coordination. The project working group coordinated through CI-ETPS based PMU is particularly well placed for an appropriate dialogue with local authorities supporting the coordination of national conservation measures with local organizations and communities across the potential demonstration mangrove areas.

Some of the advantages gained through CI's previous work in the region include:

- A regional perspective and coordination in the context of global conservation incentives;
- Important advances by CPPS, UNESCO, CI and associates towards a shared ETPS common mangrove conservation agenda;
- Existing relationships and experiences with national policy makers assessing the sustainability potential and development agenda for ETP mangrove areas, and;
- On-the-ground access to local communities within national frameworks.

The CI-ETPS PMU with the Project coordinator will directly liaise with CI- country team Directors and field team leaders for activities developed in the respective ETPS countries. CI-field teams being best equipped and experienced to approach national stakeholders maintain a two way communication with the Project Management Unit. Regular Skype meetings held by the CI-ETPS senior manager will be maintained between CI-country offices as part of planned bi-monthly meetings to that end.

4.5 Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Methods and Timetable.

Stakeholder engagement activities as related to project outcomes for Years 1-2 are planned provisionally in Table 9 for the project. Please refer to Section 4.1 for a description of the key

stakeholders mentioned across regional, national and local demonstration site levels (Project Components #1 - #3 respectively). A log of the PPG stakeholder work during project preparation is provided in Appendix 19.

In terms of specific engagement activities for the Full Project the following points were observed:

- **National-local meetings (virtual or in person)** if significant to the project should be summarized including any action points using the stakeholder log format prepared for the project during the PPG phase. These should also include an attendance record to facilitate later evaluations with gender disaggregated information.

  All national in-country meetings with authorities are preferentially convened and attended by the relevant CI-Country Office with other project partners involved as needed depending on the context. Any guidance and instruction by national authorities for acceptable access to communities (particularly indigenous and afro-descendant parish councils in the case of Colombia) will be respected.

- **Regional meetings** will be facilitated by the Project Steering Committee members CI-ETPS, CPPS and UNESCO. Any governmental approval process pertaining to the CPPS regional mangrove plan will be channeled by CPPS under their established protocols.

The engagement and approval process to observe by ETPS country (as of 08/2015):

Costa Rica; First contact with MINAE, with SINAC and the Ramsar country focal point convened by the Environmental Vice-ministry. Approaches to adjacent Chira communities in the Gulf of Nicoya then planned during late PPG phase/ Full Project start-up.

Panama; First contact with ANAM given their new role as a new Environment Ministry for Panama (underway during 2015), then approaches to David and Montijo community local experts. Further community engagement planned during late PPG phase/ Full Project start-up.

Colombia; First contact with MADS government authority, then approval to engage Corporacion Valle de Cauca (CVC) as department authority coordinating and facilitating any and all future engagements with the 46 IPP and afro-descendant communities in the Urambe Bahia Malaga Area. Follow-up by CVC invitation in Buenaventura during late PPG phase/ project start-up period. An independent consultant was contracted to provide a social assessment of the Afro-Colombian communities living in the region. This was to determine whether any additional planning steps be taken to meet GEF Open Standard Safeguard requirements for project engagement with any Vulnerable Peoples in the Gulf of Tortuga area.

Ecuador: First contact with MAE and follow up with the Sub-secretary for Marine and Coastal Resource Management based in Guayaquil. Existing relationships with El Morro and adjacent communities in the Gulf of Guayas will be maintained in to the Full Project.

- **Presentations** should be provided in PDF where possible to the Project Management Unit and added to the materials developed for the wider knowledge management initiative. Project publications once reviewed internally by the project management group should be distributed in electronic or printed format by the relevant project partner or CI-country office to the relevant project stakeholders. These materials will also be used in annual reporting.

- **Knowledge sharing and general communication of project results.** Guidelines (both internal to the project between project associates and external) are to be developed for joint approval, adoption and application in the Full Project (during the start-up workshop) by project partners. This mechanism in addition to establishing how information will be shared will also be used to establish mutual use of institutional logos, a standard project text and branding etc.

  Workshops will be planned and advertised with at least 4 months anticipation where possible to improve participation. A summary of the workshop results will be provided to relevant stakeholders within 1 month after the event.

  Where appropriate, **training activities** will be designed to best draw upon opportunities, regional experiences and expertise afforded across the four countries considered in the full project.

4.6 Monitoring and Reporting.

Coordination with the CI-country teams through quarterly field reports is the main mechanism for providing routine feedback from stakeholders to the Project Management Unit towards adaptive management of the project, and/or to address any particular project related concerns or issues and best develop any emerging opportunities.

CI-offices in each ETPS country maintain a constant working relationship with the principle beneficiaries and counterparts to this project (the government authorities and local communities engaged in demonstration activities at the site level). A hierarchy of interactions from the Director and team leaders includes liaison with Ministries, collaborating agencies and an on-the-ground presence with communities. Where no relationship exists it is expected that contacts be cultivated during the Full Project to help appraise project progress.

Where useful and appropriate annual surveys (on-line or built into base-line community surveys) will also be used by the Project Management Unit to estimate stakeholder conformity and level of involvement with the project.

The involvement and secondment of local community members as implementers of on-site conservation, sustainable initiatives and restoration activities will be another yard-stick by which to help gauge community perceptions of on-site improvements.

The M&E plan will be shared, discussed and approved with all partners and CI-country offices during project inception and the PMU will provide a standard template for each country office including stakeholder information. Data will be updated every quarter from CI-country offices and consolidated by the PMU to submit biannually to the WWF-GEF management unit for regular review.

A knowledge sharing platform and project website will be the central repository for updates and project results, and regular presentations are to be given formally and informally by project staff to groups and individuals influenced by the project during training and outreach events.

Four SEP specific indicators are proposed as part of Monitoring and Evaluation to help monitor the level of engagement during the project and are included in the M&E Appendix 9.

Table 8: Stakeholder engagement Plan for the PPG and Full Project (subject to edition as the project develops) by Project Component (#1-#3).

Key stakeholders and resources (by Project component/ Outcomes)	Engagement approach (methods/ activities)	Timeline											
		PPG				Year 1				Year 2			
COMPONENT #1 (Regional)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1.1.: Regional CPPS Mangrove Strategy approved. **Outcome 1.2.:** Costa Rica part of CPPS-Mangrove initiative. **Outcome 1.3.:** Policy makers & managers with tools & improved capacity.													
Actors: CPPS, UNESCO, CI-ETPS, CI-Ecuador, MINAE (Costa Rica), Ramsar. **RESOURCES:** EA and Project partners staff time (focal points) supported by the project. CI-ETPS will contribute to the validation workshop with CPPS from ear marked PPG funds. CPPS will manage workshop and meeting costs as budgeted in their grant during the full project. UNESCO will manage the related communication and publication costs.	**Regional meetings:** Formation (PPG- Yr1) and biannual meetings of the Regional Mangrove Plan Steering Committee.		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Meetings & formal inter-government process: Regional Plan Process: Internal draft review by committee members (April 2015); Validation technical workshop convened by CPPS at end of PPG phase (June-July 2015); Submission to CPPS Executive Committee for formal adoption by member countries (August 2015+); Official member state approval by the CPPS-PAPSE General Authority (Nov 2015) and publication (Nov 2015- June TBD 2016).				X	X	X						
	International meetings: International scientific/ technical committee convened by CPPS through consultation with Steering Committee members. PPG Phase Plan validation meeting and at least 2 technical meetings to further develop Regional Priorities, Planning and Coordinated Actions.			X	X			X			X		
	Publication of the CPPS Regional Open Initiative Mangrove Plan							X	X				
Actors: CPPS, CI-ETPS, MINAE & SINAC (Costa-Rica), Ramsar focal point (Costa Rica). **RESOURCES:** Project staff time CPPS, CI-ETPS, CI-Costa Rica. Costa Rica expert travel costs included in CPPS grant for technical workshops.	**Meetings:** CI-ETPS and CPPS confirm interest with Costa Rica as a technical co-operating non-CPPS member for the purpose of technical forums and a shared mangrove conservation agenda. Official confirmation leads to designation of OFPs.			X	X	X	X	X					
	Meetings: CPPS confirm MoU or equivalent arrangement with Costa Rica authorities through meetings and established CPPS-government channels.					X	X	X					

Key stakeholders and resources (by Project component/ Outcomes)	Engagement approach (methods/ activities)	Timeline											
		PPG				Year 1				Year 2			
COMPONENT #1 (Regional)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Actors: CPPS, UNESCO, CI-Global Marine, CI-ETPS, CI-Country Programs, Ministries (decision makers) and Resource Managers/ Park authorities.	**Meetings and invitations:** CI, CPPS and UNESCO (with project steering group) set up at least two trans-boundary exchanges, and one international exchange between decision makers working across the region to share strengths, knowledge and experiences. This also includes experiences from the Blue Forest Initiative facilitated by the CI-Global Marine Program and will be built into the knowledge sharing platform to be designed for the Full Project.							X			X		X
RESOURCES: CPPS lines for travel and workshops with raised counterpart. UNESCO will develop communication and outreach materials directed to policy makers. A draft communication plan for approval during the Full Project start up workshop is financed under a consultancy during the PPG phase.	**Directed outreach materials:** Communication products designed for use by decision makers will be developed by UNESCO with inputs and revisions by the Project Steering group , partner institutions and technical experts by Y1Q3. A communication strategy and draft knowledge sharing plan is being developed during the PPG phase for use in the full project.			X				X					

Key stakeholders and resources (by Project component/ Outcomes)	Engagement approach (methods/ activities)	Timeline											
		PPG				Year 1				Year 2			
COMPONENT #2 (National)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 2.1.: At least 2 updated ETPS country National Mangrove Action Plans. **Outcome 2.2.**: At least 2 ETPS countries establish stronger regulations and incentives.													
CI-ETPS, CI-Country Offices, Ministries and Resource Managers (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador). **RESOURCES:** Each CI-country team has budgeted 40-60% internal: external personnel costs in Component #2 between the two years with in-country workshop and domestic travel costs as needed.	**Meetings and workshops, directed presentations:** CI-country office staff and consultants will work in planning needs identified with the authorities specific to each ETPS country (improved base-lines, policy improvement, ridge to reef planning etc.) throughout the project, while CI-Country Directors and staff will work with authorities towards ratified national planning advances regarding integrating ridge to reef management into EIAs and mangrove conservation in project and national discussion spaces. Timing and specific activities for each country identified in the PPG phase will be confirmed during project start up/ annual work planning.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X

Key stakeholders and resources (by Project component/ Outcomes)	Engagement approach (methods/ activities)	Timeline											
		PPG				Year 1				Year 2			
COMPONENT #3 (Local)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 3.1.: At least 2 mangrove ecosystems benefit from project facilitated improved site level planning. **Outcome 3.2.:** Economic evaluation tools and methodologies tested in at least 2 ETPS countries at demonstration sites. **Outcome 3.3.:** Stakeholder outreach and capacity building. **Outcome 3.4.:** At least 2 demonstration projects successfully implemented in at least 2 sites.													
CI-Country Offices, Ministries, Relevant District Authorities (e.g. CVC), Resource Managers (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador), Local communities and organizations in each prioritized mangrove area. **RESOURCES**: CI-Global Marine (HQ) have budgeted the development of outreach content against complementary activities in ongoing UNEP Blue-Forest/ Blue Carbon/ WAVES work.	**National and local meetings and workshops:** CI-country office staff and consultants will engage the authorities of each ETPS country and communities in areas prioritized by authorities during the PPG phase and Project Start-Up. Approaches to communities by CI-Country staff with existing relationships are first discussed and approved with authorities as appropriate to each region. This was particular important when first engaging authorities and communities in the Valle de Cauca region for example. Timing and specific activities for each country in the demonstration sites identified in the PPG phase will be confirmed during the annual work planning between those groups involved also drawing upon the experience of local experts in those localities.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CI-Global Marine (HQ), CI-ETPS, CI-Country teams, Ministries, Relevant District Authorities (e.g. CVC), Resource Managers (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador), Local communities and organizations. **RESOURCES**: CI-Global Marine (HQ) have budgeted the development of outreach content against complementary activities in ongoing UNEP Blue-Forest/ Blue Carbon/ WAVES work.	**Distribution of outreach materials:** A final report regarding valuation of ecosystem goods and services across at least 2 sites (Y2 Q1) and a summary outreach document of blue carbon/ forests tools, cost-benefit analysis, alternative management strategies and methodologies aimed at national and local decision makers (Y2 Q4).									X			X

Key stakeholders and resources (by Project component/ Outcomes)	Engagement approach (methods/ activities)	Timeline											
		PPG				Year 1				Year 2			
COMPONENT #3 (Local)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
CI-ETPS, CI-Country teams, CI-Global Marine (HQ), CPPS, UNESCO-IOC, global and national community and interest groups. **RESOURCES:** CI-Global Marine (HQ) and UNESCO haves budgeted for the development of outreach materials and travel costs to participate in national/ international meetings. Counterpart travel costs will be sought depending on the nature of the event.	**Interactive knowledge sharing platform:** The results of local projects and interchanges will be centralized across the region with relevant outreach scoped to local, national and global audiences. The design of this tool is part of the communication plan and start-up workshop. This may involve links to existing platforms such as the joint CPPS-UNESCO/ IOC SPINCAM project (Southeast Pacific Data and Information Network in Support to Integrated Coastal Area Management). This includes participation in the IW-Learn mechanism.					X				X	X	X	X
	Project presentations: Given in at least three national, regional and global conservation, science and policy fora, including presentation to policy makers in other mangrove relevant countries before Y2Q4. Timing will be determined based on event schedules.						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CI-Country teams, local NGOs, Private and Community Organizations, Community members. **RESOURCES:** CI-ETPS country offices have budgeted for at least one local workshop/ year, again potentially with local counterpart where opportunity exists.	**Training events:** At least two training workshops per ETPS country with at least 15 participants to build field conservation and mangrove restoration skills organized by the CI-country teams.							X	X	X	X	X	X

SECTION 5: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The Project has been classified as "Category C". WWF Environment and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures are relevant to all three components. However, only Component 3 would involve actual interventions in local communities, thereby triggering safeguard policies. No negative environmental and social impacts are anticipated and long term positive impacts are expected given the mangrove restoration activity which is designed to reduce human pressure on mangroves.

The Natural Habitats Safeguards Policy is triggered given the positive environmental impacts generated through financing of demonstration projects. By supporting regional planning, national policy improvements and on-site mangrove conservation activities, the project is expected to help reduce mangrove deforestation trends, help recover degraded habitats and improve the long-term viability of critical ecosystem goods and services provided to coastal communities in the ETPS region.

A social assessment was carried out to determine if there are any Indigenous people (as defined in WWF policy) present in the proposed area or if the Afro-Descendent (AD) is considered under WWF"s Indigenous People Policy. It was determined during the social assessment that there are no Amerindian (indigenous) communities or reserves directly involved in or affected by the activities proposed in this project. It was decided that the AD population is not indigenous in the usual use of the term, but is recognized as a distinct ethnic group in Colombian law under "Ley 70". It could be argued that Afro-Descendants, as a vulnerable ethnic group, fulfilling some of the definitional criteria for indigenous people, should be treated as an indigenous group. Therefore, WWF's Indigenous Peoples Policy is triggered. However, Afro-Descendants are not an autochthonous population that has occupied a territory since pre-colonial times. Afro-Descendants in Colombia have many of the protections envisaged in WWF's Indigenous Peoples policy through long-standing national legislation and therefore it is not necessary or beneficial to prepare the equivalent of an IPP. It is important to apply several of the principles of the indigenous people's policy including consultations that satisfy the social organization of the group, FPIC and culturally appropriate solutions to issues that arise.

The project does not envisage any land acquisition, physical resettlement or any restriction of access to natural resources.

The project will not finance the use of pesticides nor are pesticides required for achievement of project objectives. All project supported mangrove restoration activities will be conducted using locally wild or cultivated seeds or seedlings. This follows natural restoration practice under the Colombian Reforestation Program PREM (Programa de Restauración Ecológico de Manglares).

The Project Management Unit will designate a safeguards specialist based in Colombia (part of the CI-Colombia project team) responsible for assuring that relevant WWF safeguard policies are applied while supporting project associates such as CVC and local communities. Additional training as needed will be provided by the WWF GEF Agency.

SECTION 6: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

6.1 Gender dimensions within the project area

Across the ETPS countries there is a diverse social and cultural landscape and history within which gender dimensions vary both between and within regions (Table 10). Likewise, gender implications and considerations will be different within each of the three project components described in Section 2.5. Component #1 and #2 specifically deal with regional, national planning and policy improvements for mangrove management and conservation. In these activities gender dimensions might include for example gender representation, gender perspectives in policy and equality in decision making processes. Of the three components, Component #3 refers to direct actions designed and undertaken by CI field teams and project consultants together with local communities living in and around the mangrove resource. In these areas consideration of gender dimensions that influence management processes, affect and are affected by interactions with mangroves as a natural resource are particularly relevant during project development and implementation.

As organizations that work closely with communities, the IA (WWF) and the EA, (CI) have considerable experience integrating the human dimension in conservation practice and ecosystem management. This project provides an opportunity to apply and improve our understanding and practices in the specific area of gender and conservation.

Over the last two years, WWF and CI have focused considerable effort on the nexus of gender and conservation, developing tools and staff skills to help identify and address gender inequalities within conservation programming. In compliance with the WWF Network Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (2011) and with experiences from the CI Gender Integration initiative, guidelines are presented here for conservation staff working with policy makers and with local communities in the field.

CI-led field projects within the ETPS countries of Ecuador and Colombia have highlighted obstacles to equal participation in conservation ranging from language barriers that impede women's ability to fully contribute to community forums, to the unequal division of labor around household and child-rearing duties. A recent project among fishing communities in Ecuador's Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve for example uncovered the invisible role of women in fishing and related conservation activities, despite opportunities for them to engage at various points of the value chain. In Costa Rica, CI works closely with several women's groups to restore mangrove forests, a strategy which has proved very successful for both restoration goals and in organizing and empowering the women involved.

Relatively little academic research has focused on gender's role in mangrove conservation[1], although some anecdotal literature sheds more light on women's use of mangrove forests within this region of the world. For example, a 2009 conference in Ecuador brought together women within that country who

[1] Bosold, A. (2012) Challenging the "man" in mangroves: the missing role of women in mangrove conservation. *Student Publications.* Paper 14. http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/student_scholarship/14

Table 9. Indicative socio-economic statistics within the four ETPS countries

World Bank Index[1]	Ecuador	Colombia	Panama	Costa Rica	Year
Population, total (millions)	15.74	48.32	3.86	4.87	2013
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	$5,760	$7,590	$10,700	$9,550	2013
Poverty headcount ratio of $1.25 a day (PPP) % of population	4.00%	5.60%	4.00%	1.40%	2012
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	2012
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	40%	46%	44%	43%	2012
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	87	83	85	38	2013
Number of weeks of maternity leave	12	12	14	17	2009
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42%	12%	9%	39%	2014
Primary school enrollment (female, % net)	96%	83%	91%	92%	2012
Secondary school enrollment (female, % net)	75%	77%	79%	75%	2012

work in mangroves as shell fishers, crabbers, fishers, and oyster and clam gatherers[2]. In general, the women reported that life in the mangroves is getting harder as the forests are destroyed, yet their livelihoods continue to be tied intimately to this work and they see the desperate need to restore and conserve what is left.

6.2 Goals and purpose of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the project.

As an underlying element in all projects that involve people, the project works to ensure that any gender-related adverse impacts are avoided, minimized and/or mitigated.

In compliance with the WWF Network Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (2011) and the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (2014), the project is designed and will be implemented in such a way that promotes full respect for men and women's' dignity and their human rights:

a) Facilitating gender responsive project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including integration of social and economic indicators;

[1] http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/region/latin-america-and-caribbean
[2] Yepez, V. (2009) Painting the diversity of mangroves. SPC Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin #21, pp 33-34. http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/InfoBull/WIF/21/WIF21.pdf

b) Ensuring that gender and policy analysis attends to men's and women's differential access, use and control over natural resources and decision making and informs project strategies and activities;

c) Ensuring that neither men nor women disproportionately bear the costs of the conservation project;

d) Facilitating that men and women are able to equitably and meaningfully participate in conservation project design, implementation and monitoring;

e) Facilitating that culturally appropriate social and economic benefits equitably accrue to men and women.

6.3 Compliance with the WWF Network Policy on Gender Mainstreaming.

The following guidelines aim to be consistent with the WWF Gender Policy and assess gender dimensions and current state of knowledge towards gender mainstreaming throughout the Full Project:

1. For regional and national policy developments; review of the CPPS Mangrove Strategy and each country's gender policies, specifically how they relate to the demonstration projects, as well as other national-level gender and mangrove information available.

2. For site level work; collection of baseline data and information on local-level gender dimensions for activities in field sites[1]. This should include information on gender roles relating to mangroves (such as use patterns and participation in management/decision-making), as well as possible positive/negative impacts on men and women.

3. Development of strategies and actions that address gender inequalities and possible negative impacts identified during baseline data collection, including identification of persons responsible and budget allocations for associated actions.

4. Refinement where needed of monitoring & evaluation criteria to collect and analyze gender-related data and changes.

5. Ensure that outreach efforts, services, and communication will be made equally available to men and women and across age groups.

During the consultancies, site level workshops and training exercises, information gathered through focus groups, surveys and/or key-informant interviews should include the role of gender associated with mangroves. This includes use patterns, different gender roles in resource management, as well as participation in management and community decision-making. Such information will help evaluate any short and long-term impacts (both positive & negative) of the project on men and women and ensure

[1] While general country-level and regional data and information was available from external sources, we expect that during the project additional site-level information on gender and mangroves specific to each locality be collected and considered in the design of activities.

that appropriate strategies and activities developed during the project, avoid or minimize any negative impacts.

During the PPG phase CI field teams consulted with the CI-HQ Gender and Conservation Specialist (CI-HQ Policy and Practice Unit) and received training in inclusive gender approaches for field work. During implementation, the project will have access to the WWF Gender Specialist and consult any local NGOs working with experience related to gender issues. M&E throughout the project will include gender disaggregated information.

Plan for collecting and interpreting localized gender data

- Information will be collected with oversight from CI's staff in each of the four countries liaising with the supervised consultancies towards the project deliverables. This staff member already has time built into the project and will oversee this work, developing the protocol (questions, information gathering system, etc.) to collect the gender information in the context of each locality (using guidance from WWF Gender Indicators for Conservation Projects).
- Following the information gathering stage, the CI staff member will be responsible for interpreting the information and identifying appropriate strategies and actions to ensure that no negative gender-based impacts will occur during the project. Again, the Gender Integration Guidelines will be of some help, but this is ultimately something that someone familiar with the local social and cultural landscape must develop.
- The WWF Gender Specialist as well as any local NGOs working with experience related to gender issues are resources available to the project to help develop a gender strategy for the particular site level project at hand.

6.4 Review of Gender Dimensions in Project activities.

Gender mainstreaming in each project component

There are gender considerations for each project component given that they directly or indirectly implicate people. It should be noted for Components #1 and #2 at the regional and national levels, project stakeholders and collaborators are international bodies and government ministries that apply their own national gender policies for participation and recruitment. General suggestions for the project include:

	Project Outcome	Relevance	Opportunities to include gender considerations
	Regional Outcomes (Component #1)		
1.1	The four ETPS countries adopt the regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves elaborated by the Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific or CPPS) to implement key mangrove conservation and restoration measures identified in this project by Y2Q4.	The regional plan is a government endorsed tool that can help frame and standardize expectations for national policies that include gender considerations in each region.	Language for gender dimensions is incorporated into the development, context and content of the regional CPPS mangrove strategy. As of CPPS- PAPSE country approval in Nov 2015 these elements had yet to be emphasized in the Plan.

1.2	Costa Rica via the Ministry of Environment, attends the official invitation from CPPS to participate in the development of the regional strategy for the conservation of the mangroves by Y1Q3.	N/A	N/A
1.3	Policy makers and national mangrove managers from at least three countries have the tools and capacity to strengthen the implementation of the regional mangrove strategy.	Interchange of experiences and creation of a multinational technical/ scientific working group draw together diverse experiences and resources.	The technical working group considers gender dimensions – including barriers to equal participation and strategies to overcome them -in the regional strategy.
	National Outcomes (Component #2)		
2.1	At least two ETPS countries have updated national mangrove action plans in line with the regional strategy that addresses pressure on mangroves from sources across the ridge-to-reef (watershed) scale by Y2Q4.	An output towards updated national action plans addresses policy gaps and a review of ecosystem goods for reef to ridge mangrove conservation in each country.	Additional base-line gender information to supplement the PPG background information at the national level will be generated during Year 1 for adaptive project planning. Both national mangrove action plans should identify and address gender dimensions.
2.2	At least two ETPS countries have passed stronger regulations and incentives conducive to mangrove conservation.	The project will help facilitate these incentives and can help involve any relevant criteria that reflect distinct or joint gender roles.	There may be opportunities to highlight and institutionalize management of gender specific issues in new or adapted national planning instruments.
	Local Outcomes (Component #3)		
3.1	At least two key mangrove ecosystems have updated management plans and/or new local development plans consistent with updated national and regional strategies, taking into account the results of economic valuation studies from this and related projects and building on increased national capacity and support to protect mangroves in a comprehensive ridge-to-reef context by Y2Q4.	Local management plans will involve a wider cross section of the community actually living in and around mangroves also requiring more detailed baseline information of gender specific roles interacting with the resource.	As with national outcomes there may be opportunities to understand and jointly improve gender equity in the context of mangrove specific management plans.
3.2	Economic evaluation tools and methodologies developed through the GEF-UNEP Blue Forests and other related projects are tested in at least two ETPS countries during their development phases to maximize applicability to policy and management at local to national scales by Y2Q3.	Blue-Forest methodologies and economic evaluation tools do not explicitly disaggregate data by gender or generate any info on gender equity.	The tools may help improve understanding of how men and women jointly use and benefit from the resource for management purposes.
3.3	Outreach and capacity building for at least 30 local policymakers and stakeholders finalized by Y2Q4.	An opportunity to improve the awareness regarding gender perceptions of relative sustainability and different practices in mangrove areas.	Best practice while conducting interviews (e.g. use of gender specific focus groups and same sex facilitators) and an inclusive invitation strategy for any events.
3.4	At least two demonstration projects that provide incentives and/or that create business opportunities associated with the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves initiated in at least two selected sites by Y2Q4.	Specific case studies that will be used to show case innovative approaches to mangrove reforestation, conservation and sustainable businesses based around the resource.	Will depend on the context of the project in each country, but may include relevant themes such as gender roles for land tenure agreements, gender roles in small scale fisheries and the value chain, improving representation of minority groups in planning spaces, maintenance and eventual use of restored mangroves etc.

6.5 Monitoring and Reporting:

Four indicators were identified to help the project teams follow trends in gender participation related to the project and are included as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Appendix 9):

- Number/percentage of women/men *attending* activities & trainings & meetings;
- Number/percentage of women/men *actively participating* in activities & trainings & meetings;
- Number of men/women demonstrating leadership in project implementation;
- Number of men/women demonstrating leadership in project implementation.

Two to four should be selected depending on the nature of the demonstration projects undertaken. Note that registering gender disaggregated data in participation activities and through the project consultancies working with communities is a consideration throughout the project design. Additional M & E indicators are identified in Appendix 9 where gender disaggregated information should be collected where possible.

SECTION 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

7.1 Organizational commitment to M&E statement, including references to results monitoring and adaptive management

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team under the WWF-GEF Project Agency Program and Project Management Standards. This program endorsed by major international NGOs and the WWF Network lends consistency to planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting effective conservation projects and programs worldwide. The monitoring plan is designed to help project teams plan, execute, monitor and report progress towards achieving objectives and outcomes in a consistent and routine manner.

Performance indicators have been selected and clearly defined to enable uniform data collection and analysis. The frequency and schedule of data collection is defined for the project, as well as the roles and responsibilities of project team members. Our standards for project management call for adaptive management with decision-making based on the routine and quality submission of project status and performance information with biannual Project Progress Reports (PPRs). Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a cornerstone of our organizational standards and deeply embedded within our projects, programs and portfolios.

The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

7.2 M&E Components and Activities

The Project M&E activities includes the following (see M&E Table 11 for details):

a. **Inception workshop**
   A project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project partners and relevant stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the wider project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the Executing Agency, partners and the WWF-GEF Project Agency. A pre-drafted annual C1 work-plan will be detailed for regional work, and C2 and C3 (national and local) activities drafted in coordination with country OFPs for follow-up and confirmation by country CI-offices with national/local stakeholders.

b. **Inception workshop Report**
   The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, and ratified by the PSC as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)
A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix 9 provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in any Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored. The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data or assessments have not been collected during the PPG phase, data will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ideally ***within 6 months*** of project CEO endorsement.

d. **GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools**
The relevant GEF IW-5 Focal Area Tracking Tool will be completed i) prior to project start-up, ii) prior to mid-term review, and iii) at the time of the terminal evaluation. The tracking tool measures progress in achieving the impacts and outcomes established at the portfolio level under the IW focal area and represents an assessment of the project contribution to GEBs

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **WWF-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**
The WWF-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project countries and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress and monitoring of WWF Safeguards Policies. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Project Implementation Supervision Mission (PrISM) Report will be prepared by the WWF-GEF staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Financial Reports**
The Executing Agency will submit financial progress reports to the WWF-GEF Project Agency every 3 months, comprising of a budget follow-up with requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Bi-annual Project Progress Report (PPR)**

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PPR to WWF-GEF to monitor progress made since project inception. This will entail:

- Self-rating of project Development Objective (DO) and Implementation Progress (IP), Safeguards and Risk;
- Cumulative progress of project results based on project monitoring and evaluation plan;
- Reporting to the PSC and GEF on the project progress;
- Yearly progress of approved project annual work plan;
- Challenges and strengths during the reporting period;
- Exchange of lessons learned;
- Suggestions for adaptive management.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report within 3 months after the end of the project. This will supplement the final (Year 2 Q4) biannual Progress Report submitted at project completion.

j. **Independent External Mid-term Review**

The WWF-GEF Project Agency has determined that an independent external mid-term review not be required for medium sized GEF projects of 2 years duration or less.

k. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion providing an external evaluation of the overall project effectiveness and efficiency. It will provide recommendations for GEF and its agencies on future IW conservation projects and recommendations to the project team on achievement of the project impacts after completion of the project. The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

l. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks (to be identified by the communications officer led by UNESCO-Quito, with support of CI and CPPS) and forums including the IW-Learn program. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. The results chains and theory of change will be reviewed for each project progress report (PPR) updating lessons learned and adaptive management sections to improve the wider impact of the project. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

m. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the Executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

7.3 Project staff dedicated to M&E

The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercise at the end of the project.

The **Project Management Unit** on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

Key project executing partners CPPS and UNESCO-Quito are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

The **Project Steering Committee** plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual work-plans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

The **WWF-GEF Project Agency** plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

The **CI Internal Audit function** is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the end of the project.

7.4 Calendar of monitoring activities and reporting requirements

	Project month											
Project Year	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Year 1 (2016)	**DAWP GTT**		**AAWP QR**			**PPR**			**QR**			**PPR/ DAWP**
Year 2 (2017)	**AAWP GTT**		**QR**			**PPR**			**QR**			**PPR/ FPR**
2018	**TR/ APPR**	**TR**	**TR/ GTT**	**ATR**		**TE**	**TE**	**TE**	**TE**			

DAWP – Draft of the Annual Work Plan	**GTT** – GEF Tracking Tool Report
QR – Quarterly Finance Report	**AAWP** – Approval of the Annual Work Plan by PSC
PPR – Six-month and Annual Project Progress Report	**TR** – Terminal Project Report
APPR – Approval of Final Project Report by PSC	**TE** – Terminal Evaluation of the Project
ATR – Approval of Terminal Project Report by PSC	

7.5 Indicative M&E budget

The indicative budget for project management and the monitoring and evaluation component is included in Table 11 and also indicates the personnel costs apportioned to M&E functions throughout the project.

7.6 Project evaluation information, including reference to ToRs for evaluation in appendix

The Terms of References for the terminal evaluation will be drafted by the WWF-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval. Draft Terms of Reference for the terminal evaluation are included in Appendix 16.

Table 10: Project Management Costs and M&E Plan Summary

Activity	Reporting frequency	Responsible	GEF funded indicative PMU resources in USD$ (2 years)			
			PMC Cost Description (USD & staff days)	Other PMC	M&E	Overall PMU Cost
a. Inception workshop	Within three months of signing of Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	Project Team Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $5661 [20 d]. Ops staff: $5018 [10 d].*	$10,679	*Workshop & travel: $18,860*	**$ 30,005**
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	Project Team	*Tech staff: $4246 [15 d].*	$4,246	*Electronic publ'n $0*	**$ 4,592**
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Base-line & annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix 9)	Project Team	*Tech staff: $11645 [40 d].*	$11,645	*Travel ETPS sites: $5,000*	**$ 17,245**
d. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools	i) Project development phase and ii) upon project completion	Project Team Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $2911 [10 d].*	$2,911	*N/A*	**$ 3,061**
e. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually (in-person and on-line combined with Inception workshop Yr1 and interchange events Yr2 where effective)	Project Team Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $5822 [20 d]. Workshop & travel: $6902*	$12,724	*N/A*	**$ 13,024**
f. WWF-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Annual visits	Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $5822 [20 d]. support to site visits*	$5,822	*N/A*	**$ 6,122**
g. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly financial reports	Project Team Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $11645 [40 d]. Ops staff: $7026 [14 d].*	$18,671	*N/A*	**$ 19,277**
h. Biannual Project Progress Report (PPR)	Every 6 months PPR.	Project Team Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $10149 [35 d]. Ops staff: $7026 [14 d].*	$17,175	*N/A*	**$ 17,746**
i. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	Project Team Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $5984 [20 d]. Ops staff: $2604 [5 d].*	$8,588	*N/A*	**$ 8,721**
k. Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	WWF Evaluation Office Project Team	*Tech staff: $4488 [15 d].*	$4,488	*Independent contractor: $20,000*	**$ 24,592**
l. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation	At least annually. [24]	Project Team Executing Agency	*Tech staff: $8815 [30 d].*	$8,815	*PMU Website linked to C1-C3 outreach: $3,098*	**$ 12,281**
m. Financial Statements Audit	Annually	Executing Agency	*Ops staff: $7433 [15 d]. Audits: (x2): $16000*	$23,433	*N/A*	**$ 23,447**
			TOTALS Other PMC:	**$ 129,197**		
			M&E:		**$ 46,958**	
			TOTAL PMC:			**$ 176,155**

[24] Knowledge sharing for project results is also funded under C1-C3 implementation costs at ~$300k USD; through transboundary interchange of information, coordinated outreach (UNESCO Quito with national CI offices) and the in-kind counterpart for the CPPS-UNESCO-IOC SPINCAM data sharing platform.

SECTION 8: PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

8.1 Project Budget

The project will be financed by a medium size GEF grant of USD 1,900,810 to the Executing Agency over the 24 month implementation period (Tables 13 and 14).

Table 11: Planned Project Budget by Component.

	Project budget by component (in USD)					
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Other PMC	M&E	Total budget
Personnel Salaries and benefits	$110,252	$276,653	$144,072	$106,296	$0	**$637,273**
Contractual services	$0	$234,462	$259,600	$16,000	$23,097	**$533,159**
Travels and accommodations	$35,497	$41,960	$81,507	$6,902	$23,861	**$189,727**
Meetings and workshops	$0	$20,400	$29,918	$0	$0	**$50,318**
Grants & Agreements	$300,085	$0	$30,000	$0	$0	**$330,085**
Equipment	$4,000	$9,000	$0	$0	$0	**$13,000**
Other Direct Costs	$20,934	$108,022	$18,293	$0	$0	**$147,249**
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	**$470,768**	**$690,497**	**$563,390**	**$129,198**	**$46,958**	**$1,900,810**

Table 12: Planned Project Budget by Year.

	Project budget by component (in USD)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Total budget
Personnel Salaries and benefits	$309,916	$327,358	$637,273
Contractual services	$253,420	$279,739	$533,159
Travels and accommodations	$81,486	$108,240	$189,726
Meetings and workshops	19,287	$31,031	$50,318
Grants & Agreements	$150,743	$179,342	$330,085
Equipment	$11,000	$2,000	$13,000
Other Direct Costs	$67,965	$79,284	$147,248
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	***$893,816***	***$1,006,993***	***$1,900,810***

8.2 Project Budget Notes

Personnel salaries and benefits ($684,395):

Salaries and benefits include time invested in the full project by the CI-ETPS team (PMU and C1-C3 regional strategy with CPPS and UNESCO-Quito), the CI national offices of Ecuador, Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica (C2-C3 national policy and site level work). It also includes support for staff based at the CI- Moore Centre for Science and Oceans (MCSO) who will help bring research partners, technical support and networking to the project. Operations staff time responsible for meeting, travel logistics, procurement, financial reporting and audit support is included for the CI-ETPS program coordinating financial reporting and each country office active in the project.

Personnel description	*% time*	Project role (by Outcome/ Output)
ETPS AFD Vice President Marine Program	*11%*	1.1.x - 1.3.x + oversight support C1-C3
ETPS Senior Technical Manager ETPS	*12%*	1.1.x - 1.3.x + general technical support C1-C3
ETPS Project Manager	*50%*	PMU & M&E + general technical support C1-C3
ETPS Operations staff (based on Regional Operations Manager @25% + Grants Coordinator @ 5%)	*25% / 5%*	PMU & M&E Ops management & 1.1.x - 1.3.x Ops support
MCSO Senior Director – Strategic Marine Initiatives	*10%*	3.2.1-3 + support to 1.3.1/2 & 2.2.1
MCSO Manager - Marine Climate Change.	*10%*	3.2.1-3 + support to 1.3.1/2 & 2.2.1
Colombia Vice President	*9%*	2.2.1, 2.2.1/2 + support outcome 3.1-3.4
Colombia Marine Conservation Manager	*17%*	2.1.1 -2.2.x, 3.1.x-3.4.x
Colombia Marine Specialist	*20%*	3.1-3.4 + support outcomes 2.1-2.2
Colombia Operations Staff (based on Operations Manager @ 8%)	*8%*	Supports 2.x -3.x
Ecuador Technical Director	*21%*	2.2.1, 2.2.1/2 + support outcome 3.1-3.4
Ecuador Marine Conservation Manager	*27%*	3.1-3.4 + support outcomes 2.1-2.2
Ecuador Marine Conservation Specialist	*31%*	3.1-3.4 + support outcomes 2.1-2.2
Ecuador Operations staff (based on Operations Manager @17% + Grants Coordinator @ 15%)	*17%/ 15%*	Supports 2.x -3.x
Panama Marine Conservation Manager	*33%*	3.1-3.4 + support outcomes 2.1-2.2
Panama Economic Manager	*31%*	2.2.1, 2.2.1/2 + support outcome 3.1-3.4
Panama Operations Staff (based on Ops Manager @ 12%)	*12%*	Supports 2.x -3.x

Personnel description	*% time*	Project role (by Outcome/ Output)
Costa Rica Executive Director	*18%*	2.2.1, 2.2.1/2 + support 1.2.1 & 3.1-3.4
Costa Rica Marine Conservation Manager	*19%*	3.1-3.4 + support outcomes 2.1-2.2
Costa Rica Operations Staff (based on Ops Manager @ 11%)	*11%*	Supports 2.x -3.x

Contractual services ($533,159):

Consultancy costs are apportioned across the four project countries following PPG discussions with each country OFP to best achieve national (C2) and site level (C3) outcomes. This also provides for the required annual financial audits (8k/ year), the independent terminal evaluation of the project in Year 2 and website creation as part of project M&E.

Expense type	Description	Associated component/ outcomes & outputs
Auditing fees	**Audit**: Annual Financial reports submitted by the Executing Agency will be audited annually.	PMC
Consultants fees - International	**Independent Terminal Evaluation:** As requested by the CI-GEF Project Agency 3 months before project end.	M&E
Other fees / professional services	**Regional:** Project management website + translations	M&E
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** A ridge-to-reef model for economic evaluation of mangrove ecosystem services is developed, considering inputs from the government and relevant existing national evaluation tools and is promoted as a standard for future national evaluations.	2.2.1; prep for 3.2.1
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** A ridge-to-reef model for economic evaluation of mangrove ecosystem services is implemented in the Gulf of Nicoya as a pilot, ecosystem-based national site.	3.2.1; support to 2.2.1
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica**: Integrate the ridge to reef concept within updated national wetland policy, strategy and action plan.	2.2.1
Other fees / professional services	**Costa Rica:** Outreach materials on mangrove ecosystem valuation results are prepared and presented to relevant decision makers in Costa Rica. Includes development & the implementation of a communication strategy. The consultancy will roughly break down as follows: Professional services ($6k/year for 2 years), Production of 8-10 mins video ($10k on year 2), Material production/impression ($5k/year), and organization of local and national level events for dissemination of communication material ($7.5k/year).	2.2.1; 3.2.3; 3.2.2
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** Support the ongoing process to update national wetland policy, strategy and action plan.	2.2.2
Consultants fees -	**Panama:** Design and implementation of economic alternatives aimed at replacing the draw	3.4.1; 3.4.2

Expense type	Description	Associated component/ outcomes & outputs
National	on mangrove resources in Chiriqui (uses like rods, wood, shells)	
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Mangrove Vulnerability Analysis upon Chiriqui area and associated ecosystems, based on current national climate change scenarios (with IKI counterpart).	3.2.1; 3.2.1
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Support national mangrove/ wetland strategy in activity (i) Update wetlands inventory to include coastal marine habitat not included in the current policy baseline.	2.2.1; support to 2.2.2
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Support national mangrove/ wetland strategy in activity (ii) Develop a "Ridge to Reef" resource and threat map of wetlands in Panama including value assessment of mangroves using a UN-TEEB approach.	2.2.1; support to 2.2.2; 3.1.1
Other fees / professional services	**Panama:** Field Material and Publications to disseminate results of local studies in Panama.	3.2.3;2.1.1; 2.2.2; support to 1.3.2
Consultants fees - National	**Colombia:** Consultancy (secondment position) to support MADS (Ministry of Environment in Colombia) integrate mangrove conservation planning with policy.	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2
Consultants fees - National	**Colombia:** Consultancy to support mangrove restoration in Bazan-Bocana (Gulf of Tortugas) using the mangrove recovery plan initiated in the Colombian Caribbean.	3.1.1; 3.4.1; 3.4.2
Other fees / professional services	**Colombia:** Publication and outreach materials to disseminate updated National Mangrove Action Plan and Restoration protocols (with state counterpart).	3.2.3;2.1.1; 2.2.2; support to 1.3.2
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Support local communities associated with the El Morro mangroves wishing to enter into sustainable use and stewardship agreements as part of the national Socio Manglar incentives program.	3.1.1; 3.4.1;3.4.2
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Feasibility study towards an integrated spatial planning framework for the Gulf of Guayas (under consideration as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and as precursor for a potential GEF-IW 6 submission)	3.2.1; support to 3.2.2
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Develop a financial sustainability model for the Socio Manglar national program (e.g. promoting corporate social responsibility programs for private operations that historically affected mangroves).	2.1.1; 2.2.1;2.2.2
Other fees / professional services	**Ecuador:** Production and distribution of communications materials for the Socio-Manglar Financial Sustainability Model.	2.1.1; 2.2.1;2.2.2

Travel and accommodations ($189,726):

Travel costs include international, national and local attendance of project staff, partners and collaborators at technical and coordination meetings, regional, national and site level workshops, and outreach activities. In addition to the EA, travel funds are also programmed within the

budgets of CPPS and UNESCO sub-grants to support stakeholder participation in the CPPS technical regional mangrove plan working group and ETPS transboundary learning exchanges.

Description of travel	Associated component/ outcomes & outputs
CI-HQ Marine At least two training events are provided in each ETPS country at the local demonstration sites selected during the period.	3.2.3; 3.3.1; supports 1.3.1; 1.3.2; 3.4.1; 3.4.2
Colombia: At least two training events are conducted with at least 15 participants each to build skills relating to field conservation measures and restoration of mangroves by Y2Q4 with the Bazan-Bocana community in the northern region of Colombia's Gulf of Tortugas	3.3.1; supports 3.4.1; 3.4.2
Colombia: Supporting local management plans and/or local development plans for priority mangrove sites formally ratified by local authorities by Y2Q4.	3.1.1; 3.3.1
Colombia: Three Workshops to improve base-line understanding of the role of mangrove resources and gender in the Bazan-Bocana Afro-Colombian community towards sustainable use of mangroves.	3.2.3; 3.3.1; supports 3.4.1;3.4.2
Colombia: Workshop to Implement and disseminate a community-based mangrove reforesting program in the Bazan-Bocana region (as recently undertaken on the Caribbean coast).	3.4.1; 3.4.2; 3.3.1
Colombia: Two workshops to socialize the recently updated national mangrove plan with publication, as well as support coordinating with the ANLA (MADS licensing Agency) in order to link mangrove conservation measures with infrastructure developments / Date TBC poss. Jun 2016, 20 people, 3 days	2.1.1; supports 2.2.2
Costa Rica: At least one interchange by year to assess possible application of a mangrove concessions program analogous to the Socio manglar program in Ecuador.	3.3.1; 3.3.4 supports 1.3.1; 2.1.1;2.2.2; 3.2.3
Costa Rica: Four annual visits to Gulf of Nicoya's main communities (Puntarenas, Chira, Colorado, Costa de Pájaros) to work in promotion of key inputs for the consolidation of national wetland policy, strategy and action plan. (4 visits, 1 or 2 people, 2 years)	2.2.1;2.1.1;2.2.2
Costa Rica: Six annual visits to local communities around Gulf of Nicoya (Puntarenas, Chira, Colorado, Costa de Pajaros) to complete workshops, training, meetings and focal groups with community leaders for the promotion of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of mangrove resources as well as monitor process of mangrove economic evaluation process (2 persons, 7 trips/year, 4 communities, 2 years). Includes Boat Rental	3.3.1 supports 3.1.1; 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3
Ecuador: Three annual visits to Machala, Esmeraldas, Bahía de Caráquez and El Morro to prepare and attend meetings with shrimp industry during construction of the model of financial sustainability for national "Socio Manglar" incentive program. Costs to prepare and participate in workshops constructing a management plan for the Gulf of Guayaquil and represent the El Morro protected area (as support to community to be included in the agreements concession and national "Socio Manglar" incentive program (2 officials, 3 trips per year, 4 areas, 2 years)). Training is part of each event.	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 3.2.1 ;3.2.2; 3.3.1
UNESCO-Quito/ ETPS Regional: At least two ETPS trans-boundary learning and cooperation exchanges between project countries and at least one international exchange with other countries with similar mangrove conservation challenges completed by Y2Q4. UNESCO sub-grant has central budget line for this activity with CI and CPPS holding supporting travel funds.	1.3.1

CPPS/ ETPS Regional: At least two meetings of a Mangrove Technical Working Group are held to contribute to regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves. CPPS sub-grant has central budget line for this activity.	1.1.1; 1.1.2; 1.1.3
ETPS Regional: Inception workshop and Report. Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects/ 15 people, 4 days	M&E
ETPS Regional: M&E site visits 1 x year in each ETPS country by 1x CI-ETPS PMU staff. (also through participation in site level events and technical meetings)	M&E
ETPS Regional: Project Steering Committee: Annual meeting 6 attendees	PMC
Panama: Four annual visits to Chiriquí and David Mangroves to prepare and attend meetings to integrate ridge-to-reef planning using the David Mangroves - Fortuna Forest Reserve corridor example. Initiate a process of value recognition and identification with the Chiriquí mangroves using a United Nations TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) approach. 20 attendees including local partners and the main stakeholders; 4 workshops by year (4 trips per year, 2 areas, 2 years)	2.2.1; 2.2.2; 3.3.1
Panama: Run interchanges to evaluate possible application of a mangrove concessions program analogous to the Socio Manglar Ecuador model, complementing the trans-boundary learning experience. Approx. 10 Panama Stakeholders and local Partners (4 days. between Apr 2016 - Jun 2016).	3.3.1; 3.3.4 supports 1.3.1; 2.1.1;2.2.2; 3.2.3
Panamá: Two annual visits to Chiriquí and David Mangroves to run a vulnerability analysis for David priority mangrove areas and their associated systems based upon national CC scenarios, plus design and implementation of economic alternatives to the extraction of mangroves in Chiriquí. 30 attendees including local partners and the main stakeholders; 2 workshops by year (2 sites, 2 trips per year, 30 people, 2 years)	3.3.1; 3.2.2 supports 2.2.1; 3.1.1

Meetings and workshops ($50,318):

Although the majority of inter-country coordination will be through virtual meetings, space rental and catering is provided for the international, national and site level workshops and meetings with decision makers and mangrove users.

Description of meeting/ workshop	Associated component/ outcomes & outputs
Colombia: At least two training events are conducted with at least 15 participants each to build skills relating to field conservation measures and restoration of mangroves by Y2Q4 in Bazan-Bocana in the northern region of Colombia's Gulf of Tortugas.	3.3.1; supports 3.4.1; 3.4.2
Colombia: Supporting local management plans and/or local development plans for priority mangrove sites formally ratified by local authorities by Y2Q4.	3.1.1; 3.3.1
Colombia: Workshop to Implement and disseminate a community-based mangrove reforesting program in the Bazan-Bocana region (as recently undertaken on the Caribbean coast).	3.4.1; 3.4.2; 3.3.1
Costa Rica: 2 workshops in two local communities to promote national wetland policy, strategy and action plan.	2.2.1;2.1.1;2.2.2; 3.3.1

Description of meeting/ workshop	Associated component/ outcomes & outputs
Costa Rica: 3 workshops in 3 local communities to present and validate results of mangrove economic evaluation process. 40 participants.	3.3.1 supports 3.1.1; 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3
Costa Rica: Meetings with local leaders and community members (at least 5 meetings) in each site, to promote and communicate the mangrove ecosystem evaluation process. 20 Attendees by workshop.	3.3.1 supports 3.1.1; 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3
Costa Rica: Small meetings (6 people) in field sites with local leaders and national authorities (4 meetings) to promote reef to ridge process importance into national 6 attenders wetland policy, strategy and action plan: Punta Arenas, Chira, Colorado and Costa Pajaros.	3.3.1 supports 3.1.1; 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3
Ecuador: Meetings with shrimp farmers to promote "Socio Manglar" financial sustainability strategy (4 meetings) Esmeraldas, Bahía de Caraquez, Machala. El Morro; 50 attendees by workshop.	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 3.2.1 ;3.2.2; 3.3.1
Ecuador: Workshops for the preparation of integrated spatial planning framework for the Gulf of Guayaquil (4 meetings). Guayaquil Machala, El Morro 80 attendees by workshop.	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 3.2.1 ;3.2.2; 3.3.1
Ecuador: Workshops to support the community of El Morro to enter into sustainable use and stewardship agreements and to the national Socio Manglar incentives program (2 meetings); El Morro, Guayaquil 70 attendees by workshop .	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 3.2.1 ;3.2.2; 3.3.1
Panama: Integrate ridge-to-reef planning using the David Mangroves - Fortuna Forest Reserve corridor; 4 workshops by year (4 trips per year, 2 areas, 2 years) Jun 2016.	2.2.1; 2.2.2; 3.3.1
Panama: Run interchanges to determine feasibility of a mangrove concessions program analogous to the Socio Manglar Ecuador model, complementing the trans-boundary learning experience. Approx. 10 Panama stakeholders and local Partners; 4 days. Between Apr 2016 - Jun 2016.	3.3.1; 3.3.4 supports 1.3.1; 2.1.1;2.2.2; 3.2.3
Panama: Workshop in Chiriquí and David Mangroves to determine the vulnerability analysis for David priority mangrove areas, 30 attendees Apr 2016 - Jun 2016.	3.3.1; 3.2.2 supports 2.2.1; 3.1.1

Grants and Agreements ($330,085):

Pre-agreed grants during the PPG phase were programmed for project partners CPPS ($160k), UNESCO-Quito ($140k) and Duke University ($30k) with budgets prepared and available in general ledger format. The grant to Duke University will be managed by the CI-MCSO office responding to the mangrove ecosystem goods and services economic analysis (Project outputs 3.2.1; 3.2.2).

The larger CPPS and UNESCO grant agreements respond to Responsible Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 (CPPS) and 1.3 (UNESCO-Quito) as well as the Project Steering Committee role for the two organizations. The indicative arrangements are as follows:

CI-ETPS to CPPS: (Project Oversight, inter-government liaisons, CPPS technical workgroup and Regional Mangrove Plan developments Component #1). Please see breakout approved by CPPS 04/2015.CPPS	**Project budget by component (in USD)**		
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Total budget**
Personnel Salaries and benefit: @25% Regional coordinator SE Pacific Action Plan, based in Guayaquil, Ecuador.	12,500	12,500	$25,000
Contractual services: Workshop translation fees, ETPS mangrove project integration with CPPS web presence.	$5,000	$4,000	$9,000
Travels and accommodations: 2 x technical mangrove strategy working group meetings; supplemental travel costs (with CI) for UNESCO led transboundary learning experiences; CPPS travel for project coordination.	$31,500	$56,500	$88,000
Meetings and workshops: Hosting costs for annual technical workgroup meetings.	5,000	$5,000	$10,000
Other Direct Costs: Project outreach materials ($12k) and office costs.	$14,000	$14,000	$28,000
TOTAL GRANT TO CPPS:	***$68,000***	***$92,000***	***$160,000***

CI-ETPS to UNESCO-Quito: (Project Oversight, lead for Transboundary learning experiences, Communications and Knowledge Sharing Components #1-#3). Please see breakout approved by UNESCO-Quito 05/2015.	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Total budget**
Personnel Salaries and benefits: Technical director + communications (in-kind) for UNESCO regional cluster, based in Quito, Ecuador.	$21,000	$21,000	$42,000
Travels and accommodations: UNESCO-Quito participation in regional mangrove technical working group, project coordination meetings, and 3x transboundary experience lodging costs	$16,700	$24,300	$41,000
Meetings and workshops: Hosting costs for 3 x transboundary learning events	$3,500	$6,500	$10,000
Other Direct Costs: Project outreach materials C#1-#3 ($34k) coordinated by in-house communications specialist (in-kind staff time)	$26,543	$20,543	$47,085
TOTAL GRANT TO UNESCO-QUITO:	***$67,743***	***$72,343***	***$140,085***

Equipment ($13,000):

Items costing less than USD $5000 were programmed between project offices in Costa Rica (50% laptop cost), Panama (50% laptop cost), and Ecuador (laptop, projection screen and project banners) and CI-ETPS (technical equipment).

Other direct costs ($100,127):

Operational field office rent and supplies, postage, freight, bank fees, telecommunications expenses and IT maintenance are budgeted at 1-2 months by the four countries (USD $73,153) while technical field equipment and printing costs (USD $26,974) are budgeted for site visits, training and outreach work (e.g. waterproof paper, gloves, boots, field gear etc.).

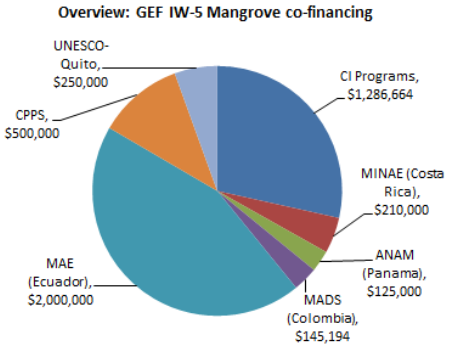
8.3 Project Co-financing

Project co-financing to the total of USD 4,516,858 (cash and in-kind) was secured for the project from CPPS, UNESCO-Quito, the governments of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia[25], Ecuador, and CI-programs supported by the Walton Family Foundation (WFF), IKI-UNDP, Oleoducto al Pacifico as well as CI-MCSO support to the Blue Carbon initiative. Relative contributions to the project are summarized in Table 14.

Table 13: Committed Cash and In-Kind Co-financing (USD).

		By component (Regional, National, Local) USD							TOTAL USD
		C1		C2		C3		PMC	
Source	**Contributing Partner**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**	**In-Kind**	
Private sector	CI Programs*	$ 20,000	$ 300,000		$ 549,775		$ 199,864	$ 217,025	$ 1,286,664
Government	MINAE (Costa Rica)	$ 70,000		$ 70,000		$ 70,000			$ 210,000
Government	ANAM (Panama)			$ 100,000		$ 25,000			$ 125,000
Government	MADS (Colombia)			$ 72,597		$ 72,597			$ 145,194
Government	MAE (Ecuador)				$ 1,000,000		$ 1,000,000		$ 2,000,000
Government	CPPS	$ 240,000	$ 20,000	$ 144,000		$ 96,000			$ 500,000
United Nations Agency	UNESCO-Quito	$ 200,000		$ 50,000					$ 250,000
TOTALS:		$ 530,000	$ 320,000	$ 436,597	$ 1,549,775	$ 263,597	$ 1,199,864	$ 217,025	$ 4,516,858

		All project (2 years) USD		TOTAL USD
Source	**Contributing Partner**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**	
Private sector	CI Programs*	$ 237,025	$ 1,049,639	$ 1,286,664
Government	MINAE (Costa Rica)	$ 210,000	$ -	$ 210,000
Government	ANAM (Panama)	$ 125,000	$ -	$ 125,000
Government	MADS (Colombia)	$ 145,194	$ -	$ 145,194
Government	MAE (Ecuador)	$ -	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
Government	CPPS	$ 480,000	$ 20,000	$ 500,000
United Nations Agency	UNESCO-Quito	$ 250,000	$ -	$ 250,000
TOTALS:		$ 1,447,219	$ 3,069,639	$ 4,516,858



		By component (Regional, National, Local) USD							
		C1		C2		C3		PMC	
***CI (EA) breakout**	**CI- Program**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**	**In-Kind**	**In cash**
Blue Carbon	CI MCSO Program	$ 20,000	$ 300,000						
IKI-Panama	CI Panama IKI-UNDP				$ 184,288				
OAP-Colombia	CI Colombia				$ 110,000				
WFF-Regional	CI-ETPS				$ 255,487			$ 217,025	
WFF-Nicoya	CI-Costa Rica						$ 199,864		
TOTALS:		$ 20,000	$ 300,000	$ -	$ 549,775	$ -	$ 199,864	$ 217,025	$ -

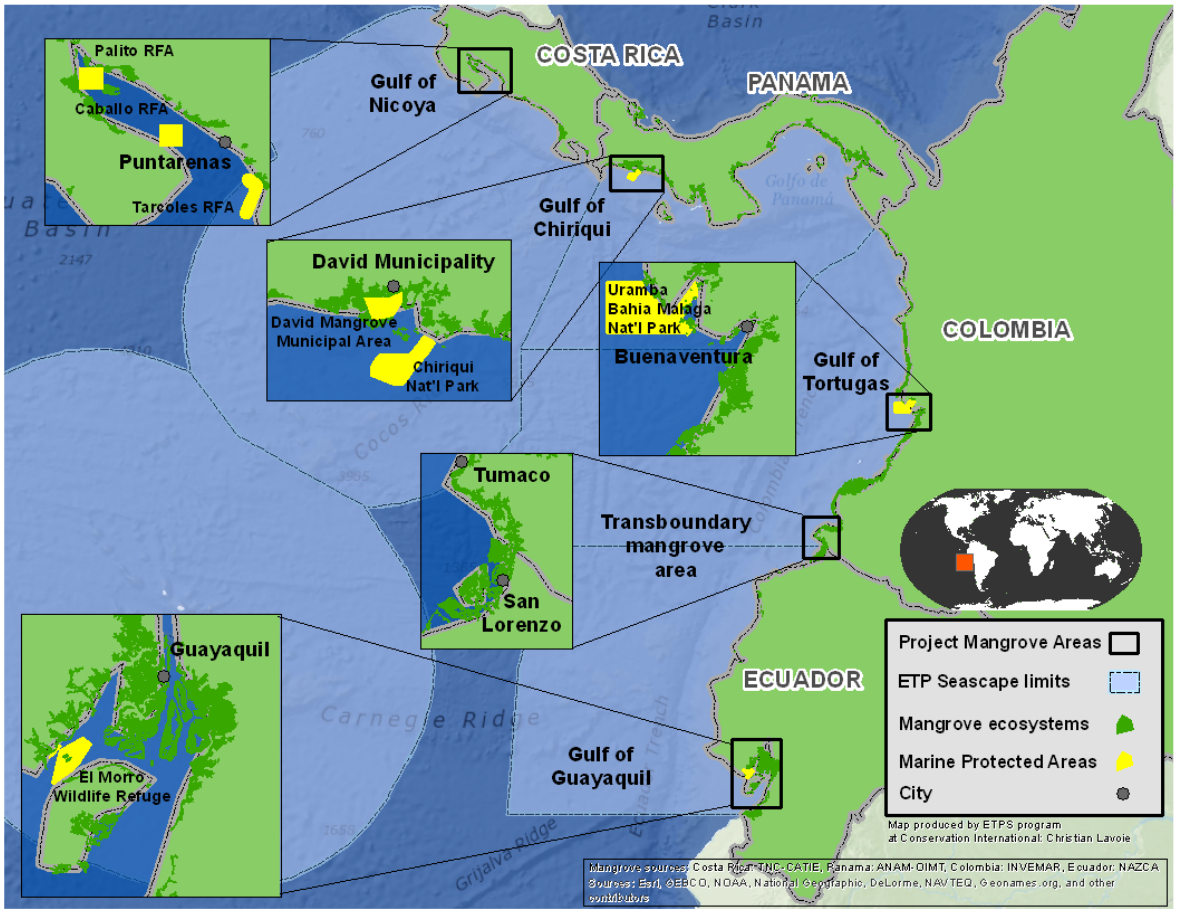
[25] MADS-Colombia commit here to a fixed co-financing amount of 374,600,000 Colombian Pesos. Please note that the exchange rate of 2581 Pesos: USD applied at time of receipt of co-finance letter in June 2015 is cited here. Exchange rates to USD are subject to fluctuate during the lifetime of the project.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Appendix 1: CEO Endorsement Document

Please see the CEO Approval Document submitted separately as part of the final submission.

Appendix 2: Project Map

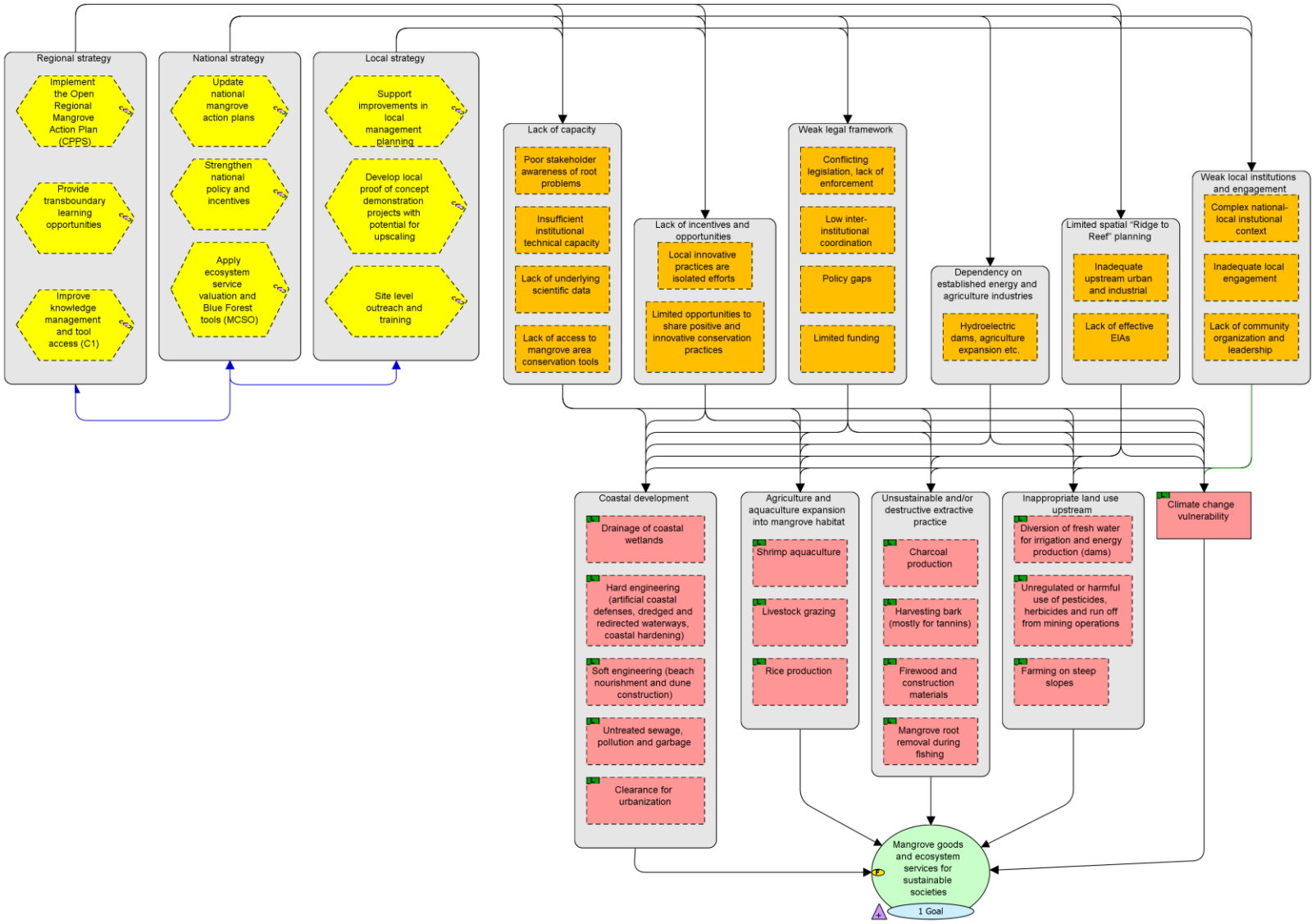


Map 1: Locations of the four demonstration sites selected across the eastern tropical pacific seascape. The trans-boundary area of interest for Ecuadorian/ Colombian common mangrove policy is also highlighted.

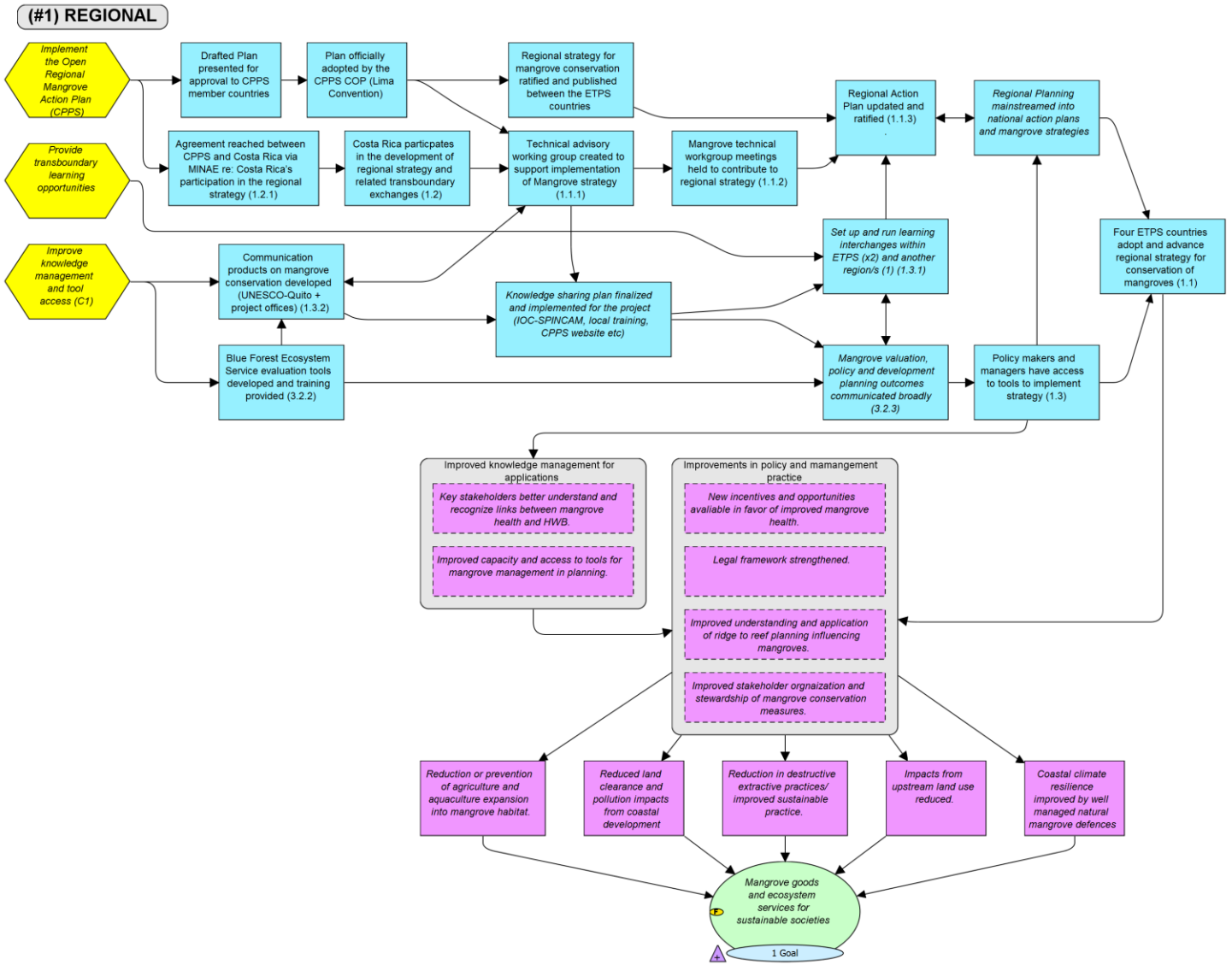
Appendix 3: Threats Rating

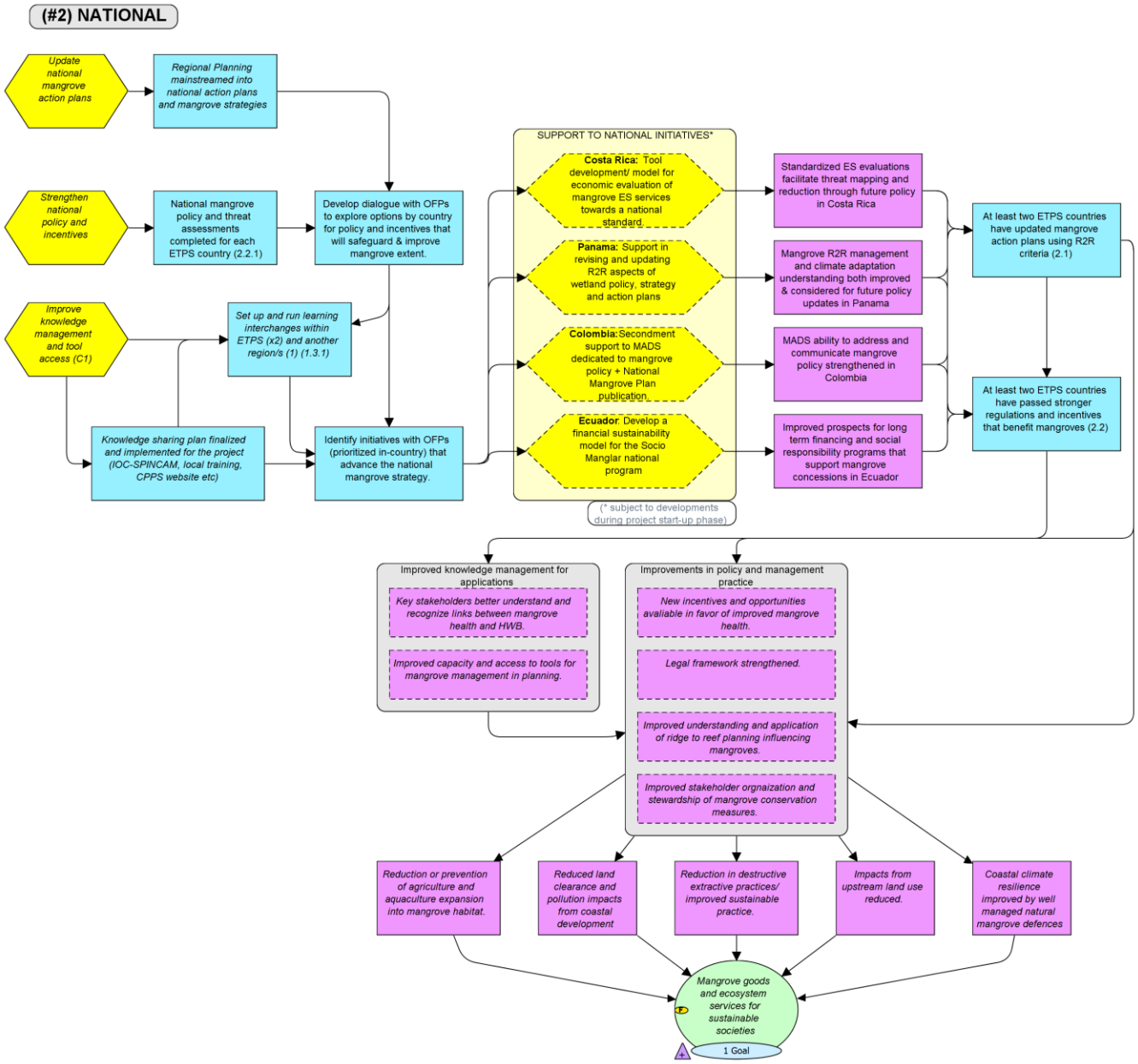
Threats \ Targets	Mangrove goods and ...	Summary Threat Rating
Soft engineering (beach nourishment and dune construction)	Low	Low
Harvesting bark (mostly for tannins)	Low	Low
Farming on steep slopes	Low	Low
Livestock grazing	Low	Low
Drainage of coastal wetlands	Medium	Low
Mangrove root removal during fishing	Medium	Low
Untreated sewage, pollution and garbage	Medium	Low
Hard engineering (artificial coastal defenses, dredged and redirected waterways, coastal hardening)	Medium	Low
Charcoal production	Medium	Low
Firewood and construction materials	Medium	Low
Clearance for urbanization	Medium	Low
Diversion of fresh water for irrigation and energy production (dams)	Medium	Low
Unregulated or harmful use of pesticides, herbicides and run off from mining operations	Medium	Low
Climate change vulnerability	Medium	Low
Shrimp aquaculture	Medium	Low
Rice production	Medium	Low
Summary Target Ratings:	High	**Overall Project Rating** High

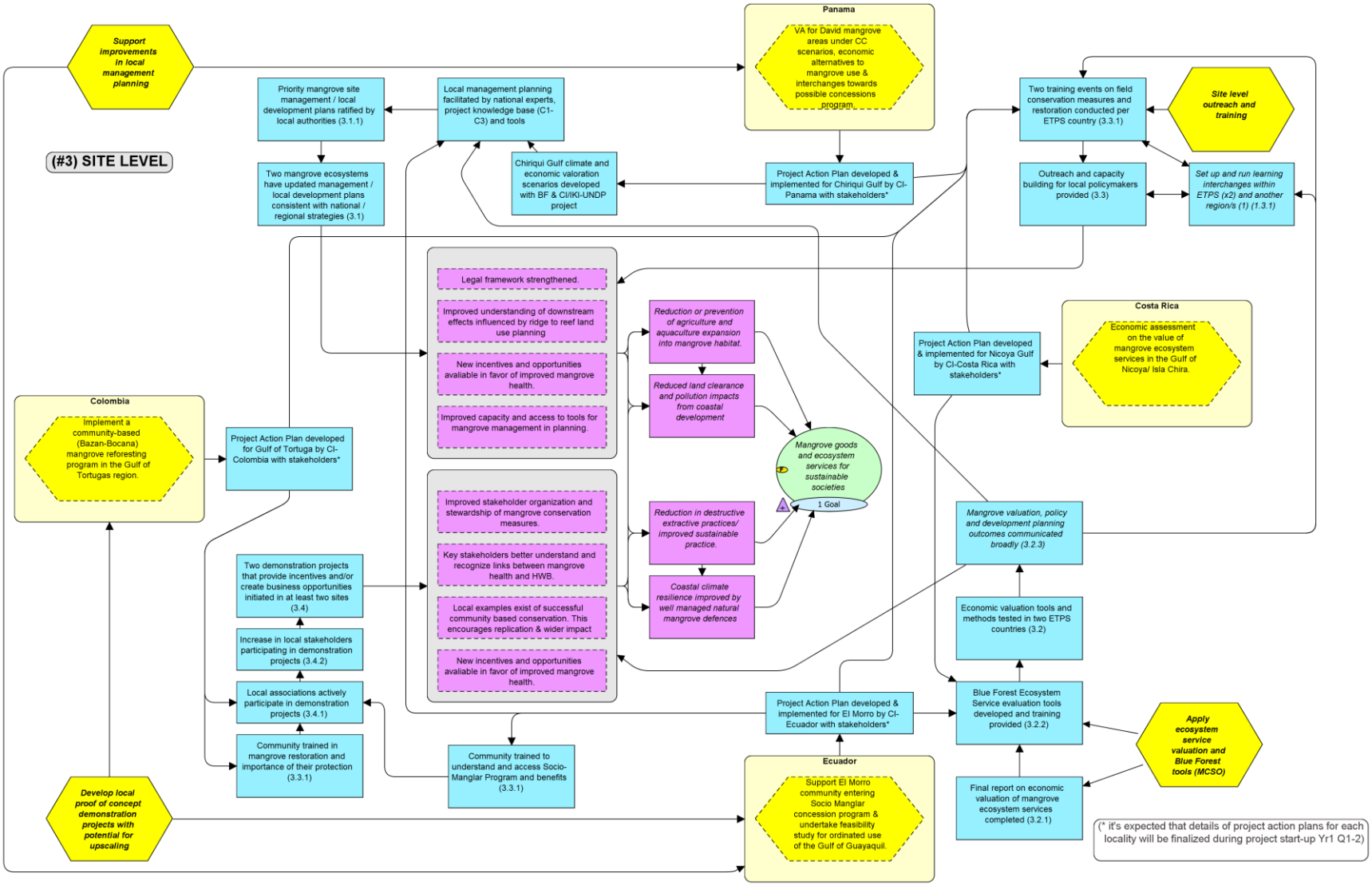
Appendix 4: Conceptual Model



Appendix 5: Results Chains




(#2) NATIONAL
Update national mangrove action plans
Regional Planning mainstreamed into national action plans and mangrove strategies
Strengthen national policy and incentives
National mangrove policy and threat assessments completed for each ETPS country (2.2.1)
Develop dialogue with OFPs to explore options by country for policy and incentives that will safeguard & improve mangrove extent.
Improve knowledge management and tool access (C1)
Set up and run learning interchanges within ETPS (x2) and another region/s (1) (1.3.1)
Knowledge sharing plan finalized and implemented for the project (IOC-SPINCAM, local training, CPPS website etc)
Identify initiatives with OFPs (prioritized in-country) that advance the national mangrove strategy.
SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INITIATIVES*
Costa Rica: Tool development/ model for economic evaluation of mangrove ES services towards a national standard.
Panama: Support in revising and updating R2R aspects of wetland policy, strategy and action plans
Colombia: Secondment support to MADS dedicated to mangrove policy + National Mangrove Plan publication
Ecuador: Develop a financial sustainability model for the Socio Manglar national program
(* subject to developments during project start-up phase)
Standardized ES evaluations facilitate threat mapping and reduction through future policy in Costa Rica
Mangrove R2R management and climate adaptation understanding both improved & considered for future policy updates in Panama
MADS ability to address and communicate mangrove policy strengthened in Colombia
Improved prospects for long term financing and social responsibility programs that support mangrove concessions in Ecuador
At least two ETPS countries have updated mangrove action plans using R2R criteria (2.1)
At least two ETPS countries have passed stronger regulations and incentives that benefit mangroves (2.2)
Improved knowledge management for applications
Key stakeholders better understand and recognize links between mangrove health and HWB.
Improved capacity and access to tools for mangrove management in planning.
Improvements in policy and management practice
New incentives and opportunities available in favor of improved mangrove health.
Legal framework strengthened.
Improved understanding and application of ridge to reef planning influencing mangroves.
Improved stakeholder orgnaization and stewardship of mangrove conservation measures.
Reduction or prevention of agriculture and aquaculture expansion into mangrove habitat.
Reduced land clearance and pollution impacts from coastal development
Reduction in destructive extractive practices/ improved sustainable practice.
Impacts from upstream land use reduced.
Coastal climate resilience improved by well managed natural mangrove defences
Mangrove goods and ecosystem services for sustainable societies
1 Goal


Support improvements in local management planning
(#3) SITE LEVEL
Panama
VA for David mangrove areas under CC scenarios, economic alternatives to mangrove use & interchanges towards possible concessions program.
Priority mangrove site management / local development plans ratified by local authorities (3.1.1)
Local management planning facilitated by national experts, project knowledge base (C1-C3) and tools
Two mangrove ecosystems have updated management / local development plans consistent with national / regional strategies (3.1)
Chiriqui Gulf climate and economic valoration scenarios developed with BF & CI/IKI-UNDP project
Project Action Plan developed & implemented for Chiriqui Gulf by CI-Panama with stakeholders*
Two training events on field conservation measures and restoration conducted per ETPS country (3.3.1)
Site level outreach and training
Outreach and capacity building for local policymakers provided (3.3)
Set up and run learning interchanges within ETPS (x2) and another region/s (1) (1.3.1)
Legal framework strengthened.
Improved understanding of downstream effects influenced by ridge to reef land use planning
New incentives and opportunities avaliable in favor of improved mangrove health.
Improved capacity and access to tools for mangrove management in planning.
Reduction or prevention of agriculture and aquaculture expansion into mangrove habitat.
Reduced land clearance and pollution impacts from coastal development
Costa Rica
Economic assessment on the value of mangrove ecosystem services in the Gulf of Nicoya/ Isla Chira.
Project Action Plan developed & implemented for Nicoya Gulf by CI-Costa Rica with stakeholders*
Colombia
Implement a community-based (Bazan-Bocana) mangrove reforesting program in the Gulf of Tortugas region.
Project Action Plan developed for Gulf of Tortuga by CI-Colombia with stakeholders*
Mangrove goods and ecosystem services for sustainable societies
1 Goal
Improved stakeholder organization and stewardship of mangrove conservation measures.
Key stakeholders better understand and recognize links between mangrove health and HWB.
Local examples exist of successful community based conservation. This encourages replication & wider impact
New incentives and opportunities avaliable in favor of improved mangrove health.
Reduction in destructive extractive practices/ improved sustainable practice.
Coastal climate resilience improved by well managed natural mangrove defences
Mangrove valuation, policy and development planning outcomes communicated broadly (3.2.3)
Economic valuation tools and methods tested in two ETPS countries (3.2)
Two demonstration projects that provide incentives and/or create business opportunities initiated in at least two sites (3.4)
Increase in local stakeholders participating in demonstration projects (3.4.2)
Local associations actively participate in demonstration projects (3.4.1)
Community trained in mangrove restoration and importance of their protection (3.3.1)
Community trained to understand and access Socio-Manglar Program and benefits (3.3.1)
Project Action Plan developed & implemented for El Morro by CI-Ecuador with stakeholders*
Blue Forest Ecosystem Service evaluation tools developed and training provided (3.2.2)
Apply ecosystem service valuation and Blue Forest tools (MCSO)
Final report on economic valuation of mangrove ecosystem services completed (3.2.1)
Develop local proof of concept demonstration projects with potential for upscaling
Ecuador
Support El Morro community entering Socio Manglar concession program & undertake feasibility study for ordinated use of the Gulf of Guayaquil.
(* it's expected that details of project action plans for each locality will be finalized during project start-up Yr1 Q1-2)

Appendix 6: Results Based Framework

Objective:	To implement a comprehensive, multi-government ratified and regionally articulated mangrove conservation strategy in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) countries of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador through on-the-ground management activities and the strengthening of national and local policies that inform ridge-to-reef development planning and practices relevant to mangrove conservation.
Indicator(s):	a. Official endorsement of a regionally articulated multi-government mangrove conservation and sustainable development plan by the four ETPS countries (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador) with a coordinated action plan to restore and protect mangrove systems beyond the funded scope of the two year project. b. At least 2 ETPS countries have improved legislation governing national ridge-to-reef spatial planning (e.g. upstream watershed management) such that the mangroves in the ETPS region (estimated collectively at 736,000 ha (after Giri et al. 2011)) are subject to an improved policy conducive to mangrove conservation. c. At least 2 examples of supported local private and/or community based mangrove initiatives that strengthen local planning, improve awareness of key issues, build local capacity, reduce mangrove degradation, instigate reforestation, and improve the retention of ecosystem goods, services with economic and cultural dividends for sustainable societies.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation			
Outcome 1.1.: The four ETPS countries adopt and advance the regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves elaborated by the Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific or CPPS) to implement key mangrove conservation and restoration measures identified in this project by Y2Q4. ***Outcome Indicator 1.1.:*** A regional strategy approved by and published for the appropriate authorities of the four ETPS countries by **Y2Q1**.	**Base-Line 1.1.:** The four ETPS countries do not share a common strategy for mangrove conservation. Efforts are underway to evaluate the status and value of mangrove ecosystems in each ETPS country, and frame national mangrove conservation in the context of international conventions and commitments such as UNFCCC and CBD. These efforts still remain relatively isolated endeavors often missing the science to action technical justification or scale of effect to consider upstream ridge-to-reef processes such as watershed management that influence sites. Despite increasing global and national awareness of the importance of	**Target 1.1.:** CPPS within its' regional planning for the South Pacific Nations develops a Regional Open Mangrove Initiative Plan. The Plan is supported and validated by an international technical working group convened by CPPS, and is approved, published and implemented through member country Action Plans as part of their national mangrove strategy. In the mid-term the region-wide implementation of the Plan promotes coordinated actions, cross-learning, an increase in awareness for mangrove sustainable development and advances policy development.	**Output 1.1.1.:** A Mangrove Technical Working Group/network comprised of leading mangrove experts is created within CPPS to advise on the completion of the regional strategy for the conservation of mangrove. ***Output Indicator 1.1.1.:*** A Mangrove Technical Working Group is convened by **Y1Q3** as part of the CPPS Operating Plan with a 2015-2017+ commitment. **Output 1.1.2.:** At least two meetings of a Mangrove Technical Working Group are held to contribute to regional strategy for the conservation of mangrove. ***Output Indicator 1.1.2.:***

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
	mangrove forested areas in the ETPS region (e.g. significant carbon sequestration, multiple ecological goods and services provided to local and national communities), deforestation remains at an estimated 1-2%/ year across the region.	Concepts within the regional plan such as EBM ridge-to-reef planning and trans-learning for the conservation and restoration of mangrove ecosystem services and supported sustainable societies are considered where relevant in the development of new national policy. In the long-term policy changes reinforce the benefits of private and/or community led conservation programs and spatial planning measures that reduce mangrove degradation and reduce or reverse deforestation trends. As a result risk to threatened mangrove biodiversity is reduced, climate change mitigation afforded through carbon sequestration improves and natural coastal defenses are strengthened.	# Technical Working Group Meetings generating recommendations towards improved regional mangrove conservation strategy by **Y2Q2**. **Output 1.1.3.:** The updated regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves is ratified by Ministerial level authorities and published. ***Output Indicator 1.1.3.:*** # ETPS country governments that officially endorse a regional strategy compatible with their National Planning Instruments and policies by **Y2Q1**.
Outcome 1.2.: Costa Rica via the Ministry of Environment, attends the official invitation from CPPS to participate in the development of the regional strategy for the conservation of the mangroves by Y1Q3. ***Outcome Indicator 1.2.:*** Costa Rica is an active participating member of the CPPS Open Initiative for Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Development.	**Base-Line 1.2.:** Costa Rica is not a participating member of the CPPS commission under which the project regional framework is being developed. Costa Rica has national mangrove initiatives underway of relevance to the regional project (e.g. MINAE and SINAC 2014-19 #4966 GEF-PNUD grant for wetland conservation).	**Target 1.2.:** Costa Rica becomes a full participating member of the Regional Mangrove Action Plan technical forum and GEF ETPS Project Steering Committee, actively contributing to and benefiting from, knowledge sharing/ transfer and conservation incentives afforded by the Ramsar Mangrove and Coral Strategy and CPPS Open Mangrove Initiative for Conservation and sustainable development. The resulting regional strategy is more robust, while being coherent between ETPS countries, strategies	**Output 1.2.1.:** Official letter of confirmation from Costa Rica's Ministry of Environment ratifying Costa Rica's participation in the development of a regional strategy for the conservation of mangroves by Y1Q3. ***Output Indicator 1.2.1.:*** CPPS - Costa Rica agreement signed with CPPS before **Y1Q3**.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
		for designated Ramsar sites and effective in meeting international biodiversity commitments. The ETPS countries mutually benefit from counterpart financing, complementary actions and new opportunities leveraged during regional interchanges.	
Outcome 1.3.: Policy makers and national mangrove managers from at least three countries have the tools and capacity to strengthen the implementation of the regional mangrove strategy. ***Outcome Indicator 1.3.:*** # of countries that have tools generated by the project that assist and inform integrated regional and national planning (by **Y2Q4**).	**Base-Line 1.3.:** Decision makers responsible for mangrove conservation and sustainable development are very receptive to sound technical and scientific support that helps consolidate coordinated actions in the region. The ETPS mangrove coastal areas are managed under different national regimes that reflect their development history. The existing resources available to policy makers across the region address base-line understanding, public awareness, prioritization methods, inter-sector organization, finance mechanisms and ordination of resource use. Materials and tools produced directly in support of policy improvements are mostly specific to each country and are limited in the thematic areas of climate change and blue forest technologies, policy for mangrove restoration, territorial ridge-to-reef planning and environmental education.	**Target 1.3.:** Policy makers and mangrove resource managers benefit from capacity building via the project in at least 3 countries. They benefit from access to the technical advice and tools necessary to rationalize and implement improvements in national mangrove related policy and address policy gaps. This encourages a progressive regional agenda that improves overall mangrove health in the ETPS region. A practical shared reference base is available to decision makers beyond the lifetime of the project. Outreach, cross-learning opportunities and knowledge sharing during the project consolidates mangrove conservation "know-how" across the ETPS region.	**Output 1.3.1.:** At least two ETPS trans-boundary learning and cooperation exchanges between project countries and at least one international exchange with other countries with similar mangrove conservation challenges completed by Y2Q4. ***Output Indicator 1.3.1.:*** # of thought leaders trained per country actively working in aspects of mangrove policy and resource planning by **Y2Q4**. **Output 1.3.2.:** Communication products on mangrove conservation (policy, regulations, field implementation and other related issues) will be completed and made available to policy makers and stakeholders by Y1Q3. ***Output Indicator 1.3.2.:*** % completion of communication products (as described in Section 2.13 of ProDoc) by **Y2Q4**.
Component 2: National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening.			
Outcome 2.1.: At least two ETPS countries have updated national mangrove action plans in line with the regional strategy that addresses pressure on mangroves from	**Base-Line 2.1.:** In general ecosystem based management that integrates upstream processes such as watershed management and other ridge-to-reef teleconnections are not	**Target 2.1.:** National regulations and national mangrove action plans are improved and made consistent with the regional mangrove	**Output 2.1.1.:** Updated national mangrove action plans are formally ratified in at least two ETPS countries.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
sources across the ridge-to-reef (watershed) scale by Y2Q4. ***Outcome Indicator 2.1.:*** # of ETPS country updated national plans supported by the regional mangrove strategy.	traditionally represented in national planning for mangroves. Instead, spatial planning is often undertaken by different agencies and tailored to the needs of the different local populated centers/ divisions. Each ETPS country is working to develop their mangrove and wetland strategies. **Costa Rica: D**eveloping a wetland national strategy into 2017 which includes an updated inventory of national mangrove areas. **Panama:** Developing a national mangrove strategy which has yet to be implemented and adjusted in the context of a new Environment Ministry in 2015. **Colombia**: Already prohibits the deforestation of mangrove resources and has granted certain concessionary rights to communities but has not yet developed a specific national mangrove action plan. **Ecuador:** Currently drafting a first national mangrove action plan. MAE has implemented a successful concession program known as "sociomanglares" which would benefit from a viable long term financing mechanism.	strategy, such that priority Pacific mangroves are put under an improved policy conducive to more effective on-the-ground conservation by Y2Q4. **Costa Rica** incorporates ridge-to-reef processes as relevant upstream watershed processes into their wetland conservation strategy. **Panama** ANAM and ARAP authorities combine into a new ministry where new competencies are established that improve effective wetland policy development. **Colombia**: Project inputs support National law 1450 to be established into 2015 towards improved mangrove conservation strategies. **Ecuador**: The regional action plan contributes to the application of the Ecuador National Plan for Well-Being (Buen vivir).	***Output Indicator 2.1.1.:*** # of updated and ratified national mangrove action plans (and in development) by **Y2Q4**.
Outcome 2.2.: At least two ETPS countries have passed stronger regulations and incentives conducive to mangrove conservation. ***Outcome Indicator 2.2.:*** # of countries with stronger regulations or incentives that improve mangrove conservation underway and established at the national level by **Y2Q4**.	**Base-Line 2.2.:** Existing regulations and their effective implementation vary between ETPS country: **Costa Rica:** Forest Law 7575 (1996) outlawed all mangrove extraction and suspended all licensing for additional shrimp aquaculture, but does not yet consider land-use practice affecting upstream watershed processes. Uses are restricted to tourism, education and investigation complicating management	**Target 2.2.:** National threat assessment exercises and trans-boundary knowledge exchanges lead to more effective regulations governing ridge-to-reef processes impacting mangrove areas in at least two of the ETPS countries. Changes in policy and national sustainable development programs act to reduce the likelihood of continued mangrove degradation,	**Output 2.2.1:** A national mangrove policy and threat assessment for each ETPS country to orient economic valuation work, informs policy gaps, and identifies outreach needs and priorities in each ETPS country, completed by Y1Q4. ***Output Indicator 2.2.1.:*** # of ETPS countries with an updated (post PPG) mangrove base-line, national policy and threat assessment by **Y1Q4**.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
	in historically fished areas. **Panamá**: General Environmental Law No. 41 (1998) and recent resolutions (2008) require special permits with fines for any use that could affect mangroves. Unfortunately urban development approved in 2011 resulted in the destruction of extensive mangrove areas, including in Ramsar listed wetlands. **Colombia**: Amended Resolution 1602 (1996) specifically outlaws mangrove destruction in all national provinces and require licenses for any activities that could negatively affect mangroves. Practical application though is limited across high poverty communities along the Pacific coast where deforestation rates are highest. Law 1450 (2011) under the National Development Plan later prohibited mining and aquaculture industries in mangrove systems. A further mangrove specific resolution is planned by MADS for 2015. **Ecuador**: Resolution 56 establishes a fine of $89,273 USD per hectare for mangrove destruction. Concessions agreements across ~50K ha of mangrove have been granted to local communities over the last 5 years.	encouraging instead reforestation. Positive effects of integrated ridge-to-reef planning propagate to local scales. This provides more effective nursery habitat, food security, water quality and coastal defenses are bolstered. Communities within and around the resource shift towards sustainable mangrove based livelihoods with social and economic benefits that improve community well-being. Targets for national planning discussed with local authorities during the PPG will be confirmed during project start-up. These included: • Clarified tenure and use rights for local communities; • Improved upstream watershed management; • Stricter pollution controls; • Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessments; • Mangrove climate adaptation criteria in national plans; • National incentive schemes for effective management; • A financial sustainability mechanism for concession programs; • Strengthening of marine protected networks and biological corridors; • More stringent fines for illegal mangrove destruction.	**Output 2.2.2.:** Legislation passed to strengthen the protection of mangroves in at least two ETPS countries completed by Y2Q4. ***Output Indicator 2.2.2.:*** # of new or updated policies containing elements attributable to the project national assessment exercises.
Component 3: Local conservation action.			

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Outcome 3.1.: At least two key mangrove ecosystems have updated management plans and/or new local development plans consistent with updated national and regional strategies, taking into account the results of economic valuation studies from this and related projects and building on increased national capacity and support to protect mangroves in a comprehensive ridge-to-reef context by Y2Q4. ***Outcome Indicator 3.1.:*** # of site level management or local development plans generated with stakeholders directly and indirectly as a result of project developments.	**Base-Line 3.1.:** The demonstration sites in this project are adjacent to communities for which management plans are being developed or improved: Chira, Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica) Management actions are largely organized by private enterprises (women's collectives within the community). A Responsible Fishing Marine Area was designated and adopted by the Palito community Asopecupachi Cooperative in 2012. David, Gulf of Chiriquí (Panamá); CI-Panama has been working in consultation with local authorities and stakeholders since 2007 towards an eventual management plan in David, and more recently (2013+) in Montijo. Bazan-Bocana (Colombia); A local management plan was developed in 2012 with the community council of Bazán Bocana by MADS and the CVC with support from Marviva for a Special Nature Reserve covering 800 ha of bay mangroves. El Morro, Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador); A management plan has been in development since 2008 in revision by MAE with financing and technical oversight from CI-Ecuador.	**Target 3.1.:** Local policy and management plans are strengthened in each site and made consistent with national plans and the regional mangrove strategy in at least two of the local sites of Chira (Costa Rica), David (Panama), Bahia Malaga (Colombia) and/or El Morro (Ecuador) that have field conservation measures underway to reduce degradation and increase mangrove coverage through restoration efforts. Targets for local planning discussed with authorities during the PPG will be confirmed during project start-up. Examples included: • Mangrove climate adaptation criteria in local plans (David, Panama); • Inter-institutional arrangements that regularize no-take nursery areas zoned by community councils. • Consolidate new concession agreements within management plans (El Morro, Ecuador).	**Output 3.1.1.:** At least two local management plans and/or local development plans for priority mangrove sites are formally ratified by local authorities by Y2Q4. ***Output Indicator 3.1.1.:*** # of improved site level management plans or local development plans in effect by Y2Q4 and/or % completion.
Outcome 3.2.: Economic evaluation tools and methodologies developed through the GEF-UNEP Blue Forests and other related projects are tested in at least two ETPS countries during their development phases to maximize applicability to policy	**Base-Line 3.2.:** The GEF-UNEP Blue Forests initiative is currently underway to develop marine carbon accounting methodologies and ecosystem services evaluations that help quantify carbon credit as a potential management as well as	**Target 3.2.:** The GEF-UNEP Blue Forest Project and WAVES methodology is successfully applied and evaluated in the ETPS country demonstration sites of Ecuador (Gulf of Guayaquil) and Costa Rica (Gulf of Nicoya).	**Output 3.2.1.:** Final report on the economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services provided by mangroves in at least two project sites, including a) fisheries, b) nature-based tourism, c) coastal protection, d) maintaining water quality

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
and management at local to national scales by Y2Q3. ***Outcome Indicator 3.2.:*** # of GEF-UNEP Blue Forests method and/or analogous economic evaluations and tools developed and presented to project stakeholders	financing tool. The initiative that ran from 2010-2014 envisaged small scale interventions at pilot sites to help resource managers better represent the often underestimated value of mangrove systems (e.g. for carbon and emissions scenarios, fisheries enhancement zones etc.) in national policies. This would better reflect their latent resource potential in emerging economies such as climate change, conservation, biodiversity and sustainable development for tourism etc. Both Costa Rica (Cifuentes et al, 2014), and Ecuador (Hamilton & Lovette, 2015) have undertaken recent carbon assessments/ valuation estimating and correcting mangrove loss estimations from the 1960s onwards. STRI working with the Carnegie Institute of science have developed LIDAR based methods for a first high fidelity carbon map for Panama (2013). Colombia has some information for the Caribbean coast, but requires more support in carbon technologies, GIS skills (with CVC) and valuation of ecosystem goods and services.	This will provide important economic evaluation tools and base-line reference data of direct relevance for both local resource managers and national planning agencies, helping to value the resource and justify steps in national policy revisions and improved site level management (e.g. creation of new mangrove concessions etc.). A knowledge sharing platform is created drawing upon experiences and examples across the project, and integrated between the outreach platforms of each project partner. The results of the project are widely communicated in national, regional and global conservation, science, policy and related fora.	and bioremediation, and e) carbon storage completed by Y2Q1. ***Output Indicator 3.2.1.:*** # of completed site studies presented to stakeholders by **Y2Q1**. **Output 3.2.2:** Summary outreach document and associated strategy for making it most relevant to decision-makers on the methodology(ies) and toolkit(s) assessed and used to guide the implementation and policy application of economic valuation of mangrove ecosystem services that include cost-benefit analyses of alternative management options, based on existing initiatives including the GEF-UNEP Blue Forest project and WAVES, completed by Y2Q4. ***Output Indicator 3.2.2.:*** % completion and presentation of outreach document with decision support strategy presented to ETPS decision makers by **Y2Q4**. **Output 3.2.3.:** Mangrove valuation, policy and development planning outcomes and field conservation communicated broadly, including through: distribution of communications materials; an interactive knowledge-sharing platform; presentation in at least three national, regional and global conservation, science, policy and related fora (e.g.: Ramsar, CBD, IMPAC, Blue Carbon Working Group, ITTO); participating in

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			the IWLearn mechanism (including allocation of 1% of project budget for this purpose), and presentation to policy makers in other mangrove relevant countries by Y2Q4. ***Output Indicator 3.2.3.:*** # of outreach and communication media/ platforms/ packages generated, aimed at national, regional and global mangrove conservation, science and policy fora by **Y2Q4**.
Outcome 3.3.: Outreach and capacity building for at least 30 local policymakers and stakeholders finalized by Y2Q4. ***Outcome Indicator 3.3.:*** # Policymakers and stakeholders trained per ETPS country.	**Base-Line 3.3.:** The project partners do not have existing outreach and training underway for mangrove conservation at the selected project sites.	**Target 3.3.:** Local policy makers and stakeholders receive directed training in field conservation skills and mangrove restoration scenarios. Stakeholders are as a result better equipped to develop local policy and action plans, run in-house threat assessments and evaluate their resource use scenarios. This encourages informed decisions when developing alternatives that favor the sustainable use and recovery of their mangrove resources.	**Output 3.3.1.:** At least two training events are conducted per ETPS country with at least 15 participants each to build skills relating to field conservation measures and restoration of mangroves by Y2Q4. ***Output Indicator 3.3.1.:*** # of events and training hours received per stakeholder in each ETPS country by **Y2Q4**.
Outcome 3.4.: At least two demonstration projects that provide incentives and/or that create business opportunities associated with the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves initiated in at least two selected sites by Y2Q4. ***Outcome Indicator 3.4.:*** # of demonstration projects providing	**Base-Line 3.4.:** The project partners do not have existing demonstration projects for mangrove sustainable use and conservation at the selected project sites.	**Target 3.4.:** The country level exchange of experiences and technical fora developed in the project (e.g. the ecosystem services evaluations, Blue Forests methodologies etc.) stimulate at least 2 demonstration projects designed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove resources. At least two	**Output 3.4.1.:** Local associations in at least two sites actively participate and commit to demonstration projects by Y1Q4. ***Output Indicator 3.4.1.:*** MOUs with local associations that outline commitments to participate in mangrove conservation and restoration activities signed by **Y1Q3**.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
incentives and/or business opportunities successfully initiated and/or supported by the project in high priority mangrove conservation areas.		sites are selected for these projects on the basis of feasibility for implementation and their potential return for conservation and associated societies. Successful examples improve the grass-roots advocacy for sustainable livelihoods locally and potentially amplify the benefits of similar practices when adapted to adjacent areas and regions. A list of potential demonstration projects considered for each of the four local sites is given in Section 4B.	**Output 3.4.2.:** Local stakeholders participating in demonstration projects increased by 20% over the project start-up baseline by Y2Q4. ***Output Indicator 3.4.2.:*** % of initiatives where stakeholders lead activities and actively participate at each local project site between **Y1Q4** and **Y2Q4**.

Appendix 7: Financial and Economic Analysis

Not required.

Appendix 8: Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance

WWF Environment and Social Integrated Policies and Procedures apply to all components of the project. However, only Component 3 would involve actual interventions in local communities, thereby triggering safeguard policies.

Based on the activities considered under Component 3, given the demonstration projects in Colombia an independent social assessment was carried out during the PPG phase to assess if there are any adverse social impacts and in particular to determine if there are any Indigenous people (as defined in WWF policy) present in the proposed area or if the Afro-Descendent (AD) population within the targeted Bazán Bocana community in Colombia is considered under WWF"s Indigenous People policy. Following is a summary of the issues identified in the Social Assessment:

1. The proposed target community, Bazán Bocana (BB) is not a greenfield site because related activities have been ongoing since at least 1998. This does not diminish the value of the project as a demonstration of technical and social methodologies. The incremental contribution from GEF is intended to address the lack of continuity in activities by stimulating further mangrove restoration and monitoring.
2. While the Afro-Descendent (A-D) Population is officially recognized as an ethnic group in Colombia under Law 70 (1993), it was the view of the independent and qualified consultant that it is not necessary to prepare a stand-alone Indigenous Peoples Plan in the context of the proposed pilot project in Gulf of Tortugas region of Colombia, principally because such a plan would not necessarily add to the precautions and development initiatives already in place.
3. There are no indigenous (Amerindian) communities or reserves directly involved in or affected by the activities proposed in this project.
4. The proposed project will be supporting ongoing activities conducted by the Corporación Autónoma del Valle de Cauca (CVC). It is desirable to discuss the proposed pilot project in Colombia with the targeted community prior to implementation. However, the Corporación Autónoma del Valle de Cauca CVC staff feels it is undesirable to open discussions prior to final project approval due to the risk of raising expectations prematurely. In view of CVC's previous and ongoing activities in the targeted community, however, and the similarity of planned activities to ongoing activities, it is clear that Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for the proposed activities has been secured.
5. Natural restoration practice under the Colombian Reforestation policy PREM (Programa de Restauración Ecológico de Manglares) does not use pesticides or herbicides.
6. The project does not convert habitat but rather is focused on conservation and restoration of degraded mangrove habitat.

Given the above it was decided that the project would be categorized as C and no further assessment or mitigation plan is necessary. However, continuous safeguards monitoring and supervision will be conducted by the PMU with oversight provided by the WWF GEF Project Agency.

Appendix 9: Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
Objective: To implement a comprehensive, multi-government ratified and regionally articulated mangrove conservation strategy in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) countries of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador through on-the-ground management activities and the strengthening of national and local policies that inform ridge-to-reef development planning and practices relevant to mangrove conservation.								
Objective Indicator (a): Official endorsement of a regionally articulated multi-government mangrove conservation and sustainable development plan by the four ETPS countries (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador) with a coordinated action plan to restore and protect mangrove systems beyond the funded scope of the two year project.								
# of countries officially endorsing the Plan through CPPS channels and # which subscribe through this instrument to a shared action plan/ agenda.	Use documented CPPS proceedings and the process with the annual work-plan to score Plan effectiveness and level of coordination/ congruence with national action plans.	No ETPS-wide country endorsed regional plan at project inception date.	Between the four ETPS countries (Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).	Y2 Q4 with updates every 6 months.	CPPS –PAPSE member countries (Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador) and Costa Rica as a participating non-party.	ETPS-wide regional mangrove plan approved and implemented between the 4 countries within national strategies.	C1 costing ($471K) <5% time PMU + CPPS staff	Countries are willing and able to subscribe to a shared Plan during the project timeframe.
Objective Indicator (b): At least 2 ETPS countries have improved legislation governing national ridge-to-reef spatial planning (e.g. upstream watershed management) such that the mangroves in the ETPS region (estimated collectively at 736,000 ha (after Giri et al. 2011)) are subject to an improved policy conducive to mangrove conservation.								
# of countries with improvements in national legislation attributable to the project.	Standard scorecard/ country to evaluate improvements in policy (active and pending) attributable to the project.	No national policy improvements attributable to the project at its inception date.	Between the four ETPS countries (Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).	Y2 Q4 with updates every 6 months.	ETPS country authorities with support from project partners.	Improved legislation and/or policy developments in at least 2 ETPS countries.	C2 costing ($675K) <5% CI-Country + PMU staff	Conditions to develop policy regarding mangroves are favorable during the project timeframe.

[26] Non PMU staff costs for M&E are estimated as low (<10% given residency of teams in each country and internet collaboration reducing need for PMU travel). Contributions from CI-country teams and partners are to be consolidated by the PMU which estimates approx. 50 personnel days/ year for M&E handling and reporting. Aside from the staff % time estimated, costs of M&E coordination, metric design, data collection, and response also include annual travel by a PMU member between sites ($5k USD), inception workshop costs ($18.86k USD), web tools to facilitate collection ($3.1k USD) and a 5-10% invested in regional, national and local workshop costs + related travel where information is collected (~$15k USD) . Please refer to Table 10 (Section 7.5) for a breakout summary of M&E indicative costs.

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
Objective Indicator (c): At least 2 examples of supported local private and/or community based mangrove initiatives that strengthen local planning, improve awareness of key issues, build local capacity, reduce mangrove degradation, instigate reforestation, and improve the retention of ecosystem goods, services with economic and cultural dividends for sustainable societies.								
# demonstration projects successfully implemented by the project at the local level across ETPS region.	A standard scorecard (improved awareness, strengthened local planning, capacity built etc.) based on stakeholder inputs will evaluate each demonstration project undertaken.	No demonstration projects and no improvements to local management planning attributable to the project at project inception date.	Local sites of Chira (Costa Rica), David (Panamá), Bazan-Bocana (Colombia) and El Morro (Ecuador) and by gender.	Y2Q4 with updates every 6 months.	Local involved resource managers and communities with support from CI-country field teams.	At least 2 examples of supported local private and/or community based mangrove initiatives.	C3 costing ($580K) <5% time CI-country + PMU tech staff	Site conditions for access to communities and develop the demonstration pilots are favorable for the project.
Component 1: Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation.								
Outcome Indicator 1.1: A regional strategy approved by and published for the appropriate authorities of the four ETPS countries by Y2Q1.								
A published regional mangrove plan in circulation by Y2Q1.	Verify Plan is published and its level of distribution.	No plan has been published.	Regional ETPS countries.	Updates every quarter until Y2Q1.	CPPS-PAPSE member countries (Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador) and Costa Rica as a participating non-party.	Regional Open Mangrove Initiative Plan supported and validated by CPPS member countries.	<5% PMU staff	Plan is adopted by CPPS-PAPSE member countries.
Output Indicator 1.1.1.: A Mangrove Technical Working Group is convened by Y1Q3 as part of the CPPS Operating Plan with a 2015-2017+ commitment.								
# Technical publications generated over project cycle by group members.	Maintain a shared publication log for the working group.	No publications exist.	An international group convened by CPPS.	Quarterly reporting	CPPS	TBD in project start-up	<5% PMU staff	Open and inclusive call for technical participation.
Output Indicator 1.1.2.: # Technical Working Group Meetings generating recommendations towards improved regional mangrove conservation strategy by Y2Q2.								

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
# technical meetings/ year and # invited experts and ETPS government technical staff.	Maintain a registry of the meetings and attendance by experts and authority figures.	No working group.	An international group convened by CPPS.	Quarterly reporting	CPPS	At least 1/ year	<5% PMU staff	Technical outputs widely disseminated.
Output Indicator 1.1.3.: # ETPS country governments that officially endorse a regional strategy that is coherent with their National Planning Instruments and policies by Y2Q1.								
Number of ETPS countries (of four)	Verify with CPPS documentation of proceedings/ government communications.	No endorsed CPPS regional mangrove strategy exists.	ETPS region.	Quarterly reporting.	CPPS with MINAE (Costa Rica) and CI-country leads.	At least 3 ETPS countries endorse a regional strategy.	<2% PMU staff	Synergies are possible between regional, new and existing national plans.
Outcome Indicator 1.2.: Costa Rica is an active participating member of the CPPS Open Initiative for Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Development.								
# of CPPS Mangrove Initiative technical meetings in which Costa Rica is a represented and active member.	Verify meeting/ event attendance records	Costa Rica is not a participating member of the Regional mangrove Open Initiative.	Costa Rica.	Quarterly reporting.	CPPS with support from CI-Costa Rica.	Costa Rica benefits from synergies in regional planning developments and technical fora.	<2% PMU/ CPPS staff	Beneficial collaborations and synergies can be established.
Output Indicator 1.2.1.: CPPS - Costa Rica agreement reached before Y1Q3.								
Documentation of the working Costa Rica-CPPS arrangement.	Verify with CPPS MoU or equivalent communication.	Costa Rica is not part of the CPPS Regional Open Mangrove Initiative.	Costa Rica.	Quarterly reporting.	CPPS and CI-Costa Rica.	Costa Rica attends a CPPS invitation to participate in regional planning and develops an acceptable arrangement conducive to an integrated regional strategy.	<2% PMU/ CI-Costa Rica & CPPS staff	A beneficial arrangement is possible that strengthens a regional mangrove strategy.
Outcome Indicator 1.3.: # of countries that have tools generated by the project that assist and inform integrated regional and national planning (by Y2Q4).								

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
# of Blue Forest and related management tools &/or outreach products available and # used in management processes/ ETPS country.	Project products and their applications are registered by PMU.	No project generated tools.	ETPS region.	Quarterly reporting.	UNESCO -Quito with project partners.	Each country has full access to products and training in tools. Details TBD in project start-up.	<2% PMU/ CI-MSCO, UNESCO & CPPS staff	Open access to projects centralized knowledge sharing platform.
Output Indicator 1.3.1.: # of thought leaders trained per country actively working in aspects of mangrove policy and resource planning by Y2Q4.								
# and % of trained leaders/ country working in mangrove related policy or planning. # of trans-boundary interchanges and level of attendance.	Check attendance records for events and collect baseline information on leader roles during training events.	No ETPS leaders working in aspects of mangrove policy/ planning have received project related training.	ETPS region, gender disaggregated.	Semi-annual reporting.	UNESCO-Quito with project partners.	At least 1 key position for mangrove policy in decision making processes in at least 3 countries.	<5% PMU, UNESCO & CI-country staff	Positions / aperture relating to mangrove policy exist within national public sector.
Output Indicator 1.3.2.: % completion of communication products (as described in Section 2.13) by Y1Q3 and terminal project phase Y2Q4.								
# of communication products produced &/or distributed by project and # stakeholders receiving materials per ETPS country	Communications project records.	No communication products produced by the project.	ETPS region.	Quarterly reporting.	UNESCO-Quito with project partners.	Wide distribution between at least 3 ETPS countries and internationally. Details TBD in project start-up.	<2% PMU /CI-MSCO, UNESCO & CPPS staff	Centralized and organized knowledge management for the project.
Component 2: National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening.								
Outcome Indicator 2.1: # of ETPS country updated national plans supported by the regional mangrove strategy.								
# of national plans and communications that reference the regional strategy.	Revision of National Plans and any policy changes.	National plans do not reference a regional plan.	Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador.	Annual reporting	CI ETPS country teams.	At least 2 countries reference regional strategy in national planning.	<2% PMU /CI-country staff.	Opportunities exist to mainstream regional plans into national strategy.

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
Output Indicator 2.1.1.: # of updated and ratified national mangrove action plans (and in development) by Y2Q4.								
# of national plans that are updated with potential to improve long-term mangrove viability.	A standardized (multi-criteria) scorecard assessment using regular quarterly updates by OFPs and CI-country teams for each country.	No updated national plans.	Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador.	Annual reporting.	CI ETPS country teams	At least 2 updated national plans.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	Timeframe and political agendas don't limit legislation reforms.
Outcome Indicator 2.2.: # of countries with stronger regulations or incentives that improve mangrove conservation underway and established at the national level by Y2Q4.								
# of ETPS countries with stronger regulations	Standard scorecard for types of mangrove interventions/ expected improvements.	Regulations/ incentives at project start taken as baseline reference.	Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador.	Annual reporting	CI ETPS country teams	At least 2 countries adopt stronger regulations or sustainability incentives.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	States agree to consider proposals for new regulations and/or incentives.
Output Indicator 2.2.1.: # of ETPS countries with an updated (post PPG) mangrove base-line, national policy and threat assessment by Y1Q4.								
# of ETPS countries with updated threat assessments	Updates by CI-country teams on state of base-line and threat assessment work.	No threat assessments updated by project at startup.	Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador.	Quarterly reporting.	CI ETPS country teams.	Each ETPS country has an updated threat assessment.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	Common methodology adopted to facilitate regional comparisons.
Output Indicator 2.2.2.: # of new or updated policies containing elements attributable to the project national assessment exercises.								
# policies/ country.	Revision of policy for adopted recommendations.	No new policies at startup.	Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador.	Annual reporting.	CI ETPS country teams.	At least 2 countries have updated policies and/or policy briefs for future applications.	<5% PMU/CI country staff.	Opportunity and interest exists to apply project recommendations
Component 3: Local conservation action.								

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
Outcome Indicator 3.1.: # of site level management or local development plans generated with stakeholders directly and indirectly as a result of project developments.								
% of site level plans developed with stakeholders	CI field team updates and revision of local policy documents	Zero new site level plans at start of project	Chira (Costa Rica), David (Panamá), Bahía Malaga (Colombia), El Morro (Ecuador) ; Gender disag.	Annual reporting	CI ETPS country teams	Invitation for full inclusion of key stakeholders for all planning activities undertaken in each project site.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	At least 2 project sites are in conditions to generate local management strategies.
Output Indicator 3.1.1.: # of improved site level management plans or local development plans in effect by Y2Q4 and/or % completion.								
# site level plans in effect by project end, or their % completion	CI field team updates and revision of local policy documents	Zero new site level plans at start of project	4 ETPS local sites (see 3.1).	Annual reporting	CI ETPS country teams	At least 2 site level plans developed.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	At least 2 project sites are in conditions to generate local management strategies.
Outcome Indicator 3.2.: # of GEF-UNEP Blue Forests (BF) method and/or analogous economic evaluations and tools developed and presented to project stakeholders.								
# stakeholders and # different stakeholder groups that have access to tools and evaluations	CI-Global Marine project reports	No tools available nor in native language at project start.	4 ETPS local sites ; Gender disaggr.	Quarterly reporting	CI- Global Marine, Duke University with support from CI-Costa Rica and CI-Ecuador	Full presentation and distribution of products and tools to relevant stakeholder groups in appropriate language formats.	<5% PMU/ CI-MSCO + CI-country staff.	Blue Forest products are completed/ available within the expected timeframe.
Output Indicator 3.2.1.: # of completed site studies presented to stakeholders by Y2Q1.								
# sites tested / evaluated with BF and analogous methods	CI-Global Marine project reports	Zero project sites evaluated at startup	Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica), Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador)	Quarterly reporting	CI- Global Marine with support from CI-Costa Rica and CI-Ecuador	At least 2 sites evaluated and results presented.	<5% PMU /CI-MCSO	Timely development of tools and access for site studies.

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
Output Indicator 3.2.2.: % completion and presentation of outreach document with decision support strategy (DSS) presented to ETPS decision makers by Y2Q4.								
# ETPS decision makers with outreach document	Beneficiaries registered via CI distribution list and/ or sign up for documents on-line.	Outreach documents yet to be elaborated	Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador.	Quarterly reporting	CI-Global Marine with CI ETPS country teams	Document available and findings presented to all 4 country OFPs.	<5% PMU /CI-MCSO	DSS can be mainstreamed into technical working group and regional strategy.
Output Indicator 3.2.3.: # of outreach and communication media/ platforms/ packages generated, aimed at national, regional and global mangrove conservation, science and policy fora by Y2Q4.								
Audience by #, type and geographic scope for each produced project outreach materials	Updates from CI-Global Marine and outreach project registry.	No materials as of start of project.	Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador; Global.	Annual reporting	CI-Global Marine with support from UNESCO-Quito and CI ETPS country teams.	Widespread distribution and access to materials both within ETPS and globally.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	Creative knowledge management for the project.
Outcome Indicator 3.3.: # policymakers and stakeholders trained per ETPS country.								
# individuals trained (male and female) and institutions/ per country	CI field team updates and revision of local policy documents	No training offered to decision makers until project begins. Varied levels of pre-training.	4 ETPS local sites; Gender disagg.	Annual reporting	CI ETPS country teams	At least 15 policy makers and stakeholders trained per ETPS country.	<5% PMU/ CI-country staff.	Participation programmed and endorsed with OFP representatives.
Output Indicator 3.3.1.: # of events and training hours received per stakeholder in each ETPS country by Y2Q4.								
# events/ site/ year & # training hours (**gender disaggregated** where possible).	Training logs	No training as of start of project.	4 ETPS local sites; Gender disagg.	Annual reporting	CI ETPS country teams	At least 2 training opportunities presented/ ETPS country.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	Events organized & announced with 3+ month lead-time through WorkPlan.
Outcome Indicator 3.4.: # of demonstration projects providing incentives and/or business opportunities successfully initiated and/or supported by the project in high priority mangrove conservation areas.								

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
# conservation initiatives developed with stakeholders/ site.	CI field team progress reports.	No project support for local initiatives until start of project.	4 ETPS local sites.	Annual reporting.	CI ETPS country teams.	At least 2 initiatives initiated in at least two selected sites.	<2% PMU/ CI-country staff.	Community interest and enabling conditions.
Output Indicator 3.4.1.: Agreements (MoU etc.) with local associations that outline commitments to participate in mangrove conservation and restoration activities signed by Y1Q3.								
# of formalized agreements that commit to local mangrove conservation and restoration actions.	CI field team will register each agreement.	No local agreements signed until project activities begin.	4 ETPS local sites.	Annual reporting.	CI ETPS country teams.	Agreements in at least 2 sites towards active participation.	<2% PMU/ CI-country staff.	Community interest and enabling conditions.
Output Indicator 3.4.2.: % of initiatives where stakeholders lead activities and actively participate at each local project site between Y1Q4 and Y2Q4.								
# and % of initiatives that are led and maintained by stakeholders; # of stakeholders involved in the design process for initiatives.	Each site demonstration project will encourage and monitor stakeholder participation from inception to project end.	No project based activities at project start, but some existing stakeholder interest and prior engagement history in mangrove related projects in each site.	4 ETPS local sites; Gender disaggregated.	Annual reporting.	CI ETPS country teams.	At least 20% increase in local participation (as proportion of mangrove users exposed and invited to participate in the project at inception).	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	A systematic application of metric, community interest and enabling conditions.
Safeguard indicators:								
SEP-1: Proportion of relevant stakeholder institutions/ groups identified , approached and involved in the project during the PPG Phase also involved in the Start-up phase of the Full Project (August - October 2015) and by project end.								
% of institutions/ groups involved in project compared to PPG base-line by stakeholder category (see SEP section) and country.	Before-after comparison of involved institutions and individuals through field updates.	Please refer to the Stakeholder Section 4 for stakeholder categories and identified institutions	ETPS region, all levels and by stakeholder category (local users, upstream users etc.)	Project start-up (3 mo), end of Yr 1 and Yr2	CI ETPS country teams	Coherent stakeholder participation and representation throughout the project at regional, national and local levels.	<5% PMU/ CI-country staff.	Inclusive process

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
SEP-2: Number and regularity of Project Management and Steering Committee meetings between Project Partners.								
# of PMU and PSC meetings/ year	Meeting registry	Zero at project inception.	ETPS region, all levels.	Quarterly reporting	PMU with project partners	Regular programmed coordination. Quarterly PMU, Annual (and biannual as needed) PSC.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	Participants agree to tentative work plan schedule and are available given 4 weeks advance notice.
SEP-3: Regular Project Updates/ quarter provided to National Authorities and/or the GEF country focal point.								
# updates/ quarter/ country	SEP project log sheet of meetings and updates.	Project begins with country OFPs familiar and involved with the project.	ETPS region, all levels.	Quarterly reporting	PMU with CI-Country teams	Quarterly updates (electronic); annual virtual or face-face meetings.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	Bilingual reporting as needed.
SEP-4: Number of official complaints and grievances levied against the project and sustained after review by the EA and/or Project Agency.								
# Complaints registered/ year	Refer to any EA or CI-GEF registered complaint for the project.	None at project inception.	ETPS region, all levels.	Quarterly updates	EA/ PMU	Zero expected.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	EA will investigate and work to resolve any issues raised
Social-1: Number of Afro-Colombian communities that benefit from the project.								
# ADC communities/ project area	Social assessment: Evaluate project success (formally or informally) with involved ADC leaders	No prior project activities in area. Independent social assessment planned through WWF-GEF safeguard unit.	Gulf of Tortugas, Colombia; / Bazan Bocana community, Gender disaggregated	Per local demonstration project	CI-Colombia, MADS/CVC, WWF-GEF Safeguards unit	At least one community benefits from the project at the site level in Colombia.	<5% PMU/ CI-country staff.	Access to the region is granted under authority of MADS/ CVC.
Social-2: Level of compliance of project with established approach protocols for Colombian Afro-Colombian communities in the Gulf of Tortugas region.								

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
% compliance by community	Evaluation of compliance in engagement with MADS/ CVC advice and guidelines.	Early approaches taken through CVC late PPG phase (see Social-1 above).	Gulf of Tortugas, Colombia	Per local demonstration project	CI-Colombia, MADS/CVC, WWF-GEF Safeguards unit	100% compliance with national authorities ensures access rights are respected for ADC communities.	<5% PMU /CI-country staff.	Access to the region is granted under authority of MADS/ CVC.
Gender-1: Number/percentage of women/men *attending* activities & trainings & meetings.								
# and % of men and women attending / event	Event attendance register.	No events at project start-up.	ETPS region, all levels; Gender disaggregated	Quarterly reporting	PMU coordinating with all project partners	Gender inclusive call for participation in all events and activities.	<5% PMU/CI-country staff.	Attendance facilitated for poorly represented groups where culturally appropriate.
Gender-2: Number/percentage of women/men actively participating in activities & trainings & meetings.								
# and % of men and women actively involved / event	Event moderator estimates the level of involvement using a simple qualitative scale.	No events at project start-up.	ETPS region, all levels	Quarterly reporting	PMU coordinating with all project partners	Inclusive and active participation of men and women in the context of local traditions and culture.	<5% PMU / CI-country staff.	Level of involvement of men and women influenced by local cultural dynamics.
Gender-3: Number of men/women benefitting from the project.								
# men and women receiving project benefits/ country	Recorded during project work using simple classification criteria to define benefits.	None at project start up	ETPS region, all levels	Quarterly reporting	PMU coordinating with all project partners	Equitable project benefits to men and women.	<5% PMU/ CI-country staff.	Project will work within its remit to avoid gender marginalization.
Gender-4: Number of men/women demonstrating leadership in project implementation.								

Definition	Methodology	Baseline	Disaggregation (site, gender etc.)	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Target (Midterm/ final)	M&E Cost[26]	Assumptions
# men and women demonstrating leadership/ country	Recorded during project work using simple qualification criteria to define leadership.	None until project start-up	ETPS region, all levels	Quarterly reporting	PMU coordinating with all project partners	Equitable opportunities for leadership between men and women where influenced by the project.	<5% PMU/CI-country staff.	Each ETPS country has different gender % by career track.

Appendix 10: Summary Budget

Detailed GEF Project budget: USD Version : 18-01-2016

GEF Project ID:	5771
Project Title:	Improving mangrove conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through coordinated regional and national strategy development and implementation.
Executing Agencies :	CI-ETPS Program [Lead Executing Partner]
Project Amount GEF-funded :	$1,900,810
Project Amount co-financing:	$4,516,858
Total Project Amount:	$ 6,588,741 (incl. PA fee)
C1 description :	Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation
C2 description:	National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening.
C3 description:	Local conservation action.

Indicative Project starting date : April 2016
Indicative Project end date : March 2018
Duration (in years): 2 years

GEF FUNDED BUDGET		Project budget by component (in USD)						Project budget per year (in USD)		
EXPENSES TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management Costs	M&E	Total	YR1	YR2	TOTAL
Salaries and benefits	CI-ETPS Technical Staff (incl. Project Manager @50%)	59,456	-	-	77,189	-	136,645	60,555	76,090	136,645
Salaries and benefits	CI- ETPS Operations Manager & Grants Manager	16,318	-	-	29,107	-	45,425	21,986	23,440	45,425
Salaries and benefits	CI-MCSO Technical Staff	34,478	-	24,044	-	-	58,521	28,673	29,849	58,521
Salaries and benefits	Colombia Technical Staff	-	62,586	22,862	-	-	85,448	41,919	43,529	85,448
Salaries and benefits	Ecuador Technical Staff	-	71,885	19,655	-	-	91,540	49,088	42,452	91,540
Salaries and benefits	Panama Technical Staff	-	39,188	39,188	-	-	78,375	38,000	40,376	78,375
Salaries and benefits	Costa Rica Technical Staff	-	33,898	38,324	-	-	72,222	35,059	37,163	72,222
Salaries and benefits	CI Country offices (Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica) Operations Manager and Grants	-	69,097	-	-	-	69,097	34,637	34,460	69,097
Total Personnel Salaries and benefits		**110,252**	**276,653**	**144,072**	**106,296**	-	**637,273**	**309,916**	**327,358**	**637,273**
Auditing fees	**Audit**: Annual Financial reports submitted by the Executing Agency will be audited annually.	-	-	-	16,000	-	16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000
Consultants fees - International	**Independent Terminal Evaluation:** As requested by the WWF-GEF Project Agency 3 months before project end.	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Other fees / professional services	**Regional:** Project management website + translations	-	-	-	-	3,097	3,097	2,000	1,097	3,097
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** A ridge-to-reef model for economic evaluation of mangrove ecosystem services is developed, considering inputs from the government and relevant existing national evaluation tools and is promoted as a standard for future national evaluations.	-	25,920	-	-	-	25,920	25,920	-	25,920
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** A ridge-to-reef model for economic evaluation of mangrove ecosystem services is implemented in the Gulf of Nicoya as a pilot, ecosystem-based national site.	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000	24,000	-	24,000
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica**: Integrate the ridge to reef concept within updated national wetland policy, strategy and action plan.	-	22,100	-	-	-	22,100	11,900	10,200	22,100
Other fees / professional services	**Costa Rica:** Outreach ,materials on mangrove ecosystem valuation results are prepared and presented to relevant desicion makers in Costa Rica. Includes development & the implementation of a communication strategy. The consultancy will roughly break down as follows: Professional services ($6k/year for 2 years), Production of 8-10 mins video ($10k on year 2), Material production/impression ($5k/year), and organization of local and national level events for dissemination of communication material ($7.5k/year).	-	23,200	23,200	-	-	46,400	-	46,400	46,400
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** Support the ongoing process to update national wetland policy, strategy and action plan.	-	22,100	-	-	-	22,100	11,900	10,200	22,100

GEF FUNDED BUDGET		Project budget by component (in USD)						Project budget per year (in USD)		
EXPENSES TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management Costs	M&E	Total	YR1	YR2	TOTAL
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Design and implementation of economic alternatives aimed at replacing the draw on mangrove resources in Chiriqui (uses like rods, wood, shells)	-	-	59,400	-	-	59,400	29,700	29,700	59,400
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Mangrove Vulnerability Analysis upon Chiriqui area and associated ecosystems, based on current national climate change scenarios (with IKI counterpart).	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	18,000	12,000	30,000
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Support national mangrove/ wetland strategy in activity (i) Update wetlands inventory to include coastal marine habitat not included in the current policy baseline.	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	21,000	9,000	30,000
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Support national mangrove/ wetland strategy in activity (ii) Develop a "Ridge to Reef" resource and threat map of wetlands in Panama including value assessment of mangroves using a UN-TEEB approach.	-	19,200	-	-	-	19,200	12,000	7,200	19,200
Other fees / professional services	**Panama:** Field Material and Publications to disseminate results of local studies in Panama.	-	8,000	3,000	-	-	11,000	1,500	9,500	11,000
Consultants fees - National	**Colombia:** Consultancy (secondment position) to support MADS (Ministry of Environment in Colombia) integrate mangrove conservation planning with policy.	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
Consultants fees - National	**Colombia:** Consultancy to support mangrove restoration in Bazan-Bocana using the mangrove recovery plan initiated in the Colombian Carribean.	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
Other fees / professional services	**Colombia:** Publication and outreach materials to disseminate updated National Mangrove Action Plan and Restoration protocols (with state counterpart).	-	9,400		-	-	9,400		9,400	9,400
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Support local communities associated with the El Morro mangroves wishing to enter into sustainable use and stewardship agreements as part of the national Socio Manglar incentives program.	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	30,000
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Feasibility study towards an integrated spatial planning framework for the Gulf of Guayas (under consideration as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and as precursor for a potential GEF-IW 6 submission)	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	20,000	30,000	50,000
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Develop a financial sustainability model for the Socio Manglar national program (e.g. promoting corporate social responsibility programs for private operations that historically affected mangroves).	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
Other fees / professional services	**Ecuador:** Production and distribution of communications materials for the Socio-Manglar Financial Sustainability Model.	-	4,542	-	-	-	4,542	2,500	2,042	4,542
Total Professional Services		-	234,462	259,600	16,000	23,097	533,159	253,420	279,739	533,159
Lodging / meals / perdiem	Field/Community Visits (Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica)	-	18,080	13,630	-	-	31,710	13,980	17,730	31,710
Local transportation		-	2,200	1,200	-	-	3,400	1,700	1,700	3,400
Vehicle Rental costs		-	9,320	6,010	-	-	15,330	7,665	7,665	15,330
Fuel		-	5,160	4,700	-	-	9,860	4,930	4,930	9,860
Lodging / meals / perdiem	Training exchanges and local workshops (Panama, Costa	-	4,800	20,044	-	-	24,844	4,800	20,044	24,844
Local transportation	Rica, Colombia, CI-Global Marine	-	2,400	19,565	-	-	21,965	2,400	19,565	21,965
Vehicle Rental costs		-	-	250	-	-	250		250	250
International Transportation		-	-	16,108		-	16,108		16,108	16,108
International Transportation	ETPS Regional: At least two meetings of a Mangrove Technical Working Group	9,600	-	-	-	-	9,600	4,800	4,800	9,600
Lodging / meals / perdiem		4,680	-	-	-	-	4,680	2,340	2,340	4,680
International Transportation	ETPS Regional: At least two ETPS trans-boundary	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	6,000	6,000	12,000
Lodging / meals / perdiem	learning and cooperation exchanges between project	7,200	-	-	-	-	7,200	3,600	3,600	7,200
Local transportation	countries	2,017	-	-	-	-	2,017	1,009	1,008	2,017
International Transportation	ETPS Regional: M&E site visits 1 x year in each ETPS	-	-	-	-	3,600	3,600	1,800	1,800	3,600
Lodging / meals / perdiem	country by 1x CI-ETPS PMU staff. (also through	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	500	500	1,000
Local transportation	participation in site level events and technical meetings)	-	-	-	-	400	400	200	200	400

GEF FUNDED BUDGET		Project budget by component (in USD)						Project budget per year (in USD)		
EXPENSES TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management Costs	M&E	Total	YR1	YR2	TOTAL
International Transportation	ETPS Regional: Inception workshop and Report. Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects/ 15 people, 4 days	-	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	12,000		12,000
Lodging / meals / perdiem		-	-	-	-	5,400	5,400	5,400		5,400
Local transportation		-	-	-	-	1,461	1,461	1,460		1,460
International Transportation	ETPS Regional: Project Steering Commitee: Annual meeting 6 attendees	-	-	-	4,500	-	4,500	4,500		4,500
Lodging / meals / perdiem		-	-	-	2,402	-	2,402	2,402		2,402
Total Travel and Accommodations		**35,497**	**41,960**	**81,507**	**6,902**	**23,861**	**189,727**	**81,486**	**108,240**	**189,726**
Space rental and material for Workshops	National workshops - Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia	-	2,000	8,000	-	-	10,000	1,500	8,500	10,000
Catering	National workshops - Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia	-	18,400	21,918	-	-	40,318	17,787	22,531	40,318
Total Meetings and workshops		**-**	**20,400**	**29,918**	**-**	**-**	**50,318**	**19,287**	**31,031**	**50,318**
Grants & Agreements	CI-MCSO: Duke University, Mangrove ecosystem goods and services Economic Analysis	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
Grants & Agreements	CI-ETPS to CPPS (Project Oversight and Regional Mangrove Plan developments Component #1). Please see detailed breakout approved by CPPS 04/2015.	160,000	-	-	-	-	160,000	68,000	92,000	160,000
Grants & Agreements	CI-ETPS to UNESCO-Quito (Project Oversight and Knowledge Sharing Components #1-#3). Please see detailed breakout approved by UNESCO-Quito 05/2015.	140,085	-	-	-	-	140,085	67,743	72,342	140,085
Total Grants & Agreements		**300,085**	**-**	**30,000**	**-**	**-**	**330,085**	**150,743**	**179,342**	**330,085**
Furniture and equipment < 5000 USD	Costa Rica: IT Equipment- Laptop to technical staff 50%.	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Furniture and equipment < 5000 USD	Panama: IT Equipment- Laptop to technical staff 50%.	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Furniture and equipment < 5000 USD	Ecuador: IT Equipment: 1 Laptop to Technical Staff.	-	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	4,000
Furniture and equipment < 5000 USD	Ecuador project banners, Projection screen for financial sustainablity workshops for the sociomanglar program.	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Furniture and equipment < 5000 USD	ETPS: IT Equipment for the Technical manager and Ops Manager	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equipment		**4,000**	**9,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,000**	**11,000**	**2,000**	**13,000**
Office Operating costs & supplies	Country offices Rent, Field work Supply, Office Supplies	20,934	82,832	16,510	-	-	120,275	58,723	61,552	120,274
Communication printing	Costa Rica: Printing of materials and project results.	-	5,250	-	-	-	5,250		5,250	5,250
Communication printing	Colombia: Printing of materials and project results.	-	8,240	-	-	-	8,240	2,000	6,240	8,240
Communication printing	Ecuador: Communications materials for the Socio-Manglar Financial Sustainability Model.	-	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	6,000	5,000	11,000
Field work supply	Ecuador: Technical Equipment: waterproof paper, gloves, boots, copies, print documents	-	-	1,084	-	-	1,084	542	542	1,084
Field work supply	Panama: Technical Equipment: waterproof paper, gloves, boots, copies, print documents	-	-	700	-	-	700	700	-	700
Field work supply	Costa Rica: Technical Materials - Dry bags for Nicoya Gulf field travel	-	700	-	-	-	700	-	700	700
Total Other Direct Costs		**20,934**	**108,022**	**18,293**	**-**	**-**	**147,249**	**67,965**	**79,284**	**147,248**
Total GEF funded project costs		**470,768**	**690,497**	**563,390**	**129,198**	**46,958**	**1,900,810**	**893,816**	**1,006,993**	**1,900,810**

Appendix 11: Co-Financing (USD) by Source (GEF Table C)

Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management		Total
Conservation International	Cash	300,000	549,775	199,864	-		1,049,639
	In-kind	20,000	-	-	217,025		237,025
CPPS	Cash	20,000	-	-	-		20,000
	In-kind	240,000	144,000	96,000	-		480,000
UNESCO-Quito	Cash	-	-	-	-		-
	In-kind	200,000	50,000	-	-		250,000
Government of Costa Rica	Cash	-	-	-	-		-
	In-kind	70,000	70,000	70,000	-		210,000
Government of Panama	Cash	-	-	-	-		-
	In-kind	-	100,000	25,000	-		125,000
Government of Colombia	Cash	-	-	-	-		-
	In-kind	-	72,597	72,597	-		145,194
Government of Ecuador	Cash	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-		2,000,000
	In-kind	-	-		-		-
	Total Co-financing:	**850,000**	**1,986,372**	**1,463,461**	**217,025**		**4,516,858**
	GEF Total Funding:	**470,767**	**674,490**	**579,399**	**176,154**		**1,900,810**
	GEF:CoF Ratio:	1: 1.81	1: 2.94	1: 2.53	1: 1.23		1: 2.38
						Project Total:	6,417,668

Appendix 12: Co-Financing Commitment Letters

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

June 11, 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation"

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of Conservation International, I am pleased to commit $1,286,654 ($1,049,629 "in kind" and $237,025 "in cash") co-financing in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation".

This co-financing will support all three components proposed in the GEF/IW5-supported regional project, as described within the Project Document, during the period of August 2015 - July 2017 in proportions detailed in the table below.

Cmpt	Description	In-cash	In-kind
# 1	Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation	Blue Carbon: $300,000	Blue Carbon: $20,000
# 2	National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening	IKI-PAN: $184,288 OAP-COL: $110,000 WFF-REG: $255,478	WFF-REG: $217,025
# 3	Local conservation action	WFF-Nicoya: $199,864	

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Scott Henderson
Acting Vice President Americas Division
Conservation International
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

COMISION PERMANENTE DEL PACÍFICO SUR
Secretaría General

OFICIO CPPS/SE/072/2015

Guayaquil, 22 May 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation"

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, I am pleased to commit US $500,000, US $20,000 in cash and US $480,000 in kind, co-financing in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation".

This co-financing will support the 1,2 and 3 components proposed in the GEF/IW5-supported regional project, as described within the Project Document, during the period of August 2015 - July 2017 in proportions detailed in the table below.

Component	Description	In-cash	In-kind
# 1	Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation	20,000	240,000
# 2	National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening		144,000
# 3	Local conservation action		96,000

Avenida Carlos Julio Arosemena Km. 3, Complejo Alban Borja. Edificio Classic, Segundo piso
Telfs.: (593-4) 2221202 - 2221203 . Fax: (593-4) 2221201
Guayaquil - Ecuador

COMISION PERMANENTE DEL PACÍFICO SUR
Secretaría General

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Julián Reyna Moreno
General Secretary
Permanent Commission for the South Pacific
Av. Carlos J. Arosemena km 3, Bl. Classic, Floor 2.
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Avenida Carlos Julio Arosemena Km. 3, Complejo Alban Borja. Edificio Classic, Segundo piso
Telfs.: (593-4) 2221202 - 2221203 . Fax: (593-4) 2221201
Guayaquil - Ecuador

United Nations
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науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Oficina en Quito
Representación para Bolivia,
Colombia, Ecuador y Venezuela

ECU/REP/05/2015/0179

June 8, 2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation"

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of UNESCO Office in Quito and Representation for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela; I am pleased to commit $250.000 (TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS) in-kind, as co-financing in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation".

This co-financing will support the No. 1 and 2 components proposed in the GEF/IW5-supported regional project, as described within the Project Document, during the period of August 2015 - July 2017 in proportions detailed in the table below.

Component	Description	In-cash	In-kind
# 1	Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation	- o -	US$200.000
# 2	National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening	- o -	US$50.000
# 3	Local conservation action	- o -	- o -

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely yours,

Saadia Sanchez Vegas,
Director UNESCO Office in Quito and
Representative to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela

Veintimilla E9-53 entre
Tamayo y Plaza
Quito - Ecuador
T: +593 (2) 2 529 085
F: +593 (2) 2 567 305

www.unesco.org/quito

MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE
Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales

Panamá, 01 de julio 2015
Nota No. OAI-185-2015

Señora
LILIAN SPIJKERMAN
Vice Presidenta y Directora
CI-GEF Agencia de Proyecto
2011 Crystal Drive Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Referencia: Carta de Endoso al "Proyecto regional de conservación de manglares por parte del Programa Marino del Pacífico Oriental Tropical (CI – ETPS)

Estimada Sra. **SPIJKERMAN**:

En mi condición de Punto Focal Operativo del GEF en Panamá, tengo a bien confirmar lo siguiente sobre el proyecto en referencia: (a) Los objetivos del proyecto, coinciden con las prioridades del Gobierno Nacional y con los compromisos acordados por Panamá, ante las convenciones ambientales pertinentes; (b) El mismo ha sido discutido con los actores relevantes, entre los que se incluyen los puntos focales de las convenciones ambientales internacionales, ratificadas por la República de Panamá.

Este cofinanciamiento respaldará los tres (3) componentes propuestos en el proyecto regional apoyado por IW5 GEF /, según se describe en el documento del proyecto, durante el período de agosto 2015 a julio 2017 en proporción se detalla en la siguiente tabla.

Cabe mencionar que dichos fondos no corresponden al periodo de reposición para el GEF6.

Componente	Descripción	Efectivo	En especie
# 1	Desarrollo de estrategias regional de manglares y la aplicación	-	
# 2	Planes nacionales de acción de los manglares y fortalecimiento de políticas	-	100,000.00
# 3	Acciones de conservación local	-	25,000.000

Con muestras de mi más alta estima y consideración,

Elba Cortés Bonilla
Jefa de la Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales
Punto Focal Operativo GEF

Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente
Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales

Ministerio del Ambiente

GOBIERNO NACIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Oficio Nro. MAE-D-2015-0523

Quito, D.M., 11 de junio de 2015

Asunto: Co-Financing support for "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation"

Lilian Spijkerman
Vice Presidente
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
En su Despacho

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of The Ministry of Environment of Ecuador, I am pleased to commit US $ 2.000.000 in "in cash" co-financing in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation". This co-financing will support the 3 components proposed in the GEF/IW5-supported regional project, as described within the Project Document, during the period of August 2015 - July 2017 in proportion detailed in the table below:

Component	Description	In-cash	In-kind
# 1	Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation	-	-
# 2	National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening	US $ 1.000.000	-
# 3	Local conservation action	US $ 1.000.000	

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Atentamente,

Ministerio del Ambiente

GOBIERNO NACIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Oficio Nro. MAE-D-2015-0523

Quito, D.M., 11 de junio de 2015

Documento firmado electrónicamente

Mgs. Lorena Tapia Núñez
MINISTRA DEL AMBIENTE

Copia:
Señor
Luis Suarez
Director Ejecutivo
CONSERVACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

Señor Economista
Max Rodrigo Lascano Vaca
Gerente Proyecto Socio Bosque

Señor Abogado
Douglas Joshep Zavala Reese
Subsecretario de Gestión Marina y Costera

Señor Ingeniero
Christian Santiago Terán Silva
Subsecretario de Patrimonio Natural

gm/ct/ec

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN

MINAMBIENTE

Bogotá, D.C 12 JUN 2015

MEMORANDO 8220-3-19527

PARA: **GAIA HERNANDEZ PALACIOS**. Directora de Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales.

DE: Directora de Asuntos Marinos, Costeros y Recursos Acuáticos

ASUNTOS: Compromiso de cofinanciamiento del Proyecto " Mejoramiento de la conservación de los manglares en el Pacifico Tropical Oriental (ETPS) a través de la coordinación regional y el desarrollo nacional de una estrategia y su implementación", Financiado por el GEF.

Por medio de la presente enviamos anexo el presupuesto de cofinanciación (en especies) por parte de Colombia como requisito para la formulación y aprobación del proyecto " Mejoramiento de la conservación de los manglares en el Pacifico Tropical Oriental (ETPS) a través de la coordinación regional y el desarrollo nacional de una estrategia y su implementación".

Una vez consultados las instituciones que participaran activamente en el proyecto, referente a las contrapartidas para el proyecto, se remite el monto consolidado de US$145.194 (aportes en especies)[1] , durante el trascurso del proyecto. El monto anterior mencionado está sujeto a variaciones en el curso de los dos años de implementación del proyecto GEF.

Agradecemos puedan enviar esta información a Conservación Internacional y Cancillería para que esta sea remitida oficinalmente al GEF.

Cordialmente,

Andrea Ramirez M

ANDREA RAMIREZ MARTINEZ
Directora de Asuntos Marinos y Costeros y Recursos Acuáticos
Anexo: Presupuesto

	Nombre	Cargo	Firma
Proyectó	Evelyn Pacia Moreno	Profesional Especializada	
Revisó	Ana Maria Gonzales	Directora DAMCRA	
Los arriba firmantes declaramos que hemos revisado el presente documento y lo encontramos ajustado a las normas y disposiciones legales y/o técnicas vigentes y por lo tanto, bajo nuestra responsabilidad lo presentamos para la firma del Secretario General.			

[1] La tasa de cambio en dólares es equivalente a $2580, valor trabajado en el momento que se endosa las cartas de compromiso, junio 2015.

Calle 37 No. 8 - 40
Conmutador (571) 3323400
www.minambiente.gov.co
Bogotá, Colombia

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN

MINAMBIENTE

CONTRAPARTIDA GOBIERNO COLOMBIA									
CONCEPTO	DESCRIPCION	DEDICACION	VALOR UNITARIO	PRIMER AÑO MADS	PRIMER AÑO CVC	SEGUNDO AÑO MADS	SEGUNDO AÑO CVC	VALOR TOTAL	VALOR TOTAL US
PROFESIONALES									
Coordinador del Grupo Direccion de Asuntos Marinos Costeros y	Seguimiento al desarrollo del Proyecto.	10%	$ 4.200.000	$ 2.520.000	0	$ 5.040.000	0	$ 7.560.000	$ 2.930
Profesional Especializado	Profesional tecnico encargado de dar lineamientos tecnico y liderar el procesoal interior del Mads.	80%	$ 3.500.000	$ 16.800.000	0	$ 33.600.000	0	$ 50.400.000	$ 19 535
Contratista Experto en M	Experto en manglares encargado de coordinar con las Corporacion Autonoma Regional el establecimiento de las parcelas de monitoreo y en el segundo año a las acciones desarrolladas en las areas	100%	$ 5.500.000	$ 33.000.000	0	$ 66.000.000	0	$ 99.000.000	$ 38 372
Profesional	Biologo medio tiempo durante un	50%	$ 4.000.000	$ 0	$ 2.000.000	$ 0	0	$ 2.000.000	$ 775
Tecnico	Medio tiempo durante un mes	50%	$ 2.400.000	$ 0	$ 1.200.000	$ 0	0	$ 1.200.000	$ 465
Lanchero	Medio tiempo durante un mes	50%	$ 2.400.000	$ 0	$ 1.200.000	$ 0	0	$ 1.200.000	$ 465
					SUBTOTAL	$ 104.640.000	$ 0	$ 161.360.000	$ 62.543
IMPLEMENTACION DE ACCIONES									
Restauracion de Manglar	Implementacion del protocolo de monitoreo de restauracion en un área definida. En el primer año se desarrollara los 5 primeros pasos de la implementacion en el segundo año se desarrollaran los pasos del 6 al 9 correspondientes a seguimiento y monitoreo y continuidad			$ 0	0	$ 30.000.000	0	$ 30.000.000	$ 11.628
Establecimiento de parcelas de Monitoreo	Ubicación de las parcelas permanentes de monitoreo y desarrollo de capacitades a las comunidades locales para el desarrollo y puesta en marcha de la toma de datos.		15,000,000	$ 10.000.000	0	$ 150.000.000	$ 0	$ 160.000.000	$ 62.016
Monitoreo en las areas de manglar del	Toma de los datos segundo muestreo			$ 5.000.000	$ 0	$ 0	0	$ 5.000.000	$ 1.938
Gasolina	400 galones		$ 8.100		$ 3.240.000	$ 0	0	$ 3.240.000	$ 1.938
					SUBTOTAL	$ 180.000.000	$ 0	$ 198.240.000	$ 76.837
TALLERES Y REUNIONES									
Taller Nacionales de Man	Socializacion de las actividades desarrolladas a nivel nacional e internacional. Este sera desarrollado en el Departamento de la Guajira - Cabo de la Vela. Contará con la participante de aproximadamente 30 instituciones diferentes en CAR'S, PNN, Mads, Ci, Marviva, Comunidades, CPPS, entre otras.			$ 15.000.000		$ 15.000.000	$ 0	$ 15.000.000	$ 5.814
					SUBTOTAL	$ 15.000.000	0	$ 15.000.000	$ 5.814
					TOTAL		$ 0	$ 374.600.000	$ 145.194

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www.minambiente.gov.co
Bogotá, Colombia

DIRECCIÓN DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

COSTA RICA

San José, 24 de junio de 2015
DCI-112-2015

Ms. Lilian Spijkerman
Vice President and Managing Director, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation"

Dear Ms. Spijkerman,

On behalf of Ministry of Environment and Energy, I am pleased to commit $ 210 000 in kind co-financing in support of the GEF Funded Project, "Improving Mangrove Conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through Coordinated Regional and National Strategy Development and Implementation".

This co-financing will support the 3 components proposed in the GEF/IW5-supported regional project, as described within the Project Document, during the period of August 2015 - July 2017 in proportion detailed in the table below.

Component	Description	In-cash	In-kind
# 1	Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation		70 000
# 2	National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening		70 000
# 3	Local conservation action		70 000

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful .

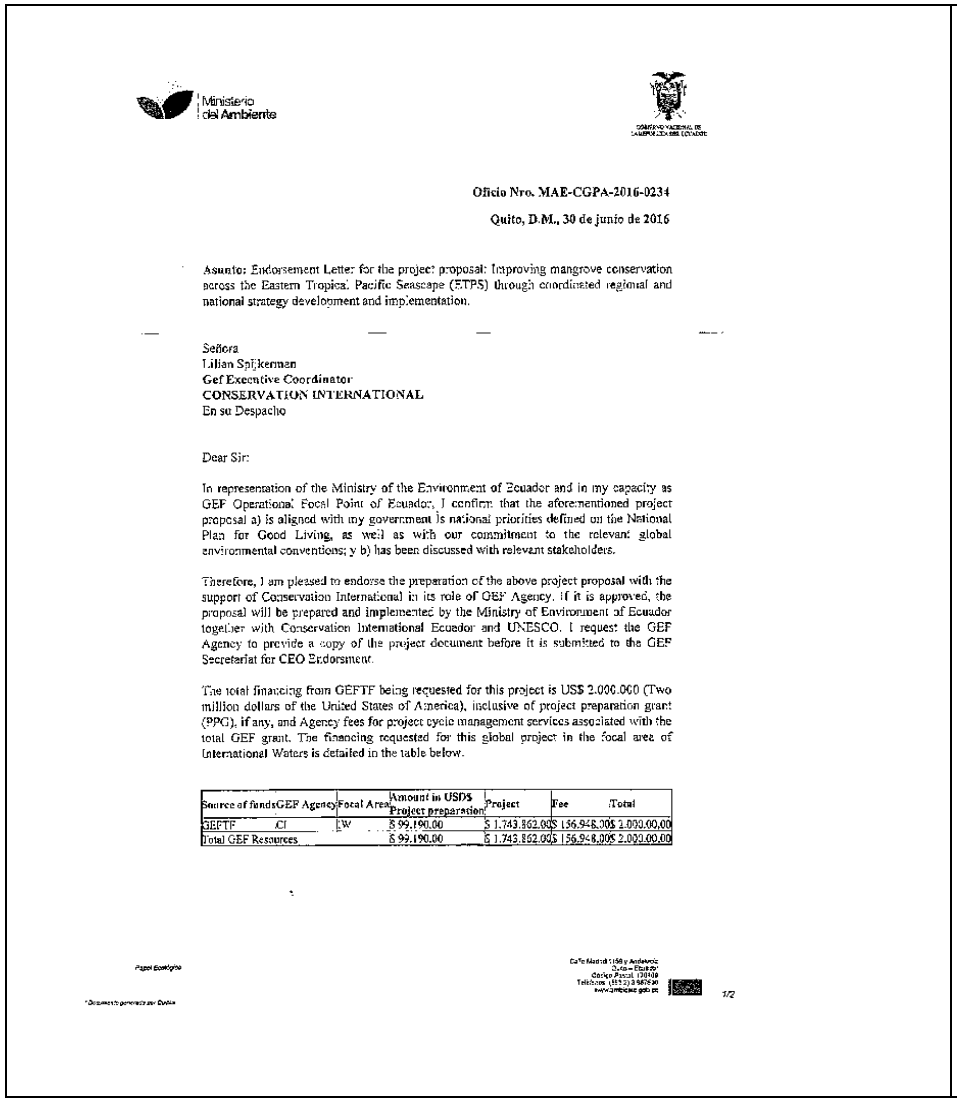
Sincerely,

Rubén Muñoz Robles
Director Cooperación Internacional

MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE Y ENERGÍA
DIRECCIÓN COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL
COSTA RICA

Apdo. Postal 10104 –1000 San José, Costa Rica
Central (506)22334533 ext. 154, 155, 169, 184
Teléfono (506) 22580089 Fax (506) 22235086
www.cooperacionminae.go.cr

Appendix 13a: Endorsement Letters of GEF Operational Focal Points



Ministerio del Ambiente

Oficio Nro. MAE-CGPA-2016-0234

Quito, D.M., 30 de junio de 2016

Asunto: Endorsement Letter for the project proposal: Improving mangrove conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through coordinated regional and national strategy development and implementation.

Señora
Lilian Spijkerman
Gef Executive Coordinator
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
En su Despacho

Dear Sir:

In representation of the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador and in my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point of Ecuador, I confirm that the aforementioned project proposal a) is aligned with my government's national priorities defined on the National Plan for Good Living, as well as with our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; y b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders.

Therefore, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of Conservation International in its role of GEF Agency. If it is approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador together with Conservation International Ecuador and UNESCO. I request the GEF Agency to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO Endorsement.

The total financing from GEFTF being requested for this project is US$ 2.000.000 (Two million dollars of the United States of America), inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for this global project in the focal area of International Waters is detailed in the table below.

Source of funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount in USD$ Project preparation	Project	Fee	Total
GEFTF	CI	IW	$ 99.190,00	$ 1.743.862,00	$ 156.948,00	$ 2.000.00,00
Total GEF Resources			$ 99.190,00	$ 1.743.862,00	$ 156.948,00	$ 2.000.00,00

Papel Ecológico

Calle Madrid 1159 y Andalucía
Quito – Ecuador
Código Postal: 170109
Teléfono: (593 2) 3 987300
www.ambiente.gob.ec

1/2

Ministerio del Ambiente

Oficio Nro. MAE-CGPA-2016-0234

Quito, D.M., 30 de junio de 2016

The Ministry of Environment of Ecuador avails itself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of its highest consideration.

Atentamente.

Srta. Diana Priscila Martucci Larrea
COORDINADORA GENERAL DE PLANIFICACIÓN AMBIENTAL

Copia:
Señor Magíster
Nelson Alejandro Zambrano López
Subsecretario de Gestión Marina y Costera

Señor Ingeniero
Pablo Vicente Maldonado Dávila
Director de Planificación e Inversión

Doctor
Luis Ernesto Suárez Martínez
Director Ejecutivo
CONSERVACION INTERNACIONAL ECUADOR

vy/pm

Papel Ecológico

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Quito – Ecuador
Código Postal: 170109
Teléfono: (593 2) 3 987300
www.ambiente.gob.ec

2/2

Please note that the current signed version of the MAE-Ecuador endorsement letter (ref: MAE-CGPA-2016-0234) here replaces the original digitally signed version provided at the PIF stage (ref: MAE-D-2014-0140).

DIRECCIÓN DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

COSTA RICA

San José, 14 de Abril de 2014
DCI-076-2014

Mrs. Lilian Spijkerman
Conservación Internacional
2011 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 22202

Ref: Respaldo para proyecto Mejorar la conservación de los manglares en el Paisaje Marino del Pacifico Este Tropical (ETPS por sus siglas en inglés) a través del desarrollo e implementación de estrategias regionales y nacionales.

En mi condición de Punto Focal Operacional del GEF para Costa Rica y con respecto a la propuesta del proyecto multi-nacional de Aguas Internacionales (IW), confirmo que la propuesta de proyecto mencionada previamente (a) está en concordancia con las prioridades nacionales de mi gobierno y nuestro compromiso con las convenciones ambientales internacionales pertinentes, y (b) ha sido discutido donde relevante con las partes relevantes e interesadas.

Tengo el agrado de respaldar la preparación de la propuesta de proyecto previamente mencionado con el apoyo de Conservación Internacional como agencia GEF. De ser aprobada, la propuesta de proyecto multi-nacional será elaborada y implementada por el Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía (MINAE), en coordinación con el programa nacional de Conservación Internacional y co-ejecutado por la UNESCO. Asimismo, solicitamos a la agencia del GEF que envíe una copia del documento de proyecto antes de su presentación a la Secretaría del GEF para la aprobación del CEO.

El financiamiento total de GEF TF que se solicita para este proyecto es de US$2.000.000 (Dos millones de dólares de Estados Unidos de Norteamérica), incluyendo la donación para la preparación del proyecto (PPG) y los honorarios de la Agencia para los servicios de gestión del ciclo de proyectos asociados a la donación total del GEF. El financiamiento solicitado para este proyecto multinacional de Aguas Internacionales se encuentra detallado en la siguiente tabla.

Fuente de los Fondos	Agencia del GEF	Área Focal	Cantidad en Dólares			
			Preparación del proyecto	Proyecto	Costo	Total
GEFTF	CI	IW	99,190	1,743,862	156,948	2,000,000
Total Recursos del GEF			99,190	1,743,862	156,948	2,000,000

Hago propicia esta oportunidad para reiterar las muestras de mi más alta estima y consideración.

Rubén Muñoz Robles
Director

MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE, ENERGIA Y TELECOMUNICACIONES * COSTA RICA *
DIRECCION COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL

Cc:
Sr. René Castro Salazar, Ministro de Ambiente.
Sr. María Guzmán, Ortiz, Viceministra de Energía
Departamento de Proyectos, DCI
Consecutivo,

CONSTRUIMOS UN PAÍS SEGURO | Gobierno de Costa Rica

Apdo. Postal 10104 –1000 San José, Costa Rica
Central (506)22334533 ext. 154, 165, 169, 184
Teléfono (506) 22580069 Fax (506) 22235086
www.cooperacionminae.go.cr

MinAmbiente
Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible

PROSPERIDAD PARA TODOS

Bogotá D.C.,

8150 2 13678 -
28 ABR 2014

Para: **LILIAN SPIJKERMAN**
Conservación Internacional
2011 *Crystal Drive, Arlington*, VA, 22202
Estados Unidos de América

Ref: Respaldo a la Nota Conceptual del "Proyecto de Valoración Económica de los Ecosistemas de Manglar Esenciales del Paisaje Marino del Pacífico Este Tropical (ETPS, por su sigla en inglés).

Estimada Señora Spijkerman:

En mi condición de Punto Focal Operativo del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF, por su sigla en inglés) para Colombia, confirmo que la propuesta del proyecto multinacional de Aguas Internacionales (IW) que se mencionó previamente en términos generales (a) está en concordancia con las prioridades nacionales de mi gobierno y nuestro compromiso con las convenciones ambientales internacionales pertinentes, y (b) ha sido revisada con las partes relevantes e interesadas.

Por lo anterior, respaldo la preparación de la propuesta del Proyecto en mención, con el apoyo de la Agencia del GEF citada abajo. De ser aprobada, esta propuesta de proyecto será elaborada e implementada por el Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, en coordinación con el Programa Nacional de Conservación Internacional en el país y co-ejecutado por la UNESCO, teniendo en cuenta las recomendaciones y observaciones que se han formulado desde Colombia y por supuesto, en coordinación con los demás países participantes. En este sentido, solicitamos a la Agencia del GEF que envíe una copia del documento de proyecto antes de su presentación a la Secretaría del GEF para la aprobación del CEO.

El financiamiento total (del GEFTF, LDCF, el SCCF y/o NPIF) que se solicita para este proyecto es de $2.000.000 de dólares estadounidenses, incluyendo la donación para la preparación del proyecto (PPG), si lo hay, y los honorarios de la Agencia para los servicios de gestión del ciclo de proyectos asociados a la donación total del GEF. El financiamiento solicitado para este proyecto multinacional de Aguas Internacionales se encuentra detallado en la siguiente tabla.

Fuente de los Fondos	**Agencia del GEF**	**Área Focal**	Cantidad en Dólares			
			Preparación del proyecto	Proyecto	Costo	Total
GEFTF	CI	IW	99,190	1,743,862	156,948	2,000,000
Total Recursos del GEF			99,190	1,743,862	156,948	2,000,000

Cordialmente,

ALEJANDRA TORRES DROMGOLD
Punto Focal Operativo del GEF en Colombia
Jefe de la Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales

Copia: Sra. **Claudia Cuevas,** Punto Focal Político del GEF en Colombia

Calle 37 # 8 – 40 Bogotá, Colombia
Conmutador +57 (1) 332-3400
www.minambiente.gov.co

AUTORIDAD NACIONAL DEL AMBIENTE
OFICINA DE PLANIFICACIÓN DE LA POLÍTICA AMBIENTAL

Panamá, 17 de abril de 2014
OPPA-175-2014

Señora
LILIAN SPIJKERMAN
Conservación Internacional
2011 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 22202
En su despacho

Ref: ***Respaldo para proyecto de valoración económica de los ecosistemas de manglar esenciales del Paisaje Marino del Pacifico Este Tropical (ETPS por sus siglas en ingles).***

Estimada Señora Spijkerman:

En mi condición de Punto Focal Operacional del GEF para Panamá y con respecto a la propuesta del proyecto multinacional de Aguas Internacionales (IW), confirmo que la propuesta de proyecto mencionada previamente está en concordancia con las prioridades nacionales de mi gobierno y nuestro compromiso con las convenciones ambientales internacionales pertinentes, y ha sido discutida con las partes relevantes e interesadas.

Tengo el agrado de respaldar la preparación de la propuesta de proyecto previamente mencionado con el apoyo de las agencias del GEF, las cuales se enumeran a continuación. De ser aprobada, la propuesta de proyecto multinacional será elaborada y implementada por el Ministerio del Ambiente en coordinación con el por el equipo técnico de Conservación Internacional en Panamá hospedado por una organización no-gubernamental panameña y co-ejecutado por la UNESCO. Así mismo, solicitamos a la agencia del GEF que envíe una copia del documento de proyecto antes de su presentación a la Secretaría del GEF para la aprobación del CEO.

El financiamiento total (de GEFTF, LDCF, el SCCF y / o NPIF) que se solicita para este proyecto es de $2.000.000 de dólares EE.UU. Esto incluye la donación para la preparación del proyecto (PPG), si lo hay, y los honorarios de la Agencia para los servicios de gestión del ciclo de proyectos asociados a la donación total del GEF. El financiamiento solicitado para este proyecto multinacional de Aguas Internacionales se encuentra detallado en la siguiente tabla.

Fuente de los Fondos	Agencia del GEF	Área Focal	Cantidad en Dólares			
			Preparación del proyecto	Proyecto	Costo	Total
GEFTF	CI	IW	99,190	1,743,862	156,948	2,000,000
Total Recursos del GEF			**99,190**	**1,743,862**	**156,948**	**2,000,000**

Atentamente,

ABRAHAM HERRERA
Jefe de la Oficina de Planificación de la Política Ambiental
Punto Focal Operacional-GEF

Appendix 13b: No-Objection to Project Agency change (Country OFP communications).

Ministerio del Ambiente

GOBIERNO NACIONAL DE LA REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Oficio Nro. MAE-D-2015-1061

Quito, D.M., 26 de octubre de 2015

Asunto: Transferencia de Agencia Implementadora del Proyecto GEF ID: 5771 "Mejorando la conservación de los manglares en el Paisaje Marino del Este Tropical (ETPS), a través del desarrollo e implementa-ción de estrategias regionales y nacionales", de Conservación Internacional a World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Doctor
Luis Ernesto Suárez Martínez
Director Ejecutivo
CONSERVACION INTERNACIONAL ECUADOR
En su Despacho

De mi consideración:

En respuesta al Oficio No. CIE DE-1559-2015 en el cual se mencionan las actividades realizadas por la agencia *Conservación Internacional CI*, en relación al proyecto GEF, de tamaño mediano cuyo nombre es "Mejorando la conservación de los manglares en el Paisaje Marino del Este Tropical (ETPS), a través del desarrollo e implementación de estrategias regionales y nacionales"

Entre las actividades de la agencia se menciona que la Secretaría del GEF en sus comentarios al Documento de Proyecto solicita a *Conservación Internacional CI* que asegure la participación de otra institución como Agencia Implementadora del proyecto.

Una vez acogida esta recomendación, *Conservación Internacional* identificó a *World Wildlife Fund, Inc.* como nueva Agencia Implementadora considerando su experiencia en la región.

Al respecto esta Cartera de Estado expresa su conformidad con el cambio sugerido, considerando que World Wildlife Fund, Inc. se ajusta a las competencias contempladas para el proyecto.

Además recomendamos se tomen en cuenta los plazos apropiados para la entrega de los documentos a fin de no correr riesgos de perder el financiamiento.

Con sentimientos de distinguida .

Atentamente,

Papel Ecológico

Calle Madrid 1159 y Andalucía
Quito – Ecuador
Código Postal: 170150
Teléfonos: (593 2) 3 987600
www.ambiente.gob.ec

* Documento generado por Quipux

Ministerio del Ambiente

GOBIERNO NACIONAL DE LA REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Oficio Nro. MAE-D-2015-1061

Quito, D.M., 26 de octubre de 2015

Mgs. Lorena Tapia Núñez
MINISTRA DEL AMBIENTE

Copia:
Señorita
Adriana Alexandra Matamoros Vargas
Analista de Planificación e Inversión 1

Señora Bióloga
María del Pilar Solís Coello
Directora de Normativa y Proyectos Marinos y Costeros

Señor Biólogo
Francisco Xavier Chalén Norona
Coordinador de Conservación Marina
CONSERVACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

Doctor
Hugo Ramón Arnal Delgado
Director
WORDL WILDLIFE FUND INC

xc/ap/xu/ec

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* Documento generado por Quipux

De: Marco Quesada [mailto:mquesada@conservation.org]
Enviado el: lunes, 21 de septiembre de 2015 10:58 a.m.
Para: Fernando Mora Rodriguez
CC: Ruben Muñoz; Cynthia Cordoba Serrano; Ana Guzman; Rafael Monge Vargas
Asunto: Avances: Proyecto GEF / CI / IWC

Señor Viceministro

Fernando Mora Rodríguez

MINAE

Señor

Rubén Muñoz

Dirección de Cooperación Internacional

MINAE

Dando seguimiento a nuestro compromiso de mantenerles al tanto del trámite del proyecto GEF/CI/IWC, les adjunto un oficio con el detalle de su desarrollo.

En entre otros, les comunicamos que la Unidad GEF de CI envió el Documento de Proyecto para la aprobación de Consejo del GEF el 11 de junio de 2015. Como respuesta, la Secretaria del GEF proporcionó comentarios al Documento de Proyecto el 25 de junio de 2015, solicitándole a CI que asegure la participación de otra institución como Agencia Implementadora del proyecto. Ante esto, CI ha invitado a WWF para que cumpla esta función dentro del proyecto. La respuesta a esta invitación ha sido positiva.

Saludos cordiales y quedamos a su disposición en caso de cualquier consulta.

Marco Quesada

Marco A. Quesada Alpízar, PhD
Conservación Internacional

Director

Programa Costa Rica
mquesada@conservation.org
Tel/Fax: (506) 2253-0500 ext. 129 / IP 5484

Skype: maquesada

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Marco Quesada <mquesada@conservation.org>

Avances: Proyecto GEF / CI / IWC

Ruben Muñoz <rmunoz@minae.go.cr> Tue, Sep 22, 2015 at 8:00 AM
To: Marco Quesada <mquesada@conservation.org>, Fernando Mora Rodriguez <viceaguas@minae.go.cr>
Cc: Cynthia Cordoba Serrano <ccordoba@minae.go.cr>, Ana Guzman <aguzman@conservation.org>, Rafael Monge Vargas <rmonge@minae.go.cr>

Gracias Marco.

Rubén Muñoz Robles

Director

DIRECCION DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE Y ENERGÍA

APDO. POSTAL 10104 –1000 SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

Central (506)22334533

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MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE

Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales

Panamá, 13 de noviembre de 2015
OAI-366-2015

Señora
MALENA SARLO
Gerente de Conservación Marina y Desarrollo Sostenible
Conservación Internacional
Ciudad

Referencia: Trasferencia de Agencia Implementadora (Proyecto GEF)

Señora Sarlo:

En mi condición de Punto Focal Operativo del GEF en Panamá, tengo a bien comunicar nuestra aprobación para la transferencia de la Agencia Implementadora del Proyecto "Mejorando la conservación de los manglares en el paisaje marino del Pacifico Este Tropical (ETPS), a través del desarrollo e implementación de estrategias regionales y nacionales", de Conservación Internacional a World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Con muestras de mi más alta estima y consideración,

Atentamente,

MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE
OFICINA DE ASUNTOS INTERNACIONALES

Elba Cortés Bonilla
Jefa de la Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales
Punto Focal Operativo GEF

EC/adgp

From: Laura Camila Bermudez Wilches [mailto:LBermudez@minambiente.gov.co]
Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 3:39 PM
To: Scott Henderson
Cc: Sebastian Troeng; Fabio Arjona; Stuart Banks; María Claudia Díazgranados Cadelo; Kelly Joletti Moreno Fontalvo; Andrea Ramírez Martínez; Ana Maria Gonzalez Delgadillo; Fanny Sierra Bonilla
Subject: RE: Coordinación de comunicación proyecto - punto focal GEF MADS

Estimado Scott,

De acuerdo al proceso que definimos para emitir el aval al Proyecto *Improving mangrove conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through coordinated regional and national strategy development and implementation* (versión ajustada 18.01.16)- Gef Proyect ID: 5771, nos permitimos expresar nuestra conformidad con la ultima versión del documento y por lo tanto confirmamos el aval otorgado al mismo incluyendo el cambio de agencia.

Sin perjuicio de lo anterior, solicitamos ajustar un par de temas que quedaron pendientes en la versión mencionada:

1. Ajustar en el Anexo 9 donde aun aparece Panamá como país miembro de la CPPS.

2. Por otra parte y en línea con el desarrollo de otros proyectos GEF, consideramos que WWF como agencia implementadora debe ser parte del Comité Directivo (pág. 71) . Si bien entendemos lo relacionado con lo que se menciona sobre "conflicto de intereses" y por supuesto se debe tener claridad para que WWF no sea "juez y parte" en el proceso, es importante contar con WWF desde su rol como implementadora en el desarrollo del proyecto.

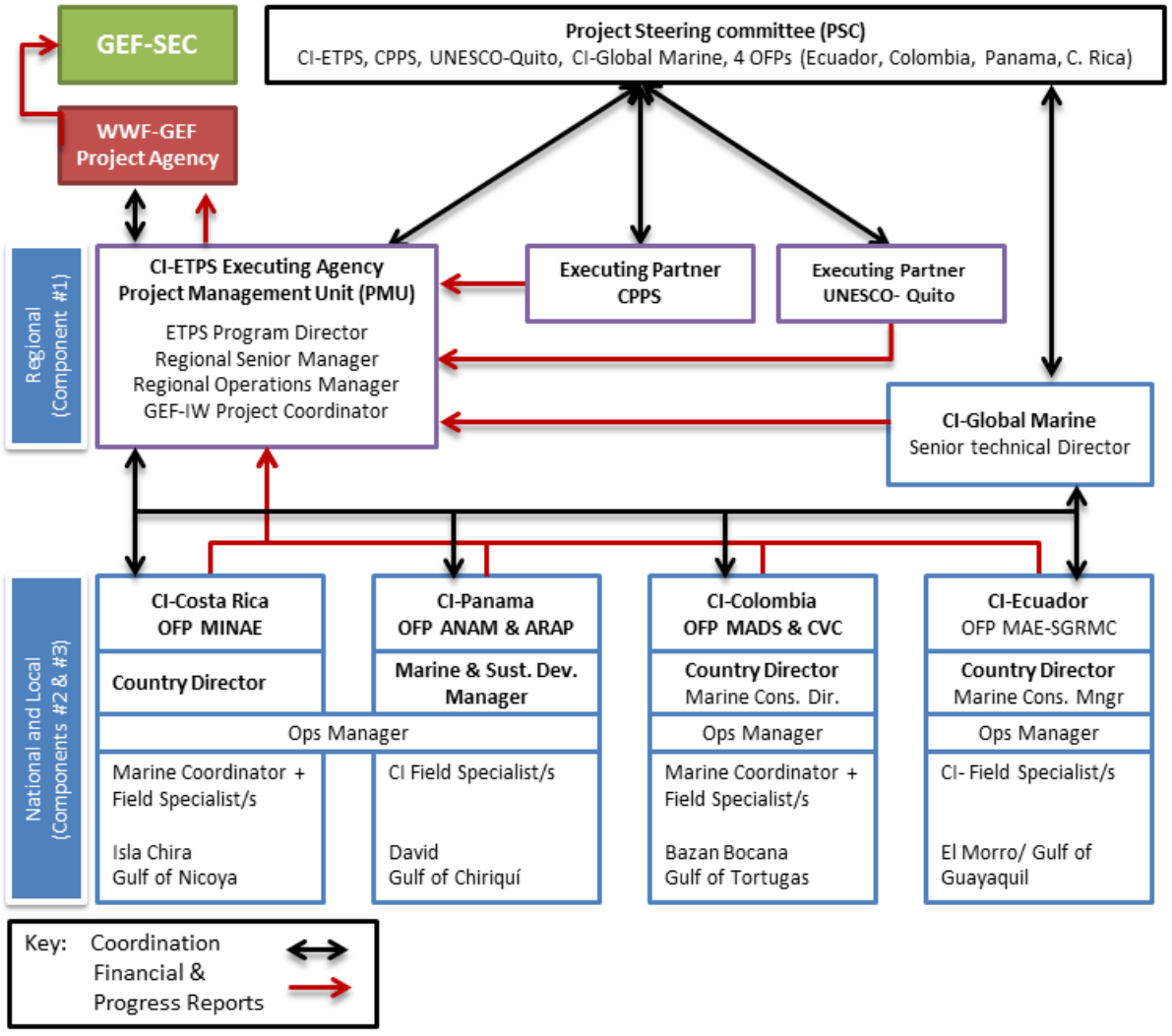
Con esto, esperamos que el proceso pueda continuar su curso y quedamos atentos a los pasos a seguir.

Saludos cordiales,

Laura C. Bermúdez W.
Coordinacion PFO-GEF
Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales
Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible Colombia

OPERATIONAL ANNEX

Appendix 14: Organizational Chart



Appendix 15: Workplan and Schedule

Workplan narrative.

Component #1: Regional mangrove strategy development and implementation

Y1 Q1 - Y1 Q2	The CPPS Regional Mangrove Plan depends upon a consultation and review process for approval with member states. Towards the end of the PPG phase (June - July 2015) a technical workshop was convened by CPPS (combined with the Blue Carbon International Policy Working Group Meeting in Guayaquil) to validate the Plan and prepare it for consideration of the CPPS-PAPSE member countries and Costa Rica (as a cooperating non-member party). It was presented for approval by member states in the CPPS General Assembly of November 2015 at which point it will be ready for implementation [Y1 Q2 onwards]. CPPS will set up an MOU or equivalent arrangement with the Costa Rica government to invite their involvement and participation in technical fora during the project.
Y1 Q3	Once approved an international mangrove technical working group for the ETPS region will be convened by the Project Steering Committee with representation from each ETPS country and the principal programs working towards mangrove conservation in the region.
Y1 Q3 + Y2 Q2	Two technical meetings will take place to advance the implementation of the Regional Mangrove Plan towards coordinated national planning.
Y2 Q1	The CPPS Regional Mangrove Open Mangrove Initiative Plan is published and distributed between the participating ETPS countries.
Y1 Q3	Communication products for policy makers and resource managers will be produced from Y1 Q3 throughout the rest of the project based on inputs from the technical working group, project partners and associates. This will be facilitated by the project communication plan.
Y1 Q3 + Y2 Q2	At least one trans-boundary exchange event will be undertaken in [Q2-Q3] of each of the two years between ETPS countries that demonstrate examples of successful mangrove conservation and sustainable benefits.
Y2 Q4	By the end of the project at least one international trans-boundary experience will be provided for key stakeholders in the ETPS project region.

Component #2: National mangrove action plans and policy strengthening.

Y1 Q4	Policy and updated threat assessments relating to mangrove conservation and sustainable use will be completed in each ETPS country. This will include any necessary additional base-line information to ensure that projects meet safeguard requirements.
Y1 Q4 + Y2 Q4	At least two country specific consultancies addressing aspects of necessary base-lines and policy improvements for ridge-to-reef planning are completed and results added to the project knowledge base and outreach activities.
Y2 Q4	By the end of the project it is expected that project actions will have facilitated at least two updated national mangrove plans and/or related legislation that influences mangrove health.

Component 3: Local conservation action.

Y1 Q3	Agreements are finalized with community organizations demonstrating commitments and roles for at least two demonstration projects within the ETPS region that generate benefits for local livelihoods and mangrove sustainability at local sites.
Y1 Q1 - Y2 Q4	At least two demonstration projects determined during the Project start-up are designed and implemented successfully at local sites.
Y1 Q3 - Y2 Q4	At least two training events are provided in each ETPS country at the local demonstration sites selected during the period [Y1 Q3] - [Y2 Q4].
Y1 Q2 - Y2 Q3	A report is produced and distributed that implements Blue Forest methodologies for estimating ecosystem goods and services is produced and distributed for at least two of the ETPS local demonstration sites.
Y2 Q4	A targeted outreach document describing field methodologies in support of mangrove conservation and sustainable use is provided for local decision makers.
Y2 Q4	Mangrove field conservation tools and outcomes are incorporated into outreach products during project implementation and integrated into project knowledge management/ web presence by the end of the project.

Y2 Q4 By the end of the project it is expected that project actions will have helped facilitate at least two local management or development plans that can generate mid-long term improvements in mangrove health and associated community well-being.

Work Schedule:

	Year 1				Year 2			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1.1.: Regional CPPS Mangrove Strategy approved								X
Output 1.1.1: Mangrove technical group created			X					
Output 1.1.2.: At least 2 technical meetings			X			X		
Output 1.1.3.: Published and ratified regional strategy					X			
Outcome 1.2.: Costa Rica part of CPPS-Mangrove initiative			X					
Output 1.2.1.: CPPS-Costa Rica MOU			X					
Outcome 1.3.: Policy makers & managers with tools & improved capacity.								X
Output 1.3.1.: At least 2 trans-boundary + 1 international exchange			X			X		X
Output 1.3.2.: Policy and management communication products			X	X	X	X	X	X
Outcome 2.1.: At least 2 updated ETPS country National Mangrove Action Plans.								X
Output 2.1.1.: Updated National Mangrove Plans in at least 2 ETPS countries.								X
Outcome 2.2.: At least 2 ETPS countries establish stronger regulations and incentives.								X
Output 2.2.1.: Policy and threat assessment for each ETPS country.				X				
Output 2.2.2.: Mangrove friendly legislation passed in at least 2 ETPS countries.								X
Outcome 3.1.: At least 2 mangrove ecosystems benefit from project informed improved site level planning								X
Output 3.1.1.: At least 2 site level management or development plans								X
Outcome 3.2.: Economic evaluation tools and methodologies tested in at least 2 ETPS countries at demonstration sites							X	
Output 3.2.1.: Final report for economic evaluation of ecosystem goods and services from at least 2 project sites			X	X	X			
Output 3.2.2.: Outreach summary document for tools to decision makers								X
Output 3.2.2.: Multi-scale communication of project mangrove field conservation tools and outcomes								X
Outcome 3.3.: Stakeholder outreach and capacity building								X
Output 3.3.1.: At least 2 training events per ETPS country			X	X	X	X	X	X
Outcome 3.4.: At least 2 demonstration projects successfully implemented in at least 2 sites								X
Output 3.4.1.: Commitment of local actors to conservation and restoration activities			X					
Output 3.4.2.: Increased (>20%) stakeholder participation in mangrove conservation incentives.								X

Appendix 16: Draft Terminal Evaluation TOR

GEF FUNDED PROJECTS

PROJECT DATA		
Project/Program Title		
GEF Project ID		
WWF (Agency) Project ID		
GEF Agency(s)	WWF GEF Project Agency	
Implementing Office		
Partner(s)		
Countries		
RELEVANT DATES		
CEO Endorsement/Approval		
Agency Approval Date		
Implementation Start		
Midterm Evaluation (if applicable)		
Project Completion		
Terminal Evaluation Completion		
Project Closing		
PRIMARY CONTACT INFORMATION		
Office	Name (Last, First)	Email / Phone
Executing Agency		
Implementing Agency		
GEF Project Agency (WWF)		
Government Contact		
Partner Contact		
Other		

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF) policies and procedures for all GEF financed full and medium-sized projects require a terminal evaluation (TE) upon completion of project implementation. The following terms of reference (TOR) set out the expectations for the TE for the project "[insert project title]", hereafter referred to as the "Project". The technical consultant selected to conduct this evaluation will be referred to as "evaluator(s)" throughout this TOR.

The Project seeks to [insert Project Objective and summary]. The TE for this project will only cover the GEF financed components outlined here. The Project was organized into the following components: [insert bullet points describing each Project Component]

The TE will be conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by the GEF and in the WWF Evaluation Guidelines. The objectives of the evaluation are to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of WWF programs.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE FOR THE EVALUATION

The TE will cover the GEF financed components and project co-financing. The TE will comply with the guidance, rules and procedures established by WWF[27] and the GEF Terminal Evaluation Guidance.[28] The objectives of the evaluation are to assess the achievement of project performance, project designs and implementation, achievements of objectives and integration of approved changes during implementation, as well as any other results.

The Terminal Evaluation will include:

- Project achievements and results;
- Key findings and rationale for each evaluation criteria provided, including identification of key strengths, challenges and shortcomings;
- Risks to the sustainability of project outcomes;
- Review of Monitoring and Evaluation systems;
- Relevance and catalytic role of the project;
- Assessment of any environmental and social impacts unforeseen during project development;
- Lessons learned regarding: project design (theory of change), objectives, and technical approach; use of adaptive management; administration and governance arrangements; relevance; implementation of the work plan; achievement of impact; and replicability of the project nationally and globally;
- Recommendations that include: practical and short-term corrective actions per evaluation criteria to address issues and findings; recommendations on best practices towards achieving project outcomes and replication for other projects of similar scope.

The GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy requires that terminal evaluation reports provide information on when the evaluation took place, sites visited, participants, key questions, and methodology. This required summary will be included in the evaluator(s)'s final report.

EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHOD

The WWF methodology for conducting programmatic evaluations is a key element of our adaptive management approach that reflects on conservation interventions to enhance our efficiency, progress, and impact. The

[27] For additional information on evaluation methods adopted by WWF, see the WWF Evaluation Guidelines , published on our WWF Program Standards public website.

[28] For additional information on the GEF Terminal Evaluation Guidelines, see the GEF Policies and Procedures , published on the GEF Evaluation Office website.

evaluator(s) is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the six (6) core criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, results/impact, sustainability and adaptive capacity.

A set of questions covering each of the above listed areas have been drafted and are included with this TOR (Annex A). The evaluator(s) is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix and include it as an annex to the final report. The review and acceptance of the final evaluation report, including a summary of results, are required as a contract deliverable.

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is useful, independent, participatory, respectful, credible, transparent, and ethical. The evaluator(s) is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, the GEF operational focal point, the implementing office, project team(s), and appointed WWF GEF Technical Advisers based in the region and key stakeholders.

The evaluator(s) will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, midterm reviews, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator(s) considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of core documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator(s) is attached as part of the TOR. (Annex B)

The evaluator(s) is expected to conduct a field site visit, including the following: [list project sites]. The site visit should occur on or before [MM/DD/YYYY] and be completed before [MM/DD/YYYY]. The final report with supporting documentation is due MM/DD/YYYY].

Key external partners to be consulted are as follows: (insert list)

Evaluator(s) will carry out the TE to ensure quality and basic principles are maintained throughout the process. Evaluations should be useful, maintain independence and impartiality, be inclusive through participatory methods, be completed in a timely manner, respectful and credible, with an emphasis on transparency and ethical conduct that is respectful of human rights, differences in culture, customs, and the practices of all stakeholders in involved.

EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS

The evaluator(s) will rate the all required performance criteria. A completed ratings table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. An Evaluation Ratings Summary template has been provided (Annex C) including the approved obligatory rating scales. All areas covered in the evaluation scope will also be assessed against the six core criteria list above, with ratings assigned to specific components.

A full assessment of project performance will be conducted, based on the expectations set out in the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Matrix (Annex D), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with the approved means of verification. The three criteria required for assessing the level of achievement for the Project outcomes and objectives are as follows: relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency.

PROJECT FINANCE / COFINANCE

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. The evaluator(s) will assess the appropriateness of and compliance with financial controls. Financial planning and reported should have supported informed and timely decision making for effective program

management. Cash flows should have been timely and sufficient to support on-going project activities. Co-financing actuals should be reviewed against commitments. Evidence and verification of due diligence and complaint management of funds, including any financial audits should also be assessed.

Project cost and financial source data will be required, including annual expenditure reports. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained in the evaluation report. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. The evaluator(s) will receive assistance from the executing office to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which must be included in the terminal evaluation report.

CO-FINANCING DATA							
		Project Preparation		Project Implementation		Total	
Co-Financing Source	Type	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual
GEF Agency							
Host Government							
Other Donors							
Internal Funds							
Total co-financing							
Total Project Cost							

CATALYTIC ROLE

The evaluator(s) will assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings that should be brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and/or c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.[29]

MAINSTREAMING

WWF supported GEF financed projects are key components in WWF country programming, as well as regional and global strategies. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully integrated with other WWF priorities including improved governance of natural resources, climate change adaptation, and gender.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

The evaluation report must include a chapter providing a set of conclusions, recommendations and lessons.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the WWF's Conservation Strategies & Measures (CSM) department. The CSM will select evaluator(s) and ensure the timely reimbursement, approve travel arrangements, and responding to questions concerning the scope and requirements for the evaluation. The

[29] An acceptable tool for gauging progress to impact is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROTI) method developed by the GEF Evaluation Office. A link is provided here for reference ROTI Handbook 2009.

Project team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluator(s) to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the Government etc.

EVALUATION TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the evaluation will be [XX] days according to the following plan:

Activity	Timing	Completion Date
Preparation	*XX* days *(recommended: 2-4)*	*date*
Evaluation Mission	*XX* days (*~5-15)*	*date*
Draft Evaluation Report	*XX* days (*~5-10*)	*date*
Final Report	*XX* days *(~1-2*)	*date*

EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

In addition to the deliverables outlined below, the evaluator(s) is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how feedback and comments have been addressed in the final evaluation report.

The evaluator(s) is expected to deliver the following:

Deliverable	Content	Timing	Responsibilities
Inception Report	Evaluator(s) provides clarifications on timing and method	No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission.	Evaluator(s) submits to WWF CSM
Presentation	Initial Findings	End of evaluation mission	To project management, and WWF CSM
Draft Final Report	Full report, (per annexed template) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission	Sent to CSM, reviewed by Agreement Services, WWF GEF Project Agency Core Team, and GEF OFPs
Final Report*	Revised report	Within 1 week of receiving WWF's comments on draft	Sent to CSM

EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

The evaluation team will be composed of [insert final detail]. The consultant(s) shall have prior experience in evaluating similar projects. Experience with GEF financed projects is an advantage. *(If the team has more than 1 evaluator), one will be designated as the team leader and will be responsible for finalizing the report).*The evaluator(s) selected should not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have conflict of interest with project related activities.

The Team members must present the following qualifications:

- Minimum *XX* years of relevant professional experience;

- Technical knowledge in the targeted GEF Operational Focal Area(s)
- Knowledge of GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy is an asset;
- Recent experience conducting Evaluations or Mid-term Reviews for GEF projects is an asset;
- Previous experience with results-based monitoring and evaluation methodologies;
- Experience with WWF Project and Program Management Standards or Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation (www.cmp-openstandards.org) is preferred;
- Experience with social assessments, participatory project design and management, and community-based resource management preferred;
- Knowledge and experience in implementing or reviewing application of social and environmental safeguards policies in GEF (or similar) projects preferred;
- Regional experience an asset; and
- (*additional skills based on project particulars*)

EVALUATOR ETHICS

Evaluation consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards. Evaluations are conducted in accordance with WWF principles[30] and the terms and conditions of the consulting agreement.

PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Payment, expense reimbursement, and other contractual terms and conditions are outlined in the consultant agreement made between WWF and the evaluator(s).

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applicants are requested to apply online (insert site link) by (date). Individual consultants are invited to submit applications together with their CV for these positions. Applications should contain a current and complete C.V. in English, and (insert other language requirements) with contact information. The selection of candidates and contractual agreements will be in compliance with WWF procurement policies[31] and subject to GEF requirements.

WWF applies a fair and transparent selection process that will take into account the competencies/skills of the applicants as well as their financial proposals. Women and members of social minorities are encouraged to apply.

[30] WWF maintains principles for ethical conduct and conflicts of interest that have been articulated into policies for employees. These principles for conduct and professionalism are applied to external consultants conducting evaluations.
[31] WWF Procurement Policy

ANNEX A: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?			
Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?			
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?			
	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•

This is a generic list, to be further detailed with more specific questions by CO and WWF GEF Technical Adviser based on the particulars of the project.

ANNEX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATOR(S)

The following project documents will be reviewed:

1. Project Document including all Annexes and CEO Endorsement Letter;
2. Project Implementation Supervision Mission Reports;
3. Relevant safeguards documents, including safeguards Categorization Memo, Social Assessment, Beneficiaries Selection Criteria Document, etc.;
4. Annual work plans (AWP) and budgets;
5. Progress Project Reports with Results Frameworks and AWP tracking documents;
6. Annual Monitoring Reviews (AMR) and Project Implementation Reports (PIR);
7. Tracking Tools;
8. Meeting minutes (Project Steering Committee and others);
9. Relevant financial documents, including financial reports, co-financing letters,
10. Source documentation for performance measures;
11. Consultation documentation and stakeholder feedback;
12. Workshop and training documents; and
13. *Other documents TBD*

ANNEX C: EVALUATION RATINGS SAMPLE SUMMARY TABLES

1. Assessment of Project Results & Outcomes*	***Rating***
Were project outcomes ***Relevant*** when compared to focal area strategies, country priorities, and WWF strategies?	
How do you rate the ***Effectiveness*** of project outcomes when compared to the original and modified project objectives? *If expected results are outputs/inputs only, then evaluator (s)are to assess if there were any measureable outcomes and were they realistic for the project type and scale?*	
How do you rate project cost **Efficiency?** • Did the project use the least cost options? If not, did they chose the most efficient cost options available? • Did any delays in implementation affect cost effectiveness? • Evaluators should compare costs incurred and the time taken to achieve the outcomes.	
2. Assessment of M&E Systems	***Rating***
M&E Design – the M&E plans included baseline considerations, data sources, collection methodologies, SMART indicators, data collection and analysis systems, results based management cycles incorporated into plans.	
M&E Plan Implementation – verify that an M&E system and processes were in place to facilitate the implementation of the plan. Assess and rate the quality of implementation and the role monitoring played in the adaptation and implementation of project activities.	
Budgeting and Funding for M&E Activities – verify and rate the adequacy of the budget for M&E at the planning stage and the timeliness and efficiency of funding for monitoring during implementation.	

*Evaluations should consider the following issues when providing assessing performance and results: preparation and readiness, country ownership/driveness, stakeholder involvement, financial planning, GEF Agency supervision and backstopping, co-financing, delays and affects on outcomes and sustainability. Ratings are not required for these additional considerations.

RATINGS:

- Highly satisfactory (HS) - The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency.
- Satisfactory (S) - The project had minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency.
- Moderately satisfactory (MS) - The project had moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency.
- Moderately unsatisfactory (MU) - The project had significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency.
- Unsatisfactory (U) - The project had major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency.
- Highly unsatisfactory (HU) - The project had severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency.

ANNEX C: EVALUATION RATINGS SAMPLE SUMMARY TABLES

3. Monitoring of Long Term Changes	*Responses*
Did this project contribute to the establishment of a long-term monitoring system?	
If it did not, should the project have included such a component?	
What were the accomplishments and shortcomings in establishment of this system?	
Is the system sustainable – that is, is it embedded in a proper institutional structure and does it have financing?	
Is the information generated by this system being used as originally intended?	

4. Assessment of Outcomes and their Sustainability	Rating
Financial Risks	
Sociopolitical Risks	
Institutional Framework and Governance Risks	
Environmental Risks	

RATINGS:
Likely (L) - There are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
Moderately likely (ML) - There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
Moderately unlikely (MU) - There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
Unlikely (U) - There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

Additional guidance regarding the evaluation criteria and ratings for each dimension can be found in in the GEF Terminal Evaluation Guidelines.

ANNEX D: RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING MATRIX

Objective/ Component/ Outcome	**Indicator/ Unit**	**Definition**	**Disag-gregation** (gender? site?)	**Method/ Source**	**Who?**	**Frequency**	**Baseline**	**Target** Mid-term/ Final	**Cost**	**Assumptions**

ANNEX E: EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE[1]

i. Opening page:

- Title of WWF supported GEF financed project
- WWF and GEF project summary table (page 1 TOR)
- Evaluation team members
- Acknowledgements

ii. Executive Summary

- Project Summary Table
- Project Description (brief)
- Evaluation Rating Table
- Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons

iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. Introduction

- Purpose of the evaluation
- Scope & Methodology
- Structure of the evaluation report

2. Project description and development context

- Project start and duration
- Problems that the project sought to address
- Immediate and development objectives of the project
- Baseline Indicators established
- Main stakeholders
- Expected Results

3. Findings

(All criteria marked with (*) must be rated[2])

3.1 Project Design / Formulation

- Analysis of Results Framework (Project logic /strategies/Indicators)
- Assumptions and Risks
- Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design
- Planned stakeholder participation
- Replication approach
- WWF comparative advantage
- Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector
- Management arrangements
- Country ownership

3.2 Project Implementation

- Adaptive management (changes to the project design and project outputs during implementation)
- Partnership arrangements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)
- Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management
- Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry and implementation (*)

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[1]The Report length should not exceed *50* pages in total (not including annexes).

[2] Using a six-point rating scale: 6: Highly Satisfactory, 5: Satisfactory, 4: Marginally Satisfactory, 3: Marginally Unsatisfactory, 2: Unsatisfactory and 1: Highly Unsatisfactory, see Annex C for summary format sample.

- WWF and Implementing Partner implementation / execution (*) coordination, and operational issues
- Mainstreaming

3.3 Project Assessment

- Relevance(*)
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency (*)
- Overall results (attainment of objectives) (*) / Impact
- Sustainability (*)
- Adaptive capacity

3.4 Safeguards Review

- Assess project activities for any adverse or unforeseen environmental impacts with particular attention to the forestry and agriculture components as they include mixed crop rotations, forest restoration, and construction of small infrastructure for the purposes for water conservation and containment of farm animals;
- Assess implementation of the beneficiary criteria developed during project preparation for site selection and community grants;
- Assess any indirect or direct project impacts related to access restriction to natural resources; and
- Assess gender inclusion as per WWF's gender policy.

3.5 Finance and Co-finance review

- Extent of co-finance realized to date. Take into account: sources of co-financing, name of co-financer, type of co-financing, amount confirmed at CEO endorsement, approval, actual amount materialized at midterm and actual amount materialized at closing;
- Financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions; and
- Utilization of grant funds to date distributed to project partners, including [insert partners].

4. Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons

- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
- Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
- Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives
- Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success.

5. Annexes

- TOR
- Itinerary
- List of persons interviewed
- Summary of field visits
- List of documents reviewed
- Evaluation Question Matrix
- Questionnaire used and summary of results
- Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

EVALUATION REPORT ACCEPTANCE FORM

Evaluation Report Reviewed and Accepted by:

WWF US (GEF Project Agency)

Name: John Morrison, Director for Conservation Strategies & Measures

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix 17: GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s)[1]

GEF International Waters Tracking Tool

NOTE: Please address all boxes colored blue		GEF Project ID: 5771	GEF Implementing Agency: World Wildlife Fund
		Project Title: Improving mangrove conservation across the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) through coordinated regional and national strategy development and implementation.	
Select GEF Replenishment:	GEF-5	GEF Allocation ($USD): 1 900 810	Countries: Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

A PROCESS INDICATORS

Select project's Operational Program(s), Strategic Program(s), or objective(s) below. If multiple OP/SP/Obj is appropriate for a given indicator then select "Multiple" from the dropdown list:

	Indicators	OP/SP/Obj 2	OP/SP/Obj 3			Notes:	Ratings
		Scroll down menu of ratings					
1	Regional legal agreements and cooperation frameworks	1	N/A			Obj. 2: In reference to the CPPS Regional Mangrove Strategy. Obj. 3: N/A	1 = No legal agreement/cooperation framework in place 2 = Regional legal agreement negotiated but not yet signed 3 = Countries signed legal agreement 4 = Legal agreement ratified and entered into force
2	Regional management institutions (RMI)	3	N/A			Obj. 2: In reference to CPPS in ETPS project area. Obj. 3: N/A	1 = No RMI in place 2 = RMI established but functioning with limited effectiveness, < 50% countries contributing dues 3 = RMI established and functioning, >50% of countries contributing dues 4 = RMI in place, fully functioning and fully sustained by at or near 100% country contributions
3	Management measures in ABNJ incorporated in Global/Regional Management Organizations (RMI) institutional/ management frameworks	N/A	N/A			Project not in ABNJ.	1 = No management measures in ABNJ in (RMI) institutional/ management frameworks 2 = Management measures in ABNJ designed but not formally adopted by project participants 3 = Management measures in ABNJ formally adopted by project participants but not incorporated in RMI institutional/management frameworks 4 = Management measures in ABNJ fully incorporated in RMI institutional/ management frameworks
4	National Inter-Ministry Committees (IMCs)	4	N/A			Obj. 2: IMC exist in all 4 ETPS countries. Obj. 3: N/A	1 = No IMCs established 2 = IMCs established and functioning, < 50% countries participating 3 = IMCs established and functioning, > 50% countries participating 4 = IMCs established, functioning and formalized thru legal and/or institutional arrangements, in most participating countries
5	National/Local reforms	1	1			Obj. 2: No reform at project startup Obj. 3: No trainings for reforms	1 = No national/local reforms drafted 2 = National/local reforms drafted but not yet adopted 3 = National/legal reform adopted wth technical/enforcement mechanism in place 4 = National/legal reforms implemented
6	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA): Agreement on transboundary priorities and root causes	2	2			Obj. 2: Project will work in TDA. Obj. 3: Limited training	1 = No progress on TDA 2 = Priority TB issues identified and agreed on but based on limited effect information; inadequate root cause analysis 3 = Priority TB issues agreed on based on solid baseline effect info; root cause analysis is inadequate 4 = Regional agreement on priority TB issues drawn from valid effect baseline, immediate and root causes properly determined
7	Revised Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)/Strategic Action Program (SAP) including Climatic Variability and Change considerations	1	1			Obj. 2: Project will work in TDA for Panama climate adaptation. Obj. 3: Limited training	1 = No revised TDA or SAP 2 = TDA updated to incorporate climate variability and change 3 = revised SAP prepared including Climatic Variability and Change 4= SAP including Climatic Variability and Change adopted by all involved countries
8	TDA based on multi-national, interdisciplinary technical and scientific (MNITS) activities	1	1			Obj. 2: Project will work in TDA within CPPS technical group. Obj. 3: Limited training	1 = TDA does not include technical annex based on MNITS actives 2 = MNITS committee established and contributed to the TDA development 3 = TDA includes technical annex, documenting data and analysis being collected 4 = TDA includes technical annex posted IWLEARN and based on MNITS committee inputs
9	Development of Strategic Action Plan (SAP)	2	1			Obj. 2: With reference to CPPS draft regional mangrove plan. Obj. 3: Limited training	1 = No development of SAP 2 = SAP developed addressing key TB concerns spatially 3 = SAP developed and adopted by ministers 4 = Adoption of SAP into National Action Plans (NAPs)
10	Proportion of Countries that have adopted SAP	0/4				With reference to CPPS draft regional mangrove plan for 4 ETPS countries.	Number of countries adopted SAP / total number of countries - e.g., 3 countries adopted /10 total countries in project, so 3/10
11	Proportion of countries that are implementing specific measures from the SAP (i.e. adopted national policies, [illegible] plans)	0/4				With reference to CPPS draft regional mangrove plan for 4 ETPS countries.	Number of countries implementing adopted SAP / total number of countries - e.g., 3 countries implementing /10 total countries in project, so 3/10
12	Incorporation of (SAP, etc.) priorities with clear commitments and time frames into CAS, PRSPs, UN Frameworks, UNDAF, key agency strategic documents including financial commitments and time frames, etc	1	N/A			With reference to CPPS draft regional mangrove plan for 4 ETPS countries.	1 = No progress 2 = Limited progress, very generic with no specific agency/government(s) commitments 3 = Priorities specifically incorporated into some national development/assistance frameworks with clear agency/government(s) commitments and time frames for achievement 4 = Majority of national development/assistance frameworks have incorporated priorities with clear agency/government(s) commitments and time frames for achievement

B STRESS REDUCTION INDICATORS

	Indicators	*Scroll down menu of ratings*					Ratings
13	Are there mechanisms in place to produce a monitoring report on stress reduction measures?	2				ETPS countries have limited but improving tracking of mangrove degradation. Proposal for the project is to use Giri et al. 2010 USGS/NASA synoptic sat coverage as a comparable baseline over ETPS and wider regions for 1997-2000 as a reference during the project.	1 = No mechanisms in place to monitor/report change 2 = Some national/regional monitoring mechanisms, but they do not satisfy the project related indicators. 3 = monitoring mechanisms in place for some of the project related indicators 4 = Mechanisms in place and sustainable for long-term monitoring

[1] Provided in original Excel format with the submission.

14	Stress reduction measurements incorporated by project under management of:	*Choose Management Mechanism from list below:*	*Please specify the area currently under protection out of total area identified by project below (e.g. 10,000/100,000 Ha):*	Management Mechanisms: 1 = Integrated Water/River Resource Management (Watershed, lakes, aquifers) 2 = Integrated Coastal Management (Coast) 3 = Marine Spatial Planning (Marine) 4 = Marine Protected areas (Fisheries/ABNJ)
		2	TBD during project inception as part of project technical base-line.	

15	*Please specify the types of technologies and measures implemented in local investments (Column D) and their respective results (Column I):*			
	Local investment #1	*Stress Reduction Measurements (Choose up to five)*		*Please enter amount/value of respective stress reduction below:*

		4	1 = Municipal wastewater pollution reduction - N, P & BOD (kg/yr)
			2 = Industrial wastewater pollution reduction - pollutant; estimated kg/yr
			3 = Agriculture pollution reduction practices - ha of practices; estimate of N, P & BOD kg/yr
			4 = Restored habitat, including wetlands - ha restored
			5 = Conserved/protected wetland, MPAs, and fish refugia habitat - ha applied
			6 = Reduced fishing pressure - tons/yr reduction; % reduction in fleet size
			7 = Improved use of fish gear/techniques - % vessels applying improved gear/techniques
			8 = Water use efficiency measures - m^3/yr water saved
			9 = Improved irrigation practices - m^3/ha/yr water saved
			10 = Alternative livelihoods introduced - # people provided alternative livelihoods
			11 = Catchment protection measures - ha under improved catchment management
			12 = Aquifer pumping reduction - m^3/yr water saved
			13 = Aquifer recharge area protection - ha protected
			14 = Pollution reduction to aquifers - kg/ha/year reduction
			15 = Invasive species reduction - ha and/or #'s of targeted area
			16 = Other - please specify in box below
				0 hectares restaured at project start

		5		0 hectares conserved at project start
		10		0 people at project start
		A multi-scale two-year project that seeks to help safeguard mangrove habitats and the important benefits they generate for the ETPS region. Here we propose the development of a government endorsed regional plan that informs through technical workgroups, tranboundary learning and knowledge management and further strengthens national policy with support to on-the-ground upscalable conservation actions with communities. The intention is to support national and local policy that fosters a sustainable community culture for the ETPS region. This will potentially encourage broader reforms that favor mangrove restoration over wider areas.		
	Local investment #2	*Stress Reduction Measurements (Choose up to five)*		*Please enter amount/value of respective stress reduction below:*

			1 = Municipal wastewater pollution reduction - N, P & BOD (kg/yr)
			2 = Industrial wastewater pollution reduction - pollutant; estimated kg/yr
			3 = Agriculture pollution reduction practices - ha of practices; estimate of N, P & BOD kg/yr
			4 = Restored habitat, including wetlands - ha restored
			5 = Conserved/protected wetland, MPAs, and fish refugia habitat - ha applied
			6 = Reduced fishing pressure - tons/yr reduction; % reduction in fleet size
			7 = Improved use of fish gear/techniques - % vessels applying improved gear/techniques
			8 = Water use efficiency measures - m^3/yr water saved
			9 = Improved irrigation practices - m^3/ha/yr water saved
			10 = Alternative livelihoods introduced - # people provided alternative livelihoods
			11 = Catchment protection measures - ha under improved catchment management
			12 = Aquifer pumping reduction - m^3/yr water saved
			13 = Aquifer recharge area protection - ha protected
			14 = Pollution reduction to aquifers - kg/ha/year reduction
			15 = Invasive species reduction - ha and/or #'s of targeted area
			16 = Other - please specify in box below	

		Briefly describe investment in a 100 words or less:		
	Local investment #3	*Stress Reduction Measurements (Choose up to five)*		*Please enter amount/value of respective stress reduction below:*

			1 = Municipal wastewater pollution reduction - N, P & BOD (kg/yr)
			2 = Industrial wastewater pollution reduction - pollutant; estimated kg/yr
			3 = Agriculture pollution reduction practices - ha of practices; estimate of N, P & BOD kg/yr
			4 = Restored habitat, including wetlands - ha restored
			5 = Conserved/protected wetland, MPAs, and fish refugia habitat - ha applied
			6 = Reduced fishing pressure - tons/yr reduction; % reduction in fleet size
			7 = Improved use of fish gear/techniques - % vessels applying improved gear/techniques
			8 = Water use efficiency measures - m^3/yr water saved
			9 = Improved irrigation practices - m^3/ha/yr water saved
			10 = Alternative livelihoods introduced - # people provided alternative livelihoods
			11 = Catchment protection measures - ha under improved catchment management
			12 = Aquifer pumping reduction - m^3/yr water saved
			13 = Aquifer recharge area protection - ha protected
			14 = Pollution reduction to aquifers - kg/ha/year reduction
			15 = Invasive species reduction - ha and/or #'s of targeted area
			16 = Other - please specify in box below	

		Briefly describe investment in a 100 words or less:		
		NOTE: if the project has more than three local investments, please fill out the Annex A found in the worksheet tabs below.		

C	**WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS Indicators**			
	Indicators	*Scroll down menu of ratings*		Ratings
16	Are there mechanisms and project indicators in place to monitor the environmental and socioeconomic status of the waterbody?	2	Countries have their own monitoring mechanisms but these do not consistently respond to the project interest areas of mangrove bays or upstream watersheds.	1 = No mechanisms in place 2 = Some national/regional monitoring mechanisms, but they do not satisfy the project related indicators. 3 = Monitoring mechanisms in place for some of the project related indicators 4 = Mechanisms in place for project related indicators and sustainable for long-term monitoring

D	**IW:LEARN Indicators**			
	Indicators	*Scroll down menu of ratings*		Ratings
17	Participation in IW events (GEF IWC, Community of Practice (COP), IW:LEARN)	1	Participation planned during the project.	1 = No participation 2 = Documentation of minimum 1 event or limited COP participation 3 = Strong participation in COPs and in IWC 4 = Presentations with booth participation and hosting of staff/twinning
18	Project website (according to IW:LEARN guidelines)	1	Website to be developed during the project.	1 = No project website 2 = Website not in line with IW:LEARN guidelines, not regularly updated 3 = Website in line with IW:LEARN guidelines, not regularly updated 4 = Website in line with IW:LEARN guidelines, regularly updated

Appendix 18: Draft Procurement Plan

TYPE *(consultant or equipment)*	DESCRIPTION	Est'd contract length (days)	Project Outcome/ Output	Type	Estimated Daily Rate	# Min. units	Total Amount USD
Auditing fees	**Audit**: Annual Financial reports submitted by the Executing Agency will be audited annually.	*1 audit / year*	PMC	Annual audit	$ 8,000	2	$ 16,000
Consultants fees - International	**Independent Terminal Evaluation:** As requested by the CI-GEF Project Agency 3 months before project end.	*2-3 months*	PMC	Terminal evaluation	$ 20,000	1	$ 20,000
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** A ridge-to-reef model for economic evaluation of mangrove ecosystem services is developed, considering inputs from the government and relevant existing national evaluation tools and is promoted as a standard for future national evaluations.	*60-70 days*	2.2.1; prep for 3.2.1	Days	$ 432	60	$ 25,920
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** A ridge-to-reef model for economic evaluation of mangrove ecosystem services is implemented in the Gulf of Nicoya as a pilot, ecosystem-based national site.	*60-70 days*	3.2.1; support to 2.2.1	Days	$ 400	60	$ 24,000
Other fees / professional services	**Costa Rica:** Outreach ,materials on mangrove ecosystem valuation results are prepared and presented to relevant desicion makers in Costa Rica. Includes development & the implementation of a communication strategy. The consultancy will roughly break down as follows: Professional services ($6k/year for 2 years), Production of 8-10 mins video ($10k on year 2), Material production/impression ($5k/year), and organization of local and national level events for dissemination of communication material ($7.5k/year).		2.2.1; 3.2.3; 3.2.2	Outreach package	$ 46,000	1	$ 46,000
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica**: Integrate the ridge to reef concept within updated national wetland policy, strategy and action plan.	*60-80 days*	2.2.1	Days	$ 368	60	$ 22,100
Consultants fees - National	**Costa Rica:** Support the ongoing process to update national wetland policy, strategy and action plan.	*60-80 days*	2.2.2	Days	$ 368	60	$ 22,100
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Design and implementation of economic alternatives aimed at replacing the draw on mangrove resources in Chiriqui (uses like rods, wood, shells)	*200-250 days*	3.4.1; 3.4.2	Days	$ 297	200	$ 59,400
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Mangrove Vulnerability Analysis upon Chiriqui area and associated ecosystems, based on current national climate change scenarios (with IKI counterpart).	*100-120 days*	3.2.1; 3.2.1	Days	$ 300	100	$ 30,000
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Support national mangrove/ wetland strategy in activity (i) Update wetlands inventory to include coastal marine habitat not included in the current policy baseline.	*120-150 days*	2.2.1; support to 2.2.2	Days	$ 250	120	$ 30,000
Consultants fees - National	**Panama:** Support national mangrove/ wetland strategy in activity (ii) Develop a "Ridge to Reef" resource and threat map of wetlands in Panama including value assessment of mangroves using a UN-TEEB approach.	60 - 70 days	2.2.1; support to 2.2.2; 3.1.1	Days	$ 320	60	$ 19,200
Consultants fees - National	**Colombia:** Consultancy (secondment position) to support MADS (Ministry of Environment in Colombia) integrate mangrove conservation planning with policy.	*200-220 days*	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2	Days	$ 250	200	$ 50,000
Consultants fees - National	**Colombia:** Consultancy to support mangrove restoration in Bahia Malaga using the mangrove recovery plan initiated in the Colombian Carribean.	*150-180 days*	3.1.1; 3.4.1; 3.4.2	Days	$ 267	150	$ 40,000
Other fees / professional services	**Colombia:** Publication and outreach materials to disseminate updated National Mangrove Action Plan and Restoration protocols (with state counterpart).		3.2.3;2.1.1; 2.2.2; support to 1.3.2	Outreach package	$ 9,400	1	$ 9,400
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Support local communities associated with the El Morro mangroves wishing to enter into sustainable use and stewardship agreements as part of the national Socio Manglar incentives program.	*100-150 days*	3.1.1; 3.4.1;3.4.2	Days	$ 300	100	$ 30,000
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Feasibility study towards an integrated spatial planning framework for the Gulf of Guayas	*160-180 days*	3.2.1; support to 3.2.2	Days	$ 313	160	$ 50,000
Consultants fees - National	**Ecuador:** Develop a financial sustainability model for the Socio Manglar national program (e.g. promoting corporate social responsibility programs for private operations that historically affected mangroves).	*60-80 days*	2.1.1; 2.2.1;2.2.2	Days	$ 333	60	$ 20,000

Appendix 19: Stakeholder Consultations Reports

Table 14: Component 1: PPG and pre-PPG (before 07/2015) Regional ETPS Coordination and International Programs.

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
Guayaquil, Ecuador; 12/04/2013	XIX Meeting of the South-East Pacific Action Plan General Authority (abbrev. PA/PSE in Spanish).	3; CPPS, UNESCO, CI	Meetings	Preparation of a Mangrove Regional Action Plan as part of the PA/PSE 2013-14 Operating Plan (Action 2.3.3)	UNESCO-CI strategic alliance to assist CPPS towards a Regional Open Initiative for Mangrove Sustainable Development.	Meeting minutes and e-mail exchanges	Design and development of a Mangrove Sustainable Use Regional Action Plan (PAR-Manglares)
Santa Marta, Colombia; 07/2013	International workshop for Mangroves and Sustainable Development.	15+; incl. MADS (Colombia),CPPS, UNESCO, CI.	Workshop	Considerations for regional mangrove conservation and sustainable development of associated communities.	Mangrove sustainable development ; awareness and networking	Workshop documentation	Regional planning
Guayaquil, Ecuador; 11/2013	CPPS circular to country members	9; CPPS, UNESCO, CI, & member governments	CPPS call for information	Call for priority actions and elements	Submitted country specific actions and elements for regional action plan .	CPPS Memos + Regional Action Plan (PAR-Manglares) draft.	CI-UNESCO associates drafting Regional Strategy (12/2013-12/2014).
Ecuador (Quito, Guayaquil), 09-11/ 2014	Formation of the Mangrove Initiative Steering Committee	3; CI-ETPS, UNESCO-Quito, CPPS	On-line meetings	Further development/ implementation of the regional mangrove conservation initiative.	Regional Mangrove Initiative Steering Committee established.	Meeting minutes (UNESCO), e-mail exchanges	UNESCO role being confirmed during PPG phase.
Guayaquil, Ecuador; 01/2015+	Regional Mangrove Plan sent for feedback and revision to CPPS treaty countries (+ Costa Rica as non-participating member)	10; CPPS, UNESCO, CI, & PAR-Mangroves member state counterparts	E-mail exchanges	Feedback, revisions and adoption of the PAR-Mangrove plan.	Awaiting feedback (01/2015+)	Meeting minutes and e-mail exchanges of draft document.	Formal adoption of the Mangrove Regional Action Plan by the South-East Pacific Action Plan General Authority.
Guayaquil, Ecuador; 19/20/2015	Project meeting with CPPS representation.	2; CI-ETPS & CI-Ecuador, CPPS	Meeting	Development of CPPS role in the Project; Generation of regional agreements + involvement of Costa Rica , level of inclusion of Chile	Awaiting feedback (02/2015+).	Meeting minutes and e-mail exchanges.	Generate financing lines , enable CPPS construction & formal adoption of mangrove plan and

Table 14: Component 1: PPG and pre-PPG (before 07/2015) Regional ETPS Coordination and International Programs.

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
				within CPPS mangrove and wetlands planning and determination of final budget details.			project co-development in CPPS (with Costa Rica) countries.
San Jose, Costa Rica	Integrating regional planning between CPPS and Ramsar.	5; Vice-minister MINAE, CI-ETPS, CI-Costa Rica, Focal Point Ramsar Costa Rica, SINAC- GEF focal point.	Ministry Meeting.	Integrating prior Blue-Forest work, and regional mangrove strategy between CPPS and Ramsar.	Regional component of project discussed and presented. Vice-minister suggests that an MOU can be developed to include Costa Rica.	Meeting minutes and e-mail follow up.	SINAC prepare an inventory of complementary projects with a 2 year road map for Costa Rica interventions. CI-ETPS develop the regional plan coordination theme with CPPS.
Quito, Ecuador; 20/02/2015	Meeting with UNESCO-Quito representation regarding project role and approach to the trans-boundary Ecuador-Colombia mangrove system.	2; CI-ETPS & CI-Ecuador, UNESCO	Meeting	UNESCO focal point, Coordination of bi-national Ecuador Colombia meetings (trans-boundary site), and conservation strategies under UNESCO and related sphere of influence to raise the profile of important sites (Ramsar, IBA, Biosphere Reserves).	Awaiting feedback (02/2015+)	Meeting minutes, documentation of any proposals to generate conservation sites or nominations and e-mail exchanges.	Joint steps to consolidate bi-national agreements, coordination with parliament and Ecuadorian & Colombian Environment ministries.
Guayaquil, Ecuador 07/2015	Presentation of the project as part of the Blue Carbon Policy Working Group Meeting.	Blue Forest project group, ETPS country ministries, CI, CPPS, UNESCO-Quitp.	Conference	Advances in Blue Carbon methodologies and inclusion in Policy and strategy for inclusion in Paris COP 2015 talks.	Project presented in Blue Forest forum.	Presentation format.	Follow up discussions with Blue Forest project manager and project partners..
Galapagos, Ecuador 11/2015	Presentation of the project in the CPPS general assembly of member countries, and approval of the draft regional mangrove action plan.	CPPS member countries (foreign affairs ministries and aides), CI, UNDP.	Conference of parties.	Comments and clarifications surrounding the project with the member countries.	Draft regional mangrove action plan approved by CPPS member countries.	CPPS meeting minutes and official documentation of Plan approval.	Plan awaiting implementation during the project.

Table 15: Components 2-3: PPG and pre-PPG National and site level (local) coordination (By country - Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
COSTA RICA							
San Jose, 28/11/2014	Explore possible synergies with the Wetlands Project (GEF/PNUD/ SINAC)	10+ (MINAE, SINAC, Conservation Public/ Private, NGOs, Academia, JICA), CI	Meeting	Official Wetlands Project presentation to authorities, NGOs and academia (Organized by Wetlands Project). Wetlands project has a couple of similar expected outcomes to CI`s proposal	Established need for a process coordinating the government`s project and work of other agencies and organizations.	Meeting minutes	Follow up meeting and regular coordination
San Jose, 10/12/2014	Project Meeting with national authority	2; Vice-Minister (Environment) MINAE, CI	Meeting	GEF-Mangrove proposal (presentation)	Explored potential activities and outcomes + assurances for close coordination with authority and communities.	Meeting minutes	Regular coordination during project development
San Jose, 20/01/2015	Project Meeting with other agencies working in mangrove incentives.	4; Wetlands Project, SINAC, JICA, CI	Meeting	Presentation of national projects by institutions + potential synergies	Identified overlapping and complementing activities.	Meeting minutes	Agreed close coordination (SINAC, Ramsar, MINAE and Wetlands project coordinators)
San Jose, 09/02/2015	Project discussion with Environment Vice-minister, SINAC and Ramsar focal points for Costa Rica.	4; SINAC, Viceministry MINAE, CI-Costa Rica, CI-ETPS, Ramsar-Costa Rica.	Meeting	Presentation of projects + discussions re: potential synergies in the context of the project results framework.	Identified complementing activities (Gulf of Nicoya) as the focus area for project local conservation actions.	Meeting minutes (recording).	Agreed coordination SINAC, Ramsar, MINAE with the GEF-IW project.
Isla Chira, (2013 – 2016) Last visit April 2016	Mangrove related project meetings with local community	CI-Costa Rica, Womens' association, fishers association and local schools.	Meetings & presentations	Presentation of projects + discussions with Chira community.	Advances in CI ongoing projects in Isla Chira and Gulf of Nicoya, including this project.	Meeting notes.	Program further outreach during project startup.
PANAMA.							

Table 15: Components 2-3: PPG and pre-PPG National and site level (local) coordination (By country - Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
David, 2007-2012	Diagnostic process to sustain and extend protected areas via Fisheries & Forestry Plan.	20+; Multiple meetings and actors involved over 5 year period.	Technical sessions and participatory meetings.	Technical inputs and consensus building with community led proposal to government.	Extension of protected area across Alanje and San Lorenzo districts	Management Plan documentation	Awaiting approval by ANAM national authority.
David, 2013-2015+	Creation of a coordinating NGO group for conservation of the David Mangrove system.	14+; TNC, CREHO, WETLANDS, NATURA, MARVIVA, CI, ANAM, ARAP, UNDP, municipal government and organized community groups.	Meetings	Information exchange, roadmap, joint planning etc.	Strategies, collaboration & synergies for conservation of David Mangrove habitat.	Meeting minutes	Call for next meeting Feb 2015.
Panama City, 11/2013	"Mangroves of Panama" book launch.	10+; ARAP, ANAM, CIAM, NATURA, CREHO, AUDUBON, STRI, WETLANDS, Panamanglar, private sector .	Meetings, workshop & presentations	Outreach and awareness for mangrove conservation in Panama.	Consolidating all available information on Panama mangrove systems	Meeting minutes, event agenda, distribution list, attendance list	Possible follow-up campaigns TBD.
David, 09/2014 - 2015+	Incorporate CI Panama in the International Climate Initiative (IKI) Mangrove project in the Gulf of Chiriqui	4; CI,PNUD, ANAM, IKI	Meetings	Invitation to CI-Panama to assume the role of strategic project partner due to the TNC Panama office closure.	CI-Panama assumes TNC role in Climate Initiative Mangrove Project.	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	Continuing discussions, CI capacity assessment and letter of no-objection (ANAM).
David + Montijo, 2014 - 2015+	Design, consultation and consensus building for David and Montijo mangrove systems Management Plans.	Multiple local and national stakeholders	Interviews, presentations, joint planning activities, negotiations with local actors and authorities	Local Management Plans (incl. fisheries, public use, rapid ecological assessments, participative rural assessments)	Advances in stakeholder consensus for protected area legislation.	Technical reports, meeting and workshop minutes, photos, maps.	Awaiting ANAM (authority) approval. Follow up outreach strategy once officially approved.
Panama City,	To establish Panamanglar site www.panamanglar.org and	15 NGOs & 20+ civic	Meetings	Joint platform for Panama	Panamanglar joint mangrove conservation	Website	Joint action agenda.

Table 15: Components 2-3: PPG and pre-PPG National and site level (local) coordination (By country - Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
01/2014 - 09/2014	twitter account.	organizations.		mangrove conservation.	initiative.		
Panama City, 09/2014 - 07/ 2015	Strategic alliance with National Climate Change Unit (ANAM).	4; CI, ANAM (DAPVS y UCC/REDD+)	Meetings	Develop a mangrove conservation national strategy (including Blue Carbon) + MoU.	Exchange of ideas and brainstorming	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	Coordination workshop to define methodology.
Panama City. 12/ 2014	CI-Panama invited as an observing member of the IUU national commission	6; CI, AMP, MICI, MIDA, ARAP, MIRE	Meetings	Panama within the European Commission Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing measures .	CI-Panama assisting in IUU process.	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	Involvement in upcoming meetings.
Panama City, 01/ 2015	CI-Panama invited as an observing member of the National Climate Change committee.	27; ANAM, MEF, MIDA, and other institutions.	Meetings	Definition of methodology for formulating joint proposals as well as focal areas.	Training workshop with National Climate Change Committee on how to present projects.	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	Involvement in upcoming meetings.
Panama City, 06/ 2015	Presentation of final proposal for Green Climate Fund.	2; CI, ANAM-CCU	Meetings	Proposal presentation	Proposal socialized for feedback.	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	Follow up for proposal submission.
Panama City, 12/02/ 2015	Revision of GEF-Mangrove Project goals with ANAM and ANAP.	2; CI-ETPS, CI-Panamá, ANAM, ANAP	Meetings	Discussion around GEF proposal and possible demonstration projects in the David and Montijo regions.	Prioritized thematic and geographic areas for project activities with authorities.	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	CI-Panama clarify details for national and local activities in Project with authorities.
Gulf of Chiriquí, San Felix, San Lorenzo, Remedios, 24-29/ 02/ 2016	•Revisit local Chiriqui communities, together with CI-ETPS group to coordinate GEF-ETPS IW and UNDP-IKI project plans.	Chiriquí Gulf fishers, farmers,, foresters association and wildlife refuge representatives, followed by meetings with Wetland International and UNDP partners.	Field visit to local communities and land owners, followed by synthesis workshop.	Activities within and upstream of Chiriquí delta.	Planning of ecosystem valuation, mangrove EbA and climate vulnerability assessments and small scale mangrove fisheries work in the region.	Draft CI-UNDP-Wetland International Work Plan for Chiriqui Gulf.	Follow up with work plan action items.

Table 15: Components 2-3: PPG and pre-PPG National and site level (local) coordination (By country - Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
COLOMBIA.							
Bogota, 12/2014	Start-up meetings and groundwork with Ministry of the Environment.	2; CI, Ministry of Environment and sustainable development.	Meetings	Project presentation and the appropriate process to engage Valle de Cauca authorities (CVC) and community associations.	Project presented, discussed and government requirements / guidance re: approach to the regional environmental authority (CVC)	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	Establish meetings with Buenaventura regional authorities.
Cali, 14/01/2015	Presentation of projects incl. GEF- Manglares	2; CI-Colombia, Parque Nacional Natural Uramba B-Malaga.	Meetings.	General projects in the B-Malaga area incl. GEF.	Shared project agendas.	Meeting minutes.	Follow up in March
Buenaventura, 14/01/2015	Define key actors under guidance from regional government authority to best engage communities.	2; CI, Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca (CVC)	Meetings.	Project goals and definition of key actors.	Regional authorities request that a wider group of communities in the mangrove associated UBM region be considered in the project	Meeting notes	Clarify the geographic scope of area to benefit from the project and the extension of potential demo site/s.
Bogota, 18/02/2015	Review of project with CVC authorities and the CI-Colombia + CI-PPG team.	2; CI, Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca (CVC)	Meetings	Scope of Project in the UBM region and possible/ preferred project lines with relevant regional district authority.	CVC Directorship supports the project concept & will help coordinate local actions internally for support/ access with IPP and afro descendant communities. Potential 50K usd counterpart	Meeting notes and registry.	Project summary sent to CVC for internal presentation, invitation for a follow-up meeting before 06/15 in Buenaventura.
Bogota, ETPS-Office Galapagos, 23/03/15	Review of project with Ministry authorities and Office of International Affairs.	3; CI, MADS, Oficina de asuntos internacionales	Document review	Compatibility of objectives, Scope of project and synergy with ongoing and new projects in the region.	Afro-Colombian communities be the project focus	ProDoc revisions	Feedback to MADS from CI
Bogota, ETPS-Office Galapagos, WWF-	Determine options for a social assessment of the Gulf of	3; CI, MADS, Oficina de asuntos	Virtual meetings	Agenda and feasibility of a site visit for a social	Social assessment planned for mid-	E-mail interchange.	Finalize due diligence for social

Table 15: Components 2-3: PPG and pre-PPG National and site level (local) coordination (By country - Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
GEF (virtual) 09-11/ 2015	Tortugas communities	internacionales, WWF-GEF, Independent consultant		assessment of ADC communities in Bazan Bocana proposed local Project area under Colombia authority guidelines.	December 2015. Visit details and access to site TBC by MADS and CVC authorities.		safeguards for Colombia local project area (Bazan Bocana, Gulf of Tortugas).
Bogota, Buenaventura, Bazan-Bocana (Gulf of Tortugas) 13-18 /12/2015	Independent social assessment of Bazan Bocana community for Colombia component and vulnerable peoples safeguard diligence.	MADS (marine-coastal affairs, international affairs/ OFP), WWF-Cali, WWF-Bogota, CI-Colombia, CVC, Bazan Bocana Community leaders (2)	Site visit by safeguard independent consultant D.Gross and Project developer S.Banks	Safeguard requirements for Colombia site level work in Bazan Bocana, agency transfer and clarifications to revised ProDoc.	No IPP warranted given existing measures in effect in the region. Recommendations provided for project safeguards. Follow-up for agency change with MADS.	E-mail exchanges with MADS and final consultant report (D.Gross)	Finalize Project Documentation, and no-objection to agency change from MADS OFP.
Buenaventura, Bazan-Bocana (Gulf of Tortugas) 02/2016	Next step consultations with CVC and local community members regarding GEF-IW and OAP projects in the region.	Community council in Bazan Bocana and meetings in the wider area (as is accepted practice with ADC communities in the Cauca region; in this case Juanchaco, Ladrilleros, la Barra, La Plata, Puerto España & Miramar).	ADC community council meetings together with CI and local government CVC authority	Coordination with district authority CVC and Bazan community in mangrove monitoring and community restoration plots.	Reconfirmation of Bazan Bocana community involvement in project and discussions surrounding project activities.	Internal meeting notes.	Follow up with CVC and community to plan project steps.
ECUADOR.							
Quito, Sept 2014	First approach to MAE to confirm their level of interest in a regional project.	2; Office of international cooperation/ Ministry of Environment, CI-Ecuador Exec. Director	Meetings.	Involvement of Ecuador in a regional mangrove project.	Authority agreed to the proposal.	Meeting registry, minutes and email follow-up.	Next step meetings with environmental subsecretary.
Guayaquil, Oct 2014	Revision of PIF with regional authority (sub secretary of marine coastal affairs)	2; Sub-secretary of marine resource development with CI-	Meetings.	Presentation of GEF-Mangrove project and definition of the GEF-country	Authority agreed to the proposal and to being part of a regional	Meeting registry MAE and official communication naming the focal	Follow up meetings with the identified focal point.

Table 15: Components 2-3: PPG and pre-PPG National and site level (local) coordination (By country - Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador).

Consultation Place and Date	Purpose of the Consultation	Number of Participants & Organizations Represented	Format of Consultation	Issues Discussed	Outcomes of Discussions	Consultation documentation	Next Steps/ Follow up Actions
		Ecuador.		focal point.	Project.	point.	
Guayaquil, 19/02/2015	Project meeting with Ecuadorian Sub-secretary for Marine and Coastal Resource Development (new sub-secretary).	2; Sub-secretary of marine resource development with CI-ETPS + CI-Ecuador.	Meetings.	Follow-up presentation and development of the project scope for Ecuador, determination of local MAE counterpart.	Coordination of GEF-Project with Estero-Salado "Guayaquil ecologico" project and definition of key actors and MAE counterpart.	Meeting minutes, email exchanges.	Amplify local strategies to aquaculture bodies and Guayaquil municipality. Follow up with sub-secretary office.
Guayaquil, 19/02/2015	Joint revision of CPPS involvement in the Full project and clarification of key activities and roles.	2; CPPS with CI-ETPS + CI-Ecuador.	Meetings.	Confirmation of project scope and CPPS role within the project; timetable for the development of the regional plan; need for a regional plan validation workshop in June/July 2015.	Approval by the CPPS General Secretary for their discussed and budgeted involvement in the project.	Meeting minutes.	Programming in the ProDoc that reflects the timing/ strategy for the regional mangrove plan and the resources CPPS bring to the project.
Quito, 20/02/2015	Update with UNESCO-Quito on PPG progress and clarification of roles and budgeting for the Full Project.	2; UNESCO-Quito with CI-ETPS + CI-Ecuador.	Meetings.	Confirming UNESCO role in the Full project, budgeting and update of PPG process and regional February meetings.	UNESCO-Quito to work internally to consolidate their role in the project against the budget and potential counterpart for the regional component #1.	Meeting minutes	UNESCO to determine internally their budget for the proposal and confirm its proposed role.
El Morro, Guayaquil 02/2015	Site meetings with El Morro community groups.	CI-Ecuador, El Morro community representatives..	Meetings	Interest in access to mangrove concessions scheme.	Community confirms interest in developing a mangrove concession for El Morro.	Meeting minutes.	Support to community for concessions application with MAE.

Table 16: Key Stakeholder groups: Regional ETPS coordination and global programs

Stakeholder name/ type	Interests in the project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect (s) on the stakeholder.
CI's regional ETPS and national teams (Comprising Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia and Ecuador)	Primary sub-grantee division responsible for technical implementation and proposal development.	Well established national programs with existing relationships in the four ETPS countries will lead implementation of all technical elements of the full project, as well as preparation of the PPG.	Improved networking and concerted mangrove conservation actions across the ETPS region in the context of CI's broader mission.
Conservation International -HQ (Washington)	Primary sub-grantee	Technical oversight, administration, insights and opportunities across a robust international network dedicated to improving conservation knowledge to action towards sustainable future societies.	The project contributes with transferable conservation experiences and advances the global conservation agenda for threatened critical habitat in a strategic and sensitive region.
CPPS Comisión Permanente del Pacifico Sur (Southern Pacific Permanent Commission)	The CPPS under the "Plan de Acción para la Protección del Medio Marino y Áreas Costeras del Pacifico Sudeste" (PAPSE). leads the development of the regional mangrove strategy (the central thematic element of component 1)	A key platform at the regional level, based in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Three of four countries in the project (Ecuador, Colombia and Panama) are contracting parties to this regional body with Costa Rica engaging as a participating non-CPPS party in the mangrove initiative.	The project will help facilitate CPPS as a strategic agency and host of a *Mangrove Technical Working Group* within which other stakeholders will provide inputs towards the finalization/ implementation of regional strategy.
UNESCO-Quito United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Quito cluster office)	Regional strategy development and communication. UNESCO is co-promoter and implementer of the Regional Open Mangrove initiative plan.	Works directly with CI's Project Agency team in the US and with CI's national offices in the 4 countries in the project's technical and outreach elements. Strategic partner developing the Regional Mangrove Action Plan.	UNESCO Representatives in cluster offices in Quito Ecuador and San Jose Costa Rica improve regional engagement and experience with mangrove issues.
Ministries of foreign affairs (or most relevant authority)	Regional strategy development and implementation.	Depending on the feasibility of developing trans-boundary protected mangrove areas between Ecuador and Colombia, the proper authorities, likely the ministries of foreign affairs, will be brought in the discussion and planning process.	The project will help frame questions and solutions for trans-boundary mangrove conservation and sustainable development.
Ramsar International Convention for Wetlands of International Importance	The Ramsar mangrove and coral conservation strategy is complementary to the CPPS regional open mangrove initiative being adapted for national planning.	The Ramsar convention frames international wetland protection and conservation for participating member countries designating important protected areas since its inception in 1971.	The project will help strengthen mangrove conservation measures and criteria across the ETPS region, improving the effectiveness of Ramsar measures and potential future coverage.
Conservation International -HQ (Washington)	Primary sub-grantee	Technical oversight, administration, insights and opportunities across a robust international network dedicated to improving conservation knowledge to action towards sustainable future societies.	The project contributes with transferable conservation experiences and advances the global conservation agenda for threatened critical habitat in a strategic and sensitive region.

Table 17: Key Stakeholder groups: National Programs.

Stakeholder name/ type	Interests in the project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect (s) on the stakeholder.
National Ministries of	Regional strategy development and	We will engage with the Ministries of each country responsible for topics related to	Support in the development of effective national mangrove

Stakeholder name/ type	Interests in the project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect (s) on the stakeholder.
Environment (and other relevant national level ministries including those tasked with city planning)	implementation National and local mangrove strategy and policy strengthening	the environment or aquatic resources and those with authority on protected areas. These actors will contribute to the regional mangrove strategy within the framework of the Mangrove Technical Working Group created within CPPS. At the national level, they are the main leaders of their respective national mangrove strategy creation, revision and implementation, as well as leaders for the development of stronger regulations, national enforcement and incentives conducive to mangrove conservation.	resource management plans and policies within a regional framework through directed assessments, dialogue, interchange of technology and experiences.
International co-operation agencies	Coordinated planning, explore complementary actions and collaborations.	Between the ETPS countries mangrove and wetland conservation incentives are supported at different levels by international and inter-government support. Agency representation in each country will be involved where productive in the planning process as potential project associates.	Counterpart activities and financing for mangrove conservation (in-kind or match-funding) can potentially improve global conservation outcomes and benefits.
NGOs, Universities and private/ public Research Centers.	Coordinated planning, explore complementary actions and collaborations.	Many institutions have existing or incipient research and outreach programs working in and around national reef to ridge socio-ecological processes of relevance to mangrove conservation and sustainable societies.	Strengthened networking, research and knowledge base, support for local mangrove conservation initiatives and awareness work.

Table 18: Key Stakeholder groups: Site Level Programs.

Stakeholder name/ type	Interests in the project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect (s) on the stakeholder.
Local NGOs working directly in mangrove based communities and economies.	Implementation of field conservation actions	Locally operating NGOs with capacity to engage with local communities and/or associations, will be identified and brought into the discussion.	In-kind and directed support for existing local NGOs with an established on-site rapport and infrastructure can improve their credibility and effectiveness.
Conservation and protected area administrators. Coastal and watershed coastal and land planners/managers.	Implementation of field conservation action National and local mangrove strategy and policy strengthening	Administrators will be key actors in the development of mangrove management plans and are key actors encouraging and maintaining viable networks of protected areas. Similarly the managers, planners and other relevant administrators for the coastal and watershed regions associated with the field sites will be actively included in the PPG stage of the project and the implementation of the project as appropriate.	This projects aims at improving the management of mangroves areas in and/or near existing protected areas rich in mangrove ecosystems and thus through active participation of representatives and administrators should help advance the agenda for existing and candidate protected areas.
Local and regional private users of mangrove associated coastal areas (incl. related industry groups operating upstream e.g. shrimp farmers, tourism developers and operators, farmers operating within	Adapting and prioritizing elements of the mangrove conservation agenda with private operations.	Private users of the mangrove areas and the reef to ridge areas relevant to the mangrove sites (specifically including those users generating impacts on mangroves) will be identified through the PPG process. This includes coastal users such as shrimp farming and tourism but also other users in the watershed such as farmers causing changes in freshwater flow and quality and fishermen dependant on mangrove associated fish	Depending on the sites and the receptiveness of the users, they will be actively included in the PPG stage of the project, implementation of the project or will be the target audience for outreach and communication efforts. This is not an applicable category for Colombia (MADS

Stakeholder name/ type	Interests in the project	Stakeholder Influence in the Project	Project Effect (s) on the stakeholder.
watershed etc.)		populations.	2015).
Local civil society organizations	Implementation of field conservation actions	Existing local associations, groups, cooperatives or similar organized groups with basic governance systems associated with management of natural resources are users and beneficiaries of the services and goods specifically provided by mangrove ecosystems. We will seek their engagement and collaboration with the project.	Project activities will look to strengthen and support constructive actions and policies that benefit and encourage the sustainable use of mangrove resources.
Ethnic communities (Colombia)	Potential for Implementation of field conservation actions	In Colombia the Valle de Cauca region (Gulf of Tortugas) is home to 50 indigenous and black community reserves. CI-Colombia reports that this is a particularly challenging region to work in. Given a complex domestic situation close coordination with the Colombian authorities is obligatory. Particular attention was given to assessing the scope for access-to and support of sustainable communities in this region; both Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Peoples Communities. Following revision with MADS it was determined that the project work with the Afro-descendant communities who are direct users of the mangrove resource in the Bahia Malaga project area.	During the PPG phase the project will undertake a social assessment and make an approach to authorities to ensure Free Prior and Informed Consent with community leaders and involvement through the project planning process. This process is closely controlled by MADS authorities given a complex engagement history in the region. Project involves community led measures for sustainable practice and outreach Black communities include the High Anchicayá Community, Bazán Bocana Community, Córdoba and San Cipriano Community, middle and high Dagua river zones Community, Cajambre river Community, and Calle Dagua Community. Indigenous communities further in-land includes the Waunaan of the Guayacan Sant Reserve and the Dagua river Reserve, and the Embera of the Naya river Reserve. These communities not being mangrove users are not included as key stakeholders for this project, but will receive information of the ongoing project as neighboring communities.
Local communities	Implementation of field conservation actions	This project will seek participation and inclusion of four local communities most relevant to mangrove conservation planning and practice in the four final selected field conservation sites. Local communities' contribution to the project will include participation in the development of mangrove management plans, and in field action for mangrove conservation and restoration.	Both primary users and beneficiaries of the mangroves and those who from living near mangrove ecosystem indirectly benefit from the mangrove ecosystem's goods and services will be actively engaged in project development.

Table 19: Identified national stakeholders during PPG phase.

Stakeholder category	Costa Rica	Panamá	Colombia	Ecuador
National Ministries of Environment (and other relevant national level ministries including urban planning and development)	Ministry of Environment/ Water and Seas Vice-ministry (MINAE); SINAC (Conservation Area National System);	National Environmental Authority (ANAM); Panama Aquatic Resource Authority (ARAP); Ministries of Economy and Finance (MEF); Agriculture (MIDA); Housing and Land Zoning (MIVIOT); National Civic Protection System (SINAPROC); National Air and Navy Service (SENAN) Mayor of Panamá	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Regional Autonomous Corporation of Valle del Cauca (CVC); National Parks of Colombia National Authority for Aquaculture and Fisheries (AUNAP) Colombian Institute of Rural Development (INCODER) National System of Learning Ability (SENA)	Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador Sub-secretary for Marine Coastal Resource Management (Subsecretaría de Gestión Marina y Costera, Guayaquil)
International co-operation agencies	SINAC/UNDP; Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	UNESCO	UNESCO
NGOs, Universities and private/ public Research Centers.	OSPESCA (Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano) Center for Marine Research (CIMAR), San Jose.	University of Chiriqui (UNACHI) Centro Regional Universitario de Veruaguas (CRUV) CedePesca (fisheries sustainability experts) CATHALAC (GIS support) RAMSAR Regional Centre (CREHO) Wetlands International Wetlands Defence Alliance Fundación Natura Marviva	Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR); Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM); Institute of Environmental Pacific Research John Von Neumann (IIAP); Universidad del Pacífico (Buenaventura) Universidad del Valle (Cali)	HIVOS
Local NGOs working directly in mangrove associated communities and economies.		ANCON CEASPA	Fundación Simbiosis (Buenaventura)	
Conservation and protected area administrators. Coastal and watershed coastal and land planners/managers.		Alanje Environmental Council	Natural National Park Uramba Bahía Malaga (UBM)	Mangrove Ecological Reserve "Cayapas Mataje" Protected area Mangrove Wildlife Refuge "El Morro"
Local and regional private users of mangrove associated coastal areas. (incl. related industry groups e.g. shrimp farmers, tourism developers and operators, farmers operating within watershed etc.)	Chira local women association (Gulf of Nicoya) Two Chira artisanal fishermen associations (Gulf of Nicoya)	Virgen del Carmen Cooperative Communal Credit Company Pedregal Timber Cooperative (Precooperativa de leñadores de Pedregal) Woodsmen Association (Asociacion de cascareros) Chorcha Abajo Fisher Association Pedregal Fisher and Shellfisher Association		Puerto El Morro Tour Association Fishers Association " Forjadores del Futuro" from El Morro Port
Local governance and civil society organizations	Puntarenas municipality. Local development association (Puntarena).	Gulf of Chiriqui Inter-institutional Coordination Platform	District Mayor of Buenaventura	Guayaquil municipality Asoaciación Eco-

Stakeholder category	Costa Rica	Panamá	Colombia	Ecuador
		National Wetlands Committee Local municipalities (San Lorenzo, Alanje, & David)		club Los Delfines Asociación Fragatas y Delfines
Local communities; Indigenous and black communities (Colombia)	Palito, Bocana, Montero, San Antonio, communities.	Local collaborators and technical experts (individuals facilitating with fisheries sector, local research and government)	Cajambre Community council Mayorquín Community council Río Raposo Community council Chucheros La Plata Naya Bazan Bocana Nurumbanyi	Mangrove concessions: Las Tunas; Guachal; Campanita; Tambillo; El Viento; Palma Real (+ 7 more beneficiary communities)