Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10931

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Expanding blue economy benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and ecosystem services by managing surf ecosystems

Countries
Regional, Costa Rica, Peru, Panama

Agency(ies)
UNIDO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Conservation International Foundation

Executing Partner Type
GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area
International Waters

Sector
Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, International Waters, Large Marine Ecosystems, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Capacity Development

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

No Contribution 0

Biodiversity

No Contribution 0

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

2/14/2023

Expected Implementation Start

8/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

7/31/2026

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

190,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
IW-1-1	Strengthen blue economy opportunities through sustainable healthy coastal and marine ecosystems	GET	2,000,000.00	3,786,575.77
		Total Project Cost($)	**2,000,000.00**	**3,786,575.77**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To demonstrate the critical role that the effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems surrounding surf breaks can play in protecting biodiversity and ecosystem function, and in generating blue economy benefits that will motivate further ecosystem conservation.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 1: Peruvian and Costa Rican communities and governments have the tools and capacity to effectively manage surf ecosystems and key foundational assessments to support surf ecosystem management are completed with Panama.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1: Surf ecosystems are identified at the national level and management policies and mechanisms are recommended to improve management. Outcome 1.2.: Coalitions for the conservation of surf ecosystems are created and/or strengthened and actively advance the effective management of surf ecosystems in key local and national level processes in Costa Rica and Peru.	Output 1.1.1: Surf ecosystem sites and characteristics and key stakeholders have been identified across each project country, Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama, and presented to the governments with possible management approaches to incorporate surf ecosystems into conservation strategies. *Indicator 1.1.1: # of gender-responsive national surf ecosystem assessment reports (incl. stakeholder mapping, management mechanisms and guidelines)*	GET	632,588.00	1,151,119.39

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			Target 1.1.1: 3 reports (1 for each country) Output 1.1.2: Gender-responsive awareness raising programs are implemented in Costa Rica and Peru to advocate for the effective protection of surf ecosystems. *Indicator 1.1.2: # of gender responsive awareness raising programs designed and launched.* *Target 1.1.2: 2 (1 in Peru, 1 in CR)* Output 1.1.3: The government of Peru is supported to			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			legally protect surf breaks through Ley *de Rompientes* in Peru. *Indicator 1.1.3: # of surf breaks with legal protections* *Target 1.1.3: 50 surf breaks legally registered (increase of 7)* Output 1.1.4: Management policy recommendations provided to the government of Costa Rica to protect surf ecosystems in prioritized areas. *Indicator 1.1.4: # of gender-responsive technical briefs*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			developed and submitted. *Target 1.1.4: 1 technical management policy recommendation brief* Output 1.1.5: Financial mechanisms documented for Costa Rica and Peru and gender-responsive guidelines for how to adapt current mechanisms to incorporate surf ecosystems provided to governments, NGOs, or private sector. *Indicator 1.1.5: # of gender-responsive reports with financial mechanisms options and guidelines*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			Target 1.1.5: 1 report including Costa Rica and Peru Output 1.2.1.: Capacity building on surf ecosystem management provided for entities not traditionally involved in protected area protection and management in Costa Rica and Peru, with a focus on coalition building and inclusion of women-led and focused institutions. *Indicator 1.2.1.1: # of non-traditional entities committed to participating in coalitions.*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			Target 1.2.1.1: *Costa Rica: 15 entities involved (at least 30% women led/focused)* *Peru: At least 6 entities involved (at least 20% women led/focused)* *Indicator 1.2.1.2:* *# Trainings* *(% women participation)* *Target 1.2.1.2:* *Costa Rica: 6 trainings (2 per site for 2 sites, and 2 national level; 30% women participation)* *Peru: 6 trainings (2 in Huanchaco, 1 in Illescas, 1 in Negritos, 2*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			national; 30% women participation) *Indicator 1.2.1.3:* *# Tools provided* *Target 1.2.1.3:* *2 tools provided (1 in each country)*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 2: Blue economy benefits linked to surf ecosystem management in Peru and Costa Rica are identified, assessed, and amplified.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1: A standard methodology for assessing blue economy benefits has been tested and a mechanism is developed for equitable and inclusive benefit sharing of the blue economy. Outcome 2.2: Gender-inclusive opportunities for community members to participate in surf ecosystem blue economy are developed.	Output 2.1.1: A standard methodology for blue economy assessment at pilot sites is tested and applied to evaluate the current state of the blue economy and the benefits of the surf ecosystem, as well as identify potential avenues for growth. *Indicator 2.1.1.1: # of gender-responsive methodology guides* *Target 2.1.1.1: 1 guide* *Indicator 2.1.1.2: # of gender-inclusive blue economy assessments*	GET	632,607.00	1,287,435.76

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			Target 2.1.1.2: 4 *(2 site assessments in Peru; 2 site assessments in Costa Rica)* Output 2.1.2.: A guide for equitable and inclusive sharing of blue economy benefits from surf ecosystems is developed with best practices to maximize ecosystem protection, while ensuring gender equity in benefit sharing for communities in or near surf ecosystems. *Indicator 2.1.2: # of standardized methodologies and best-practices documents including*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			stakeholder mapping. *Target: 2.1.2.: 1 document* Output 2.2.1: Local businesses engaged in blue economy (restaurants, hotels, artisanal fishers, etc.) are utilizing sustainable practices in the pilot sites and are enabled to secure access to local markets related to the surf ecosystem. *Indicator 2.2.1.1: # of fishers and associated post-harvest workers in artisanal fisheries with increased access to markets, improved*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			prices, or other economic incentives (gender disaggregated) *Target 2.2.1.1: Costa Rica: 20 (40% women)* *Peru: 30 (20% women)* *Indicator 2.2.1.2: # of businesses involved and supported (gender disaggregated)* *Target 2.2.1.2: Costa Rica 5 (50% women-owned/led)* *Peru: 3 (30% women-owned/led)* Output 2.2.2: Pilots are conducted with local surf-tourism ventures			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			committing to sustainable practices. *Indicator 2.2.2: # of pilots with local surf-tourism ventures.* *Target 2.2.2: 2 (at least 1 pilot per country, Costa Rica, and Peru)*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 3. Global and national-level best-practice guidelines and effective approaches for the protection and management of surf ecosystems and building a blue economy are collected, developed and shared.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1: Surf ecosystem stakeholders, especially governments of Costa Rica, Peru and Panama, but also other interested governments globally (via online dissemination platforms) are better equipped to engage in surf ecosystem management through learning exchange and sharing of key documents, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned documents (in English and Spanish). Outcome 3.2.: Enhancing institutional capacity through education and lifelong learning to increase participation and ownership of key decision makers in Peru, Costa	Output 3.1.1: A gender-responsive global assessment of best-practice in the legal protection and effective management and enhancement of blue economy benefits of surf ecosystems and a compilation of best practices is documented and disseminated. *Indicator 3.1.1.1: # of gender-responsive global assessments of best practices* *Target 3.1.1.1: 1 assessment* *Indicator 3.1.1.2: # of compilations of legal best-practices and legal use cases for wave protection* *Target 3.1.1.2: 1 compilation* Output 3.1.2: Key lessons from the project are shared	GET	409,055.00	742,168.85

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
		Rica, and Panama, in surf ecosystem management and development of blue economy benefits.	with governments of Peru, Costa Rica and Panama through multiple approaches including learning exchanges and sharing of key materials and will be made more widely available globally through IW:Learn platform . *Indicator 3.1.2.1: # of meetings held with government officials to share best practices/lessons learned (gender disaggregated)* *Target 3.1.2.1: Costa Rica: 3* *(1 in each site, 1 in San Jose)* *Peru: 6* *(2/year)* *Indicator 3.1.2.2: # of participants engaged in learning*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			exchanges (gender disaggregated)			
			Target 3.1.2.2: 80 participants (30 Costa Rica, 30 Peru, 20 Panama)			
			Output 3.2.1: Theme-based virtual training sessions have been held.			
			Indicator 3.2.1: # of gender-responsive, gender-inclusive theme-based, in person and/or virtual training sessions, at least one of which is focused on gender.			
			Target 3.2.1: 6 sessions			
			Output 3.2.2: Analyses, reports and best-practice guidelines and knowledge developed throughout the project are translated into at least English and Spanish and made			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			available on existing knowledge-sharing global and local platforms specific to surf-ecosystems, as well as UN Oceans, IW: Learn and Panorama.			
			Indicator 3.2.2.1: # gender-responsive materials shared.			
			Target 3.2.2.1: 3 materials shared.			
			Indicator 3.2.2.2: # of gender-responsive presentations at global fora			
			Target 3.2.2.2: 3 presentations in 3 fora			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assesses overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.	Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation program developed and implemented *Indicator 4.1.1: # of M&E programs developed and implemented.* *Target 4.1.1: 1 M&E program* Output 4.1.2: *Mid-Term Review (MTR)* conducted and results compiled into a *Mid- Term Review* report. *Indicator 4.1.2. # of Mid- Term Review (MTR) Reports* *Target 4.1.2. 1 MTR Report* Output 4.1.3: Terminal Evaluation of the project completed by the Implementing Agency. *Indicator 4.1.3: # of Terminal Evaluations*	GET	144,199.00	249,913.64

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
			Target 4.1.3: 1 Terminal Evaluation			
				Sub Total ($)	**1,818,449.00**	**3,430,637.64**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	181,551.00	355,938.13
				Sub Total($)	**181,551.00**	**355,938.13**
				Total Project Cost($)	**2,000,000.00**	**3,786,575.77**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	53,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	53,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas de Peru	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,002.61
Recipient Country Government	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energia de Costa Rica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,082,080.64
Donor Agency	Conservation International Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	386,628.00
Other	Save the Waves Coalition	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	656,864.00
Other	Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	341,218.00
Other	Deutsche Gesellschaft f?r Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministerio de Ambiente de Peru	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	13,782.52
			Total Co-Financing($)	**3,786,575.77**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

'investment mobilized' comes from UNIDO with the amount of US$ 53,000 as cash to support project execution. Co-finance amounts of "recurrent expenditures" are based off conversations with partners, government officials as well as the anticipated budgets of the respective organizations and ministries. The indicated recurrent expenditures was identified by CI, from working with our partner SPDA to determine new funding both organizations will obtain during this project's period of performance which complement and further the work being completed under this project. ? Conservation International Foundation - the total is drawn from the Surf Conservation Partnership budget, and complementary projects focused on surf

ecosystems. It also includes HQ support for the project including Award Management Services and the Director of multilateral relations. ? Save The Waves - the total is a percentage of their institutional budget over the implementation phase of the project, given how closely aligned the project is with their organizational goals. ? Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) - the total is drawn from restricted grants that will be active from 2021-2025 and are conducting complimentary work. ? Ministerio de Ambiente y Energ?a de Costa Rica, Municipality of Garabito, Costa Rica, and Municipality of Nicoya, Costa Rica - the totals are based off conversations, public information, and knowledge of their anticipated budget during the years of the proposed project. ? Servicio Nacional de ?reas Protegidas de Per? - the total is from funding for personnel in charge of Illescas NPA management. ? UNIDO - the total represents in-kind technical and regional support during the implementation of the project. ? Ministerio de Medio Ambiente de Per? - The total is connected to other projects in the region that align with project objectives . GIZ - The total comes from the preojct ?Medidas de Adaptaci?n basadas en Ecosistemas para un manejo integrado de zonas marino costeras? (EbAMar), Given the nature of this project, it is anticipated that additional co-financiers will be identified and attracted to contribute to the project, as the project initiates implementation.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNIDO	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**2,000,000.00**	**190,000.00**	**2,190,000.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNIDO	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	50,000	4,750	**54,750.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	36,550.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	36,550.70	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Illescas	555555613	Others		36,550.70			16,082,308.00		

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
47,794.15	10,347.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
47,794.15	10,347.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
☐ Ostional	☐ 12244	Others	47,794.15	8,054.00			6,443.20		

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala	108162	Others		2,293.00			940.13		

Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Pacific Central American Coastal	Humbolt Current, Pacific Central American Coastal		
Count	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgh participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Humbolt Current		4		
Pacific Central American Coastal	1	4		

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	303	311		
Male	492	493		
Total	795	804	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

For Core Indicators 1 and 2, the terrestrial protected area is the Illescas National Reserve (36,550 ha) in Peru, and the marine protected areas are Ostional (8,054 ha) and Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala (2,293 ha) in Costa Rica. Although the Illescas National Reserve is designated as a terrestrial protected area, it features approximately 51 km of coastline, ecologically linked to the larger Illescas peninsula that includes 3 surf breaks targeted by the project. Project activities in the field are limited to Costa Rica and Peru, but project activities include investment in enabling conditions for future replication of on the groundwork in Panama in Component 1, and representatives from these countries also will be invited to participate in Component 3 activities. Thus, for Core Indicator 7 the project relates to improved cooperative management in two shared large marine ecosystems (LMEs): the Humboldt Current LME (Peru) and the Pacific Central American Coastal LME (Costa Rica and Panama). Direct beneficiaries include government protected area personnel and agency staff, community members and community organizations in the project sites, fishers? associations, non-governmental organizations, local tourism companies including hotels, surf schools, tour operators, guides, restaurants, and surf media. In Components 1 and 2, the project will directly benefit 220 women and 282 men (502) in Costa Rica, 91 women and 211 men (302 people) in Peru. Direct benefits include training and capacity-building, and technical support for transitions to sustainable practices and improved livelihoods linked to the blue economy. The project will seek to engage at least 100 individuals in virtual trainings and exchanges under Component 3. Participation in comparable activities under other

related initiatives has been split male/female by 70/30; the project will undertake actions to increase female participation (per the Gender Mainstreaming Plan).

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Geographic Scope

The project will focus on three different countries found in two Large Marine Ecosystems: (LMEs): Costa Rica, Peru and Panama and the Pacific Central-American Coastal LME and the Humboldt Current LME. Project activities which will translate to on-the-ground investments (i.e. project components #1 and #2) are limited to Costa Rica and Peru due to budget limitations. For Panama, while the project will not be able to support in-field surf ecosystem conservation activities, the project will complete foundational assessments to prepare for future in-field surf ecosystem conservation activities. These assessments will include a Surf Conservation Index to identify the overlap between good surf and important biodiversity and a legal analysis to identify how best surf ecosystem conservation will fit into the country?s legal context. Additional investment to help create enabling conditions, build capacity and support knowledge transfer (i.e. project component #3) for future on-the ground surf ecosystem management will involve Panama as well as Costa Rica and Peru.

The project will focus on Costa Rica and Panama within the Pacific Central-American Coastal LME, which extends from Mexico to the northern coast of Peru. The surface area of the LME is almost 2 million km2 and part of the LME is in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape (ETPS) and part of the recently announced Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor that would protect 500,000 km2 from fishing in important migratory routes for species. Only 1.42% of the LME is protected. The area is rich in biodiversity, with blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*) and humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) wintering here. Panama has a score of 71 on the Ocean Health Index (2021) and Costa Rica scored a 64 (the global score was 70).[2]1

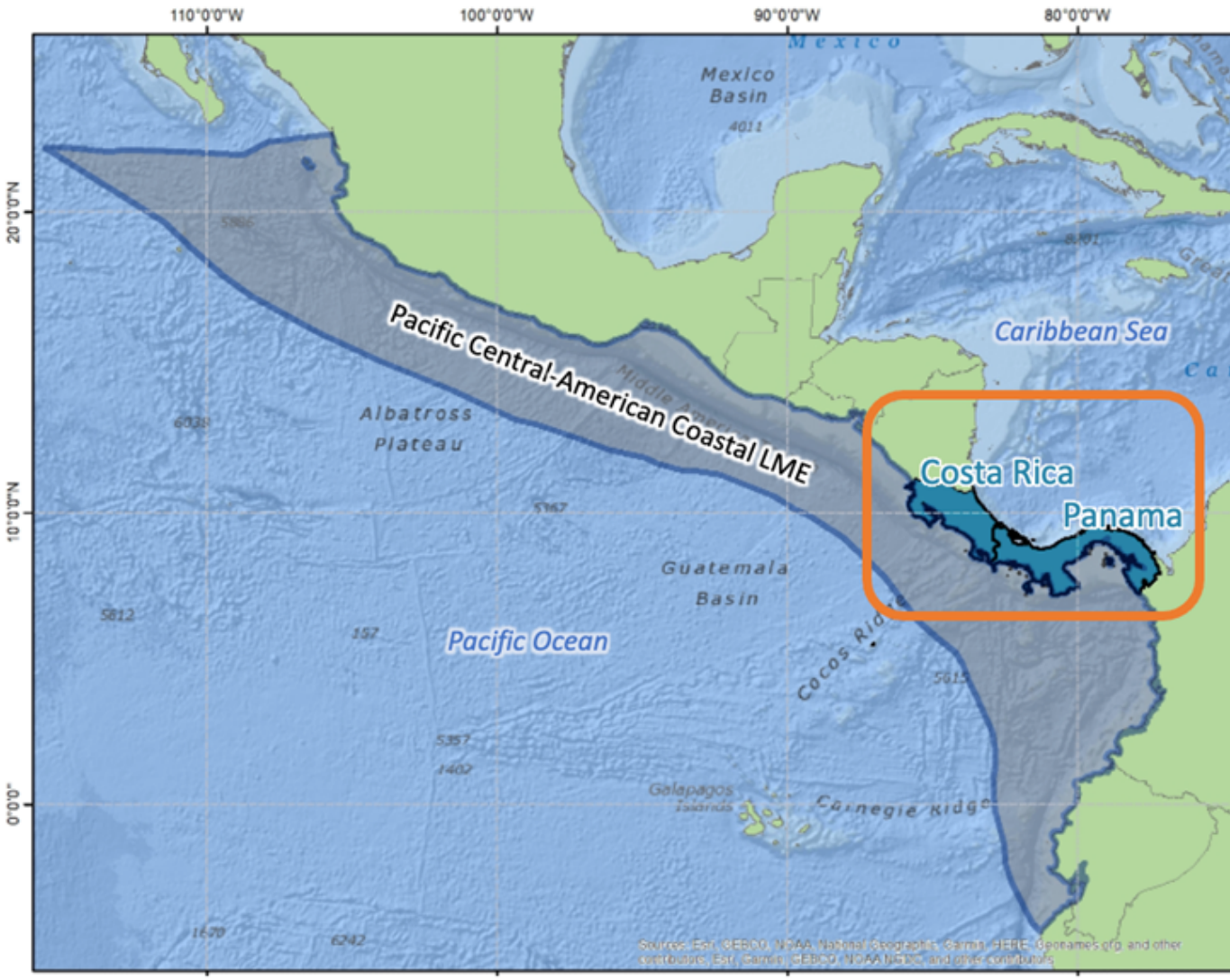

Figure 1: Map of the area of concentration in the Pacific-Central American Coastal LME.

The project will focus on Peru within the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME),. The HCLME, extending along the coast of Peru, is home to the largest upwelling system in the world and provides about 18-20% of the global fish catch. It is home to the Peruvian anchovy, the largest single fishery in the world. While the surface area is 2.5 million km2[1]2only 0.11% is protected.[2] On the Ocean Health Index (2021) Peru scored a 63.? The HCLME is a biodiverse area with a high biomass of small pelagic fish, such as anchovy (*Engraulis ringens*), , pacific jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphy*) and chub mackerel (*? Scomber japonicas*) and larger species such as tunas, sharks, giant squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

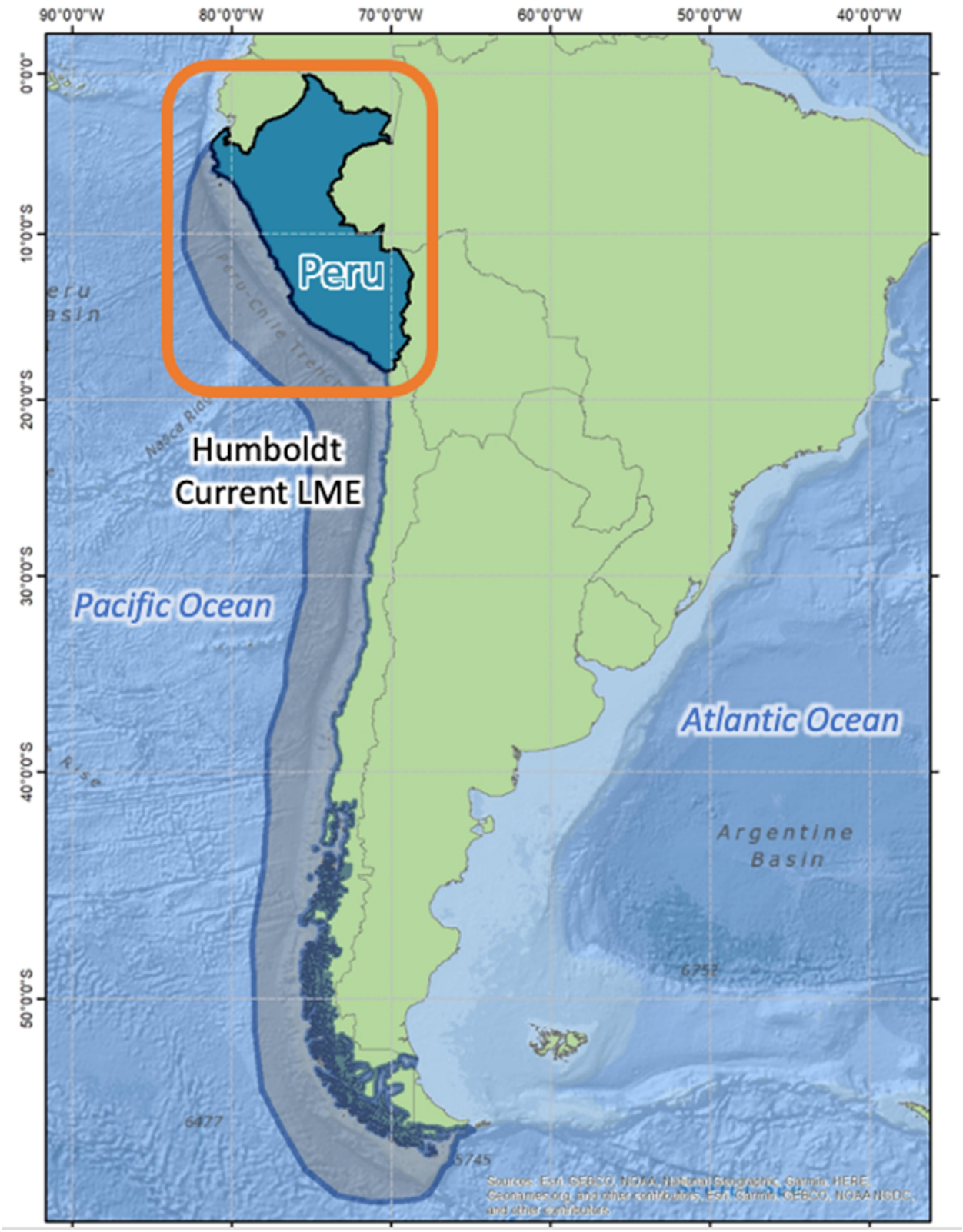

Figure 2: Map of area of concentration in the Humboldt Current LME

Costa Rica. It is estimated that Costa Rica harbors approximately 5% of the planet?s terrestrial species and 3.5% of marine species; its marine area is almost 12 times larger than its land area (590,000 km? versus 51,100 km?). In December 2021, the Costa Rican government announced the expansion of Cocos Island National Park and Bicentennial Marine Management Area, achieving its target to protect at least 30% of its oceans, passing from 2.7% to almost 31%. This reflects Costa Rica?s deep commitment towards conservation, as one of the spearheading countries within the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People and leading international efforts to protect the world?s oceans. However, of its territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles off the coast) only 17.5% is currently under management categories, which requires the country to continue working on improving protection and leading efforts to better manage coastal ecosystems. Costa Rica also has committed to protecting 100% of its registered coastal wetlands by 2025, according to their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.[1] Costa Rica has been an international surfing destination for decades. The Costa Rican Tourism Board estimates that almost 17% of tourists who visit Costa Rica go surfing during their stay, and up to 72% visit the beach.[2] A 2018 survey by the National Surfing Federation stated that in 2017, almost 600,000 surfers visited Costa Rica to surf its waves.[3]3

Panama. In June 2021, Panama committed to expanding the Cordillera de Coiba Managed Resources Area ? Panama?s largest marine protected area ? by 50,518 km2; making the protected area 98,228 km2, larger than Panama?s land size. With this decree, Panama will achieve the goal of protecting 30% of its marine jurisdiction. Although Panama has met international goals for protection, there is still a lack of spatial and conservation planning in Panama. Research has shown the importance of stakeholder engagement to share local ecological knowledge in meeting protected areas? goals.[4]4 Panama has a rich surf tradition and is often touted as having some of the best surf breaks in central America.

Peru. Peru?s marine ecosystems harbor a rich biodiversity due to upwelling of the Humboldt Current Ecosystem, and in the north of the country, the interaction of the northern tropical waters with the cold Humboldt Current. Surf is embedded in the Peruvian culture as it is one of the sports that has brought the most awards and international recognition to the country. The over 3,000 km coastline offers a variety of surfing options for beginners to advanced surfers. Huanchaco is known as a destination in Peru for its consistent, clean surf and ancient pre-Colombian history as a seafaring town, reasons that it has been recognized as one of the first World Surfing Reserves. It should be noted that surfing is part of the history of the Moche culture, which flourished in Northern Peru from in the first millennium AD and was the first culture to connect with the waves through the ?caballitos de totora? (reed watercraft used by fishermen in Peru).

The Illescas National Reserve is a globally renowned surfing destination, and through recent years, surfers have increasingly been visiting the National Reserve. Its protection status was elevated in 2021

passing from a ?Reserved Zone? category to the National Reserve designation. Due to its isolated geography and limited access, the numbers of visitors in the area have been relatively low. However, with the upgrade in MPA categorization and intervention of different projects in the area, authorities planned to establish an official entry and checkpoint starting mid-2023. This creates many opportunities, but also challenges that we want to address with the project?s intervention. Opportunities, including the implementation of an entry fee scheme, will generate new funding streams for conservation activities in the area. In fact, the Reserve conservation activities currently rely on public funding only and does not have alternative funding sources or strategies to tap into new funding streams such as surfing activities to contribute to the financing of the Reserve?s management. Challenges related to increased visitation include to lack of appropriate regulations to control the potential impacts on the ecosystem of increased tourism and surfing activities.

Although the project focuses on the coastal portion of the Reserve, improved regulations and management will benefit the whole area, and by extrapolation, its 36,550.70 ha. Specifically, the project will target 3 distinct surf breaks (Punta Nonura, Punta Luna and Punta Tur) located on the western coastal limits of the Reserve (see figure 10 in CEO ER). Existing and future visitation by surfers will have potential impacts on portions of the Reserve including beaches facing the surf breaks, access routes to the beaches through the Reserve, surfers staying overnight camping and or using the lodge which was established before the creation of the Reserve, as well as other potential other impacts. As such, there is a need to support the National Service for Protected Areas (SERNANP) in the development and management of tourism and surfing regulations to avoid negative impacts of these activities. The project seeks to work with surfers to commit them to more sustainable practices and with tourism operators to ensure the compliance of regulations and best-practice guidelines. This activity is described under output 2.2.2.

According to research carried out by PROMPERU and ATTA (Adventure Travel Trade Association), around 1.8 million adventure travelers, from 6 markets evaluated, would be "very interested" in visiting Peru to surf in 2019 and 2020. More than half of these travelers reside in Brazil, making it the market most interested in practicing this sport in Peru. The second place is occupied by the United States (the main source market for long-distance tourists to Peru), with more than half a million surfers "very interested" in visiting Peru.

The rationale for selecting Peru, Costa Rica and Panama for this project includes:

? The acute and growing threats to surf ecosystems;[1]

? Surfing?s current and potential contribution to local blue economies that results from the outstanding quality of their surf ecosystems and the high volume of surf-related tourism;

? The significant overlap of good quality waves and important biological diversity in each country;

? Significant opportunity to use surfing locations as a motivator and anchor for conservation of surrounding ecosystems;

? *The foundation of surf ecosystem conservation action in Costa Rica and Peru that the project can build on to achieve in-field conservation benefits and the enthusiasm of stakeholders in Panama to collaborate to undertake needed baselines assessments such as a Surf Conservation Index and legal analysis to set a strong foundation for surf ecosystem conservation in the future.*

? The ability to maintain the quality of surfing locations and thus their contribution to sustainable blue economy through protection of much larger surrounding ecosystems; and

? Openness on the part of these countries to exchange knowledge to advance effective management of surf ecosystems in the region, particularly as it pertains to their shared management responsibilities for the respective LMEs.

Project Context

Environmental Context and Global Significance

The proposed project activities will be implemented in Costa Rica in the Nicoya Peninsula and Central Pacific coast, and in Peru in the Piura region (Illescas National Reserve, Negritos) the La Libertad region (Huanchaco city), while providing the governments of Peru, Costa Rica, and Panama the tools and capacity to effectively manage surf ecosystems and the lessons learned to implement equitable blue economic endeavors in the future.

Table 1. Summary of Environmental Significance of Project Surf Ecosystems

Surf Ecosystem	LME	Global Biodiversity Hotspot	Protected Areas	KBAs	World Heritage Sites	Ramsar Sites	World Surfing Reserves	Endemic and/or endangered species
Costa Rica								

Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge	Pacific Central American Coastal	Mesoamerica	Playa Hermosa ? Punta Mala wildlife Refuge (IUCN IV category); 2,741 hectares	Central Pacific Coast	0	0	1	Olive ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys Olivacea), green turtle (Chelonia mydas), hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)
Ostional Wildlife Refuge	Pacific Central American Coastal	Mesoamerica	Ostional Wildlife Refuge (IUCN IV category); 8,500 hectares	Nicoya Peninsula	0	0	0	Olive ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys Olivacea), green turtle (Chelonia mydas), hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)
Peru								
Huanchaco	Humboldt Current	Tropical Andes		0	Chan Chan, World Heritage Site, 6 KM2	0	1	Endangered marine otter (Lontra ariege), two species of sea lion (Actocephalus australis, Otaria flavescens). Peruvian Booby (Sulu ariegate), near-threatened Peruvian pelican (Pelecanus thagus), near-threatened Guanay cormorant (Leucocarbo bougainvillioru m), vulnerable Humboldt Penguin (Spheniscus humboldti)

Illescas	Humboldt Current	Tropical Andes	Illecas National Reserve (ZRI)-36,550.70 ha	0	0	0	0	Endemic species: mouse (Phyllotis amicus), desert mouse (Phyllotis gerbillus). Vulnerable Andean condor (Vultur gryphus), Peruvian plantcutter (Phytotoma raimondii (VU)), Humboldt penguin (Spheniscus humboldti (VU)), Peruvian pelican (Pelecanus thagus (near-threatened ? NT)), the Red-legged cormorant (Poikilocarbo gaimardi (NT)), the Inca Tern (Larosterna inca (NT)), Sechuran Fox (Lycalopex sechurae (NT)). Endemic reptile (thoracicus talarae), endemic gecko (Phyllodactylus climatus)

Negritos	Humboldt Current	Tropical Andes		0	0	0	0	Presence of sea lions (Otaria flavescens). Nesting record of Lepidochelys olivacea. Marine and coastal birds, such as the Peruvian pelican (Pelecanus thagus), the Inca Tern (Larosterna Inca) and the Chilean flamingo (Phoenicopterus chilensis), In the desert scrub of La Brea, can be found the Peruvian plantcutter (Phytotoma raimondii), an endangered and endemic bird of Peru.

Two communities in Costa Rica on the Pacific have been selected for this project as pilot sites. Both border marine protected areas and important surfing ecosystems. The first is Playa Hermosa, in the central Pacific and part of the Gulf of Nicoya. Playa Hermosa - Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge with 2,741 hectares, was established in 1998, and stands out as one of the most important nesting habitats for the olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). Occasional spawning of three other species has also been reported (*Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata and Dermochelys coriacea*). The MPA has high diversity with more than 380 identified species, mainly marine, and has a unique structure in the area of rocky reef formations and long sand beach ecosystem, as well as mangroves, estuaries, flooded forests and ponds.

Nosara, the second community selected in Costa Rica, is located on the Nicoya peninsula to the north of the Pacific coast. Nosara is part of the Ostional Wildlife Refuge (IUCN IV category) created in 1985 with the aim of conserving the nesting of sea turtles; specially the olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) that in certain months of the year generates aggregations of more than 150,000 individuals nesting in a period of 3-4 days on Ostional beach. Three other species of turtle nest in the refuge (*Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata and Dermochelys coriacea*). With a total area of 8,500 hectares, mainly marine, the area also contains mangroves, rocky and coral reefs, and sand and stone beaches.

Huanchaco is a fishing town in the region of La Libertad, close to the city of Trujillo in northern Peru. The Peruvian coast, because of the Humboldt Current Ecosystem, supports 66 species of shark and 38% of the world?s species of cetaceans. Other marine mammals include the endangered marine otter (*Lontra felina)* and two species of sea lion (*Actocephalus australis, Otaria flavescens*). Unique, massive conglomerations of guano bird species include the Peruvian Booby (*Sulu variegata*), the Peruvian pelican (*Pelecanus thagus*) and the Guanay cormorant (*Leucocarbo bougainvilliorum*) ? the latter two are considered near-threatened by the IUCN. Also present is the Humboldt Penguin (*Spheniscus humboldti*), considered vulnerable by the IUCN. Marshes in the area provide important habitat for migratory birds and the source of reeds (totorales) from which the fishers construct ancestral fishing vessels known as caballitos de totora.

The Illescas National Reserve (RNI) was declared by Decree Supreme N? 038-2021-MINAM on December 24, 2021. It has an area of ?? 36, 550.70 ha and it is located in the Sechura district, Sechura province, Piura department in Peru. The RNI comprises the biome of the Desert and Xeric Shrubs and the Sechura Desert Ecoregion, whose climatic and geomorphological conditions have allowed the formation of a varied plant community and a diversity of species of very particular wildlife, so that the Illescas Peninsula is recognized as one of the most important wildlife refuges in the entire Sechura Desert Ecoregion. It is home to important populations of endemic species such as the mouse *Phyllotis amicus* and the desert mouse *Phyllotis gerbillus*. The Illescas peninsula is the only place where the reproduction of the Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*)?categorized as vulnerable (VU) by IUCN?s Red List *?* has been evidenced on the north coast of Peru. It also has the largest population of Andean condors on the Pacific coast. Other endangered species inhabit the area, such as the Peruvian plantcutter (*Phytotoma raimondii* (VU)), the Humboldt penguin (*Spheniscus humboldti (*VU)), as well as other charismatic species such as the Peruvian pelican (*Pelecanus thagus* (near-threatened ? NT)), the Red-legged cormorant (*Poikilocarbo gaimardi* (NT)), the Inca Tern (*Larosterna inca* (NT)) and the Sechuran Fox (*Lycalopex sechurae* (NT)). The ?algarrobal? (carob trees) and rocky vegetation of the peninsula are home to five reptile species, including *Microlophus thoracicus talarae*, a subspecies endemic to Peru; and the endemic desert fauna provides habitat for lizards such as *Microlophus Peruvianus*, *M. theresiae*, *M. thracicus*, *Ctenoblepharis adspersus*. The Illescas Peninsula is considered the only place in the Americas where four sympatric species of geckos occur: *Phyllodactylus climatus* (endemic to the Illescas Peninsula), *P. Kofordi*, *P. reiss* and *P. microphyllus*.

Socio-Economic Context

Playa Hermosa is a small town in Puntarenas Province, on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. The population relies mainly on surf tourism, and the area became a World Surfing Reserve in 2020. A study conducted by Save The Waves estimated that surf tourism contributes approximately US$14.3 million per year to the local economy of Playa Hermosa.

Nosara is a community mainly dedicated to tourism that receives thousands of tourists seeking surfing and white sand beaches. Ostional is an exceptional and successful case of co-management, where environmental authorities and community regulate the extraction of sea turtle eggs (that would have been lost due to the massive nesting), and the tourism that the natural phenomenon generates. The MPA regulates the extraction of fisheries through a management plan, an activity on which a number of families from nearby communities such as Guiones, Garza, San Juanillo and Lagarto depend.

The population of Huanchaco is about 68,409 people, of which 52.7% (36,059) are men and 47.3% (32,350) are women (INEI 2018). There is a higher proportion of urban (67,832 people) than rural (577 people) residents. The majority inhabitants live in independent houses (98.1%), owned (81.9%) and with title of property (53.4%). Most of these houses are made of noble materials (62.4%), with cement floors (54.2%), and almost half of them have a reinforced concrete roof (49.5%). More than half of the houses have access to water (76.4%), public drainage (73.5%) and electric lighting (93.7%). Households use mainly gas for cooking (92.3%). The main communication tool is the cell phone (91.4%), but a third of the population does not have internet (33.5%) or TV cable (31.1%). The fishers of Huanchaco have used *caballitos de totoras* as fishing vessels and they have been surfing waves with them for centuries. In Huanchaco alone, the Caballito de Totora fishery
catches just over twenty fish species (mullet, banded croaker, Lorna drum, weakfish, grunt, and morwong are the most caught species) and a few invertebrate species (with the purple crab as the most caught species). Meanwhile, fishing is an important form of livelihood on which many sub-sectors depend, contributing an estimated 2.64% to Peru?s GDP and employing over 232,000 people. Importantly, although fishing itself is a mainly male activity, women?s employment in restaurants and supermarkets that sell fish comprises around 57% of the total employment ? more than men. Huanchaco is a hub for international and national tourism. Furthermore, it is located in the vicinity of the mouth of the Moche River and one of the most important pre-Inca ruins of Chan. The interrelationships of the fishers with the surf breaks, the coastal marshes and the rich culture and history of the site make it ideal to explore blue economy opportunities for surf within a broader integrated coastal development approach.

Illescas and Negritos are in the Piura region of northwest Peru, encompassing desert landscapes, tropical dry forests, and Pacific coastline. In 2021, fisheries and aquaculture in Piura contributed 2.5% of the total GDP in the region.[10][5] According to MINCETUR, in 2020, total employment (direct and indirect) in the tourism sector in the Piura region corresponded to 6.4% (44,313 people) of the population.

Project Context and Surf Ecosystem Conservation

The surfing segment of the global tourism sector exemplifies a blue economy opportunity. The blue economy comprises socially inclusive livelihoods and economic growth linked to environmental sustainability of marine and other aquatic ecosystems (World Bank and United Nations, 2017). This entails assessing and incorporating the full economic value of natural blue capital (marine and aquatic resources and ecosystem services) into economic planning and development as well as conservation and natural resource management. Surf breaks host significant economic, cultural, and historical value for stakeholders at local and global scales.[11]6 For surfing areas to be of high quality and attractive to local residents and visitors, key factors need to be maintained including water quality and ecosystem features that create the waves and enhance the surfing experience. When properly managed, surf ecosystems can be at the center of strategies to strengthen ecosystem conservation and can maintain or enhance sustainable local blue economies on which communities depend for their livelihoods.[12]7 Proactive management and careful protection of surfing resources protects and sustains biodiversity as well as significant economic and development benefits.[13]8 For instance, while tourism slowed during the COVID-19 pandemic, making communities who rely on tourism extremely vulnerable to increased food insecurity, surf tourism proved to be relatively crisis resistant. That said, the pandemic also spurred development in coastal communities as many developers and individuals saw opportunities to build hotels and second homes.

Surf ecosystem conservation is a novel approach to coastal conservation that aims to mobilize surfing communities around the protection of surf breaks and their surrounding ecosystems, or the surf ecosystem. Surf ecosystem conservation in Peru, Costa Rica and Panama has the potential to protect coastlines that provide unique ecosystem services to various stakeholder groups including surfers, fishers, and tourism operators, as well as the wildlife and habitats that make their respective activities possible. Sharing lessons learned, coordinating actions, and developing enabling materials through pilot work in Costa Rica and Peru will lay the foundation for replication in Panama and thereby advance protection of transboundary ecosystems, while protecting additional surf breaks and enhancing blue economy potential.

The methodology for surf ecosystem conservation applies a pressure-state-response framework[14]9 that identifies pressures driving environmental damage or change, the state and quality of the natural environment and natural resources, and society?s response to environmental degradation (see Figure 3). This analysis provides the rationale for further protection and guidance on the management of these sites. Incorporating surf ecosystems into protected areas not only helps conserve important biodiversity

and ecosystem services, but also provides an avenue for sustainable development in multiple-use contexts, exemplifying the concept of the Blue Economy.

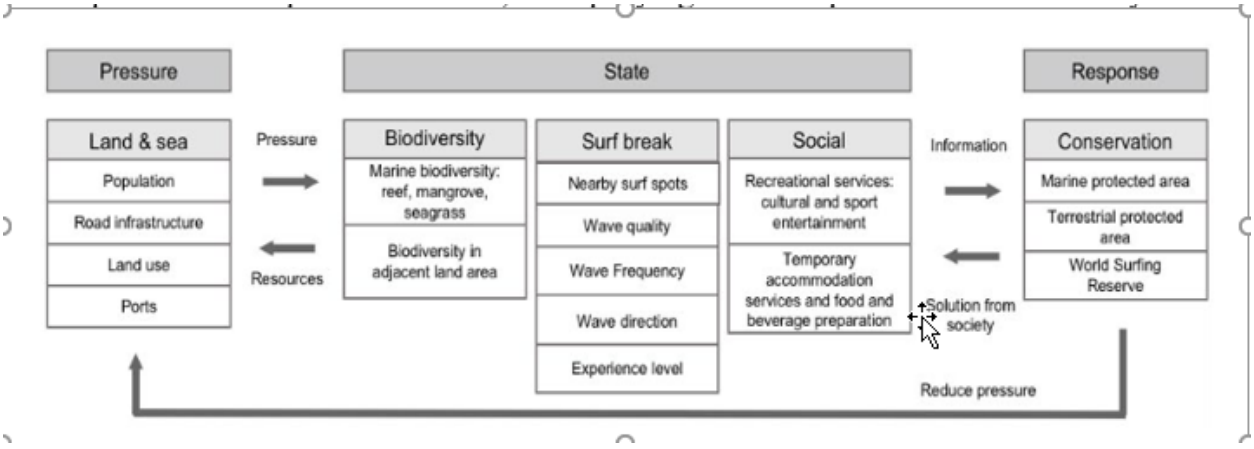

Figure 3: Surf Conservation Index Model

CI and Save The Waves developed the Surf Protected Area Network approach, a six-step process to identify, implement, and manage surf protected areas around the world. The Surf Conservation index (SCI) helps to identify potential sites for conservation and has already informed prioritization of surf spots in Costa Rica with the highest conservation potential. This analysis was based on the Pressure-State-Response framework and geospatial methodology applied in similar studies in Mexico and the Azores archipelago in Portugal. The results suggest that Costa Rica?s Central Pacific coast, in the area around Playa Hermosa, has the highest conservation potential. The analysis also found that the overlap of high priority surf spots with existing protected areas can make surf conservation more feasible by incorporating surf spots into existing management plans.

This project will provide a critical opportunity to refine, disseminate and advance the protection and management of surf ecosystems as a viable conservation approach with potential to bring tens of millions of hectares of critical ecosystems under effective conservation management. To enable local communities to benefit equitably from the blue economy, the project will work with actors at various points in value chains that supply sustainably sourced products such as fish and agricultural produce to surf tourism and other surf-related businesses; at the same time the project will support these businesses to transition to more environmentally sustainable and socially responsible practices. This will be linked to the efforts to strengthen management of surf ecosystems, by integrating ecosystem management activities with blue economy activities to create a positive feedback loop between ecosystem protection, maintenance of surfing waves and improving the surfing experience, empowering and benefiting local community members economically, which will in turn motivate stronger ecosystem management.

1) Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Global environmental problems

The world?s oceans are in peril, as biodiversity and habitat loss, collapsing fish populations, and unprecedented sea-level rise and dangerously warming waters caused by climate change are impacting both human and animal populations around the world. Under current trends, by the end of the century much of the world?s seas could be hot, acidic, and struggling to support life, with catastrophic implications for marine life, Earth?s climate, and the food security of billions of people worldwide. The United Nations has reported that 70% of the Earth's coral reefs are threatened: 20% have already been destroyed with no hope for recovery, 24% are under imminent risk of collapse, and an additional 26% are at risk due to longer-term threats.[15]10 By 2030, half of all coral reefs are projected to be at ?high? to ?critical? risk, increasing to 80% by 2050.[16]11 In 2015, industrial fishing was occurring in 55% of the world?s ocean while the proportion of stocks that are within biologically sustainable levels has fallen from 90% in 1974 to 66% in 2015.[17]12 Within LMEs globally, almost 50% of fish stocks are overexploited or collapsed.[18]13

Ocean ecosystems are increasingly subject to anthropogenic threats. The GEF Transboundary Water Assessment Programme (TWAP) assessed the Humboldt Current LME as a high risk for ?fishing in balance? and ?Marine Tropic Index? (1.87 and -0.58 respectively) and medium risk for ?Rate of change of effective fishing effort? and ?percent change in catch potential in the 2050s? (8,218,267 and -6.44 respectively). The TWAP?s contemporary threat index rating for HCLME was 0.364 (high risk). Although the overall risk rating for HCLME was low, issues of general and specific threats to biodiversity as well as land-based and marine-based pollution were noted. The report notes that should current trends continue, the HCLME will increase risk by at least one category by 2050.

The TWAP assessment for the Pacific Central American Coastal LME (PCACLME) is much worse. Its OHI score puts it in the ?highest" risk category. It is at high risk from extreme climate events. It is also home to a large number of the world?s coastal poor (TWAP high rating 45-59.0) and that population is at highest risk (TWAP score > or equal to 12). The TWAP?s contemporary threat index rating for PCACLME was 0.440 (high risk). Issues of habitat loss and specific threats to biodiversity as well as land-based and marine-based pollution were noted. The ?average annual percent LME tourism contribution to GDPs of LME coastal countries for the PCACLME was 11.9%, which is high, but also comes with high risk. PCACLME?s coral reefs are at medium risk, but when past thermal stress (estimates between 1998 and 2007) was added to the analysis, the reefs were under high to highest threat. When acidification was added, PCACLME?s score moved to critical (94.3 percent).

As many as 75% of the world?s surf breaks are in locations with important marine ecosystems and biodiversity. A recent comprehensive study demonstrated that 26% of a total of 3,755 surf breaks

assessed are located inside or within five kilometers of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).[19]14 The study also demonstrated that at least 63% of the surf breaks assessed are not within protected areas. Surf ecosystems are highly vulnerable to anthropogenic threats, such as coastal development, habitat alteration, coastal erosion, oil spills, coral reef decline, water pollution and restrictions in public access to beaches. Natural surf breaks require intactness of the bathymetric and nearshore conditions that generate the break. When these conditions are changed, such as from construction or dredging, the break is also altered, and surrounding biodiversity also is impacted.[20]15 Hundreds to thousands of surf breaks and surrounding biodiverse ecosystems are vulnerable to ongoing anthropogenic threats. In the long-term, these threats will negatively impact ecosystems services, blue economy benefits and the biodiversity of these critical areas.

Root causes

Unsustainable tourism

If not well managed, tourism as a whole, as well as, surfing and surf tourism in particular can have a negative impact on ecosystems and biodiversity. This can include direct impacts on habitats from coastal development associated with surfing, from overuse of natural resources such as local fisheries to support both resident and visiting surfers and from pollution including sewage, plastics and solid waste resulting from development dedicated to supporting both residents and visitors who surf. Additionally, the physical act of surfing can also have direct impacts to the environment including introducing chemicals such as sunscreen (some types of which are toxic to corals), trampling of coral, boat anchoring, and the possibility of disturbing key areas for species reproduction.

Unsustainable coastal development

Surf ecosystems are under threat globally. There are countless examples of when development, particularly infrastructure development, destroyed a surf break and thus the local economy with it. In La Herradura, Peru, a poorly planned road project destroyed a natural hill surrounding the bay and changed the ocean floor. In Mundaka, Spain, over 300,000 m^3 of sand was dredged from the sea floor, affecting waves and biodiversity. Unplanned development causes degradation through wastewater discharges, unmanaged storm water, changes of sandbar conformation, and changes in the coastal landscape. For example, in Santa Teresa, Costa Rica, water pollution reached levels of 10^3 fecal coliform for every 100 ml while in Jac? pollution levels reached 10^4 fecal coliform for every 100 ml. The same threats to the biodiversity and ecosystem services of the area, are threats to the surf ? sedimentation, water quality, etc.

Overexploitation and unsustainable use of marine resources

Despite improvements in legislation, regulations and management, undesirable fishing practices continue to increase pressure on fishery resources. In the HCLME pelagic fisheries such as anchovy (Engraulis ringens), Pacific jack mackerel (Trachurus murphy), the curb mackerel (Scomber japonicus), swordfish (Xiphias gladius), giant squid (Dosidicus gigas) and various species of tuna (Thunnus) are the main resources. The development of smaller scale fisheries that operate in parallel with the industrial sector has raised concern for sustainability and impact on coastal species due to limited regulation (Walls & Latvian, 2013). Unsustainable practices include fishing in protected areas, prohibited methods, discarding, and illegal. These practices occur despite existing monitoring and control systems, and the negative impacts on habitat and biodiversity also undermine fishing employment and incomes due to lower catches (in terms of quantity, diversity, size and value) and higher operating costs because of the need to move farther beyond normal fishing grounds.

Barriers to addressing threats include:

Lack of knowledge and tools within government agencies and community-based entities to effectively manage their coastal resources.

In both Costa Rica and Peru, coastal and near shore marine management are limited in scope. While both countries are working to expand marine management overall, government agencies and local communities have limited background and capacity in marine management. Effective marine and coastal management requires development of knowledge, skills and tools that both embrace best management practices and are responsive to the local context. As coastal and marine management efforts expand it is important to build local capacity and to embrace new allies that bring unique skills and motivation for conservation.

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Lack of financing to calculate and report the benefits of surf ecosystem protection

The contribution to the economy offered by a well-maintained surf break is a catalyzing reason for protecting the ecosystem. For a surf break to exist and be attractive to surfers, the reef must be intact, the sand banks must be replenished, and the water needs to be clean (i.e., the site requires proper waste disposal within the wider coastal zone and landscape). Management to protect surf ecosystems and maintain these conditions requires budget allocations for MPAs as well as other measures to address

threats to surf ecosystems originating outside of MPAs. Incorporating the economic contributions of surf tourism reinforces the justification for investing in MPA management and other needed measures. For example, the Paracas National Reserve in Peru (335,000 ha) initially prohibited surfing in the reserve; in 2016, surfing was permitted under a new management plan that designated the area around the surf break for sustainable use. Now the surf break explicitly is mentioned as an asset to the reserve and access is regulated by licensed tour operators.[21][16]

Despite growth in the surf tourism sector, few MPAs have the resources to fund research and analysis required to demonstrate the potential value of surf tourism to local economies and MPA financing plans. To a large extent, surfing and ecosystem and wildlife protection have been operating in shared geographies but without the strategic coordination needed to reinforce and benefit each other. In both Costa Rica and Peru, sites with globally significant biological diversity and ecosystem services are located in areas with high quality surf. In Costa Rica?s Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala and Ostional protected areas surfers are the single largest user group. However, the role of surf ecosystem protection and the benefits it can bring both economically and in terms of conservation have not been considered.

Lack of integration of local populations in blue economy schemes

In the project sites in Costa Rica and Peru, surfing is a significant (though unquantified, per above) economic activity. While surf-related enterprises may employ local people, surf- and tourism-related businesses predominantly are owned by foreigners or nationals from other parts of each country. Local populations struggle to access opportunities such as value-added products from fisheries, sustainably caught fish that can earn price premiums, and tourism-related businesses such as homestays, guiding, food services and many others. Obstacles preventing greater local participation include limited access to capital, limited training in hospitality and visitor-related fields, and competition from well-established businesses that make it challenging to enter the market. Likewise, while fishers, farmers and other local vendors sell produce to surf and other tourism related businesses, there is a need to more fully develop market connections and demand that rewards purchasing from local producers, particularly from those employing sustainable practices. Local retailers also turn to larger established sources when higher-cost local producers must charge higher prices and have difficulty maintaining consistent supply and quality. As a result, local families are precluded from full participation in the economic benefits of surf tourism and related blue economy initiatives.

Lack of balance between active conservation of critical ecosystems with community income generation

Enhanced income generation and stimulation of local economic development is among the top priorities of several key stakeholder groups including local communities, enterprise, and government.

Many residents in coastal communities in both Costa Rica and Peru make their living in the fishing, farming and tourism sectors. However, income generation and ecosystem conservation have regularly come into conflict; although conservation may also be recognized as important, strengthening of livelihoods remains a more pressing need. In the project geographies in both Costa Rica and Peru this is evidenced by accelerating coastal development that proceeds in a planning vacuum (and this conflict is exacerbated further by climate change). Though regulations exist that could help conserve ecosystems, emphasis on income generation outweighs monitoring and enforcement (e.g., prohibitions against clearing mangrove areas, or minimum standards for fishing practices). Even if there are efforts to manage MPAs, income pressures drive unsustainable decision-making outside the MPAs with adverse impacts on the wider land- and seascapes, including the MPAs and high value surf sites. This lack of balance reflects both the prioritization of income generation and the lack of awareness of how conservation of critical ecosystems contributes to income generation, per remarks above.

Lack of well-defined and tested tactics and practices for Blue Economy development

Globally, the blue economy rapidly has gained currency as a concept, encompassing economic growth, social inclusion and the preservation and improvement of livelihoods, while also ensuring environmental sustainability of marine and other aquatic ecosystems (World Bank and United Nations, 2017). This entails assessing and incorporating the full economic value of the natural blue capital into the full range of economic activity, including conceptualization, planning, infrastructure development, trade, travel, renewable resource exploitation, and energy production and consumption. However, as noted in UNDP (2018), ?good practices of blue economy remain limited or undocumented, and are often easier said than done.? Literature to date largely focuses on the general approach, policies and strategies relating to the blue economy concept; though much research documents the exploitation and degradation of marine ecosystems, there is only little (though growing) work on how to implement the blue economy, particularly at local and community levels.

Likewise, blue economy development that focuses on sustainable economic development linked to the marine environment is relatively undeveloped in both Costa Rica and Peru. Nationally, neither Costa Rica nor Peru have an official national Blue Economy strategy that underpins potential investments and activities. In 2022, the World Bank produced a ?Baseline for the Blue Economy of Peru? highlighting the main blue sectors of the economy such as fisheries, tourism, guano production, maritime transport and hydrocarbure. On the ground and historically, a large percentage of coastal households in the target communities of both countries have depended on fishing for food and livelihoods. In the last several decades employment in tourism has been important in several of the focal surf ecosystems. However, there have been few programs focused on identifying and developing options to enhance and sustain blue economy opportunities that maximize participation of local community members and catalyze mutually reinforcing linkages between different blue economy participants.

Lack of best practices and approaches for the protection and management of surf ecosystems

Management of surf ecosystems is a relatively new approach for marine and coastal conservation. Although Peru has the Ley de Rompientes, which legally protects surf breaks, it does not consider the entire surf ecosystem. Save The Waves has been supporting protection of surf breaks for more than a decade through World Surfing Reserves and other programs. However, there are few examples of initiatives that have utilized surfing sites as an anchor and motivator for protection of larger surrounding ecosystems including marine, shoreline and coastal forest ecosystems. The Surf Conservation Partnership is the first global initiative to establish or strengthen ecosystem-based protected areas surrounding surf breaks. SCP started field work in Indonesia in late 2019 and in Costa Rica in late 2021. SCP has been successful to date, establishing 12 Surf Protected Areas in Indonesia with 11 more under development, and supporting the declaration of Playa Hermosa as a World Surfing Reserve and active stewardship of over 20 kilometers of coastline. Nevertheless, the field is young and conservation practitioners are just starting to glean lessons from their efforts to protect and manage surf ecosystems. This approach has the potential to become a mainstream conservation tool in countries that have a high degree of overlap between waves and biological diversity, but to date it remains limited in scope. While there are thousands of locations with globally significant biodiversity and waves where this approach could be applied, major conservation agencies have not yet adopted surf ecosystem conservation as a conservation tool.

2) ***The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects***

This project aims to support blue economy endeavors around surf ecosystems which is a novel approach and one that has very limited existing underlying effort in the targeted countries. Currently, neither Costa Rica nor Peru have a national blue economy strategy, nor aresurfing activities considered a major sector of the blue economy nationally (although existing research shows that there is a known interest in the international surfer community to visit Peru for surf tourism and personal communication confirmed that surfing is a major activity in one of the targeted site in Costa Rica). In Costa Rica, while no blue economy strategy is available, the country has other existing policies to promote a blue economy such as the ?territorial economic strategy for an inclusive and decarbonized economy (2020-2050)?, the ?national policy for the sea (2013-2028)?, and the ?national development of fisheries and aquaculture plan (2020 - 2030)?. In Peru, the Word Bank developed a ?baseline for the blue economy? and recommended a framework for blue economy development (World Bank, 2021) to the Government of Peru, This has not yet been translated into a formal blue economy strategy. Currently, the country has a National Maritime Policy (2019-2030), whose implementation is led by the Multisectoral Commission on State Action in the Maritime Area (COMAEM for its Spanish acronym). This commission was established by Decree Supreme N? 118-2017-PCM and seeks to strengthen the articulation of sectoral policies in the marine sector for the sustainability of Peru?s marine ecosystems. More generally, the country has regulations for integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems. In Panama, the government recently took bold actions and made announcements aligned with blue economy objectives (e.g., expansion of MPA, protecting more than 30% of its waters, and commitments about methane reduction and ending deforestation), including announcing the plan to develop a Blue Economy strategy (announced at a Regional Forum on Blue Economy).

There are very few Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Peru, Costa Rica and Panama that effectively integrate surfing into management, even though it is one of the most frequent activities within protected areas. For example, the Administrator of the Ostional Wildlife Refuge one of the project focal sites (Nosara) indicated that surfers are the single largest user group of the refuge, and yet surfing and surfers are not considered in nor contributing to management in a significant way.

While Costa Rica has some major conservation successes and capacity to protect its ecosystems, more work is necessary to effectively protect coastlines and oceans. Alvarado et al. (2012) highlighted the needs of Marine Protected Areas in Costa Rica, which included addressing the lack of stakeholder engagement and community participation. Many studies have shown that management of protected areas improves when the community is involved.[24]17 In Costa Rica, at Marine Protected Areas where surfing is practiced, authorities initially perceived surfers as a threat. This was due to reasons such as their frequent visits, long stays, basic sanitation requirements, waste generation and motorized movement around the area, and other perceived disturbances to the marine environment caused by surfing activities such as also the perception that surfers ?walk? on reefs causing destruction. Nevertheless, the work of previous generations of surfers in some locations has changed this perception, providing this project a baseline scenario of surfers as potential allies for conservation with common interests.[25]18

For most of the surf ecosystems in Costa Rica, which are not protected, the baseline scenario is unplanned development with incipient or advanced degradation of the surf ecosystem. However, if deliberately and effectively managed, development and other threats that often result from surfing and surf tourism can be mitigated and surfing can support ecosystem and biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development. This project will work to address surfing?s impacts by partnering community stakeholders, governments, and private sector tourism operators to encourage education and regulation as needed.

In Peru, 7.76% of its marine ecosystems are protected. In 2014, Peru passed the *Ley de Rompientes* or the Law of the Breakers. This law protects Peruvian coastline from development as natural heritage and designates certain waves for surfing as ?inalienable property of the state.? This law has helped prevent offshore oil and gas exploration and fishing activities, but it does not protect the entire ecosystem.

Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA), a project partner, was a key player in designing the legal framework that made Peru the first country in the world to have a specific legal mechanism that protects surf breaks by law, finalized in 2013 and enacted in 2014. The system revolves around a

National Registry of Protected Surf Breaks managed by the Peruvian Navy. Once a surf break is included in the Registry, no other use rights can be granted over that area (e.g., aquaculture, building of ports, oil towers and pipelines or piers), and infrastructure activities within 1 km on each side of the coast must prove, via an environmental impact assessment, that the surf break will not be affected. In essence, the law allows for the creation of areas similar to what would be considered Natural Monuments in the IUCN Categories of Protected Areas, focusing on small, iconic seascapes that have a history of human use, such as surfing in this instance. In the current political climate, the law is the only mechanism being actively approved by the government for the protection of marine spaces.

So far, 33 surf breaks have been protected in this way, covering 862 hectares of coastal seascapes, plus, in each case, a buffer zone of 1km in each direction along the coast (in total protecting an estimated 50km of coastline). The law has already proved its efficacy over the past few years, helping prevent badly planned projects. For example, the wave in Cabo Blanco was protected from the construction of a new fishing dock that in the original plans would have significantly affected the waves? quality and function. As a result of a multilateral dialogue process among fishers, surfers and public entities, stakeholders acknowledged that changes in dock construction plans were required to reduce potential impacts to the Cabo Blanco wave.

Peru is the only country in the world with a Law of the Breakers (although New Zealand does have something similar).[26]19 A legally protected site can help reduce some direct threats, but it is not enough to reduce all threats to the ecosystem. It is also crucial to have groups of surfers and civil society actively organized to defend surf breaks and monitor compliance with the law and its regulation. The advantage of having the law in place is that it offers civil society and advocacy groups a solid legal tool to address threats, such as environmentally risky development projects.

The Government of Peru has declared of national interest the recovery, protection and conservation of the ancestral fishing using reed watercraft (caballito de totora), an intangible cultural manifestation of the social and economic life of the population on the coast of the northern coast of Peru[27][20]. As such, of national interest is the recovery, conservation, and protection of the Huanchaco rafts (located in the district of Huanchaco, province of Trujillo, department of La Libertad) as well as that of the natural areas of cultivation and use of reeds. Likewise, the Regional Government of La Libertad approved the Integrated Management Plan for the coastal marine zone of Trujillo, through Regional Ordinance No. 015-2020-GRLL/CR. One of the strategic objectives of this document is to recover the wetlands of the coast of Trujillo?s marine zone, and as such revaluing the ancestral use of the Huanchaco wetlands and integrating tourism activities in these wetlands.

On the other hand, the Ministry of the Environment of Peru has published a tool for the environmental management of beaches that includes criteria for health, water quality, environmental protection and conservation, environmental education; This tool guides the sustainable development of the country's coastal beaches, these ecosystems being linked to the breakers for surfing.

In Panama, there is a new fisheries and aquaculture law, updating the Fisheries law of 1959, which did not cover small-scale fisheries or aquaculture. Unfortunately, the new law does not include capacity for combining environmental impact assessment and strategic conservation planning at any level.[28]21 That said, Panama does include maintaining surf breaks in its Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism (PMTS), which includes proposing a network of ?Blue Heritage (ocean wonders) sites that display Panama's natural and cultural heritage.

A recent study of surf breaks in Panama revealed that the pandemic crisis accelerated development near surf breaks and exacerbated sustainability challenges. But traditionally, surfers have contributed to environmental sustainability in Panama. In 2009, surfers convinced the local government at a surf site called ?Dumpers? to remove a beach-trash dumpsite and remove the refuse that was already there. There is also anecdotal evidence that surfers influenced proper boat mooring practices to prevent damage to coral reefs (which influence surf breaks).[29]22 In Panama, 11% of the marine area is protected (in 45 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), but less than one percent is fully or highly protected.

Without this project, surf ecosystem protection will not be adequately integrated into the blue economy. Some sites may receive some protection without the project, but this will fall short of the necessary measures enabled by motivating the surfing community and integrating surf ecosystem management actions into overall conservation and resource management frameworks. Governments and local communities will not have the information and guidance required to rationalize, design, and apply measures to explicitly address surf ecosystem needs within overall management. The communities in Costa Rica and Peru will not be better engaged in that management or in building the blue economy, nor will an equitable and inclusive benefit-sharing mechanism grounded in blue economy principles be developed. As a result, the baseline scenario does not include strengthening of protected area management or building of knowledge and capacity among key stakeholder groups to replicate these approaches.

With respect to gender, the surf industry is, in general, male dominated. In a study of surf tourism in Huanchaco, Peru, it was found that surf tourists were 70% male (Hodges 2015). In a study of surf tourism in Playa Hermosa in Costa Rica, it was found that surf tourists were 83% males, compared to

53% male for general tourists. In the communities that will be involved in the project, where local economies are dominated by fishing and tourism, the baseline situation with respect to gender is that men dominate artisanal fishing, while the participation of women in tourism-related activities (e.g., guided tours, restaurants) has been increasing. That said, there is considerable scope for further increasing equitable gender participation at each project site, in surf protection activities and in blue economy enterprises, including access to finance and training opportunities as well as strengthening of women-led businesses. (See Appendix 2 ? Gender Mainstreaming Plan for further detail.)

Under the baseline scenario, limited awareness will persist among communities and stakeholders of the impact of urban development trends on their surf breaks, ecosystems and biodiversity conservation, and conservation measures will lack community support or science-based grounding. Poorly planned development and pollution will negatively impact marine ecosystems and undermine the viability of surf sites, eroding their surfing value and undermining local economies. The project will demonstrate the importance of including protection of surf ecosystems in marine spatial planning efforts to pursue blue economy goals and sustainable development objectives. Under the baseline scenario, a failure to include surf ecosystems into conservation planning as well as economic models will foreclose significant opportunities, as suggested by the numbers of recognized breaks in each project country:

Table 2: Focus countries and surf break count

Country	**Number of surf breaks**
Costa Rica	50
Panama	27
Peru	76

Incorporating surf ecosystems in conservation planning in these countries will build on the efforts of a number of recent GEF-funded (and non-GEF funded) projects:

? ?Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Puntarenas;? completed in 2016; GEF-funded. Project Objective: To promote the integrated planning and management of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Multiple-Use Marine Areas (MUMAs) Golfo de Nicoya and Pac?fico Sur (Puntarena Province), with the goal of conserving important biodiversity, maintaining the provision of

crucial ecosystem services, and providing a basis for sustainable socio-economic development through tourism, artisanal fishing and other income generating activities at the local scale. The proposed project will utilize lessons learned from the project regarding activities of improved management of coastal resources.

? ?Consolidating Costa Rica?s Marine Protected Areas (MPAs);? completed in 2017; GEF-funded. Project objective: To consolidate Costa Rica?s marine protected areas (MPAs) by increasing their ecological representation and ensuring their effective management and financial sustainability. The proposed project will utilize lessons learned in the effective management of MPAs.

? ?Towards Ecosystem Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem;? completed in 2018; GEF-funded. Project Objective: Ecosystem-based management (EBM) in the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME) is advanced through a coordinated framework that provides for improved governance and the sustainable use of living marine resources and services. The proposed project will review the framework developed in this project to inform design.

? ?Strengthening the Blue Economy: The Economic Case, Science-Informed Policy, and Transparency;? The project was approved for implementation in December 2019 and expected completion date was December 2020; GEF-funded. Project objective was for governments and businesses to commit to and begin implementing policies, programs, and investments that advance the transition to the blue economy. This was a global project, and the proposed project will utilize the lessons learned.

? ?Mainstreaming Market-based Instruments for Environmental Management Project;? This 8-year project took place in Costa Rica and closed in March 2014; GEF-funded. Its Project Development Objective is to enhance the provision of environmental services of national and global significance and secure their long-term sustainability. The proposed project will investigate the market-based instruments to determine if they can be used in surf ecosystems.

? ?Improved Management and Conservation Practices for the Cocos Island Marine Conservation Area (CIMCA);? This 10-year project in Costa Rica closed in 2013 (GEF-funded), the overall objective was to improve management of the CIMCA including the terrestrial component, to ensure long-term reduction of threats to the island. Lessons learned related to improving the management of the conservation area will be used by the proposed project.

? ?Generating Enhanced Political Will for Natural Resource Management and Conservation; "This three-year regional project covering Mexico, Colombia and Peru began in January 2017; GEF-funded. The goals for the project are to catalyze greater commitment by governments to conservation, which will lead to policy reforms to integrate best practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The proposed project will review the policy reforms to determine tactics to use in policy recommendations in Component 1.

? ?Capacity building of stakeholders involved on Marine Spatial Planning? Blue Solutions Program; closed December 2021; Deutsche Gesellschaft f?r Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH funded. The project objective was to identify and build capacity on Spatial Planning for coastal

and marine stakeholders in the light of a future National Marine Spatial Planning Process. The proposed project will seek the lessons learned in the capacity building of this project.

? ?Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation through Low-Impact Ecotourism in SINAP II (ECOTUR-AP II);? GEF-funded. This project, which was approved for implementation in 2017, is located in Panama. The project objective is to strengthen management effectiveness of protected areas, specifically through activities related to ecotourism. The proposed project will coordinate lessons learned particularly as they relate to ecotourism and protected areas management.

? ?Overcoming Barriers to Sustainability of Costa Rica?s Protected Area System;? This project was approved in 2008 and closed in 2016, and the objective was to assist Costa Rica in eliminating the barriers for the consolidation and strengthening of a System of Protected Areas. ?Costa Rica Blue Platform for Sustainable Seafood Markets;? closes in Jan. 2023; CRUSA Foundation-funded. Led by Conservation International Costa Rica and the CRUSA foundation, the main objective of the project is to promote the development of national models of sustainable and socially responsible production of marine fisheries and aquaculture resources that promote a healthy, biodiverse, and productive marine ecosystem. Lessons learned will be shared between the projects.

? ?Foundations for long-term progress towards sustainability in Peru?s fisheries;? 2021-2023; funded by Walton Family Foundation. Fisheries work will align with the work done with fisheries in the proposed project.

? The Surf Conservation Index (SCI). This study done by CI and STW in 2021 helped to identify potential sites for surf conservation and provides a prioritization of surf spots in Costa Rica based on the highest surf conservation potential. The Index informed the site selection of the proposed project.

? Regional Profile. This document provides a detailed description of surfing resources in specific locations of the Central Pacific coast of Costa Rica, highlighting the waves qualities, coastal formations, and threats. This document includes an initial mapping of stakeholders, and conservation pathways at private, local, and national scales. Broad ideas on funding alternatives for specific surf locations are also presented. The profile informed the site selection of the proposed project.

? Surfonomics, Playa Hermosa. The surfonomics approach, developed in California and applied in six countries, was adapted to Playa Hermosa to understand surf tourism demographics and spending patterns, as well as their views on environmental conservation. This study shows the inherent economic value of surf tourism in Playa Hermosa, which generates more than 11 million USD for the local economy and what the community stands to lose if some of these threats are not adequately addressed. This work will be heavily utilized in developing the blue economy aspects of the proposed project.

? Surfonomics, Huanchaco, Peru. Save The Waves Coalition, The Center For The Blue Economy (Monterey Institute of International Studies), and Desarrollo y Gesti?n Costera initiated a year-long Surfonomics study in the coastal community of Huanchaco, Peru. The economic valuation of the Huanchaco coastline and waves will provide empirical economic data to quantify the dollar value of surfing in Huanchaco and also provide policymakers with data to support the protection of the coastline and living culture. The data produced from this study will reinforce the inherent value in protecting the

Huanchaco World Surfing Reserve. This work will be heavily utilized in developing the blue economy aspects of the proposed project

? ?Blue Nature Alliance to Expand and Improve the Conservation of 1.25 billion Hectares of Ocean Ecosystems.? Pending GEF ProDoc. The project will expand the scope of the Blue Nature Alliance and will include on-the-ground work in Peru and Chile, which will provide lessons learned to the proposed project.

? A series of webinars on legal protection of surf breaks, featuring organizations and projects from Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile. These webinars will be utilized in the proposed project.

Academic research on surf ecosystem conservation includes:

? Scheske, C., Arroyo Rodriguez, M., Buttazzoni, J. E., Strong?Cvetich, N., Gelcich, S., Monteferri, B., ... & Ruiz, M. (2019). Surfing and marine conservation: Exploring surf?break protection as IUCN protected area categories and other effective area?based conservation measures. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems, 29, 195-211.

? Reineman, D. R., Koenig, K., Strong-Cvetich, N., & Kittinger, J. N. (2021). Conservation Opportunities Arise from the Co-Occurrence of Surfing and Key Biodiversity Areas. Frontiers in Marine Science, 8, 253.

Associated ongoing baseline (both cofinance and non-cofinance) projects relevant to the proposed project include the following:

Table 2.1.

Organization	Projects
National Conservation Areas System (SINAC)	Analysis and monitoring of small-scale fishing associated with the Cabo Blanco, Caletas-Ario, Camaronal and Ostional marine protected areas. Regional sea turtle monitoring project in the MPAs Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala, Ostional, Camaronal and Baulas. Ecological monitoring of the mangroves of the MPAs Ostional and Baulas.

SINAC / Central Pacific Conservation Area	Development of the management plan for the Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge
Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA)	Hazla por tu Ola: citizen-led campaign that seeks to protect surf breaks in Peru, through an innovative legal tool known as the ?Ley de Rompientes? ?Fostering Marine Protected Areas Management Effectiveness and Sustainable Fisheries in Peru?, financed by Blue Action Fund, project led by The Nature Conservancy and co-implemented by SPDA. "Por la Pesca" is a project led for combating ilegal, unreported and unregulared (IUU) fishing in Peru and Ecuador, lead by SPDA and implemented with other 8 organizations in Peru and Ecuador, and financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Walton Family Foundation (WFF)
Servicio Nacional de ?reas Naturales Protegidas de Per?	?Strengthening the management of the Illescas National Reserve? ?Budget Program 057: Biological Diversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Natural Protected Areas?. This project consists mainly in activities for surveillance and control of the NPA
Direcci?n Regional de Recursos Naturales del Gobierno Regional de La Libertad de Per?	The regional government is conducting activities related to the creation of an Environmental Conservation Area, wetland area management and facilities for fishers.
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente de Per?	The Ministry of Environment is promoting the implementation of the guidelines for the marine and coastal integrated management plans. They are working together with the Regional Government of La Libertad to implement the management plan of Trujillo, where Huanchaco pilot site is located.
Municipalidad Distrital de Huanchaco, Per?	The municipality is executing solid waste management projects in Huanchaco

Blue Nature Alliance	Actively working in or scoping multiple sites that offer new models for conservation of Areas Beyond National jurisdiction, including potential work with the Coral Reefs of the High Seas Coalition to protect the ecologically extraordinary Sala y Gomez and Nasca Ridges extending beyond the EEZs of Chile and Peru. The Blue Nature Alliance is actively engaged in expanding and improving the management of the Cocos Island and Seamounts Protected Areas in Costa Rica.
The Nature Conservancy	Fostering Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness and Sustainable Fisheries in Peru;? 2021-2025; funded by the Blue Action Fund (sub-grant through The Nature Conservancy). Fisheries work will align with the work done with fisheries in the proposed project. Lessons learned from improved management of MPAs will also inform the proposed project.
Conservation Council of Nations	?Generating Enhanced Political Will for Natural Resource Management and Conservation; "This three-year regional project covering Mexico, Colombia and Peru began in January 2017; GEF-funded. The goals for the project are to catalyze greater commitment by governments to conservation, which will lead to policy reforms to integrate best practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The proposed project will review the policy reforms to determine tactics to use in policy recommendations in Component 1.
IFOP,IMARPE, SUBPESCA, PRODUCE, MMA, MINAM, SERNAPESCA, SERNANP	?Catalyzing Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS); 2018-2023; GEF and UNDP funding. This project is fisheries focused and facilitates ecosystem?based fisheries management and ecosystem restoration in the Humboldt current for the sustainable and resilient delivery of goods and services from shared living marine resources. Given the geographic scope, there are lessons learned to be shared from this project.

WWF	?Towards Joining Integrated Ecosystem-based Management of the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACE); 2019-ongoing; GEF and UNDP funded. This project?s focus on promoting ecosystem-based management and strengthening regional governance may provide important baseline considerations for the proposed project. The proposed project will also ensure there is no duplication of efforts and will share lessons learned.
CRFM - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	?Be-CLME+?: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus 9?; 2020-ongoing; GEF and Development Bank of Latin America funded. CLME focuses on Blue Economy priorities and the creation of new MPAs and enhancement of existing MPAs. There are obvious parallels to the proposed project and the project team will reach out to engage this team to share knowledge.
UNOPS	?Protecting and Restoring the Ocean?s natural capital, building resilience and supporting region-wide investments for sustainable blue socio-economic development (PROCARIBE+);? The concept for this was approved May 2021, it is a regional project in Latin America and Caribbean; GEF-funded. The project objective is protecting, restoring, and harnessing the natural coastal and marine capital of the Caribbean and the North Brazil Shelf LMEs to catalyze investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-COVID blue economy through strengthened regional coordination and collaboration. The proposed project will use the lessons learned regarding the post-COVID blue economy.
GIZ, CI-Costa Rica	?TRANSFORMA: Transformative Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Pathways of Costa Rica;? IKI-funded. Set for five years, starting January 2022. The project aims that Costa Rica will be an emission-free country in 2050 through the contributions of the agricultural sector, sustainable blue value chains and the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems. A specific component seeks to improve the livelihoods of coastal communities, based on sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal resources. The proposed project will coordinate with this project to ensure no duplication of efforts and to share lessons learned.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components

Surf ecosystem conservation is a novel approach to coastal conservation that aims to mobilize surfing communities around the protection of surf breaks and their surrounding ecosystems. Balancing active conservation of critical ecosystems with community income generation is a major challenge across the world. A key element in addressing this challenge is engaging key stakeholder groups and economic sectors in conservation approaches that benefit them and thus encourage their active participation.

The project will address this challenge in key surfing areas in Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama where the protection of important biodiversity and critical ecosystems can reinforce blue economy benefits for local communities, creating a positive feedback loop for increased ecosystem management. The project will provide approaches and tools for decision-makers, local community members and other key stakeholders, allowing them to fully harness conservation and blue economy benefits from surf ecosystems.

This project seeks to strengthen and expand legal and management mechanisms to conserve marine and coastal biodiversity while advancing blue economy initiatives that benefit local people and in turn further drive surf ecosystem management in Peru and Costa Rica. The project will promote a circular economy approach, strengthening linkages between local producers and the tourism and other sectors and supporting ecosystem conservation. The project will also include Panama in lessons learned and knowledge sharing, because they are neighboring countries facing similar challenges regarding marine ecosystem protection and similar opportunities regarding their existing surf breaks.

The proposed project?s objective is to demonstrate the role that the effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems surrounding surf breaks can play in protecting biodiversity and ecosystem function, and in generating blue economy benefits that will motivate further ecosystem conservation. This will be done by 1) Ensuring the Peruvian, Costa Rican and Panamanian communities and governments have the tools and capacity to effectively manage surf ecosystems, 2) Identifying, assessing and amplifying blue economy benefits linked to surf ecosystem management in Peru and Costa Rica, and 3) Collecting, developing and sharing global and national-level best-practice guidelines and effective approaches for the protection and management of surf ecosystems and building a blue economy.

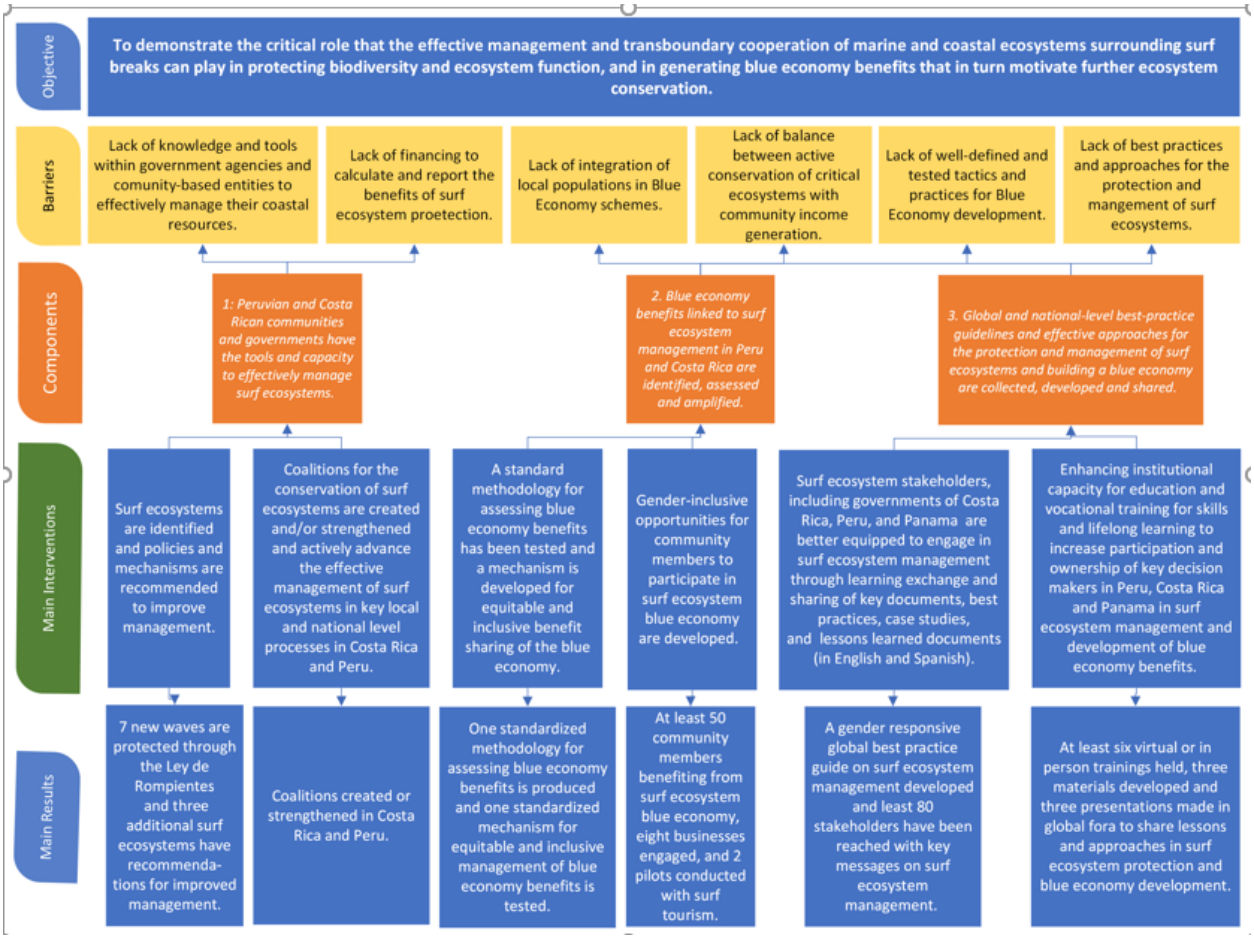


Figure 4: The Expanding blue economy benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and ecosystem services by managing surf ecosystems Theory of Change

Table 3: Project Theory of Change Assumptions Table

1	With the proper knowledge and tools, governments and community-based agencies will be able to effectively manage coastal ecosystems.
2	Resources provided by the project will be sufficient to calculate and report the benefits of surf ecosystem protection, and benefits will be sufficient to motivate improved protection.
3	The Peruvian Navy will support extending protection to surf breaks in the focal areas under the *Ley de Rompientes*.
4	Management policies, processes and mechanisms developed by the project will be able to improve management of surf ecosystems.
5	Project interventions will be sufficient to overcome factors such as climate change, changes in ocean currents and other natural phenomena (floods, earthquakes, etc.).

6	Standard methodologies and mechanisms can be successfully adapted to assess blue economy benefits and promote equitable and inclusive benefits.
7	Project interventions can generate viable, sustainable gender-responsive and equitable economic opportunities.
8	Local communities will find opportunities in the blue economy sufficiently attractive to forgo other economic activities.
9	Shared interests among different stakeholders are sufficiently strong to build and sustain coalitions to effectively manage surf ecosystems.
10	Available best practices and approaches for the protection and management of surf ecosystems are sufficient to protect the proposed focus areas of the project.
11	Local and national governments in the focal countries will maintain the political will over the long-term to protect and sustainably manage surf ecosystems.
12	Tools developed by the project will be adopted by governments and integrated into standard conservation practices

The Theory of Change for the ?Expanding Blue Economy Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services by Managing Surf Ecosystems? is based on the conviction that integration of surf ecosystems in marine and coastal biodiversity management systems can: 1) improve biodiversity protection, and 2) generate blue economy benefits (e.g., for local fishers). This reflects a general precept that well-managed ocean conservation areas reduce key threats to the ocean and increase ocean resilience, and that healthy oceans are better able to provide critical ecosystem services for people now and into the future. The Theory of Change holds that if Peruvian, Costa Rican, and Panamanian communities and governments have the tools and capacity to effectively manage surf ecosystems; if blue economy benefits linked to surf ecosystem management are identified, assessed and amplified; if global and national-level best practice guidelines and effective approaches for the protection and management of surf ecosystems and a blue economy are collected, developed and shared; then the project can successfully demonstrate the critical role of effective management and transboundary cooperation of marine and coastal ecosystems surrounding surf breaks in protecting biodiversity and ecosystem function, and in generating blue economy benefits that in turn motivate further ecosystem conservation. The project will include local residents (guides, fishers, trainers or surf schools, restaurants, and others) in a circular economy that promotes sustainable development based on the conservation of the surf ecosystems, which then attract people and resources. The outcomes of the project were formulated to address the identified barriers to the conservation of these ecosystems and the realization of blue economies. The results will include surfing ecosystems prioritized with recommendations for improved management; coalitions to actively advance effective management of surf ecosystems in key local and national level processes; a standardized methodology for assessing blue economy benefits and a standardized mechanism for equitable and inclusive management of blue economy benefits; community members benefiting from the surf ecosystem blue economy;

stakeholders engaged in surf ecosystem management; and beneficiaries included as key decision makers in development of surf ecosystem protection and blue economy plans. The components and outputs identified to deliver this theory of change are detailed below.

This work has already begun in Costa Rica and Peru and thus they have been determined to be the best location for piloting this work on the ground. The initial research and evidence gathering required to replicate this work in Panama will be done in Component 1 and the lessons learned from the pilot work in Costa Rica and Peru (Component 2) will be shared with Panama and other countries (Component 3).

Component 1: Peruvian, Costa Rican communities and governments have the tools and capacity to effectively manage surf ecosystems and key foundational assessments to support surf ecosystem management are completed with Panama.

Outcome 1.1 Surf ecosystems are identified at the national level and policies and mechanisms are recommended to improve management.

As described in detail below, the project will conduct site-based management actions in Costa Rica and Peru but does not have sufficient budget to undertake in-field actions in Panama. As a result, the project will focus on foundational assessments and characterization for Panama that will form the basis from which to pursue active surf ecosystem management actions in a subsequent phase of support.

in all the three countries, the project will conduct needed national-level assessments and characterization exercises for surf ecosystems and define appropriate recommendations for key stakeholders to improve management and protection, and to increase benefits for local communities. In Peru and Costa Rica, most baseline assessments to understand priority surf ecosystems have been completed. This includes a Surf Conservation Index (SCI) study for Costa Rica and assessments under the Ley de Rompientes to identify candidate areas for conservation of surf ecosystems. As a result, target sites for assessing and improving on management needs have been identified and will be pursued by the project (Huanchaco and Illescas National Reserve in Peru and Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala and Ostional Wildlife Refuges in Costa Rica). However, some additional key assessments are needed to fill gaps to characterize surf ecosystems in Costa Rica and Peru including: (1) Surf Conservation Index for Panama, (2) Surfonomics study for Illescas in Peru (3), Legal Analyses (Panama) and (4) Regional Profiles on enabling conditions for surf ecosystem management (Peru).

In Panama, the project will conduct a Surf Conservation Index assessments (see Appendix 8 for an example of an assessment conducted for Costa Rica) to identify important regions and potential candidate sites for surf ecosystem management. The Surf Conservation Index process identifies and maps the overlap between high quality waves, areas of high biological diversity and important ecosystem services to identify candidates for surf ecosystem management (see Figure 3). The project will also conduct a legal analysis to understand the options for legally managing surf ecosystems in the Panamanian legal context.

Priorities for development of surf ecosystem management approaches in Peru will be further refined by developing profiles for the target sites, Huanchaco and Illescas. This has already been done for the target sites in Costa Rica, Playa Hermosa and Nosara. These profiles will include identification of threats, stakeholder interest, economic features, ongoing management and policy instruments for surf ecosystem management. These important assessments and profiles will set a strong foundation for field implementation of surf ecosystem management in subsequent years.

In addition, seven surf breaks in Peru have been identified as project targets for legal designation under Peru?s Ley de Rompientes (Huanchaco, a World Surfing Reserve, already has one legally designed surf break designated in 2016, covering 82.8 ha.). If parallel funding is identified, the target of seven surf breaks will be expanded to 10. Three of the surf breaks (Nonura, Punta Tor and Punta Malnombre) are located in the vicinity of Illescas National Reserve, and total approximately 389 ha. The remaining are located around the city of Negritos, located approximately 200 km to the north of Illescas National Reserve in the Piura region, which is a popular surf area that currently has no surf breaks protected by Peru?s Ley de Rompientes. Target surf breaks in Negritos include Punta Balcones, El Faro, Bomberos, Malecones, Malpaso, Providencia and El Golf and encompass approximately 362 ha (see map Figure 10). (See Output 1.1.3 for additional details).

For Costa Rica and Peru, the project will Identify mechanisms to integrate surf ecosystem management into existing and planned conservation approaches (e.g., protected area management plans and marine spatial planning)

The project will develop consolidated surf ecosystems reports for Costa Rica, Peru and Panama, summarizing key information from past and new assessments to provide a comprehensive overview of status and potential for Surf Ecosystem Conservation in each country.

Output 1.1.1. Surf ecosystem sites and characteristics have been identified across each project country, Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama, and presented to the governments with possible management approaches to incorporate surf ecosystems into conservation strategies.

The project will provide communities and governments with resources for improving legal protection of surf ecosystems, protected area management, advancing conservation finance mechanisms, and including surf ecosystems in integrated coastal management and conservation strategies. Potential mechanisms can include management plans, MPA categories and management approaches, or others that have proven successful.

Activities for this output will be managed by the PMU and Country Project Coordinators, with support from CI?s offices in Costa Rica and Peru. Initial activities for this output will be carried out in the first half of the first project year coordinated by the Surf Ecosystem Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Learning Working Group and supported by STW. Specifically, the project will fill gaps to characterize surf ecosystems in Costa Rica, Peru and Panama including: (1) Surf Conservation

Index for Panama, (2) Surfonomics study for Illescas in Peru (3), Legal Analyses (Panama) and (4) Regional Profiles on enabling conditions for surf ecosystem management (Peru). Preliminary results from these activities will be used to develop recommendations on how to integrate surf ecosystem management into conservation approaches in each country.

Finally, results from this set of efforts will be compiled into three separate country reports, detailing which management mechanisms and guidelines are most appropriate in each country and how they could be incorporated into existing or future conservation strategies, including the potential for co-management with communities and strategies for managing and protecting the respective LMEs for each country. The reports will also highlight possible differences in the labor force participation and income between women and men and address these in the recommendations, including as regards entry points for co-management that ensure that all genders equally participate and benefit. The reports for Panama will be less detailed than for Costa Rica and Peru, based on the more advanced stage of surf ecosystem management in Costa Rica and Peru.

Output 1.1.2 Gender responsive awareness raising programs are implemented in Costa Rica and Peru to advocate for the effective protection of surf ecosystems.

A common challenge in areas with surf ecosystems is a lack of awareness of the environmental and economic benefits that they provide, and how such benefits could be compromised or lost entirely absent effective management and protection. While some initial efforts have been made to increase public awareness of the importance of surf ecosystems to the environment and communities, there is still a general lack of awareness in Peru and Costa Rica despite the popularity of surfing for both local populations and tourists in both countries. In particular, there is a lack of awareness of the linkages between effective conservation of surf ecosystems, their importance to local community livelihoods and how activities such as infrastructure development, pollution, watershed degradation and urban growth along coastal areas create a host of negative impacts.

To support the focal surf ecosystems in Peru and Costa Rica, each PMU Country Project coordinator, supported by CI offices and STW, will in the first year of the project contract communication experts in similar public campaigns to develop focused communication programs and strategies on the environmental and economic importance of surf ecosystems in both countries. Communication strategies will include an emphasis on capturing voices from diverse stakeholders, ensuring that different gender perspectives are represented; awareness raising programs likewise will devote attention to gender considerations to ensure that products reach diverse audiences.

By Year 3, the project will have delivered awareness-raising programs for both countries, with key materials (e.g., social media content, digital fact sheets, presentations) as the principal means by which to reach key stakeholders.

Gender-responsive communication & publication principles that will be applied include:

? Use of both male and female authors and reviewers for diversity of perspectives

? Use of gender-sensitive language and gender-balanced images (with positive depictions of women as agents of change)

? Use of gender analysis to shape context and content

? Reference to relevant international and national policy frameworks, policies, strategies and plans relating to gender equity and mainstreaming

Output 1.1.3 The government of Peru is supported to legally protect surf breaks through *Ley de Rompientes* in Peru.

As previously noted, in 2014 the government of Peru passed the ?Law of the Surf Breaks? (Ley de Rompientes), which gives designated surf break areas a degree of protection from development that could adversely impact the quality of waves and indirectly protect the seafloor which is the habitat of diverse marine species. There are currently 43 legally designated surf break areas along the Peruvian coast, totaling 988.3 hectares, with 101 additional surf breaks that have already been identified though previous analyses that need to be legally protected. Within the project geographies, there is already a legally designated surf break in the focal site of Huanchaco (82.8 ha), a recognized World Surfing Reserve, but the site lacks resources for effective implementation of their management plan.

To have a surf break area protected by the *Ley de Rompientes*, technical documentation defining the area?s characteristics and its importance to surfing activity must be developed and submitted to the Peruvian Navy (the Directorate General of Captaincies and Coast Guard of Peru, or DICAPI in Spanish), the government entity responsible for approving and enforcing legally designated surf breaks. Once DICAPI reviews and approves all required technical documentation, the surf break is registered into the National Breaking Register (RENARO by its acronym in Spanish) and is protected according to guidelines under the law. This protection includes the government not granting any right of use or development of infrastructure that affects or overlaps over the surf breaks and its adjacent area.

The project?s PMU Country Project Coordinator for Peru, supported by CI-Peru, STW and SPDA, will initiate the process to develop and submit the technical documentation required for the legal designation of an additional seven surf break areas. If additional parallel financing can be secured, we

will increase this to 10 breaks. These breaks include three around Illescas National Reserve (Punta Malnombre, Nonura and Punta Tur, totaling 389 ha) and seven around the city of Negritos (Punta Balcones, El Faro, Bomberos, Malecones, Malpaso, Providencia and El Golf, totaling 362 ha ha). In addition to supporting the approval process for the ten proposed surf breaks, SPDA and CI-Peru will work with relevant local authorities around the Ilescas National Reserve and Negritos to strengthen their capacities to include the protection afforded to these areas into their marine protected area and coastal ecosystems management strategies. Once a focal surf break is officially registered with RENARO, the project will promote the identification of local leaders for each surf break, who will be part of the ?Surf Breaks Protection Network" promoted by SPDA. The role of these leaders will then be to promptly alert against any threat to the surf breaks, thereby prompting SPDA to provide legal support to defend them. Finally, under Output 1.1.3 SPDA will also lead drafting of a legal proposal for submission to the Government of Peru, to consider explicit inclusion of protected surf breaks as natural capital assets in the National System of Environmental Assessments (SEIA).

Output 1.1.4 Management policy recommendations provided to the government of Costa Rica to protect surf ecosystems in prioritized areas.

Costa Rica currently has a number of very strong protected area management categories that allow for a wide range of uses. However, unlike Peru, and despite its world-class surfing zones, Costa Rica currently does not have specific policies or mechanisms to explicitly protect surf breaks or adjacent ecosystems. Creating explicit mechanisms to recognize the value and uses of surf ecosystems within Costa Rica?s MPA regulation process system could allow for greater flexibility into how these areas are managed and counter some of the resistance from local communities and the private sector that sometimes see MPAs as restricting their ability to generate economic benefits.

To address this gap, the PMU?s Country Project Coordinator for Costa Rica will undertake a series of measures in the first year of the project, including: 1) identification and analysis of existing legal conservation models, tools and designation categories used in other countries to protect surf ecosystems, including Peru, Australia and New Zealand; 2) identification of where similar models and categories could be applied in Costa Rica?s current legal framework, notably that which covers MPAs; 3) recommendations on priority surf ecosystem areas where potential gender responsive policies, models and tools could be applied in Costa Rica, and; 4) general recommendations for larger-scale policies, models and tools for conservation of surf ecosystems worldwide, including potential trans-border policy recommendations for LMEs with important surf ecosystem areas.

Baseline information gathering by the end of the first year and used to inform the next phase of the process, which will develop specific technical policy recommendations and/or tools that Costa Rica

could adopt to better conserve the country?s surf ecosystems, including potential modifications to existing MPA policies and surfing/tourism regulations and recommendations on how urban planning could incorporate best practices for protecting adjacent surf ecosystems. Engagement of key government officials, policymakers and conservation experts will take place during this phase and focus on how best potential policies and mechanisms could be implemented over various timeframes. Target government authorities to be consulted during this phase include those directly involved in PA management and oversight (SINAC, MINAE) and municipal authorities from the project?s focal areas, as well as key tourism stakeholders, such as the Costa Rican Tourism Board (ICT). Findings from this second phase will be compiled into a technical policy recommendation brief and submitted in the third year of the project to key officials within the Costa Rican government, as well as made publicly available.

Output 1.1.5 Financial mechanisms documented for Costa Rica and Peru and gender responsive guidelines for how to adapt current mechanisms to incorporate surf ecosystems provided to governments, NGOs, or private sector.

Surf ecosystem conservation policies will not fully achieve their goals if sufficient resources are lacking. Fortunately, there are a wide range of options for generating the resources necessary for managing surf ecosystems, including Payments for Ecosystem Service (PES) mechanisms, blue bonds and levies on/contributions from private sector entities operating in coastal areas. To ensure sound implementation of surf ecosystem policies, the project will contract consultants managed by the PMU Country Project Coordinators to develop recommendations on what financial mechanisms could be adapted or developed in Peru and Costa Rica from a wide range of sources, including government, NGOs, and the private sector.

This process will involve contracting project support for 1) a desktop review of existing financial mechanisms/guidelines currently being successfully implemented globally to support surf ecosystem conservation; 2) an analysis and definition of current and potential opportunities in each country to develop new or expand existing financial mechanisms to protect surf ecosystems, 3) socializing sustainable financing mechanism options with relevant stakeholders, and; 4) the development of a publicly available report with recommendations and/or guidelines for which mechanisms, current or new, could be more effectively adapted or developed to secure financial resources for surf ecosystem conservation in the focal countries.

Central to the success of the technical document will be assessing a wide range of financial mechanisms, looking beyond traditional financing sources, such as governments. Particular attention will be given to how existing conservation financing mechanisms already present in the focal countries

could be adapted or expanded to support surf ecosystem conservation. Costa Rica currently has a number of mechanisms that are securing resources for surf ecosystem conservation, though they tend to be local in focus. For example, the Ostional Wildlife Refuge receives funding from the Liberia airport through which tourists arrive and three local hotels that charge $1/guest/night, all of which goes to support the MPA. Surveys of surfer tourists in Nosara, where the Ostional Wildlife Refuge is located, indicate strong support (approximately 90% in favor) for additional measures, such as tag fees, that would generate additional resources for surf ecosystem management. In Peru, SPDA?s public campaign ?Hazla por tu Ola " to date has raised over $100,000 to protect legally designated surf breaks. While this is an impressive sum, more resources are needed to ensure effective management, particularly if the project?s proposed ten new surf breaks are added to RENARO. Expanding this existing campaign to reach wider audiences could increase the resources generated for surf ecosystem conservation.

Table 4: Summary of Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 1.1

Outcome 1.1 Surf ecosystems are identified at the national level and policies and mechanisms are recommended to improve management and key foundational assessments to support surf ecosystem management are completed with Panama
- **Output 1.1.1.** Surf ecosystem sites and characteristics have been identified across each project country, Costa Rica, Peru and Panama, and presented to the governments with possible management approaches to incorporate surf ecosystems into conservation strategies
o Indicator 1.1.1: # of gender responsive national surf ecosystem assessment reports (incl. stakeholder mapping, management mechanisms and guidelines)
o Target 1.1.1.: 3 reports (1 for each country)
- **Output 1.1.2.** Gender responsive awareness raising programs are implemented in Costa Rica and Peru to advocate for the effective protection of surf ecosystems
o Indicator 1.1.2: # of gender responsive awareness raising programs designed and launched
o Target 1.1.2: 2 (one in Peru, one in CR)
- **Output 1.1.3** The government of Peru supported to legally protect surf breaks through *Ley de Rompientes* in Peru
o Indicator 1.1.3: # of surf breaks with legal protections
o Target 1.1.3.: 50 surf breaks legally registered (increase of 7)
- **Output 1.1.4** Management policy recommendations provided to the government of Costa Rica to protect surf ecosystems in prioritized areas
o Indicator 1.1.4.: # of gender-responsive technical briefs developed and submitted
o Target 1.1.4: 1 (1 technical management policy recommendation brief)
- **Output 1.1.5** Financial mechanisms documented for Costa Rica and Peru and gender-responsive guidelines for how to adapt current mechanisms to incorporate surf ecosystems provided to governments, NGOs, or private sector.
o Indicator 1.1.5: # of reports with financial mechanisms options and guidelines
o Target 1.1.5: 1 report including Costa Rica and Peru

Outcome 1.2 Coalitions for the conservation of surf ecosystems are created and/or strengthened and actively advance the effective management of surf ecosystems in key local and national level processes in Costa Rica and Peru

The project team will engage and build capacity with institutions not traditionally involved in protected area protection and management including local and national authorities, civil society organizations, private sector, and other relevant actors, and bring them together as coalitions that can promote effective management of surf ecosystems in key local and national level processes. Particular focus will be given to engaging women-led or women-focused organizations and institutions. In Peru, building new coalitions of stakeholders will be the priority, whereas in Costa Rica, the focus will be on strengthening existing coalitions.

Output 1.2.1 Capacity building on surf ecosystem management provided for entities not traditionally involved in protected area protection and management in Costa Rica and Peru, with a focus on coalition building and inclusion of women-led and focused institutions.

Capacity-building in both countries will be overseen by the PMU Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Learning Working Group with support from the Surf Ecosystems Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Learning Specialist, as well as CI-Costa Rica, STW and local NGOs engaged in surf protection efforts in Costa Rica, and CI-Peru, STW and SPDA in Peru. Where appropriate, the capacity- and coalition-building activities will be aligned and coordinated with relevant messages and activities of the awareness building programs detailed in Output 1.1.2 for both countries to avoid any duplication of efforts and ensure maximization of impact. Appropriate capacity building themes or tools will be determined during the program planning process but could include tools for: outreach and engagement; conflict resolution; enhanced coalition collaboration; communications/awareness strategies; legal/regulatory guidance, and/or community monitoring and evaluation of local surf ecosystems, including data gathering, risk assessment and compliance strategies. Specific country-level efforts supported by the project include:

Costa Rica: Design of the capacity building program will begin in the first year of the project?s implementation, with the final plan ready by the third quarter. Stakeholder mapping and meetings with relevant authorities will be done to identify the most appropriate stakeholders and coalitions to participate in capacity-building. Once identified, participation will be secured through an agreement signed by all members, publicly stating support for surf protection Potential key topics to for the program to cover include: 1) defining MPAs and their purposes; 2) defining surf ecosystems and their environmental and economic importance; 3) defining effective management strategies, including how communities and coalitions can take an active role in protecting key surf ecosystems, and 4) how local

groups and coalitions, notably those led by or focused on women, can become active partners in efforts to protect surf ecosystems and maximize blue economy benefits. During program implementation, at least one capacity- or coalition-building meeting or training will take place until the end of the project will be the goal, with two trainings per site (or a total of four) and two national-level trainings, or six training sessions in total. At least 15 local and national entities will take part in these meetings, with at least 30% of groups being women-led or focused. At least four appropriate tools will be developed and provided to the coalitions that result from these efforts, including training (with a target of at least 30% of participants being women) on how best to apply the tools for effective surf conservation. Funding permitted, additional support will be provided to support management and oversight of how tools are being applied in key surf ecosystems. A final assessment of the program?s impact and future needs will take place in Year 3, with results incorporated into Component 3 (Knowledge Sharing) of the project.

Peru: Prior advocacy and awareness-raising efforts in Peru for protecting surf ecosystems by SPDA give the country a basis from which to strengthen and expand existing coalitions, including the incorporation of non-traditional entities. The first year of the project will focus on assessing how best to strengthen and expand Peru?s existing coalitions of groups engaged in efforts to conserve surf ecosystems, with efforts led by the PMU Country Coordinator and supported by SPDA, CI-Peru and STW. As with Costa Rica, this will entail a stakeholder mapping exercise, as well as meetings with relevant authorities. Over the course of the project, at least six non-traditional entities will be identified and incorporated into existing coalitions, with at least 20% being women-led or focused, and at least six capacity- or coalition-building trainings will take place (on average, two per year with at least 30% of participants being women). As with Costa Rica, at least four tools appropriate for the needs of Peru?s coalitions will be developed and provided, along with any necessary training or related support to ensure effective implementation, including management and oversight, funding permitted. A final assessment will also be carried out in the last final half of Year 3 to determine impact and future needs.

Table 5: Summary of Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 1.2

Outcome 1.2 Coalitions for the conservation of surf ecosystems are created and/or strengthened and actively advance the effective management of surf ecosystems in key local and national level processes in Costa Rica and Peru
- **Output 1.2.1** Capacity building on surf ecosystem management provided for entities not traditionally involved in protected area protection and management in Costa Rica and Peru, with a focus on coalition building and inclusion of women-led and focused institutions.
o Indicator 1.2.1.1: # of non-traditional entities committed to participating in coalitions
o Target 1.2.1.1: Costa Rica: 15 entities involved (at least 30% women led/focused). Peru: At least 6 entities involved (at least 20% women led/focused).
o Indicator 1.2.1.2: # trainings (% women participation)
o Target 1.2.1.2: Costa Rica: 6 trainings (2 per site for 2 sites, and 2 national level; 30% women participation). Peru: 6 trainings (2 in Huanchaco, 1 in Illescas, 1 in Negritos, 2 nationals; 20% women participation)

- Indicator 1.2.1.3: # tools provided
- Target 1.2.1.3: at least 2 tools provided (in each country)

Component 2: Blue economy benefits linked to surf ecosystem management in Peru and Costa Rica are identified, assessed, and amplified.

This project component aims to assess and then support the generation of blue economy benefits related to surf ecosystem. This approach is novel and not one that has been promoted widely in either country and is certainly not any major national strategy on blue economy. As a matter of fact, Costa Rica does not have an official national Blue Economy strategy. Most actions related to blue economy are oriented toward management of fishing resources. Surf ecosystems are not currently included in any particular national policies, be them related to environmental or economic policies. In that respect, the blue economic activities proposed in the project are oriented to develop an innovative model, different to what is being implemented at the national level. Similarly, in Peru most of the efforts for a blue economy is oriented toward the fisheries and tourism sectors. Even though surfing is an important sector in Peru, there are little actions to integrate it to the national economy. The National Maritime Policy recognizes that surfing has a great potential for economic development and to position Peru as a surfing destination. However, there are not any policy or regulations that integrate surfing in the national economy and much less in the conservation of marine ecosystems. Overall, the activities proposed in the project seek to integrate local communities and local business ventures, which make use of or are related to the ecosystem services from surf breaks, implement sustainable practices and promote the conservation and management of surf ecosystems.

Outcome 2.1 A standard methodology for assessing blue economy benefits has been tested and a mechanism is developed for equitable and inclusive benefit sharing of the blue economy.

The potential for inclusive and equitable blue economy benefits will be explored in Costa Rica and Peru in the pilot sites: the Nicoya Gulf and Peninsula in Costa Rica and Huanchaco and Illescas in Peru. This component will build on existing blue economy approaches to test a standardized methodology to assess and develop blue economy benefits in surf ecosystems and develop a mechanism for equitable and inclusive benefit sharing of the blue economy. In Peru, the project will assess different methodologies for assessing blue economy benefits (pros and cons, technical capacities needed, etc.) and, by consensus, determine which are most appropriate for use in Peru or Costa Rica, or possibly in both countries.

Different mechanisms for conservation finance will also be included in the assessment process to secure the long-term conservation of surf ecosystems and if these can be adopted/adapted for the

countries in this project (activity to be led by CI Oceans team). For example, currently in Peru, MINAM has been leading pilot studies on financial mechanisms for the popular surf destination of Cabo Blanco that could potentially be used by the project as an example of a financial mechanism to support surf ecosystem management and delivery of blue economy benefits.

Output 2.1.1 A standard methodology for blue economy assessment at pilot sites is tested and applied to evaluate the current state of the blue economy and the benefits of the surf ecosystem, as well as identify potential avenues for growth.

In the first year of the project, the PMU supported by CI?s offices in Peru and Costa Rica will select a consultant to develop a standard methodology for blue economy assessments to be tested at a one pilot site in each country. This methodology will evaluate the benefits of surf ecosystems and identify potential avenues for growth; assessing the current state of local blue economy and providing recommendations to strengthen it. By analyzing blue economy benefits linked to surf ecosystem management, the project team hopes to create sustainable economic opportunities for the local communities. Once the methodology has been completed (beginning of Year 2), the project will pilot blue economy assessment studies for each of the project sites in Peru (Illescas and Huanchaco) and Costa Rica using the standard methodology.

Opportunities for economic growth based on ocean and coastal resources in each of the pilot sites will be assessed and best options identified. In addition, an assessment of how different communities use and manage resources and where the project can improve businesses and make linkages more explicit between ecosystems and economic activities will be undertaken. Finally, the project will focus on identifying opportunities for enhancing the participation of women in the blue economy of the pilot sites with the goal of improving livelihoods, notably for the most vulnerable and poor population sectors. By the end of Year 3 of the project, a guidance document of the standard methodology will be developed and validated with key stakeholders in the pilot sites, with final results included in the Knowledge Sharing mechanisms established in Component 4.

Output 2.1.2 A guide for equitable and inclusive sharing of blue economy benefits from surf ecosystems is developed with best practices to maximize ecosystem protection, while ensuring gender equity in benefit sharing for communities in or near surf ecosystems.

Guidance, including recommendations for potential mechanisms that allow for equitable and inclusive benefit sharing, will be developed with best practices to maximize ecosystem protection for blue economy benefits. Emphasis will be placed on developing guidance on how the benefits of blue

economy activities can be more equitably shared with women and traditionally disadvantaged groups in communities. Under the guidance of the PMU?s Country Coordinator, a consultant, or country-specific consultants, will be contracted in the first year of the project to work with CI country offices, SPDA, STW and other key NGO and community stakeholders to undertake a broad baseline study of existing and potential mechanisms that can finance conservation of coastal and ocean ecosystems, especially those associated with surf ecosystems. Combined with data and stakeholder engagement in the selected project sites, a replicable tool for maximizing equitable blue economy benefits will be developed for use in suitable surf ecosystem locations. By the end of Year 2, the results of the consultancy will be compiled into a technical guide detailing the best strategies and tools for maximizing and sharing benefits from blue economy activities, with the document being presented to key local and national stakeholders in both countries, as well as included in the knowledge sharing detailed in Component 3.

Table 6: Summary of Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 2.1

Outcome 2.1 A standard methodology for assessing blue economy benefits has been tested and a mechanism is developed for equitable and inclusive benefit sharing of the blue economy.
- **Output 2.1.1** A standard methodology for blue economy assessment at pilot sites is tested and applied to evaluate the current state of the blue economy and the benefits of the surf ecosystem, as well as identify potential avenues for growth.
o Indicator 2.1.1.1: # of gender responsive methodology guides
o Target 2.1.1.1: 1 guide
o Indicator 2.1.1.2: # of gender-inclusive blue economy assessments
o Target 2.1.1.2: 4 (2 site assessments in Peru; 2 site assessments in Costa Rica)
- **Output 2.1.2** A guide for equitable and inclusive sharing of blue economy benefits from surf ecosystems is developed with best practices to maximize ecosystem protection, while ensuring gender equity in benefit sharing for communities in or near surf ecosystems.
o Indicator 2.1.2: # of guideline documents for benefit-sharing arrangements
o Target: 2.1.2.: 1 guideline document

Outcome 2.2 Gender-inclusive opportunities for community members to participate in surf ecosystem blue economy are developed.

The project will create gender-inclusive opportunities for community members to participate in the surf ecosystem blue economy. This will include identifying current gender roles and community participation in key economic activities associated with surf ecosystems, including fishing and tourism, in the proposed pilot sites in Costa Rica and Peru. Opportunities in all four sites will be mapped out for reducing gender gaps and identifying opportunities for more vulnerable sectors of the population, with agreements between producers, enterprises and cooperatives being developed with the goal of producing measurable and equitable blue economy benefits for the local communities. Lessons learned to date from CI-Costa Rica?s work with women?s inclusion in improved fishing practices and

mangrove conservation will be reviewed and, where appropriate, built upon through the current project, including identifying which lessons could be more applicable to project sites in Peru. Outputs under Outcome 2.2. will advance gender equity through direct actions detailed in the work plan and Gender Action Plan.

Output 2.2.1 Local businesses engaged in the blue economy, including artisanal fishers, are utilizing sustainable practices in the pilot sites, and are enabled to secure access to local markets related to the surf ecosystem.

The project will support engagement of local businesses (e.g., hotels, restaurants, surf schools etc.) with links to the blue economy associated with the surf sector and practitioners in the proposed project sites in both countries (particularly Huanchaco in Peru, and sites on the Nicoya Peninsula and in Playa Hermosa in Costa Rica).

Consultations with private sector companies have been carried out in Nosara with 3 hotels, 1 restaurant and 3 surf schools and tour operators, in Playa Hermosa with 2 hotels and 1 restaurant and 2 surf schools and consultations are still in process for Peru. While no commitments have been made yet, the companies that have been engaged have responded very favorably expressing enthusiasm about participating in the project. As the project begins, there will be a much more in-depth set of consultations and collaboration on key project activities will be pursued.

These local businesses often depend on the artisanal fishers who provide them with the resources that are sold to local tourists and visitors, including surfers. Nonetheless, people who participate in the small-scale fisheries in the proposed project sites are either doing it for subsistence purposes or, when sold through an intermediary, generally receiving low and unfair prices for their catch and no recognition of their responsible fishing practices. Moreover, the general reduction of fishing resource availability and the inherent variability and unpredictability of catch often times lead to increased fishing efforts and reduces selectivity. Altogether, these factors have negative impacts on the livelihoods of fishers and on the fishing resources.

As a strategy to overcome this vicious cycle and based on previous CI experiences and projects, the project aims to support the adoption of sustainable fishing practices in the pilot sites that will help expand fishers? markets for their catch directly with local businesses and visitors/surfers. The model calls for creating a virtuous circle whers sustainably caught (i.e., using legal fishing gears and respecting fishing regulations) and properly processed (i.e., proper fish handling and the use of sanitary processing methods and facilities) fish are sold at a premium price to local hotels and restaurants who host visitors, tourists and surfers that are willing to pay the premium price ensuring the maintenance of the surf ecosystem integrity and the fishers commitment to responsible fishing. In addition, effective management of MPAs requires active engagement of all stakeholders and themaintenance of ecosystems? health and services which depend on the sustainability of activities done within and surrounding them. Building strong linkages between the productive sector (fishers) and conservation measures will help to ensure the pressure and threats to ecosystems are reduced, and by integrating tourism and fishers, governance at local scale will be improved. This aligns with our theory of change by which ?*if blue economy benefits linked to surf ecosystem management are identified, assessed and*

amplified [?] then the management [?] of marine and coastal ecosystems surrounding surf breaks can protect biodiversity and ecosystem function, and generate blue economy benefits that in turn motivate further ecosystem conservation?.

In the first year of the project, the Blue Economy Consultants will work with CI?s offices in Peru and Costa Rica, as well as with SPDA in Peru to plan and conduct value chain analyses for the pilot sites, as well as identify best fishing management practices, gender roles and community participation in key sectors. Using the value chain analyses as a baseline for the pilot project sites in both countries, the project will then undertake the following in each:

Huanchaco, Peru

1. With results from the value chain analysis, determine what legal support is needed for local fishing groups to formalize their operations including gender responsiveness across the value chain;

2. With results from the value chain analysis, identify gender responsive best practices and market linkages for local fishing groups and post-harvest workers.

3. Promote the engagement of the local private sector groups with linkages to fishery markets.

4. Promotion of partnerships between fishing groups, post-harvest workers and private sector entities interested in accessing more sustainable products.

5. With local authorities and fishing groups, identify and implement sustainable management measures, such as restoration for the Huanchaco wetlands. Among some of these measures are the design of management and restoration plans for the Huanchaco rafts, the development of enabling conditions for the conferment of environmental distinction for the beaches of Huanchaco, and a proposal for zoning of beaches[32][23]. These wetlands are a critical ecosystem ecologically as a refuge for many species and a carbon rich ecosystem and socially as the source of the reeds that traditional fishers use to construct fishing vessels. This is also a key part of the World Surfing Reserve.

6. Implement capacity building measures with fishing groups and post-harvest workers to allow better access to sustainable fishery markets, with a minimum of three groups trained and with access by the end of the project, at least one will be woman-owned or led.

Nicoya Peninsula and Central Pacific Coast sites, Costa Rica

1. Based on prior experience with fisheries and incorporating women-led or owned groups into best fishing practices, selection of groups to receive capacity-building and access to more sustainable market access.

2. Identification of best practices needed to allow better access to sustainable markets based on the value chain analysis;

3. Promote the Engagement of private sector groups interested in buying more sustainable fisheries products.

4. Capacity-building sessions developed and implemented for at least 20 artisanal fisheries groups, 40% of whose members will be women, leading to increased access to sustainable markets.

Output 2.2.2 Pilots are conducted with local surf-tourism ventures committing to sustainable practices

To build on the work with fishers on actual in-field initiatives, the project will undertake at least one pilot project in each country with a local surf-tourism venture to consolidate their commitment to more sustainable practices. Overseen by the PMU Technical Managers with support from CI?s country offices and STW, the project will undertake the following activities: 1) identification of one appropriate surf-tourism venture in each country?s priority sites with an appetite for adopting sustainable practices and working with fishers to do the same; 2) facilitation of a structured relationship between the ventures and local fishing groups, leading to agreements on how both sectors can improve practices for mutual benefits; 3) identification of best practices for both the ventures and fishing groups, with subsequent training, technical assistance, and adaptive management support allowing the ventures to transition to more sustainable practices, 4) monitoring and analyses of results by Year 3, with a report produced by the end of the project, and 5) support the regulation of surfing and tourism within Illescas. Where appropriate, activities with this output will be coordinated and/or integrated with the linkages to blue economy mechanisms developed under Output 2.1.

Table 7: Summary of Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 2.2

Outcome 2.2 Gender-inclusive opportunities for community members to participate in surf ecosystem blue economy are developed.
- **Output 2.2.1** Local businesses engaged in blue economy (restaurants, hotels, artisanal fishers, etc.) are utilizing sustainable practices in the pilot sites and are enabled to secure access to local markets related to the surf ecosystem.

o Indicator 2.2.1.1: # of fishers and associated post-harvest workers in artisanal fisheries with increased access to markets, improved prices, or other economic incentives (gender disaggregated)
o Target 2.2.1.1: CR: 20 (40% w) Peru: 30 (20% w)
o Indicator 2.2.1.2: # of businesses involved and supported (gender disaggregated)
o Target 2.2.1.2: CR: 5 (50% women-owned/led) Peru: 3 (50% women-owned/led)
- **Output 2.2.2** Pilots are conducted with local surf-tourism ventures committing to sustainable practices.
o Indicator 2.2.2: # of pilots with local surf-tourism ventures.
o Target 2.2.2: 2 (at least 1 pilot per country, Costa Rica, and Peru)

Component 3: Global and national-level best-practice guidelines and effective approaches for the protection and management of surf ecosystems and building a blue economy are collected, developed, and shared.

Outcome 3.1 Surf ecosystem stakeholders, especially the governments of Costa Rica, Peru and Panama, but also other interested governments globally (via online dissemination platforms) are better equipped to engage in surf ecosystem management through learning exchange and sharing of key documents, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned documents (in English and Spanish).

Surf ecosystem stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the governments of Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama, will be better equipped to engage in surf ecosystem management through learning exchange and sharing of key documents, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned from the project. All materials will be provided in English and Spanish to expand the reach of the projects and potential beneficiaries of the information and lessons learned generated, especially in other countries of the region.

Output 3.1.1 A gender-responsive global assessment of best practice in the legal protection and effective management and enhancement of blue economy benefits of surf ecosystems and a compilation of best practices is documented and disseminated.

A global assessment of best practices in the legal protection, blue economy benefits and effective management of surf ecosystems will be conducted early in the project. Best practices related to gender and women?s empowerment in the effective management of surf ecosystems will form part of the assessment. Communications materials including presentations, fact sheets, and others as appropriate will be developed to share the results of the assessment widely with key stakeholders in Costa Rica and Peru. This will help raise awareness of the benefits of surf ecosystem management and strengthen support for this project and surf ecosystem management as an effective conservation tool. During the

course of the project, lessons learned on surf ecosystem management will be collected and the assessments will be updated accordingly.

Output 3.1.2. Key lessons from the project are shared with governments of Peru, Costa Rica and Panama through multiple approaches including learning exchanges and sharing of key materials and will be made more widely available globally through IW:Learn platform.

Key lessons from the project will be shared with the governments of Peru, Costa Rica, and Panama through multiple approaches such as learning exchanges and sharing of key materials with best practice examples on legal options and effective mechanisms for protecting surf ecosystems and implementing mechanisms for conservation finance. The project team will document lessons learned throughout the implementation of the project and prepare case studies and learning materials to share lessons learned to strengthen understanding of good practice in surf ecosystem conservation. By using online platform such as the IW-Learn or Panorama, we plan to further the dissemination of the information to the region and more widely.

This will include sharing of successful surf ecosystem management approaches and lessons learned with at least 80 key stakeholders who can improve ecosystem conservation and facilitate the growth of the blue economy if surf ecosystems are properly managed. The project will pay particular attention to sharing lessons and building capacity to replicate project approaches in regions and protected areas of Costa Rica and Peru that have foundational elements to allow for application of surf ecosystem management. This includes locations such as Santa Rosa National Park and Baulas National Park in Costa Rica, which have outstanding waves and globally significant biological diversity. The project will coordinate with the administration of the MPA and the relevant Conservation Areas to encourage their participation in the exchange of learning on better management and conservation of surf ecosystems based on the experiences and approaches of the project.

Table 8: Summary of Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 3.1

Outcome 3.1 Surf ecosystem stakeholders, especially the governments of Costa Rica, Peru and Panama, but also other interested government globally (via online dissemination platforms) are better equipped to engage in surf ecosystem management through learning exchange and sharing of key documents, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned documents (in English and Spanish).

- **Output 3.1.1** A gender-responsive global assessment of best practice in the legal protection and effective management and enhancement of blue economy benefits of surf ecosystems and a compilation of best practices is documented and disseminated.
o Indicator 3.1.1.1: # of gender responsive global assessments of best practices
o Target 3.1.1.1: 1 assessment
o Indicator 3.1.1.2: # of compilations of legal best-practices and legal use cases for wave protection
o Target 3.1.1.2: 1 compilation
- **Output 3.1.2** Key lessons from the project are shared with governments of Peru, Costa Rica and Panama through multiple approaches including learning exchanges and sharing of key materials and will be made more widely available globally through IW: Learn platform.
o Indicator 3.1.2.1: # of meetings held with government officials to share best practices/lessons learned
o Target 3.1.2.1: CR: 3 (1 in each site, 1 in San Jose) Peru: 6 (2/year)
o Indicator 3.1.2.2: # of participants engaged in learning exchanges
o Target 3.1.2.2: 80 participants (with a target of at least 30% women)

Outcome 3.2 Enhancing institutional capacity through education and lifelong learning to increase participation and ownership of key decision makers in Peru, Costa Rica, and Panama, in surf ecosystem management and development of blue economy benefits.

The proposed project will enhance institutional capacity through education and lifelong learning to increase participation and ownership of key decision makers and stakeholders in Peru, Costa Rica and Panama, in surf ecosystem management and development of blue economy benefits. This includes both governments and NGOs within the countries.

Output 3.2.1 Theme-based virtual trainings have been held.

This will involve designing training sessions on key topics to advance understanding of and motivation for surf ecosystem conservation. Project partners will carry out in person and virtual training sessions with participants from Costa Rica, Peru, Panama, and other countries as appropriate. The project will document responses and identify potential for expansion of surf ecosystem conservation approaches with participants in virtual trainings. An assessment of impact of training sessions will be conducted and trainings will adapt accordingly.

Output 3.2.2 Analyses, reports and best-practice guidelines and knowledge developed throughout the project will be translated into at least English and Spanish and made available on existing knowledge-sharing global and local platforms specific to surf-ecosystems, as well as UN Oceans, IW: Learn and Panorama.

The Project team will translate and edit documents to make them available for key stakeholders, share project outputs on knowledge platforms and disseminate links through social media and other channels. The project team will also present at relevant international fora.

The set of outcomes and outputs described above, and their corresponding outputs reflect the project?s Theory of Change in that if pilot projects address the challenge of balancing active conservation of critical ecosystems with community income generation, it will create a positive feedback loop for increased and improved ecosystem management. This is a critical intervention in key surfing areas in Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama where the protection of important biodiversity and critical ecosystems reinforce blue economy benefits for the local communities. The methods pursued at pilot sites in Costa Rica and Peru will also be important to develop and pursue in Panama in the future and will build directly on the key assessments and profiles pursued in each country under this project. The project will also provide approaches and tools for decision-makers, local community members and other key stakeholders to fully harness conservation and blue economy benefits from surf ecosystems.

The project will document lessons and experiences using the GEF IW:LEARN experience and results notes templates and commits to delivering these during the life of the project. In addition, the project commits to sharing all appropriate materials developed under the project with GEF IW:LEARN, including archiving of the project website on iwlearn.net at project closure. The project will actively participate in GEF IW:LEARN activities such as the signature Biennial GEF IW Conferences and annual GEF IW:LEARN Regional Workshops utilising 1% allocation of the budget to travel to these events and share experience with the portfolio. The project will also contribute to the GEF IW:LEARN newsletters and special editions. Other opportunities for sharing results of the project outside of the GEF IW portfolio will be explored, for example at UN Ocean events and on the Panorama platform.? The project will deliver:

? At least 2 experience notes (one at mid-term and one before project closing), and at least 1-2 results notes at the Biennial IWCs;

? Contribute at least 4-5 articles to the GEF IW:LEARN newsletter;

? Attend at least 1 GEF IW:LEARN regional workshop per year.

? Develop its own project page where all documents, outreach materials, training, videos, pictures, etc are posted. This website is then archived by GEF IW:LEARN when the project is about to close.

Table 9: Summary of Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 3.2

Outcome 3.2 Enhancing institutional capacity through education and lifelong learning to increase participation and ownership of key decision makers in Peru, Costa Rica, and Panama, in surf ecosystem management and development of blue economy benefits.
- **Output 3.2.1** Theme-based virtual trainings have been held.
o Indicator 3.2.1: # of gender-responsive, gender-inclusive theme-based on topics of surf ecosystem management and development of the blue economy, in person and/or virtual training sessions, at least one of which will focus on gender equality and women?s empowerment.
o Target 3.2.1: 6 sessions
- **Output 3.2.2** Analyses, reports and best-practice guidelines and knowledge developed throughout the project will be translated into at least English and Spanish and made available on existing knowledge-sharing global and local platforms specific to surf-ecosystems, as well as UN Oceans, IW: Learn and Panorama.
o Indicator 3.2.2.1: # gender-responsive materials shared
o Target 3.2.2.1: 3 Materials (analyses, reports, tools, and/or guidelines)
o Indicator 3.2.2.2: # of gender-responsive presentations at global fora
o Target 3.2.2.2: 3 presentations in 3 fora

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

Though well-focused with a clear sequence of steps, this project features some complexity as it involves a significant number of stakeholders in two countries, plus outreach to one other country, with an ambitious objective that will transform management of a hitherto under-recognized ecosystem type. This will require dedicated management and coordination, and consistent effort to sustain forward progress, grounded in effective tracking of delivery and performance. Therefore, the implementing partners have devoted particular attention to ensuring an effective structure for project management, governance, and coordination, including Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) with an effort to achieve gender parity in the composition of the M&E team and consultants. Linkages to IW: Learn will be essential in this Component, to align program management and ensure consistency of M&E efforts with evolving global best practice.

Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assesses overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.

Timely, high-quality project reporting is critical for adaptive management, and the scope of the proposed project will undoubtedly require adaptive management over the course of execution. This highlights the importance of both designing appropriate systems and processes, and staffing project management with appropriate skills and capacity. The reporting framework will be designed to meet the M&E needs under GEF?s International Waters Focal Area Strategy with respect to impact

measurement, with gender disaggregated indictors where possible and relevant. The reporting system also will reflect the need to facilitate data and information sharing between Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama, to promote cross-country exchange and LME-level perspectives.

Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation program developed and implemented.

The M&E system will be vital for both project governance and for substantive project delivery and reporting. It must serve as an accessible depository for data and information, as well as the products developed using that data and information, while reliably tracking and documenting the evolution and execution of product development processes. These functions combine the needs of project delivery and project oversight and will also generate the material that will inform knowledge-sharing among stakeholders and with interested parties beyond Costa Rica and Peru. The M&E system will incorporate (among other considerations) specific gender-related indicators, as per the project?s Gender Mainstreaming Plan. As part of M&E, the GEF tracking tool on PA Management Effectiveness as well as the tracking sheet on GEF Core Indicators will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report; the mid-term and terminal evaluations will verify the information in these tracking tools.

Output 4.1.2: : Mid Term Review (MTR) conducted and results compiled into a Mid Term Review report and a final report.

Per GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Mid-Term Review (MTR), to be commissioned and launched by the Project Manager before the project reaches its midpoint. The MTR will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for terminal evaluations and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach including consultations with parties that may benefit or be affected by the project, identified in the stakeholder analysis. The MTR will include gender as specific criteria with gender-specific questions to be developed in evaluation ToRs. All data collected will be gender-disaggregated; and good practices on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW) will be reported/included. Gender parity in MTR and terminal evaluation interviews and inputs from stakeholders will be sought. The Project Steering Committee will participate in the MTR and oversee a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan.

Preparation of the final report will be the responsibility of the external expert hired to conduct the MTR. The PM will be responsible for overseeing the process and presenting the report to the PSC. The report will include, but not be limited to: assessment of progress and achievements relative to targets in the Results Framework, description of unanticipated positive and negative project impacts, synthesis of

application of safeguards over the course of project implementation, and recommendations for follow-on work for replication and scale up, as well as financial reporting.

Output 4.1.3: Terminal Evaluation of the project completed by the IA.

Per GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation (TE). The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency), determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability, and will include gender as specific criteria with gender-specific questions to be developed in evaluation ToR. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing. The draft TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comment. The final TE report will be publicly disclosed.

Table 10: Summary of Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 4.1

Outcome 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assesses overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.
- **Output 4.1.1** Monitoring and evaluation program developed.
o Indicator 4.1.1: # of M&E programs
o Target 4.1.1: 1 M&E program
- **Output 4.1.2** : Mid Term Review (MTR) conducted and results compiled into a Mid Term Review report and a final report.
o Indicator 4.1.2.1: # of Mid- Term Review (MTR) Reports
o Target 4.1.2.1: 1 MTR Report
o Indicator 4.1.2.2: # of Final Reports
o Target 4.1.2.2: 1 Final Report
- **Output 4.1.3** Terminal Evaluation of the project completed by the IA.
o Indicator 4.1.3: # of Terminal Evaluations
o Target 4.1.3: 1 Terminal Evaluation

4. Alignment with GEF-7 International Waters

This project will focus on Objective One of GEF 7 ? IW investments: Strengthening national blue economy opportunities to reduce threats to marine and coastal waters, through two areas of strategic action: 1) Sustaining healthy coastal and marine ecosystems, and 2) Catalyzing sustainable fisheries management. The ways in which the project will support these strategic actions are outlined below.

? **Sustaining healthy coastal and marine ecosystems. The project will support this strategic action by:**

a) Developing and executing blue economy development strategies

b) Strengthening management of protected areas that include surf ecosystems.

c) Developing surf ecosystems as an input to spatial management targets and equitable benefit sharing.

d) Engaging with national, regional, and global stakeholders to increase uptake of surf ecosystems management as a contribution to Blue Economies and biodiversity conservation, including through IW: LEARN.

e) Supporting and mainstreaming surf ecosystem management as a marine area-based management and spatial management tool.

? **Catalyzing sustainable fisheries management. The project will support this strategic action by:**

a) Increasing direct market linkages between artisanal fisheries and surf, tourism and related enterprises and executive conservation agreements to help ensure sustainable fisheries practices.

5. ***Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline.***

Baseline scenario without GEF support: Despite multiple declarations of ocean conservation areas in the last decade, only 6.4-7.7% of the world?s ocean is under some form of protection, falling short of the Aichi target and SDG14 target of 5 of 10% by 2020. Of those areas declared for protection, a significant portion do not have sufficient financial or technical resources to achieve effective management, thus seriously undermining their ability to generate the desired biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services for human wellbeing.[33]24 A GEF UNDP report on ?catalyzing ocean finance? estimated a cost of US$28 billion to establish MPAs to achieve the 10% target.[34]25 In each of the project geographies protected areas experience chronic budget shortfalls and ecosystems are threatened by damaging coastal development, reflecting limited recognition and capacity on the part of governments as well as local communities with respect to the role of appropriate management in advancing socioeconomic development in general, and through blue economies and surf ecosystems in particular. Thus, barriers noted above will persist and continue to lead to suboptimal decision-making

that fails to account for surf ecosystem values. As a result, under the baseline scenario there will remain persistent missed opportunities to: a) use the surfing sector to catalyze blue economy development, multi-stakeholder ecosystem management, and financing for protected areas, and b) strengthen incentives for sustainable practices by integrating different, mutually reinforcing segments of surf-tourism-related value chains. The Project budget will cover the incremental costs of addressing barriers to improving on the baseline scenario.

In the alternative scenario enabled by the GEF: barriers to surf ecosystem management and blue economy development will be addressed through documentation of ecosystem service values, legal protection options, and best practices for management; promotion of compatible economic activities; formation of multi-stakeholder coalitions to support sustainable surfing sector and ecosystem management; building awareness of the value of surf ecosystems and their management requirements; and disseminating lessons learned, best practices, and other knowledge products to strengthen the social and policy basis of support for surf ecosystem conservation.

The incremental reasoning for the project rests on the fact that the project complements and builds on ongoing initiatives in Peru and Costa Rica and substantially contributes to the achievement of global environmental objectives in two LMEs. The associated baseline projects described above are taking place without explicit incorporation of surf ecosystems within holistic conservation planning and management frameworks. Moreover, there is a marked gap with respect to strategic approaches to incorporating surf ecosystems into overall blue economy development. This carries a significant risk of duplication of effort, missed opportunities for synergies, mixed messages to stakeholders, and incompatible intentions under different projects operating in the same areas. The proposed GEF investment in integrating surf ecosystems into conservation and blue economies will address these deficiencies, thereby constituting clear coverage of an incremental cost above and beyond current efforts. Moreover, the proposed project will be critical to consolidate and harmonize the outcomes of baseline projects, as well as sustain progress toward mainstreaming surf ecosystem conservation.

The Governments of participating countries have emphasized tourism as a leading driver of economic growth in their development planning. The surfing segment of this sector offers significant potential for employment and pro-poor development, but to date relevant government agencies and other stakeholders have not incorporated surfing into either ecosystem management or development planning, while considerable investment is directed to unplanned and unsustainable coastal development. Planning and management tools and guidance to be developed under the Project will systematically integrate surf ecosystems into wider conservation and development strategies, reflecting an important incremental contribution.

The Project will work with stakeholders to apply needed measures for demonstration purposes, shape future planning processes and management frameworks, and also inform policy engagement. This will offer a direct contribution to ecosystem health, reduce pressure on coastal habitat, and maintain natural capital as an asset for blue economy development. Although the blue economy is receiving increasing attention from government and other stakeholders in the participating countries, it has yet to receive meaningful, strategic investment and therefore constitutes a critical incremental cost.

One aspect of wider local participation in value chains is connecting fishers and farmers to the surf-linked hospitality sector through sustainable sourcing. To date, work with this key stakeholder constituency in the project sites has been limited, restricted to isolated *ad hoc* pilot efforts. The Project?s intended work to scale up such linkages at the sites in Peru and Costa Rica in a holistic, coordinated way to create a web of blue economy relationships that reinforce sustainable behavior and decision-making reflects another clear incremental cost.

In Component 1 of the project, the incremental GEF contribution to advancing the blue economy and biodiversity conservation through surf ecosystem management will be to identify and prioritize surf ecosystems in the four project countries, with accompanying management recommendations, for incorporation into government conservation planning (Outcome 1.1), and in Costa Rica and Peru, to use project outputs to form and strengthen multi-stakeholder coalitions to support site-level surf ecosystem management (Outcome 1.2). These Outcomes build on smaller, targeted efforts taking place, such that the incremental contribution is to scale up efforts to national and multi-national (LME) levels in a way that would not be possible absent the GEF investment.

The incremental GEF contribution under Component 2 will be to establish tangible linkages between surf ecosystems and the blue economy in Costa Rica and Peru by documenting blue economy benefits (Outcome 2.1) and investing in concrete gender-inclusive blue economy livelihoods and catalyzing links between sustainable enterprises (Outcome 2.2). Past small ad hoc, stand-alone initiatives have not been sufficient to generate transformational systems-level change; the incremental contribution of the GEF investment will be to catalyze changes in awareness and behavior relating to blue economic activity at scale, benefiting surf ecosystem maintenance and biodiversity conservation.

The project will produce a set of systematic tools and guidance materials that in and of themselves represent an important incremental contribution; Component 3 will build on these to equip governments and other stakeholders in the four project countries for surf ecosystem management (Outcome 3.1) and enhance the institutional capacity of decision-makers to mainstream surf ecosystem management and the blue economy (Outcome 3.2). Without this GEF investment, surf ecosystems will

remain a neglected asset and receive inadequate attention in planning for both conservation and sustainable development.

Component 4 will support the implementation of Components 1-3 through monitoring and evaluation that also contributes to capturing lessons learned and best practices.

With GEF support, the project will demonstrate a powerful approach to generating incremental environmental and blue economy benefits: protecting critical ecosystems surrounding high-quality surf breaks, articulating legal steps to protect additional surf ecosystems; and strengthening links between community enterprises and surf tourism businesses to create economic benefits that motivate further ecosystem protection surrounding surf sites.

6. Global environmental benefits

The Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) will result from improved management and legal protections of surf ecosystems, further protecting globally threatened species; the project supports both countries? commitments to the CBD.

Project Core Indicators		**PIF Submission**	**CEO Endorsement Submission**
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	?????	36,550.70
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	47,794.155	10,347
3	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	?????	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	?????	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	?????	

6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	?????	
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	1 LMEs	2 LMEs
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	?????	
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	?????	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	?????	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	Female: 303 Male: 492	Female: 311 Male: 493

For Core Indicators 1 and 2, the terrestrial protected area is the Illescas National Reserve (37,453 ha) in Peru, and the marine protected areas are Ostional (8,054 ha) and Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala (2,293 ha) in Costa Rica. Although the Illescas National Reserve is designated as a terrestrial protected area, it features approximately 51km of coastline, ecologically linked to the larger Illescas peninsula that includes 3 surf breaks targeted by the project.

Project activities in the field are limited to Costa Rica and Peru, but project activities include investment in enabling conditions for future replication of on-the-ground work in Panama in Component 1, and representatives from these countries also will be invited to participate in Component 3 activities. Thus, for Core Indicator 7 the project relates to improved cooperative management in two shared large marine ecosystems (LMEs): the Humboldt Current LME (Peru) and the Pacific Central American Coastal LME (Costa Rica and Panama).

Direct beneficiaries include government protected area personnel and agency staff, community members and community organizations in the project sites, fishers' associations, non-governmental organizations, local tourism companies including hotels, surf schools, tour operators, guides, restaurants, and surf media. In Components 1 and 2, the project will directly benefit 220 women and 282 men (502) in Costa Rica, 91 women and 211 men (302 people) in Peru. Direct benefits include training and capacity-building, and technical support for transitions to sustainable practices and improved livelihoods linked to the blue economy. The project will seek to engage at least 100 individuals in virtual trainings and exchanges under Component 3. Participation in comparable activities under other related initiatives has been split male/female by 70/30; the project will undertake actions to increase female participation (per the Gender Mainstreaming Plan).

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, and scalability

Innovativeness

The primary innovation behind this project is the creation of new legal, financial, management and benefit sharing approaches to support the conservation of surf ecosystems. It recognizes that surf ecosystems are a valuable marine resource that, if properly managed, can create an important and equitable source of income for local populations, contribute to the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems, and engage a new constituency (surfers and the related businesses with an equitable focus on women-led organizations) to be more active in marine conservation.

Recognizing surf ecosystems as both valuable ecological features and important economic assets and using this identification to motivate and design holistic conservation strategy with environmental, social and financial benefits, is in and of itself a significant innovation. While coastal marine conservation practice has long embraced reef systems this way, explicit positioning of surf ecosystems as key elements in overall conservation strategy remains a novel approach. Moreover, reinforcing this strategy by advancing legislative and regulatory recognition of surf ecosystems will reflect legal innovation in the form of an explicit new protection category in Costa Rica, and, in the longer term, Panama and beyond.

Moreover, while sustainable/eco-tourism has held a prominent place among conservation tools for several decades, recognition of surf tourism as an anchor for sustainable tourism planning and development also reflects innovation. This project will facilitate linkages between enterprises focused on surfing activities themselves and the ancillary enterprises that sustain surf tourism (e.g., food, lodging, transport, etc.), based on shared commitments to adoption of sustainable and environmentally conscious practices. This is an innovative demonstration of a comprehensive but coherent package of interventions, in partnership with the private sector and grounded in the business argument that sustainability resonates with a large share of the surf tourism market.

Sustainability

To achieve environmental sustainability, the project will support key communities and stakeholder groups to implement protected areas and other conservation approaches that will reduce threats and restore and sustain the health of key natural resources and ecosystems. In addition to the focus on surf ecosystems, activities to this end will benefit the larger conservation areas of which these ecosystems are a part, and resource management in nearby areas (i.e. addressing priorities and needs of local

fishers). This relates to explicit conservation activities on the ground, as well as wider business practices that form part of overall environmental sustainability, such as use of efficient engines, clean energy sources, and recyclable packaging.

The principal means by which the project will pursue sustainability of impacts beyond the implementation period is by building management capacity of government and other constituencies among surfing communities; codifying surf ecosystem conservation in legal, regulatory, planning and management instruments; and configuring market access and share as well possible price premiums so as to embed ongoing incentives to protect surf ecosystems in local economies.

The project will build the long-term management capacity of government and surfing communities and other stakeholders that are motivated to protect their surf ecosystems. This will include targeted training in specific technical areas, wider awareness campaigns, and the cultivation of mutually reinforcing multi-stakeholder coalitions for ongoing engagement, coordination and championing of surf conservation. These activities seek to impart both required skills and knowledge as well as instill long-term commitment incorporating full communities including women and women-led organizations to build the institutional sustainability of the project.

With respect to financial and economic sustainability, the project will support the development of conservation finance solutions and sustainable livelihood/blue economy enterprises that will yield both funding and jobs linked to the effective management of the surf ecosystems as well as equitable benefit sharing. Work on conservation finance solutions will be aligned with wider efforts to strengthen protected area financing, but this project primarily will examine the scope for fee systems that can leverage willingness-to-pay for conservation on the part of surf tourists. Work on livelihoods and the blue economy will help enterprises that embrace sustainable practices link to markets and business opportunity, such as sustainable fishers supplying restaurants committed to responsible sourcing, who in turn benefit from catering relationships with best-practice surf schools. These linkages will serve as a strong motivator for communities and stakeholder groups to maintain management action and long-term protection.

Scalability

The project will capture and share lessons learned and build capacity of key government and stakeholder groups to reinforce sustainability as well as scale-up these approaches. The potential for scaling up is very high. With over 35 million surfers, the global surf tourism industry is valued at US$64 billion per year and growing rapidly (noting an interruption by the global disruption of tourism in general due to the COVID-19 pandemic). To date, few countries have developed legal strategies for

the protection of surf ecosystems (e.g., New Zealand, Peru, Australia), which allows for the scaling up of these strategies in more than 40 countries that attract both national and foreign surfers. Also, only a few protected areas include regulations for surfing within PA boundaries and utilize surfing as an anchor and motivator for larger ecosystem conservation. There are hundreds of surf ecosystems within existing protected areas around the world, providing an opportunity for national governments and protected area managers to use the best practices that the proposed project will develop to strengthen management of their protected areas. The project itself includes activities to lay the foundation for replicating site identification, legal work, blue economy planning, and surf ecosystem management interventions in Panama. Active participation in IW: Learn as part of the project activities will seek to set in motion the process of further replication and scale up elsewhere through sharing of lessons learned, example legislation, communications tools, and other outputs of the project.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

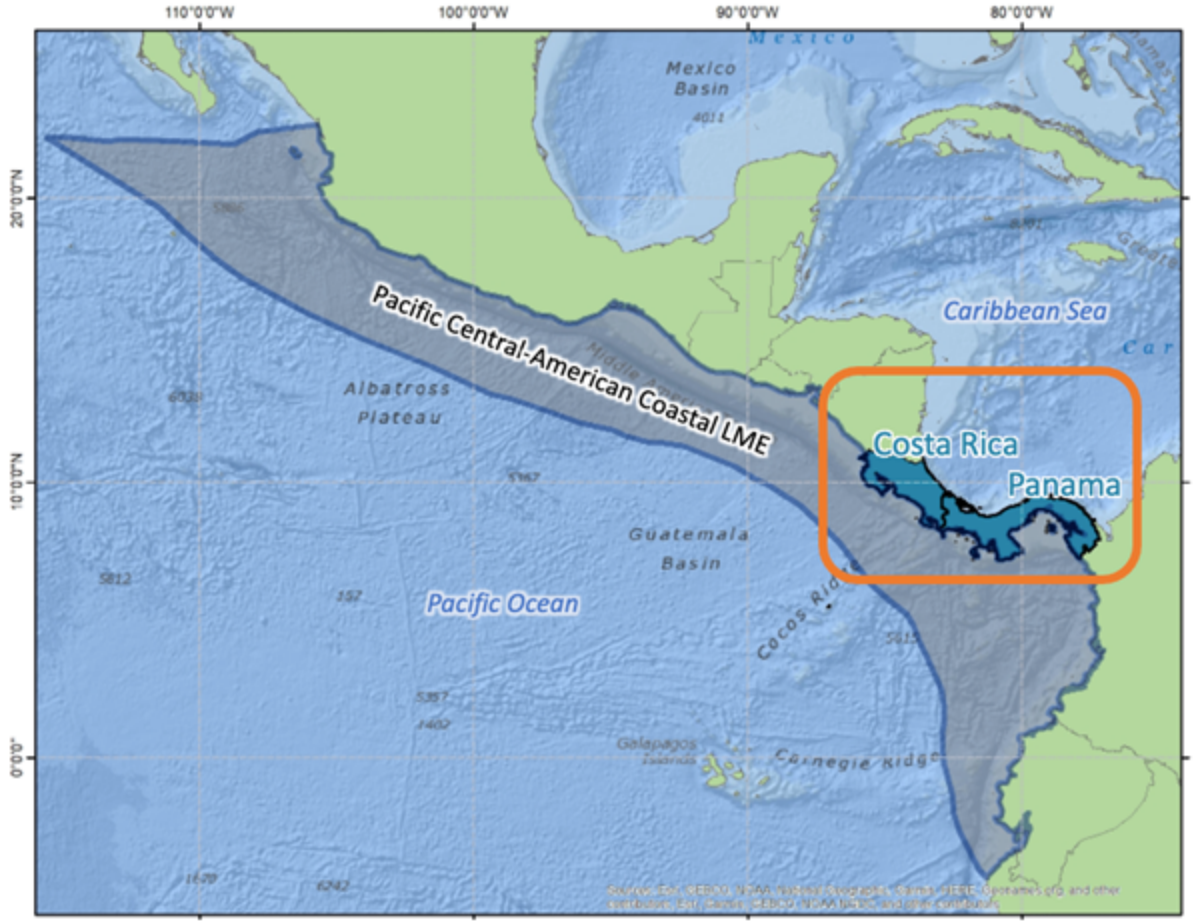


Figure 5: Map of the area of concentration in the Pacific-Central American Coastal LME.

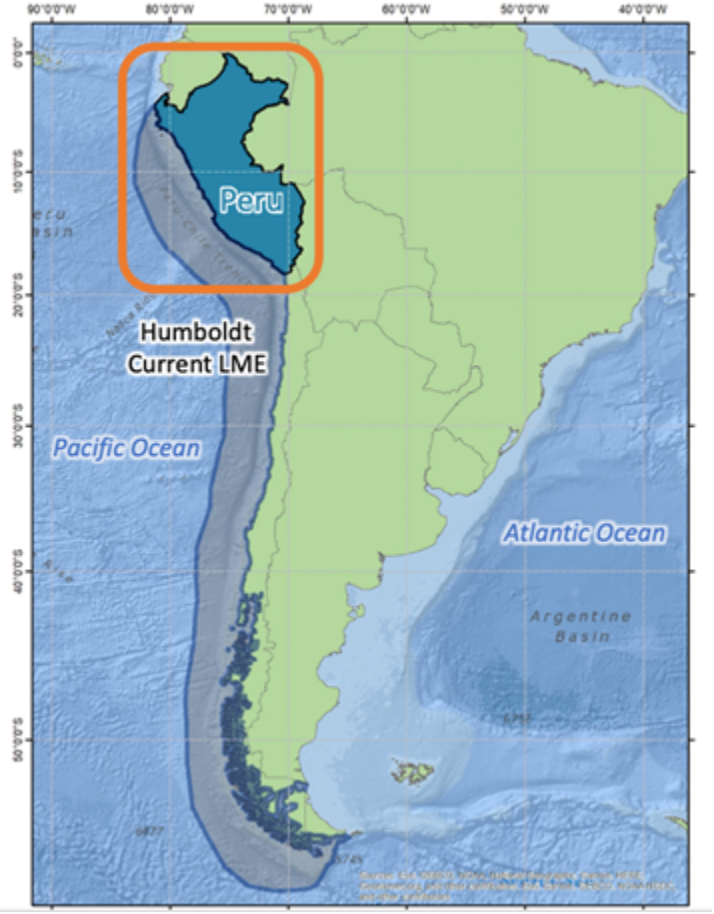


Figure 6: Map of area of concentration in the Humboldt Current LME.

Figure 7: Costa Rica proposed sites: Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala and Ostional MPAs

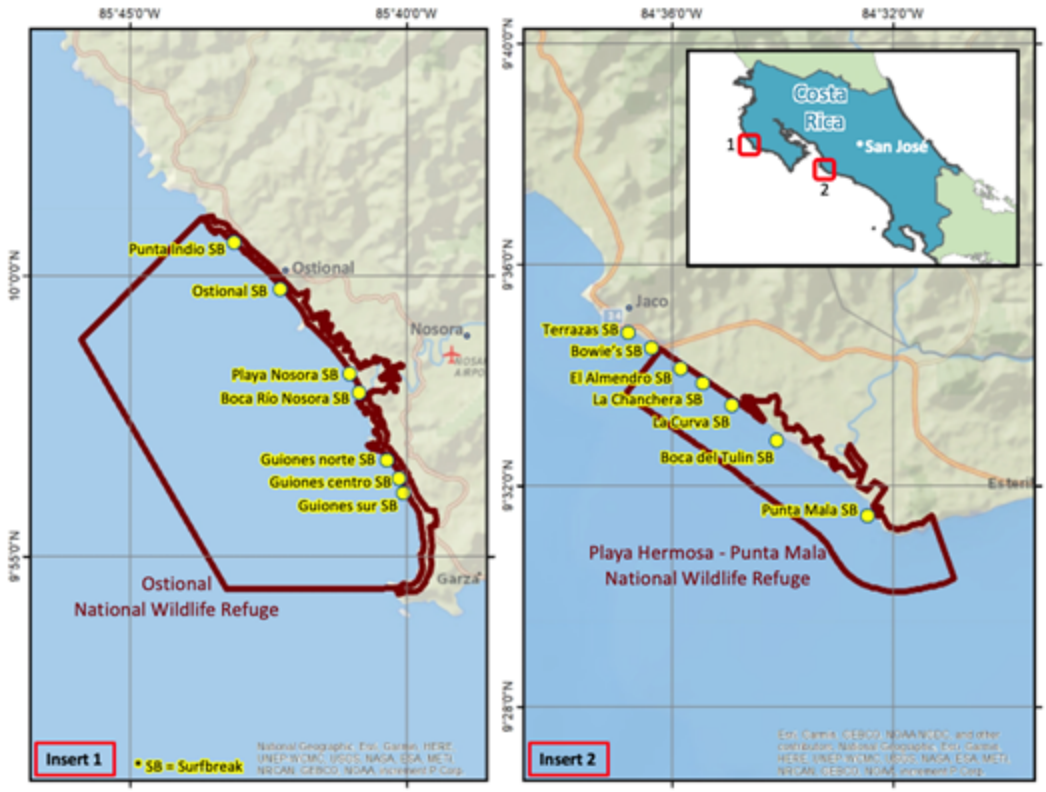


Figure 8: Targeted surfbreaks in Costa Rica?s proposed sites

Figure 9: Peru proposed sites: Huanchaco World Surfing Reserve, Illescas National Reserve, and Negritos beach

Figure 10: Targeted surf breaks in Peru?s proposed sites

Coordinates:

1. Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge: 9?31'17.05"North; 84?32'15.25"West
2. Ostional Wildlife Refuge: 9?59'36.68"North; 85?42?4.96"West
3. Illescas National Reserve: 05?57?42? South, 81?05?13? West
4. Huanchaco: 08?01?50? South, 79?9?34? West
5. Negritos: 04?37?00? South, 81?18?00? West

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

not applicable

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Stakeholder Engagement during PPG Phase

During initial scoping of the project, the relevant national government authorities were the principal focus of consultations, as the project would not proceed without their approval and support. During the PPG phase, a priority was to continue direct engagement with local communities and CSOs to collect baseline information and solicit input in detailed project design, as well as engage with local private sector actors that would be relevant to development of blue economy opportunities. The following table presents a description of consultations conducted during the PPG phase, and how the project design incorporated the input of stakeholders.

Stakeholder Engagement During PPG Phase (Costa Rica)

Stakeholder Names	Dates, Locations and Methods of Engagement[3]	Outcomes
Government and Local Authorities		
Costa Rica Institute of Tourism (ICT)	9 June 2022 (Face to face meeting, at ICT office of sustainability and certifications). Documented via Picture	? Presentation of Save the Waves team and the team of sustainability and certifications. ? Introduce briefly introduce the project and possible interest or opportunities for collaboration regarding surf protection. ? The ICT team mentions they would like to learn more, explore the topic and identify possible joint activities. ? The meeting was 1 men/4 women ? This contribution was captured in the strengthening and defining activity 1.1.1.3 and the output 1.2.1 •

Costa Rica Institute of Sports and recreation (ICODER)	9 June 2022 (Face to face meeting, at ICODER- Minor Solano Office at National Stadium). Documented via Picture 30 September 2022 (Virtual consultation , Teams CI-CR) Documented via minute December 15, 2022, virtual meeting. Documented via minutes	? Presentation of Save the Waves team and manager of sports and recreation ? Interest in surf conservation ● Interest on working on a process. ? They are interested in having a contributor role ? ICODER is interested in getting involved to generate capacities and collaborate to contribute to the sport through the project. ? Will carry out the analysis process of potential co-financing and interest at the end of January after the national sport games.
Playa Hermosa Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge **(RNVSPHPM)**	10 June 2022 (Face to face meeting at ranger house at Playa Hermosa Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge) Documented via pictures 12th June 2022 (Face to face meeting at Playa Hermosa School) Documented via pictures	? Presentation of Save the Waves team and the Protected Area Administrator and with the ACOPAC manager. ? Both managers detail their needs and current capacity, as well as management plan status. ? RNVSPHPM agrees on revising SWC comments and agree to have a technical counterpart/supporter for the Plan. ? Activity 1.1.1.2, output 1.1.4, output 3.1.2, output 3.2.1 ? They are interested in having a participant role

Ostional Wildlife Refuge **(RNVSO)**	A face-to-face meeting with Yeimy Cede?o, manager of the Ostional Wildlife Refuge, was held near to the refuge area the 3rd of August 2022 In this meeting CI presented a brief summary of the project proposal It was clarified that the project is still in formulation and that CI is very interested in confirming SINAC engagement, opinions and positions about the proposal and the potential role they will play.	? As administrator of the RMVS Ostional, Yeimy has been present in the evolution of the proposal, therefore has good understanding of the project. ? Yeimy emphasizes the need for the Refuge to be considered the epicenter of the different steps of the project. ? She highlights that the project take into account initiatives that have already been considered by the Refuge. ? She highlights the role of the refuge as a potential mediator between the different local actors/stakeholders. ? She draws attention to the large number of organizations, so caution must be present as not to generate false expectations. ? Yeimy proposes holding a workshop bringing together the different actors and taking advantage of bodies such as CIMACO and the Sustainable Tourism Platform.
Costa Rica?s National System of Conservation Areas **(SINAC)**	November 23, 2022, Virtual meeting with cooperation coordinator, coordinator of the marine program, and director of protected areas of the Tempisque conservation area (possible SINAC focal point for the project), and STW and CI staff. An update of the project was carried out and the procedures for the official presentation of the proposal and the co-finance analysis by SINAC were reviewed. Documented via minutes	? SINAC's work team will carry out the calculation process for co-financing. ? Presented an update of the project in the respective committees of the protected areas of project intervention (Ostional and Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala). ? SINAC may support the process of presenting the proposal to the municipalities, and collaborate by sharing the co-financing estimate calculations if required.

Parrita Municipality	November 23, 2022, virtual meeting with Parrita Municipality Environmental Manager, Central Pacific Conservation Area (ACOPAC) Technical Director and STW and CI staff. The project proposal was presented, discussing details on the involvement that the municipality could have. Documented via minutes	? Municipality representative mentioned that the project could be of great interest, and that it could have a positive impact on the population and ecosystems of the area. Also, she would like to know in more detail how the municipality and other potential departments (besides Environment) can be involved. ? The information referring to the proposal, summary in Spanish and presentation made for internal analysis in the municipality was sent.
Technical Scientific Committee of the Central Pacific Conservation Area (ACOPAC - SINAC)	November 25, 2022, virtual meeting to present the project proposal to the members of the committee (formed by the director of the conservation area, administrators of the protected areas and the research department). Presentation by CI and STW staff. Documented via minutes.	? After the presentation the committee decided to approve the project proposal and support its execution.
Santa Cruz Municipality	December 8, 2022, virtual meeting with Santa Cruz Municipality director of environmental management, the director of protected areas of the Tempisque Conservation Area (SINAC), and CI staff. The project proposal was presented, discussing actions and details on the involvement that the municipality could have. Documented via minutes	? The project is of interest to the Municipality as an alternative to beach management with surfing activities. It is mentioned that this could be an example to replicate in other parts of the municipality. ? The municipality, and especially the environmental department, have an interest in generating capacity on this issue. For this purpose, they will designate a person in charge of monitoring. ? A series of information was sent for the internal analysis of the municipality and to define formal participation.

Committee of directors of the Tempisque Conservation Area (SINAC - ACT)	December 9, 2022, virtual meeting to present the project proposal to the committee (formed by administrators of all protected area in ACT). Presented by CI Marine Manager. Documented via minutes	? The committee decided to approve the project and support its implementation in the Ostional wildlife refuge. ? The information referring to the project was sent within the framework of the committee for its archive.
CSOs/NGOs		
Nosara Civic Association **(NCA)**	A virtual meeting was held with Marco Villegas Executive Director of Nosara Civic Association the 5th of August 2022 In this meeting CI presented a brief summary of the project proposal It was clarified that the project is still in formulation and that CI is interested in getting to know the work of such a relevant actor in the Ostional communities and potential synergies between the objectives of the project and the mission of NCA	? Project idea is presented, clarifying questions are asked. ? Nosara Civic Association is one of the oldest organizations in the area with almost 50 years of work in the community. ? NCA focuses mainly on environmental issues, having programs in conservation, government support and citizen empowerment with projects such as camera traps, landfill remediation, community trails, reserve areas, Nicoya?s plan regulador, building regulatory plan and stakeholder articulation. ? There are some conflicts among developers opposed to the building regulatory plan. ? Water availability (quantity and quality) is becoming a threat. ? Marco sees great potential for the participation of NCA in the project as a coordinator association. It can be a strategic ally for the project and at the same time be strengthened by the project?s support. ? Marco will transmit the main messages of the meeting to the rest of NCA, particularly the Board of Directors.
Private Sector		

Surfing Nosara	A virtual meeting was held with Jim Ewing and Joe Gison, two of the co-owners and sale agents of Surfing Nosara 3er of August 2022 In this meeting CI presented a brief summary of the project proposal It was clarified that the project is still in formulation and that CI is interested in getting to know the work of such a relevant private actor in the Ostional communities and potential synergies between the objectives of the project and SN.	? Main idea of the proposal elaboration process is presented. ? Overall, there is a general understanding of the project and interest in collaboration since the coastal ecosystem is of high relevance for SN economic activity. ? Some feedback was provided by SN: articulate the project plans more clearly, possible confusion between blue economy and blue zone since Ostional Refuge is within a blue zone, clarify the role of stakeholder. ? The CI team clarified the two phases of stakeholder collaboration (Formulation phase and Implementation phase). Now we are in consultation for formulation phase where feedback of the main ideas of the project are intended. ? NS considered itself a private business with strong environmental and community driven responsibility. ? SN is interested in collaborating as a potential stakeholder during implementation and sees potential support in topics such as: 1. Real estate situation in the area 2. Corporate networking 3. Communication strategies at local scale (podcast and call for participation) 4. Plausible cooperation for community driven networks 5. General advising 6. Next steps are clarified: Conservation International will continue to work on the proposal. There will be a final version that will be validated among stakeholders before proposal submission.

Surf Simply **(SS)**	A virtual meeting was held with Adriana Acosta co-owner and resort manager of Surf Simply the 18th of August 2022 In this meeting CI presented a brief summary of the project proposal It was clarified that the project is still in formulation and that CI is interested in getting to know the work of such a relevant private actor in the Ostional communities and potential synergies between the objectives of the project and aim of SS of being a positive actor in the community	? An introduction to the main components of the project proposal was made. ? It is clarified that the project is in the formulation phase subject to being submitted to evaluation for final approval. ? Surf Simply offers accommodation specialized for surfers. Construction and the concept of sustainability are important attractions in attracting its customers. Surf Simply holds the LEED Certified Platinum for sustainable construction certification. They support important initiatives such as solid waste management, wastewater management and food from sustainable sources. ? Adriana mentions that women in the surf business face some obstacles that she attributes to cultural ?machismo?. ? SS is interested in collaborations with the community and linkages as long as clear activities are established. ? They have a Surf Simply Kids club project in which they offer free surf lessons to children in the community. ? Sustainability actions taken by Surf Simply can be taken as an example for future steps of the project.

Stakeholder Engagement During PPG Phase (Peru)

Stakeholder Names	**Dates, Locations and Methods of Engagement[3]**	**Outcomes**

? General Directorate of Land Management and Integrated Administration of Natural Resources (DGOTGIRN/MINAM) ? Regional Government of Trujillo (GORE Trujillo) ? Provincial Municipality of Trujillo	A virtual meeting was held with these stakeholders on July 14, 2022.	The main objective of the meeting was to inform the authorities about the project and coordinate next steps for local consultation once GEF Focal Point approves the workplan for project preparation in Peru.
Fisher members of ASPAH	During the development of a socioeconomic assessment in Huanchaco carried out on September 2022, some members of ASPAH were interviewed.	The interviews captured some fishers? opinions and suggestions about project interventions in the site. It should be mentioned that all members of ASPAH are males, however, a female fishing seller (not member) was interviewed to gather information about women?s role and participation in project activities.
? General Directorate of Land Management and Integrated Administration of Natural Resources (DGOTGIRN) and GEF Operational Focal Point from MINAM ? National Service of Protected Areas (SERNANP)	Two meetings were carried out in December 2022 (20 and 21).	The objective of the meetings was to present the project, receive inputs and draft a workplan to present and validate the project with key stakeholders. MINAM developed several comments that have been incorporated to the CEO ER.
? General Directorate of Land Management and Integrated Administration of Natural Resources (DGOTGIRN/MINAM) ? Regional Government of Trujillo (GORE Trujillo)	A virtual meeting was held with these stakeholders on January 10, 2023	The main objective of the meeting was to present the progress of the project and coordinate an upcoming meeting to present the proposal to the Management Technical Group of the Marine and Coastal Area of Trujillo and identify institutions that could contribute with counterpart funds.

? SERNANP/Illescas National Reserve ? Regional Directorate of Production of Piura (DIREPRO Piura) ? Regional Government of Piura (GORE Piura) ? Illescas NR Management Committee	A virtual meeting was held with these stakeholders on January 18, 2023.	The main objective of the meeting was to present the project to the Illescas National Reserve Management Committee (*Comit? de Gesti?n*, in Spanish) and local stakeholders, in order to receive their comments and opinions regarding the project. The members of the committee expressed their support for the project. However, they requested to establish management measures to avoid adverse impacts due to the regulation of surfing in the protected area. It should be mentioned that mitigation measures have been included in the project?s ESMP.
? Regional Government of La Libertad (GORE La Libertad) ? District Municipality of Huanchaco ? Local Environmental Information System of Trujillo (SIAL Trujillo) ? Environmental Management Service of Trujillo (SEGAT Trujillo) ? SERNANP/RNSIIPG ? Regional Health Management of La Libertad (GRS La Libertad) ?Huanchaco Management Committee	A virtual meeting was held with these stakeholders on January 19, 2023.	The main objective of the meeting was to present the project to the Management Technical Group of the Marine and Coastal Area of Trujillo, in order to receive their comments and opinions regarding the project. All the members of the technical group expressed their support for the project as the activities proposed for Huanchaco will contribute to the implementation of the Management Plan of the Marine and Coastal Area of Trujillo.

Stakeholder Engagement During PPG Phase (Panama)

Stakeholder Names	Dates, Locations and Methods of Engagement2	Outcomes
Government and Local Authorities		

Ministry of Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente) *Governing institution for environmental matters in the country.* **Coasts and Oceans Direction** *National entity within the Minister of Environment as executing governmental partner*	In-person conversation on April 14th 2022 in Palau, during the Our Ocean Conference	The main objective of the meeting was to inform the authorities about the project and scope for interest.
Ministry of Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente) *As above* **Coasts and Oceans Direction** *As above*	On April 21st 2022, project documents were shared with the Ministry of Environment via email.	Authorities confirmed reception of document package with information relevant to the project.
Ministry of Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente) *As above* **Coasts and Oceans Direction** *As above* **CMAR Secretariat** *Body in charge of coordinating the CMAR initiative. The Secretariat Pro Tempore actually is led by Panama through 2024.*	On November 1st, 2022, at 9:00 am Panama time, a virtual meeting was held with listed stakeholders. The meeting included the director and the head of Marine Spatial Planning of the Coasts and Oceans Direction of the Ministry of Environment of Panama. Also present, the GEF OFP of Panama. A full presentation of the project was carried out. The director of the Coasts and Oceans Direction is also the Secretary of the CMAR initiative.	The main objective of the meeting was to present the project in-depth to the authorities of the Ministry of Environment of Panama and the GEF OFP, as well as responding to any questions and coordinate next steps.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

please refer to Appendices 3, 4 and 5

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder Engagement Plans for Costa Rica, Peru and Panama were developed and are contained in Appendices 3 ,4 and 5. The plans specify how engagement will continue during implementation and how indicators will be monitored. The project will report on a quarterly basis, progress made towards the implementation of the SEP. On an annual basis, the following indicators are to be reported.

Indicator	**Baseline**		**Target**	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	81 during PPG phase	35 during PPG phase	304	245
2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	4 during PPG		4 (Government and Local Authorities, CSOs/NGOs, Local Communities, Private Sector)	
3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).	28 during PPG		12 in each country annually	

At the regional level, there are well-established regional bodies and initiatives the project will engage with such as the South Pacific Permanent Commission (CPPS for its Spanish acronym) and the Eastern Tropical Ocean Marine Corridor (CMAR for is Spanish acronym). During the PPG phase, initial contact was made with the CMAR. During the implementation phase, the project will further scope engagement with these bodies as potential venues to further promote cooperation and sharing of information (cross-learning). While the CMAR has a strong focus on oceanic MPAs, the CPPS has a strong coastal focus, which overlaps with the project interest in coastal ecosystems, marine biodiversity and blue economies.

The project will also seek alignment with other regional project such as the GEF-IW?s ?Towards Joint Integrated, Ecosystem-based Management of the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACA)? which aims to ?promote ecosystem-based management of the Pacific Central American Large Marine Ecosystem through the strengthening of regional governance? and its focus on strengthening blue economy opportunities. This project may provide important baseline considerations for the proposed project. The proposed project will also ensure there is no duplication of efforts and will share lessons learned.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Direct beneficiaries will include participants in training, education, and awareness programming at national and subnational levels, in government, the private sector and civil society (Components 1 and 2).

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Several key gender differences emerged from the gender assessment that are relevant for the project design. Men and women currently have different roles in and access to blue economy value chains. For example, fishing is nearly exclusively a male activity, while there is greater female participation in post-harvest activities such as fish processing and sales, cuisine, and tourism. Relatedly, men and women in the project areas have different considerations related to household budget that affects how income from blue economy activities would be spent. Men were found to place a higher priority on addressing current economic needs, and an interest in creating immediate income-generating opportunities. Women were more concerned with having a steady and balanced income for their family?s long-term needs. Women face barriers to participation in decision-making and access to opportunities, related to social and cultural norms and gender roles. Gender will be mainstreamed throughout the project, and specific measures will be implemented (as described in the Gender Action Plan) to improve women?s access to opportunities to participate in and benefit from project activities. These include:

Knowledge generation activities will include an emphasis on capturing voices from diverse stakeholders, ensuring that different gender perspectives are represented; knowledge products likewise will devote attention to gender considerations to ensure that products reach diverse audiences. A Gender and Safeguards Specialist will be engaged to advise on all knowledge generation and dissemination activities. Gender-responsive communication & publication principles that will be applied include:

? Use different local information platforms to expand the reach, for example, disseminating information through women?s groups.

? Ensure that the perspectives of women and men are taken into account in the process to identify and prioritize surf ecosystems

- Use of both male and female authors and reviewers for diversity of perspectives
- Use of gender-sensitive language and gender-balanced images (with positive depictions of women as agents of change)
- Use of gender analysis to shape context and content
- Reference to relevant international and national policy frameworks, policies, strategies and plans relating to gender equity and mainstreaming

The project will promote increased participation of women in decision-making and leadership. In particular training processes will be implemented with a gender focus (proactively encouraging women?s participation through understanding the barriers they face and implementing mitigation measures i.e. time, location, childcare). A Gender and Safeguards Specialist will be engaged to advise on activities to increase women?s participation. Specific project activities related to this goal are:

? Build capacity of entities not traditionally involved in protected area protection and management, with a focus on coalition building and inclusion of women-led and focused institutions. The results framework (and Gender Action Plan) contains a target that 30% of training participants are female (Target 1.2.1.2). and a target that the non-traditional entities committed to participating in coalitions will be at least 30% women led/focused in Costa Rica and at least 20% women led/focused in Peru (Target 1.2.1.1).

? The project will share successful surf ecosystem management approaches and lessons learned with at least 80 key stakeholders who can improve ecosystem conservation and facilitate the growth of the blue economy if surf ecosystems are properly managed. The project contains a target of at least 30% of participants engaged in learning exchanges are women.

Promoting women?s participation in project activities, and inclusion of women as project beneficiaries will be supported through a number of project activities. The project will conduct additional gender analysis, including identifying current gender roles and community participation in key economic

activities associated with surf ecosystems, including fishing and tourism, in the proposed pilot sites in Costa Rica and Peru. Opportunities in all four sites will be mapped out for reducing gender gaps and identifying opportunities for more vulnerable sectors of the population, with agreements between producers, enterprises and cooperatives being developed with the goal of producing measurable and equitable blue economy benefits for the local communities. Lessons learned to date from CI-Costa Rica?s work with women?s inclusion in improved fishing practices and mangrove conservation will be reviewed and, where appropriate, built upon through the current project, including identifying which lessons could be more applicable to project sites in Peru. A Gender and Safeguards Specialist will be engaged to advise on activities to increase women?s participation. Specific project activities related to this goal include:

? Output 2.1.2 develops a guide for equitable and inclusive sharing of blue economy benefits from surf ecosystems with best practices to maximize ecosystem protection, while ensuring gender equity in benefit sharing for communities in or near surf ecosystems. Emphasis will be placed on developing guidance on how the benefits of blue economy activities can be more equitably shared with women and traditionally disadvantaged groups in communities.

? Promote women?s involvement in blue economy activities such as participation in the fishing value chain, and surf-tourism management, among others. The results framework (and Gender Action Plan) contains a target (Target 2.2.1.1) for the number of fishers and associated post-harvest workers in artisanal fisheries with increased access to markets, improved prices, or other economic incentives (at least 40% women in Costa Rica; at least 20% women in Peru), as well as a target (Target 2.2.1.1) that businesses supported are women-owned/led (at least 50% women-owned/led in Costa Rica; at least 30% women owned/led in Peru).

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

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; No

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector benefits greatly from the ecosystem services provided by surf ecosystems. This includes surf tourism companies including resorts, tour operators, schools, guides, equipment

manufacturers, rental companies, and a host of linked service providers. In the project sites, and thousands of other locations globally, they depend on surf breaks for their businesses to succeed. Other related businesses including food service companies also depend on tourism to the surf breaks and local production of food for success. Assessments conducted as part of surfonomic studies have shown that a high percentage of visiting surfers are responsive to the quality of the local environment and are willing to donate to conservation efforts to protect surf ecosystems. As a result, it is very much in the interest of tourism and related private sector companies to play a role in helping to maintain the environmental quality of surf ecosystems where they operate. Likewise, development related to surf and other tourism is one of the most significant threats to the conservation and maintenance of surf ecosystems including the highly responsive environments and wildlife found within the project?s target sites.

Given the need to delicately balance tourism development with conservation and the significant potential for tourism and linked businesses to play a larger role in conservation, this project is placing a lot of emphasis on partnering with the private sector. The project will engage with the private sector through four main avenues: 1) surf tourism related businesses (surf schools, surf accommodations, tour operators, guides and associated businesses), 2) small businesses (such as individual fisher and/or fishers associations) working in the coastal area that are linked to tourism and other surfing and nature related enterprises, 3) surfing equipment manufacturers, and 4) surfing competition bodies like the World Surf League or ALAS (Asociaci?n Latinamericana de Surfistas).

A primary private sector engagement of the project will be to work with surf related tourism businesses to support them to achieve greater environmental and social responsibility that reinforces strengthening of surf ecosystem management and blue economy benefits for local community members. . Consultations with private sector companies have been carried out in Nosara with 3 hotels, 1 restaurant and 3 surf schools and tour operators, in Playa Hermosa with 2 hotels and 1 restaurant and 2 surf schools and consultations are still in process for Peru, but have included 1 lodge, and surf schoolds. Private Sector companies that we have consulted with in Costa Rica include Surf Simply, the Harmony Hotel, the Bodhi Tree Hotel, the Backyard Hotel, Surf Nosara and Hermosa Riders among others and in Peru include the Punta Lodge in Illescas, the Asociaci?n de Surf La Brea-Negritos and surf schools in Huanchaco. While no commitments have been made yet, the companies that have been engaged have responded very favorably, expressing enthusiasm about participating in the project. As the project begins, there will be a much more in-depth set of consultations and collaboration on key project activities will be pursued. As relationships with private sector companies are deepened, we anticipate that private sector partners will expand their roles assisting in co-financing of surf ecosystem conservation activities.

The project will create a positive feedback loop between surf ecosystem management, private sector engagement in this management, sourcing from and partnering with community members that commit to sustainable harvest methods as a standard business practice, and collectively encouraging additional

management of the surf ecosystem. The project will also support tourism businesses to engage their guests in actively supporting surf ecosystem management through awareness raising and providing opportunities for them to visit key surf ecosystems, learn about the project approach of linking management and blue economy benefits and optionally supporting the efforts financially.

The World Surf League (WSL) has supported surf conservation activities in Costa Rica in the recent past. In 2022, the WSL provided both funding and outreach and media support for the dedication and initial implementation actions for the Playa Hermosa World Surfing Reserve. While that grant support will be fully expended by start of this project, and therefore there wll not be any co-financing provided by the WSL, the WSL continues to partner with CI and Save The Waves to promote surf ecosystems conservation in Latin America and globally. There are also a few examples of private sector entities engaging in conservation activities in the project target sites that will be enhanced and built on through this project. Already, three private sector surf tourism businesses in Nosara are contributing financially to the conservation of Ostional Wildlife Refuge and visitors that fly into Nosara pay a fee at the airport that goes to support the refuge. Additionally, two surf resorts , the Harmony Hotel and the Club Prieta restaurant at the Peninsula de Papagayo resort are sourcing sustainably harvested fish from a fisheries improvement project that CI has supported in the fishing community of San Janillo to the north of Nosara. These are just a few examples of the types of partnerships that can and will be developed with private sector partners to enhance the role that businesses can play in enhancing the conservation of priority surf ecosystems.

Additional private sector engagement is listed in the stakeholder chart above.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Identification	**GEF Risk Category**	**Mitigation**
Risk factors **(caused by the project itself or external)**	**L = low** **M = medium** **H = high**	**Risk reduction measures** (unless otherwise noted, the PMU will be responsible for these measures or ensuring that in-country leads and/or field implementers apply these measures)

Covid-19 infections or related global pandemic. The pandemic continues (or a new pandemic occurs) that will require self-isolation, which could result in major limitations in tourism and freedom of movement, hospitalization, or even become fatal to technicians and beneficiaries (and families, friends, acquaintances) of the project.	H	All CI offices have an emergency response plan that addresses COVID-19 risks, and provides guidance on: ? Social distancing, PPE, safety and security measures, and partner engagement procedures. ? Biosecurity protocols for small producers; coordination with national and regional health and security officials. ? Apply CI COVID-19 Project risk guidance to re- assess risks on a regular basis. ? Permanent two-way communication on the health condition between CI and the technical team and beneficiaries [CI also seeks to influence partners to use our covid-19 risk reduction methods] ? While the project cannot mitigate against drops in tourism or limitations in movement that may result from COVID or similar pandemics, it will work to help ensure that surf ecosystem management actions result in maintaining or strengthening ecosystems services, including natural resources that can help to support local communities economically if such a situation should eventuate as well as supporting new blue economy opportunities that may help some members of the communities weather the economic impact of such pandemic. [Additional mitigation measures] ? The project work plan includes flexibility and mitigation measures to manage a possible reinstatement of COVID-19 containment measures. CI now has extensive experience providing the necessary arrangements to keep projects moving during a global pandemic and has instructions for all field offices to follow. CI developed guidance and recommendations specifically on how to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities during the pandemic, which included a social safeguard tool. CI also worked to improve remote communications with the communities with which we work. In all cases, CI?s guiding principal is ?do no harm,? meaning CI will not put isolated communities at risk by pushing to reengage when CI team members or activities could potentially expose these individuals to virus. ? The stakeholder engagement plan of the proposed project will include measures for reducing risk and will always err on the side of caution. By building a blue economy in these communities, the project hopes to reduce the shocks to their economies during times of financial crisis. Although the premise for the proposed project includes engaging the surf community in the blue economy, the surf, and therefore the tourist, community is not the only source for building a stronger, more

		resilient blue economy. The project will ensure this is the case. That said, a recent study showed that surf tourism is more resilient to pandemic closures than other types of tourism,[1] which means a surf-based blue economy would also be more resilient. Likewise, there is evidence that the COVID pandemic increased unregulated development, particularly in coastal areas, and the project will directly work to ensure the appropriate protections are in place to eliminate these destructive actions in the future. ? In addition, the project will assess the opportunities that the COVID pandemic has on the blue economy and particularly for new business opportunities to build back better for business continuity and economic recovery post COVID-19.
Security risks. Potential incidence of social conflict risks delay in project activities. For example, travel disruption caused by political protests in Peru.	M	In-country project leads will be responsible for ensuring that teams: ? Conduct ongoing communications with authorities in project areas to monitor latest security developments. ? Informed authorities about project objectives and planned field activities. ? Create, communicate and train stakeholders to use protocols that protect personnel safety. ? Prepare contingency plans to enable project execution in the event of disruptions, e.g., relying on virtual communications, adjusting the sequencing of activities.
Changes in national or local governments that lead to reprioritization of conservation and development work (e.g., through municipal or national elections).	L	In addition to using Outputs1.1.1, 1.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 to reinforce government buy-in, the PMU will support country teams on the following: ? Engage new administrations to articulate project alignment with country-specific policies and global commitments. ? Engage new administrations to articulate project benefits and importance of government role in project delivery. ? Work with beneficiary communities to demonstrate to government the level of community support for the project.

Occupation and degradation of forest areas/coastal areas as a result of unplanned and unmanaged spread of settlements.	M	Outputs 1.1.1,1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 are intended to help mitigate this risk. Further, the project will: ? Maintain up-to-date registers of stakeholders, including spatial threat analysis. ? Sign explicit agreements with beneficiaries that condition support on observance of spatial management plans. ? Train community leadership on conflict risk management and strategies to intervene in unsanctioned clearing and settlement. ? Facilitate joint efforts by communities and protected area authorities to enforce management plans and supporting regulations (co-management).
Project decision-making processes and/or benefit mechanisms inadequately address equity/representation concerns (e.g., access to training and technical support for women or other marginalized community segments).	M	In addition to deliberate response to this risk through Outputs 1.2.1 and 2.1.2, stakeholder engagement leads in each country will: ? Socialize and request feedback on the project?s Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP integrates CI?s RBA and safeguards and will be designed with input from community members (men and women) and other stakeholders to ensure their participation in project implementation. ? Structure beneficiary selection to respect differences without discrimination regarding race, religion, gender, or other type (e.g., define representation and participation quotas stratified by sub-group). ? Incorporate targeted outreach efforts focusing on marginalized community segments in stakeholder engagement, communications, training and technical support, monitoring & evaluation activities.
Potential negative climate change impacts on natural resource base (e.g., sea-level rise affecting coastal ecosystems & surf infrastructure). (Additional detail provided below).	M	Country project teams will work with local government authorities (PA management) to adopt the following (through Outputs 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2): ? Incorporate mitigation and adaptation practices into participatory co-management plans for protected areas and associated surf ecosystems. ? As part of management planning, assess scope for site-level nature-based solutions to address potential climate change impacts. ? Dedicate part of training, education and awareness curriculum to mitigation, adaptation and resilience measures in surf ecosystems and associated social/economic systems.

Women may face barriers to engage in project training, participation, and decision-making processes, and therefore may not be able to fully engage in, influence, and benefit from the project.	M	Mitigation measures involve applying gender mainstreaming to project activities relating to beneficiaries and benefits (Outputs 1.2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, and 2.2.2). See measures described in gender action plan, including: ? Implement training processes with a gender focus (i.e., highlighting women?s roles in natural resource use and management, and scope/benefits of strengthening these roles). ? Promote inclusion of women as project beneficiaries by defining minimum participation rates and targets for women's participation (e.g., in training to strengthen value chains). ? Create inclusive spaces for women when establishing committees and other decision-making bodies for the project. ? Monitor indicators of progress on increasing women?s leadership and voice.
Gender inequality within households or producer organizations can increase risks of sex and gender-based violence (GBV); the incidence of GBV can increase when raising incomes and creating jobs, particularly when increasing representation from women in traditionally male-dominated sectors.	M	Gender expertise within the PMU will be responsible for supporting the following activities by country project teams, within the overall framework of the gender action plan: ? Research and become familiar with national laws and regulations related to GBV, including victim's rights. ? Provide basic training to the project teams on GBV and how to respond if incidents are reported/disclosed, including through the project?s GRM. ? The program team will assess the implications (for everyone involved) of talking to a survivor or reporter: CI recognizes that our involvement may make the situation worse. Guidance will be given to follow the lead of the survivor/reporter in determining what is best. ? Establish and disseminate a referral list of groups who are trained to provide support.
Project activities and outcomes may impact men and women differently and have unforeseen negative consequences on gender.	M	? Per above and the gender action plan, ensure diverse gender representation in stakeholder engagement and participation, to anticipate, identify and respond to differential negative impacts. ? Include identification of unintended consequences in monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes (Output 4.1.2), and task gender expertise within the PMU with developing responses as needed. ? Apply the grievance mechanism to report on and address issues raised by men or women.

Governments or communities may prioritize short-term unsustainable development choices over conservation and long-term sustainable blue economy development.	M	In addition to training and awareness activities planned to deliver Outputs1.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, the PMU will support country teams on the following: ? Stakeholder engagement plan and communications strategy will include an emphasis on benefits of sustainable choices, working with government conservation agencies and local conservation champions. ? Engage government (local and national) in project delivery as central stakeholders with a vested interest. ? Stakeholder engagement plan includes community co-creation and joint implementation of the project to cultivate buy-in and commitment. ? Investment in livelihoods and the surf economy will strengthen incentives and the enabling environment for choosing sustainable development.
Market fluctuations and price instability, e.g., disruptions in the surf tourism sector due to pandemics or civil unrest. (Additional comment provided below).	M	? Livelihood work under the project (Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) will include diversification, increasing local participation in value added activities, and strengthening commercial relationships with other value chain segments.
Climate risks: Given the project?s coastal locations, climate change could have an impact on work with the coastal communities, which already are vulnerable to sea level rise storm surges and flooding. Warmer ocean temperatures, sea level rise, increased sedimentation, and stronger storm surges can all contribute to altering surf breaks, thus reducing ?surfable? areas and the economic benefits associated with the breaks.	L	Climate change impacts will be considered when working towards strengthening the management of the surf ecosystems and also in determining a methodology for developing a blue economy. Any work involving coastal communities as well as documentation of lessons learned from this project will consider future climate change impacts.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Execution Arrangements and Partners

UNIDO will be the Implementing Agency, responsible for the overall implementation of the project in line with GEF guidelines and requirements. It will oversee the execution of the project by the Executing Agency, Conservation International, and will be responsible for the MTR and the Terminal Evaluation to be conducted.

As the project EA, Conservation International Foundation (CI) will be responsible for the execution or the project and cooperation with national counterparts, project responsible parties, which include Save The Waves and the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law and other partners. Project responsible parties will support the delivery of the project activities based on their area of expertise. CI will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the project.

CI has worked for more than 30 years to protect nature for human well-being. Through cutting-edge science, innovative policy, and global reach, we empower people to protect the nature that we rely on for food, fresh water and livelihoods. CI has established or improved the management of over 170 marine protected areas around the world - an area of 5.4 million square kilometers, or more than one half the size of the United States. In these areas, ecosystems are thriving, and local people are benefiting from improved fish catches and sustainable tourism.

Save The Waves Coalition (STW) has worked with local communities and surfers for over 18 years to protect surf ecosystems around the world. Conservation outcomes include the designation of protected areas and ongoing stewardship of coastlines through World Surfing Reserves and Surf Protected Area Networks, as well as taking direct action to protect surf zones through campaigns. In all, more than 200 surfing spots and 33 protected areas have been safeguarded through the efforts of STW. In this project, STW will focus on knowledge management, capacity development and learning, contributing to the development of country-level surf ecosystem reports; development of the best practice guidance on legal protection, effective management, and enhancement of blue economy benefits of surf ecosystems; and supporting the development and delivery of training on key topics to advance understanding of and motivation for surf ecosystem conservation. They will also support site-level implementation of key elements of the project in close coordination with CI.

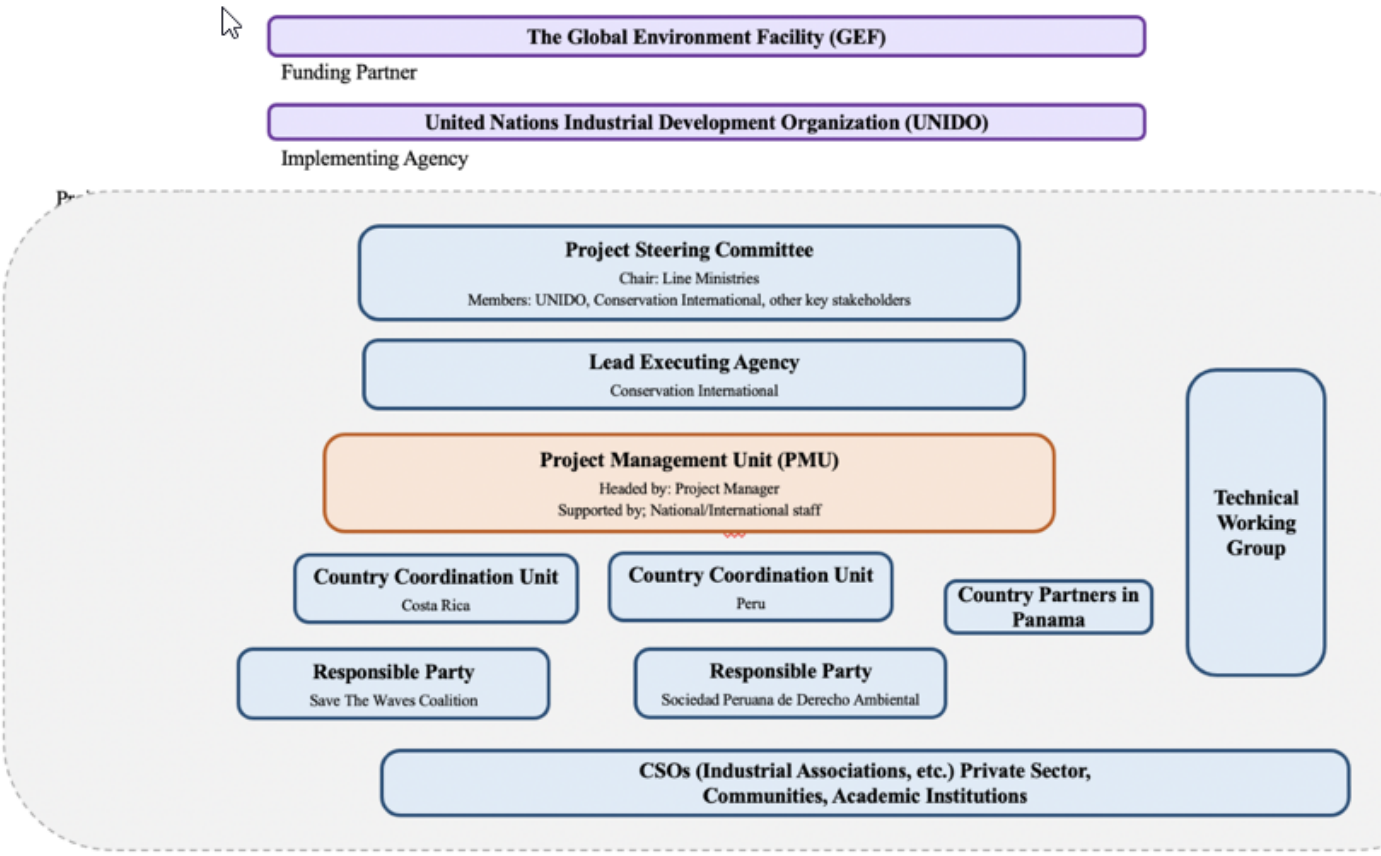
The Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA) has led the efforts to legally protect 33 surf breaks in Peru based on the Ley de Rompientes, a unique law that allows for the legal protection of surf breaks and restricts any use that could affect them. Thanks to the award-winning, citizen-led campaign ?Hazla por tu Ola,? over US$100,000 have been raised from individual donors to protect surf breaks, over 50 partnerships with the private sector have been created and over 1,500 people have been engaged in strategic conservation actions to protect surf ecosystems. In this project, SPDA will lead the process to legally protect at least seven more surf breaks through the Ley de Rompientes, contribute to the legal analysis of best practices for the protection of waves and contribute to raising awareness of the role that surf ecosystem management can play in advancing conservation of critical coastal and marine ecosystems.

The project will benefit from the support of UNIDO field presence covering the target countries, as applicable, and particularly the Programme for Country Partnership for the Republic of Peru (PCP-Peru), a 5-year program to accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in line with SDG 9. The PCP rests on a multi-stakeholder partnership led by the government (PRODUCE) and is fully aligned with the National Development Plan. Moreover, PCP Peru is designed to leverage investment and mobilize partners and resources to achieve large impact.

The organizational and operational structure of the project has been designed to allow autonomy in the execution of activities and operational efficiency. This will also allow adaptive management to modify activities of the project as needed over the course of implementation. CI will establish a project management unit (PMU), headed by a project lead who will oversee other project staff assigned to the target countries. They will work in close collaboration with the counterparts in project responsible parties for the planning and implementation of the project.

The project will coordinate closely with the government at the municipal, state and national government levels in Costa Rica and Peru, and at the national level in Panama, as well as with the private sector and other stakeholder groups in all three countries. A major goal of the project is to increasingly mainstream the surf ecosystem management approach into consistent protected area management actions and policies and into private sector business approaches and operations to improve the management and protection of critical biodiversity and ecosystem services. To advance this goal, the project must consistently engage stakeholders in a collaborative approach, so they are aware of and can appropriately respond to one another's activities and approaches as well as concerns. The project approach of integrating ecosystem management with the blue economy and local community benefits relies on effective collaboration between stakeholder groups.

Project Execution Organizational Chart



Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established and chaired by the Line Ministries of the target 3 countries: Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica (MINAE) and Ministry of the Environment of Peru (MINAM) and), and the Ministry of Environment of Panama.. The PSC will meet regularly, twice a year, with the overall objective of assessing the progress of the project towards its planned objectives.

The PSC will serve as the project?s main decision-making body and will provide high-level strategic guidance to ensure project alignment with national policies and laws, best practices, and initiatives. The PSC?s responsibilities will include:

? Approve the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs)

? Approve the Terms of Reference of the Project Team and approve the nominations of the Project Director and other full time project positions.

? Provide strategic guidance to project implementation, ensuring interventions are in line with the CEO Endorsement Request (CEO ER) and key government policies.

? Review and approve annual project workplan and budgets, as well as any major changes in project plans or programs, in accordance with GEF guidelines.

? Review and approve project terminal evaluation and report.

? Support liaising and coordination between various donor and government funded projects and programs, and support institutionalization of project related activities and recommendations.

? Maintain continuous exchange of information among its members, as well as with GEF SEC and other key stakeholders.

? Promote policy dialogue and advocacy on issues identified by the project.

? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and key stakeholders, and their participation in project activities.

? Provide oversight on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting in line with GEF requirements.

? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, as well as the project co-financing agreements.

? Ensure that the UNIDO Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy is applied throughout project implementation and that related grievances are addressed as necessary.

? Provide additional support and guidance to the project as needed.

Composition:

? Voting members (8):

- 2 Chair(s): 1 representative from Line Ministries of Costa Rica and Peru and Panama

- 6 Members: 1 representative each from: UNIDO, Conservation International, Environment/conservation Authority of Costa Rica and Peru and Panama, and Regional Government of Peru

? Observers (3):

- 1 Secretary

- 1 representative each from Save The Waves Coalition (STW) and Sociedad Peruana de Derechos Ambientales (SPDA) (participation as needed)

- Other participants as needed based on meeting priorities.

Project Management Unit

The PMU will be tasked with operational planning and day-to-day implementation of all project activities under the project components, as well as with monitoring and reporting on project outputs and outcomes. The PMU staff will work under the oversight of the Project Steering Committee and in close coordination with technical, administrative, and institutional support from technical advisers at the SINAC and SERNANP, as well as other governmental agencies as needed. Gender parity will be sought in establishing the PMU.

Composition of the PMU: (Terms of reference of PMU position can be found in Appendix 1)

? Project Management Director (CI)

? Project Finance Director (CI)

? Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (CI)

? Country Project Lead (CI-Costa Rica)

? Country Project Lead (CI-Peru)

? Technical Advisor on Marine and Coastal Conservation (CI)

Responsibilities of the Project Management Director (PMD) will include:

? Lead on and oversee execution of all project activities as per the agreed budgeted work plan.

? Oversee the recruitment and hiring of technical experts, finance, and administrative staff for the duration of the project for both full and short-time positions, as well as contract/grant for specific deliverables under project components.

? Support preparation of detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) and/or Request for Proposals (RFPs) for grants, consultancies and/or institutional service contracts over the course of the Project, following GEF guidelines and rules for procurement.

? Manage the project team, providing oversight and approval of the technical reports prepared by consultants and institutions under project contract /grant agreements.

? Prepare project quarterly reports, identifying and requesting major changes in project plans or programs, in accordance with GEF guidelines.

? Prepare and support the PSC and TWG meetings, including with preparation of agenda, materials to be reviewed in advance and decisions to be made in these forums.

? Maintain close and continuous contact with the project implementing partners, communities, and other stakeholders.

? Ensure agencies? ownership of project activities, including by driving the mainstreaming of project activities into government strategy and decision-making processes as well as community empowerment.

? Coordinate with PSC, TWG, country project leaders, technical specialists and other key stakeholder activities associated with policy dialogue, advocacy on issues identified by the project components.

Country Coordination Units

Both project countries with on the ground implementation activities (Costa Rica and Peru) will have a Country Coordination Unit (CCU) to ensure alignment and coordinated implementation of the workplan in each country. The CCU?s responsibilities will include:

? Coordinate within the country with country authorities, technical specialists and other key stakeholder activities associated with policy dialogue, advocacy on issues identified by the project components.

? Convene local authorities, members of the PMU, country project leadership and project consultants to meetings.

? Provide technical advice and general guidance on the implementation of project activities in respective countries.

? Provide additional support and guidance to the project as needed.

The CCUs will meet regularly and as needed (frequency to be determined). The meetings will be conducted online and in-person when necessary and possible. Minutes of CCU meetings will be available to PMU, PSC and other relevant stakeholders.

Composition:

a. CCU-COSTA RICA:

1. Country Project Lead (CI)

2. Project Field Manager ? Nosara (CI)

3. Project Community Liaison and Site Coordinator ? Playa Hermosa (STW)

4. Other representative of local, regional, and national governments

b. CCU-PERU:

1. Country Project Lead (CI)

2. Project Field Specialist (SPDA)

3. Project Communications and Community Outreach Specialist (SPDA)

4. Other representative of local, regional, and national governments

Technical Working Group

The Technical Working Group (TWG) will provide technical guidance for implementation of the relevant workstreams, facilitate mainstreaming of project objectives into sector programs and inter-sectoral coordination, and the sharing of knowledge and project results among sectoral agencies and related projects. The TWG will be convened and co-chaired by SINAC and SERNANP and supported by CI through the PM . The TWG will be comprised of key stakeholder bodies from national and local levels, including representatives from local agencies and academia, as well as municipal representatives from Playa Hermosa, Nosara, Huanchaco and Illescas. Other representatives can participate on an *ad hoc* basis to address specific project needs. The TWG will meet regularly and as needed (frequency to be determined). The meetings will be conducted online and in-person when necessary and possible. Minutes of TWG meetings will be available to PMU, PSC, and other relevant stakeholders.

The TWG?s role will include:

? Provide technical advice and general guidance on the implementation of project activities.

? Support PMU efforts to promote policy dialogue and advocacy on issues identified by the project components.

? Promote close collaboration between the project and relevant government initiatives, local partners and organizations and other initiatives.

? Support, when needed, the recruitment and hiring of consultants, contracts, and grants, ensuring deliverables are to an acceptable standard.

? Review and provide input to the technical reports prepared by consultants and institutions under project contract /grant agreements.

? Support mobilization and reporting on co-financing for the project.

? In collaboration with the Project Manager, convene regular meetings to coordinate project activities, discuss technical issues and provide advice to technical teams.

? Support annual assessment and lessons learned from project.

Composition:

? Chairs: 1 representative each from SINAC ? Costa Rica and SERNANP ? Peru

? Secretary: TBD

? Members: Local and national experts, CI, STW, SPDA

Legal clauses applicable to the project:

Costa Rica (Republic of):

?The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 7 August 1973 and entered into force on 6 February 1976.

Peru (Republic of):

?The Government of the Republic of Peru agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Revised Standard Technical Assistance Agreement concluded between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the Government on 30 March 1956.?

Panama (Republic of):

?The Government of the Republic of Panama agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 23 August 1973 and entered into force on 19 April 1974.?

Grievance Mechanism

To meet safeguard requirements relating to potential grievances raised by project stakeholders, the Executing Agency developed an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (Appendix 6) that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the Executing Agency for consideration and redress including for any gender-specific or sensitive grievances. The mechanism will be in place before the start of project activities, and disclosed to stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context. In addition, the project monitoring plan includes tracking of and reporting on the following minimum indicators relating to accountability and grievance indicators:

? Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project?s Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.

? Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project?s Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

? Costa Rica has been part of the CBD since 1994, its latest report (2014-2018) mentions the need to improve marine planning and management processes. Costa Rica has a National Biodiversity Strategy (2016-2025), which responds to planning to achieve the national and global goals established in the framework of the CBD. It has been defined a priority to specify actions to improve the knowledge, analysis, and attention of marine ecosystems, especially in protected areas. Also, includes strategy and goals to strengthen governance and participation for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems(Relates to Output 1.1.1 Site identification and management approaches, Output 1.1.2 Awareness raising programs, Output 1.1.4 Management policy recommendations, Output 1.1.5 Document on financial mechanisms, Output 1.2.1 Capacity building on surf ecosystem management, Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice, Output 3.1.2 Key lessons shared, Output 3.2.1 Theme-based virtual trainings, Output 3.2.2 Knowledge-sharing.)

? Peru ratified the CBD in 1993. The National Strategy of Biological Diversity and its Action Plan by 2021, approved by Decree Supreme No. 004-2021-MINAM, is the main planning instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of the country?s biological diversity. For marine ecosystems it proposes that by 2021, 10% of marine ecosystems will be under different modalities of in situ conservation and management. (Relates to Output 1.1.1 Site identification and management approaches, Output 1.1.2 Awareness raising programs, Output 1.1.3 Ley de Rompientes applied, Output 1.1.5 Document on financial mechanisms, Output 1.2.1 Capacity building on surf ecosystem management, Output 2.2.2 Surf-tourism pilot, Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice, Output 3.1.2 Key lessons shared, Output 3.2.1 Theme-based virtual trainings, Output 3.2.2 Knowledge-sharing.)

?

? Panama ratified the CBD in 1995. While Panama has made good progress on commitments to Aichi Target 11 (protected areas) and 16 (Nagoya Protocol), more work is needed for Target 1 (awareness increased), 4 (sustainable consumption and production), and 6 (sustainable management of marine living resources). (Relates to Output 1.1.5 Document on financial mechanisms, Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice, Output 3.1.2 Key lessons shared, Output 3.2.1 Theme-based virtual trainings, Output 3.2.2 Knowledge-sharing.)

.***UNFCCC***

National Determined Contribution:

? The last update of Costa Rica's NDCs (2020) identifies "Oceans, water resources and blue biodiversity" as one of its actions. The government is committed to seeking healthy, adapted, and resilient, marine and coastal ecosystems, that allow a sustainable use of natural resources and whose management is focused on the well-being of people and nature. Recognizing role of the ocean and coastal ecosystems on mitigation and adaptation to climate change as well as to coastal livelihoods, country committed to effectively protect of 30% of its marine area and conserve its blue carbon ecosystems (i.e.mangroves) (Relates to Output 1.1.1 Site identification and management approaches, Output 1.1.2 Awareness raising programs, Output 1.1.4 Management policy recommendations, Output 1.1.5 Document on financial mechanisms, Output 1.2.1 Capacity building and coalition building, Output 2.1.1 Standard methodology for blue economy assessment, Output 2.1.2 Guide on benefit sharing, Output 2.2.1 Local businesses, Output 2.2.2 Surf-tourism pilot, Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice, Output 3.2.1 Theme-based virtual trainings.)

? Peru, in its NDCs, has established as an adaptation measure for the fishing and aquaculture sector, that artisanal fisheries actors apply good fishing practices in a climate change context. Component 2 of the project will involve the artisanal fisheries from Huanchaco that use caballitos de totoras as ancestral fishing vessels. This fishery has been declared as a national heritage. Panama submitted their updated NDC in 2022. The update recognizes the need to make marine and coastal regulations and strategies gender responsive and aimed at improving the quality of life for both genders who live and depend on marine-coastal ecosystems. (Relates to Output 1.1.2 Awareness raising programs, Capacity building and coalition building, Output 2.1.1 Standard methodology for blue economy assessment, Output 2.1.2 Guide on benefit sharing, Output 2.2.1 Local businesses, Output 2.2.2 Surf-tourism pilot, Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice.)

National Adaptation Programme of Action:

? Costa Rica has developed and is executing a national climate change adaptation policy. In one work axis the policy further aims to ?Promote conditions for the resilience of human and natural systems through territorial, marine and coastal planning.? (Relates to Output 1.1.1 Site identification and management approaches, Output 1.1.4 Management policy recommendations, Output 2.1.1 Standard methodology for blue economy assessment, Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice, Output 3.1.2 Key lessons shared, Output 3.2.1 Theme-based virtual trainings, Output 3.2.2 Knowledge-sharing.)

? In June 2021, Peru?s Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) launched Peru?s National Adaptation Plan. Peru?s NAP promotes the involvement of private sector and gender equity. (Relates to Output 2.1.1 Standard methodology for blue economy assessment, Output 2.1.2 Guide on benefit sharing, Output 2.2.1 Local businesses, Output 2.2.2 Surf-tourism pilot.)

***The Wetlands Convention (Ramsar)*:**

? Costa Rica has been part of the convention since 1992 and increasing the conservation of wetlands is one of the country's priorities. It is proposed to increase the coverage of Ramsar sites within the framework of biodiversity strategies and policies. Currently, under the Ramsar convention, sites linked to recognized

surfing ecosystems are protected, such as the mangroves of the Las Baulas National Park. (Relates to Output 1.1.1 Site identification and management approaches, Output 1.1.4 Management policy recommendations, Output 1.2.1 Capacity building and coalition building.)

? Peru entered the convention in 1992 and currently has 14 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance, of which Paracas National Reserve is a proposed site. (Relates to Output 1.1.1 Site identification and management approaches, Output 1.1.2 Awareness raising programs, Output 1.1.3 *Ley de Rompientes* applied (Peru), Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice.)

? Panama entered into the convention in 1990 and has 5 sites. (Relates to Output 3.1.1 Global assessment of best practice, Output 3.1.2 Key lessons shared, Output 3.2.2 Knowledge-sharing.)

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries ? The code of conduct is a tool in implementation since 1999. The Code considers the biological characteristics of the resources and their environment and the interests of fishers, consumers, and other users. The adaptation of responsibility and sustainability measures in fisheries is of high importance, especially for coastal populations that are highly dependent on marine resources. The FAO Code of Conduct will be utilized for Output 2.2.1.

Sustainable Development Goals ? The project will also help participating countries progress towards meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals, by helping to protect critical biodiversity and ecosystems (Component 1), developing sustainable blue economies with a focus on gender equity (Component 2) and maintaining quality of life benefits through healthy interaction with the ocean. The specific goals the proposed project supports are Goal 3: good health and well-being; Goal 5: gender equality; Goal 8: decent work and economic growth; Goal 12: responsible consumption and production; and Goal 14: life below water. In addition, the project applies the Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) approach to support the surfing industry, while safeguarding the environment which relates to the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), targeting SDG9.3 (Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets).

Collectively, the project components, outcomes and outputs align well with several national policies in each country, including:

Costa Rican National Ocean Policy (2013-2028) ? Addresses marine and coastal resources conservation and risk reduction based on ecosystems. It defines as an overall objective that the Costa Rican State protects ecosystems, their functionality, and productivity by preventing the anthropogenic and natural impacts over marine and coastal areas, as well as integrated risk management and climate change adaptation (relates to Components 1 and 3).

Costa Rican National Biodiversity Policy (2015-2030) ? The result of a participatory process, in which different sectors, institutional representatives, civil society and the private sector contributed their

knowledge and experiences of what should be the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from its use. As part of the policy, it is proposed to improve the resilience capacity of vulnerable sectors through actions at the ecosystem-level and productive landscapes in biological corridors, and marine-coastal areas (relates to Components 1 and 2).

Costa Rica?s National Policy for Sustainable production and comsumption (2018-2030)- This policy was developed with the goal to gradually adopt practices for sustainable production and consumption that contribute to the wellbeing of the population, through the integration of national planning instruments and intersectoral coordination. Focuses in 7 strategic areas, including one on Sustainable tourism that is define as one that uses environmental resources maintaining ecological processes and helping conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.

Costa Rican National Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2018-2030) ? This policy has been proposed as a guiding framework that will inform the country's actions in terms of adaptation. It seeks to strengthen capacities and resilience conditions, reduce vulnerability, damages, and losses, and take advantage of opportunities generated by adaptation measures. One of six work axis refers to, ?Promote conditions for the resilience of human and natural systems through territorial, marine and coastal planning.? (Relates to Component 1.)

Costa Rican National Biodiversity Strategy (2016-2025) ? Based on the paradigms of sustainable human development and human rights under the principles of co-responsibility, decentralization, and shared management. Seven strategic themes are directly related to the marine-coastal management and conservation. It also notes that there is "evidence of the deterioration and loss of biodiversity in its different manifestations, in particular for some key ecosystems that include wetlands, coral reefs, and marine-coastal ecosystems in general? that needs to be addressed. (Relates to all Components.)

Costa Rica Economy of the Oceans and Trade (*fishing sector) ? Aims to promote the competitiveness and sustainability of the fishing sector. A series of strategic actions are proposed to develop fairer and more sustainable value chains, an important element in fisheries associated with coastal communities. (Relates to Component 2.)

Peruvian National Environmental Policy by 2030, approved by Decree Supreme N? 023-2019-MINAM. The policy has 3 priority objectives with which the project is aligned:

? Reduce levels of deforestation and degradation of ecosystems (OP2). To achieve this objective the policy establishes among its guidelines to increase recovery and restoration interventions for degraded ecosystems and increase the value of ecosystem goods and services. The guidelines propose to strengthen public and private actors? capacities regarding financing mechanisms for the conservation and recovery of ecosystems. The proposed project supports that well managed surf ecosystems can be a driver to strengthen marine and coastal ecosystems conservation and surfing could be used as an innovative mechanism for financing conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems. (Relates to Components 1 and 2, supported by Component 3.)

? Strengthen environmental governance with a territorial approach in public and private entities (OP6). To achieve this objective the policy establishes among its guidelines to build capacity within the three government levels to develop and implement tools for environmental spatial planning in the integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems. The surf ecosystems approach proposed by the GEF project could be an innovative tool to include surf ecosystems in integrated coastal management plans. (Relates to Components 1 and 3.)

? Improving the environmental performance of citizens (OP9). This objective seeks to improve the sustainability of citizen action in environmental matters. The proposed project will form coalitions of actors from different economic sectors to actively participate in surf ecosystem management, develop links to blue economy benefits, and potentially pursue conservation finance mechanisms. (Relates to Components 1 and 2.)

Peruvian National Maritime Policy, approved by Decree Supreme N? 012-2019-2030 ? This policy seeks to strengthen the governance of the maritime environment, the development of science, technology, and innovation, and increase maritime awareness in the national population. The project is aligned with the following priority objectives of this policy: a) to strengthen productive activities in the maritime area, and b) to ensure the sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems. It should be mentioned that the policy recognizes the value of surfing in the mobilization of the national economy and the great potential surfing has for positioning Peru as a global surfing destination. (Relates to Components 1 and 2.)

Peruvian National Tourism Strategic Plan 2025 (PENTUR) ? The objective of this strategy is to promote Peru as a competitive, sustainable, quality and safe tourist destination, to contribute to the economic and social development of the country. This plan recognizes surfing as a specialized niche. (Relates to Component 2, reinforced by Components 1 and 3.)

Peruvian Law of Natural Protected Areas (Law N? 26834) and its regulation (Supreme Decree No. 038-2001- AG) ? The project will contribute to the strengthened management of marine and coastal protected areas by developing regulations for surfing within these areas. (Relates to Component 1, informed by Component 3.)

Peruvian Law of Preservation of Suitable Surf Breaks for Sports Practice, Law No. 27280 ? This law aims to ensure that the waves do not suffer human alterations. Protected waves are registered in the

National Record of Breakers (RENARO), in charge of the General Directorate of Captains and Coast Guard (DICAPI, its acronym in Spanish). The project seeks to give legal protection to surf breaks in Peru. (Relates to Component 1, in particular Output 1.1.3.)

Panama?s Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism 2020-2025 ? recently announced by the Panama Tourism Authority. Outlines heritage routes for tourism that includes Blue Heritage. One particular route encompasses Bocas del Toro, which was recognized as a Hope Spot by Mission Blue, the initiative led by National Geographic Explore Dr. Sylvia. Earle and is also a highly prized surf site. (Relates to Component 2.)

The regional protocols and agreements adopted by the parties of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPSS). These include, among others, protocols on pollution from land-based sources in marine protected areas. In addition, CPPS administers the Regional Seas Action Plan for the South-east Pacific (approved in 1981), which includes six lines of work: (a) marine mammals, (b) marine turtles, (c) marine protected areas, (d) marine pollution, (e) marine debris, and (f) mangroves. (Relates to Components 1 and 3.)

The project is also consistent with the following national policies and plans for Panama, which converge with the aims of Component 3:

? Panama?s National Biodiversity Strategy (2018-2030)

? Panama?s Policy of No Waste (Pol?tica No Basura)

? Panama?s Strategic Plan (2020-2024)

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

This is a regional project that will both enhance surf ecosystem management in specific sites in Costa Rica and Peru and also share knowledge and key approaches to encourage replication of surf ecosystem management across Costa Rica, Peru, Panama and globally. As such the knowledge management strategy for the project is focused on capturing and sharing experiences, lessons, approaches, and best practices on surf ecosystem management that can be replicated both in other locations in Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama and in other countries that have potential for surf ecosystem management. This will include producing informative knowledge products, enhancing access to the knowledge created by the project, and mainstreaming knowledge products and services created via existing global and local platforms. These efforts will be designed to facilitate ownership and to help ensure sustainable institutional and financial support following completion of the planned project activities.

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The main objectives of the knowledge management strategy are to raise awareness and to facilitate.

the uptake of improved management of surf ecosystems and designing and building blue economies that are equitable and inclusive. Some of the key aspects of the knowledge management strategy include: facilitating effective stakeholder engagement; delivering timely and targeted information to end-users in forms that are accessible, lead to on the ground responses, and are culturally appropriate; providing direct lines for feedback to agencies, NGOs, and community groups; monitoring and evaluating the success of knowledge management and communications activities, such that their efficiency and effectiveness can be increased over time; and establishing arrangements relating to data ownership and access, ensuring that project outputs are widely accessible long after the GEF project closes.

Knowledge generation activities will include an emphasis on capturing voices from diverse stakeholders, ensuring that different gender perspectives are represented; knowledge products likewise will devote attention to gender considerations to ensure that products reach diverse audiences. Gender-responsive communication & publication principles that will be applied include:

? Use of both male and female authors and reviewers for diversity of perspectives

? Use of gender-sensitive language and gender-balanced images (with positive depictions of women as agents of change)

? Use of gender analysis to shape context and content

? Reference to relevant international and national policy frameworks, policies, strategies and plans relating to gender equity and mainstreaming

Component 3 of this project will be the main vehicle for knowledge management with a focus on two main outcomes:

Outcome 3.1 Surf ecosystem stakeholders, especially the governments of Costa Rica, Peru and Panama, but also other interested governments globally (via online dissemination platforms) ~~Surf ecosystem stakeholders, including governments of Costa Rica, Peru and Panama~~ are better equipped to engage in surf ecosystem management through learning exchange and sharing of key documents, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned documents (in English and Spanish).

Outcome 3.2 Enhancing institutional capacity through education and lifelong learning to increase participation and ownership of key decision makers in Peru, Costa Rica, and Panama, in surf ecosystem management and development of blue economy benefits.

Outcome 3.1. will be accomplished through learning exchanges and sharing of key documents, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned from the project. All materials will be provided in English and Spanish to expand the reach of the projects and potential beneficiaries of the information and lessons learned generated, especially in other countries of the region.~~.~~ A global assessment of best practices in the legal protection, blue economy benefits and effective management of surf ecosystems will be conducted early in the project. Best practices related to gender and women?s empowerment in the effective management of surf ecosystems will form part of the assessment. Communications materials including presentations, fact sheets, and others as appropriate will be developed to share the results of the assessment widely with key stakeholders in Costa Rica and Peru. This will help raise awareness of the benefits of surf ecosystem management and strengthen support for this project and surf ecosystem management as an effective conservation tool.

The project team will document lessons learned throughout the implementation of the project and prepare case studies and learning materials to share lessons learned to strengthen understanding of good practice in surf ecosystem conservation. By using online platform such as the IW-Learn or Panorama, we plan to further the dissemination of the information to the region and more widely. This will include sharing of successful surf ecosystem management approaches and lessons learned with at least 80 key stakeholders who can improve ecosystem conservation and facilitate the growth of the blue economy if surf ecosystems are properly managed.

Outcome 3.2. will be accomplished by enhancing institutional capacity through education and lifelong learning to increase participation and ownership of key decision makers and stakeholders in Peru, Costa Rica and Panama, in surf ecosystem management and development of blue economy benefits. This includes both governments and NGOs within the countries. This will involve designing training sessions on key topics to advance understanding of and motivation for surf ecosystem conservation. Project partners will carry out in person and virtual training sessions with participants from Costa Rica, Peru, Panama, and other countries as appropriate. The project will document responses and identify potential for expansion of surf ecosystem conservation approaches with participants in virtual trainings. An assessment of impact of training sessions will be conducted and trainings will adapt accordingly.

The project will utilize and share learning and best practices through existing mechanisms, including IW: Learn, such as UN Oceans. The project will allocate 1% of the GEF grant to participation in IW:LEARN activities. One of the main comparative advantages of GEF?s global outreach is its IW: LEARN program, as well as the extensive networks the institution has with a wide range of multilateral agencies, inter-governmental bodies, public and private research institutions, academia, and civil society. The proposed project will leverage this expansive resource and institutional capacity, working with key national and regional partners as well as other GEF-funding recipients within and outside of the IW: LEARN network, aiming to improve upon the process followed, methods used, and results achieved. The proposed project has extensive activities related to information gathering and distribution and these will be managed and shared in an efficient and inclusive manner.

The project will document lessons and experiences using the GEF IW:LEARN experience and results notes templates and commits to delivering these during the life of the project. In addition, the project commits to sharing all appropriate materials developed under the project with GEF IW:LEARN, including archiving of the project website on iwlearn.net at project closure. The project will actively participate in GEF IW:LEARN activities such as the signature Biennial GEF IW Conferences and annual GEF IW:LEARN Regional Workshops utilising 1% allocation of the budget to travel to these events and share experience with the portfolio. The project will also contribute to the GEF IW:LEARN newsletters and special editions. Other opportunities for sharing results of the project outside of the GEF IW portfolio will be explored, for example at UN Ocean events and on the Panorama platform.? The project will deliver:

? At least 2 experience notes (one at mid-term and one before project closing), and at least 1-2 results notes at the Biennial IWCs;

? Contribute at least 4-5 articles to the GEF IW:LEARN newsletter;

? Attend at least 1 GEF IW:LEARN regional workshop per year.

? Develop its own project page where all documents, outreach materials, training, videos, pictures, etc etc are posted. This website is then archived by GEF IW:LEARN when the project is about to close.

A communications strategy will be developed within the first quarter of the project with the specific timing of key deliverables from Components 1, 2 and 3 including but not limited to:

? Key communications products for priority audiences in Costa Rica, Peru, Panama and regionally.

? Best Practice Guide in Surf Ecosystem Management

? Surf Ecosystem Assessment Reports for Costa Rica, Peru and Panama

? Materials to promote formation and strengthening of coalitions to support surf ecosystem management

? Surf Conservation Index and Legal Analysis for Panama

? Surfonomics study for Illescas in Peru

? Regional Profiles on enabling conditions for surf ecosystem management in Peru.

? Others as to be identified in the communications strategy.

The following amounts have been budgeted to knowledge management including communications.

Communication Costs	Indicative GEF Budget (USD)	Indicative Co-financing Budget (USD)
National Staff, Conservation International Communications	39,830	-
Contractual, Peruvian Society for Environmental Law	15,000	-
Contractual, Communication Material Development	-	30,000
Contractual, Awareness Campaign	-	30,000
Summary Total	**$54,830**	**$60,000**

Knowledge Management Costs	Indicative GEF Budget (USD)	Indicative Co-financing Budget (USD)
Contractual Services	222,600	-
International Consultants	21,939	27,217
National Staff and Consultants	99,973	-
Travel to Meetings, Project Sites, Workshops	47,911	-
Summary Total	**$392,424**	**$27,217**

Capacity in Knowledge Management, Communications and Learning

Conservation International, Save the Waves and SPDA have all functioned as collaborative partners in the creation of academic rationale for the surf ecosystem management approach, with peer reviewed papers created on the connection between Key Biodiversity Areas and surf breaks, the role of surf break

conservation in creating protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures, and the role of surf breaks in socio-ecological systems. See the baseline section for academic work cited. CI staff bring extensive experience in marine management capacity development and learning including working on several IW supported projects. CI will bring these skills and experience to the execution of this project and will work closely with and provide guidance to and oversight of a full-time staff member focused on Component 3 of the proposed project.

Similarly, all partner organizations have experience independently and collaboratively in delivering capacity-building workshops. Most recently SPDA and Save The Waves collaborated to deliver a series of workshops on legal tools and conservation approaches to surf ecosystem conservation in Latin America.

Save The Waves has experience in organizing the Global Wave Conference, along with the Surfrider Foundation, in 2018 and 2020, with collaborative participation from project partners at CI and SPDA. STW, CI and SPDA also collaborated in 2017 to coordinate a symposium at IMPAC 4 on surfing and protected area creation.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the UNIDO-GEF Project Agency. 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.

Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

1. 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.

2. 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 exercises.

3. Key project executing partners 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.

4. 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 workplans. 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.

5. The UNIDO-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities. UNIDO will also be directly responsible for the execution of the MTR and TE.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Project Management Costs Activities

1. The Project M&E and PMC Plan should include the following components (see table 11 and 12 for details):

a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the 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 UNIDO-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

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 3 month of the inception workshop, 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 7 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 the 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 has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission. This worksheet will also be updated i) prior to mid-term review, and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held semi-annually.. 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. **UNIDO-GEF Project Agency Field monitoring Missions**

The UNIDO-GEF Project Agency (PA) will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess firsthand project progress. 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 Field Visit Report will be prepared by the UNIDO-project PA 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 Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the UNIDO-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (PIR)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Mid-term Review**

The project will undergo a Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will be executed by UNIDO and determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be

incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

k. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months before the project completion and will be undertaken in accordance UNIDO, GEF guidelines. The terminal evaluation will be executed by UNIDO and focus on the delivery of the project?s results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term review, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide support to the terminal evaluation exercise and formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

8. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the UNIDO-GEF P in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be managed directly by UNIDO. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 11: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
a. Inception workshop	Within three months of signing the CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	· Project Team	44,199
		· Executing Agency	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	· Project Team	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	· Project Team	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
d. GEF Indicator Tracker	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	· Project Team	
		· Executing Agency	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
e. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for the fiscal year ending June 30	· Project Team	
		· Executing Agency	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
f. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	· Project Team	
		· Executing Agency	
g. UNIDO-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	· UNIDO-GEF PA	0
h. Mid-term Review	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	· CI Evaluation Office	35,000
		· Project Team	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
i. Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	· CI Evaluation Office	65,000
		· Project Team	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
Summary M&E total			**144,199**

Table 12: Project Management Costs (PMC) Summary

Type of PMC	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicativ Budget from GEF (USD)
a. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually	· Project Team	25,000
		· Executing Agency	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
b. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	· Project Team	79,551
		· Executing Agency	
c. Partner Coordination and Subgrant Management	At least annually	· Project Team	50,000
		· Executing Agency	
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
d. Financial Statements Audit	Annually	· Executing Agency	27,000
		· UNIDO-GEF PA	
Summary PMC total			**181,551**

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The ability of surf breaks to contribute to local blue economies and socioeconomic well-being depends on the breaks being in a condition where they can be surfed and the surrounding areas being attractive to residents and visitors. Surf breaks are the main attraction for the international surf tourism industry, which has recently been valued at US$31.5 - 64.9 billion[1] per year. Highly sought-out surf breaks increase the values of local real estate[2] and income for local businesses. For example, a 2014 study in the Uluwatu surfing area of Indonesia demonstrated that the local surf break, which is less than two kilometers long, contributes US$35 million annually to the local economy.[3] This type of economic output from surf breaks creates hundreds to thousands of local jobs that are critical to the well-being of communities across the world. Surf breaks are also important marine recreational spaces that allow the world?s 35 million surfers to connect positively with the sea.

In Peru, it was estimated that surfers contributed $3.6 million in 2019 to just one small town, Lobitos, with the average spent per surfer per day being US$53.00. Though less than other surf sites that have undergone similar assessments, this is highly significant for this community of 1,000 residents. This information is now being used to protect the site from threats such as oil rigs or pump sites, solid waste and trash disposal,

sewage overflow, and construction on the beach that would negatively impact surfer tourist?s decisions to return.[4]

These figures signal the socioeconomic benefits that the Project will deliver. The Project will result in both direct and indirect socioeconomic benefits. Direct beneficiaries will include participants in training, education, and awareness programming at national and subnational levels, in government, the private sector and civil society (Components 1 and 2). This will constitute a core set of technical staff, planners, and decision-makers with the requisite knowledge to incorporate surf ecosystems in conservation and business planning and management in the Project geographies, and to support mainstreaming at the national level. Under Component 2, direct beneficiaries also will include people that participate in Project activities to stimulate sustainable surfing-linked value chains in the two geographies. In Components 1 and 2, the project will directly benefit 220 women and 282 men (502) in Costa Rica, 91 women and 211 men (302 people) in Peru. In addition, the project will seek to engage at least 100 individuals in virtual trainings and exchanges under Component 3. Safeguards will be put in place to protect access to natural resources, including best practices such as FPIC, participation and transparency. Throughout the Project gender mainstreaming will be prioritized.

The first level of indirect beneficiaries includes the broader populations in and around the surf ecosystems targeted by the Project, who benefit from enhanced/sustained ecosystem services (esp. those linked to biodiversity, coastal protection, and water quality/quantity) and improved economic development planning. A second level of indirect beneficiaries is the populations in and around other surf ecosystems in Peru, Costa Rica, and Panama, who will benefit from later replication of planning, management and investment tools and processes demonstrated by the Project. More widely, mainstreaming of surf ecosystem protection and associated blue economy development into government planning, sector strategies and practices will enhance the security of natural assets that are vital for key economic sectors (i.e., fisheries and tourism), benefiting these countries as a whole (estimated combined population 43.2 million).

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Identification	GEF Risk Category	Mitigation
Risk factors **(caused by the project itself or external)**	**L = low** **M = medium** **H = high**	**Risk reduction measures** (unless otherwise noted, the PMU will be responsible for these measures or ensuring that in-country leads and/or field implementers apply these measures)

Covid-19 infections or related global pandemic. The pandemic continues (or a new pandemic occurs) that will require self-isolation, which could result in major limitations in tourism and freedom of movement, hospitalization, or even become fatal to technicians and beneficiaries (and families, friends, acquaintances) of the project.	H	All CI offices have an emergency response plan that addresses COVID-19 risks, and provides guidance on: ? Social distancing, PPE, safety and security measures, and partner engagement procedures. ? Biosecurity protocols for small producers; coordination with national and regional health and security officials. ? Apply CI COVID-19 Project risk guidance to re- assess risks on a regular basis. ? Permanent two-way communication on the health condition between CI and the technical team and beneficiaries [CI also seeks to influence partners to use our covid-19 risk reduction methods] ? While the project cannot mitigate against drops in tourism or limitations in movement that may result from COVID or similar pandemics, it will work to help ensure that surf ecosystem management actions result in maintaining or strengthening ecosystems services, including natural resources that can help to support local communities economically if such a situation should eventuate as well as supporting new blue economy opportunities that may help some members of the communities weather the economic impact of such pandemic. [Additional mitigation measures] ? The project work plan includes flexibility and mitigation measures to manage a possible reinstatement of COVID-19 containment measures. CI now has extensive experience providing the necessary arrangements to keep projects moving during a global pandemic and has instructions for all field offices to follow. CI developed guidance and recommendations specifically on how to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities during the pandemic, which included a social safeguard tool. CI also worked to improve remote communications with the communities with which we work. In all cases, CI?s guiding principal is ?do no harm,? meaning CI will not put isolated communities at risk by pushing to reengage when CI team members or activities could potentially expose these individuals to virus. ? The stakeholder engagement plan of the proposed project will include measures for reducing risk and will always err on the side of caution. By building a blue economy in these communities, the project hopes to reduce the shocks to their economies during times of financial crisis. Although the premise for the proposed project includes engaging the surf community in the blue economy, the surf, and therefore the tourist, community is not the only source for

		building a stronger, more resilient blue economy. The project will ensure this is the case. That said, a recent study showed that surf tourism is more resilient to pandemic closures than other types of tourism,[1] which means a surf-based blue economy would also be more resilient. Likewise, there is evidence that the COVID pandemic increased unregulated development, particularly in coastal areas, and the project will directly work to ensure the appropriate protections are in place to eliminate these destructive actions in the future. ? In addition, the project will assess the opportunities that the COVID pandemic has on the blue economy and particularly for new business opportunities to build back better for business continuity and economic recovery post COVID-19.
Security risks. Potential incidence of social conflict risks delay in project activities. For example, travel disruption caused by political protests in Peru.	M	In-country project leads will be responsible for ensuring that teams: ? Conduct ongoing communications with authorities in project areas to monitor latest security developments. ? Informed authorities about project objectives and planned field activities. ? Create, communicate and train stakeholders to use protocols that protect personnel safety. ? Prepare contingency plans to enable project execution in the event of disruptions, e.g., relying on virtual communications, adjusting the sequencing of activities.
Changes in national or local governments that lead to reprioritization of conservation and development work (e.g., through municipal or national elections).	L	In addition to using Outputs1.1.1, 1.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 to reinforce government buy-in, the PMU will support country teams on the following: ? Engage new administrations to articulate project alignment with country-specific policies and global commitments. ? Engage new administrations to articulate project benefits and importance of government role in project delivery. ? Work with beneficiary communities to demonstrate to government the level of community support for the project.

Occupation and degradation of forest areas/coastal areas as a result of unplanned and unmanaged spread of settlements.	M	Outputs 1.1.1,1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 are intended to help mitigate this risk. Further, the project will: ? Maintain up-to-date registers of stakeholders, including spatial threat analysis. ? Sign explicit agreements with beneficiaries that condition support on observance of spatial management plans. ? Train community leadership on conflict risk management and strategies to intervene in unsanctioned clearing and settlement. ? Facilitate joint efforts by communities and protected area authorities to enforce management plans and supporting regulations (co-management).
Project decision-making processes and/or benefit mechanisms inadequately address equity/representation concerns (e.g., access to training and technical support for women or other marginalized community segments).	M	In addition to deliberate response to this risk through Outputs 1.2.1 and 2.1.2, stakeholder engagement leads in each country will: ? Socialize and request feedback on the project?s Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP integrates CI?s RBA and safeguards and will be designed with input from community members (men and women) and other stakeholders to ensure their participation in project implementation. ? Structure beneficiary selection to respect differences without discrimination regarding race, religion, gender, or other type (e.g., define representation and participation quotas stratified by sub-group). ? Incorporate targeted outreach efforts focusing on marginalized community segments in stakeholder engagement, communications, training and technical support, monitoring & evaluation activities.
Potential negative climate change impacts on natural resource base (e.g., sea-level rise affecting coastal ecosystems & surf infrastructure). (Additional detail provided below).	M	Country project teams will work with local government authorities (PA management) to adopt the following (through Outputs 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2): ? Incorporate mitigation and adaptation practices into participatory co-management plans for protected areas and associated surf ecosystems. ? As part of management planning, assess scope for site-level nature-based solutions to address potential climate change impacts. ? Dedicate part of training, education and awareness curriculum to mitigation, adaptation and resilience measures in surf ecosystems and associated social/economic systems.

Women may face barriers to engage in project training, participation, and decision-making processes, and therefore may not be able to fully engage in, influence, and benefit from the project.	M	Mitigation measures involve applying gender mainstreaming to project activities relating to beneficiaries and benefits (Outputs 1.2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, and 2.2.2). See measures described in gender action plan, including: ? Implement training processes with a gender focus (i.e., highlighting women?s roles in natural resource use and management, and scope/benefits of strengthening these roles). ? Promote inclusion of women as project beneficiaries by defining minimum participation rates and targets for women's participation (e.g., in training to strengthen value chains). ? Create inclusive spaces for women when establishing committees and other decision-making bodies for the project. ? Monitor indicators of progress on increasing women?s leadership and voice.
Gender inequality within households or producer organizations can increase risks of sex and gender-based violence (GBV); the incidence of GBV can increase when raising incomes and creating jobs, particularly when increasing representation from women in traditionally male-dominated sectors.	M	Gender expertise within the PMU will be responsible for supporting the following activities by country project teams, within the overall framework of the gender action plan: ? Research and become familiar with national laws and regulations related to GBV, including victim's rights. ? Provide basic training to the project teams on GBV and how to respond if incidents are reported/disclosed, including through the project?s GRM. ? The program team will assess the implications (for everyone involved) of talking to a survivor or reporter: CI recognizes that our involvement may make the situation worse. Guidance will be given to follow the lead of the survivor/reporter in determining what is best. ? Establish and disseminate a referral list of groups who are trained to provide support.
Project activities and outcomes may impact men and women differently and have unforeseen negative consequences on gender.	M	? Per above and the gender action plan, ensure diverse gender representation in stakeholder engagement and participation, to anticipate, identify and respond to differential negative impacts. ? Include identification of unintended consequences in monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes (Output 4.1.2), and task gender expertise within the PMU with developing responses as needed. ? Apply the grievance mechanism to report on and address issues raised by men or women.

Governments or communities may prioritize short-term unsustainable development choices over conservation and long-term sustainable blue economy development.	M	In addition to training and awareness activities planned to deliver Outputs1.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, the PMU will support country teams on the following: ? Stakeholder engagement plan and communications strategy will include an emphasis on benefits of sustainable choices, working with government conservation agencies and local conservation champions. ? Engage government (local and national) in project delivery as central stakeholders with a vested interest. ? Stakeholder engagement plan includes community co-creation and joint implementation of the project to cultivate buy-in and commitment. ? Investment in livelihoods and the surf economy will strengthen incentives and the enabling environment for choosing sustainable development.
Market fluctuations and price instability, e.g., disruptions in the surf tourism sector due to pandemics or civil unrest. (Additional comment provided below).	M	? Livelihood work under the project (Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) will include diversification, increasing local participation in value added activities, and strengthening commercial relationships with other value chain segments.
Climate risks: Given the project?s coastal locations, climate change could have an impact on work with the coastal communities, which already are vulnerable to sea level rise storm surges and flooding. Warmer ocean temperatures, sea level rise, increased sedimentation, and stronger storm surges can all contribute to altering surf breaks, thus reducing ?surfable? areas and the economic benefits associated with the breaks.	L	Climate change impacts will be considered when working towards strengthening the management of the surf ecosystems and also in determining a methodology for developing a blue economy. Any work involving coastal communities as well as documentation of lessons learned from this project will consider future climate change impacts.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
UPDATED_GEF 10931_Environmental & Social Management Plan_4-12-2023_clean	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
UPDATED_GEF 10931_Environmental & Social Management Plan_4-12-2023_edits	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
ESS_Screening_Template_Regional_Blue_Economy	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Please also refer to Appendix 7

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target** (*for the entire project duration*)	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Objective To demonstrate the critical role that the effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems surrounding surf breaks can play in protecting biodiversity and ecosystem function, and in generating blue economy benefits that will motivate further ecosystem conservation	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)[1] (CI 1)	36,550 ha Key indicators from METT to be selected by Q2 based on needs for management strengthening (e.g., management planned strengthened, enforcement capacity building, strengthened regulations, new sources of finance)	36,550 ha Measurable improvement in selected METT indicators	Selected indicators from METT Agreement with Panama to collaborate on surf ecosystem protection within LME management frameworks Participant lists in training events Employee lists of companies in blue	PA management authority to participate in selection of METT indicators and indicators and review of those indicators at the beginning and end of the project Other countries in the LMEs interested in surf site management, and learning from SURF
	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) (CI 2)	10,347 ha Key indicators from METT to be selected by Q2 based on needs for management strengthening (e.g., management planned strengthened, enforcement capacity building, strengthened regulations, new sources of finance)	10,347 ha Measurable improvement in selected METT indicators		

	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management (CI 7)	0	1 Large Marine Ecosystems	economy pilots	
	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (CI 12)	0	311 women 493 men 804 total direct beneficiaries		
Component 1. Peruvian, Costa Rican and Panamanian communities and governments have the tools and capacity to effectively manage surf ecosystems.					
Outcome 1.1 Surf ecosystems are identified at the national level and policies and mechanisms are recommended to improve management.					
Output 1.1.1 Surf ecosystem sites and characteristics have been identified across each project country, Costa Rica, Peru and Panama, and presented to the governments with possible management approaches to incorporate surf ecosystems into conservation strategies.	# of gender responsive national surf ecosystem assessment reports (incl. management mechanisms and guidelines)	0	3 reports (1 for each country)	Document review to verify completion of 3 reports	

Output 1.1.2 Gender responsive awareness raising programs are implemented in Costa Rica and Peru to advocate for the effective protection of surf ecosystems.	Indicator: # of gender responsive awareness raising programs designed and launched	0	2 (1 in Peru, one in CR)	Review of awareness program materials and reports from events	
Output 1.1.3 The government of Peru supported to legally protect surf breaks through *Ley de Rompientes* in Peru.	# of surf breaks with legal protections	43	50 surf breaks legally registered (increase of 7)	Technical documents submitted to the DICAPI (Peruvian Navy)	
Output 1.1.4 Management policy recommendations provided to the government of Costa Rica to protect surf ecosystems in prioritized areas.	# of gender responsive technical briefs developed and submitted	0	1 technical management policy recommendation brief	Technical policy recommendation brief	
Output 1.1.5 Financial mechanisms documented and gender responsive guidelines for how to adapt current mechanisms to incorporate surf ecosystems provided to governments, NGOs or private sector.	# of gender responsive reports with financial mechanisms options and guidelines	0	1 report	Document check	
Outcome 1.2 Coalitions for the conservation of surf ecosystems are created and/or strengthened and actively advance the effective management of surf ecosystems in key local and national level processes in Costa Rica and Peru.					

Output 1.2.1 Capacity building on surf ecosystem management provided for entities not traditionally involved in protected area protection and management in Costa Rica and Peru, with a focus on coalition building and inclusion of women-led and focused institutions.	# of non-traditional entities committed to participating in coalitions (% women-led/focused)	0	Costa Rica: 15 entities involved (at least 30% women led/focused) Peru: At least 6 entities involved (at least 20% women led/focused)	MoUs or similar documentation from participating institutions Training workshop Reports	
	# trainings (% women participation)	0	Costa Rica: 6 trainings (2 per site for 2 sites, and 2 national level; 30% women participation) Peru: 6 trainings (2 in Huanchaco, 1 in Illescas, 1 in Negritos, 2 national; at least 30% women participation)	Training workshop Reports Tool Review	
	# tools provided	0	3 tools provided (1 in each country)		
Component 2. Blue economy benefits linked to surf ecosystem management in Peru and Costa Rica are identified, assessed and amplified.					
Outcome 2.1 A standard methodology for assessing blue economy benefits has been tested and a mechanism is developed for equitable and inclusive benefit sharing of the blue economy.					

Output 2.1.1 A standard methodology for blue economy assessment at pilot sites is tested and applied to evaluate the current state of the blue economy and the benefits of the surf ecosystem, as well as identify potential avenues for growth.	# of gender-responsive methodology guides	0	1 guide	Document check (1 completed methodology guide) Document check (4 assessment reports)	
	# of gender-inclusive blue economy assessments	0	4 (2 site assessments in Peru; 2 site assessments in Costa Rica)		
Output 2.1.2 A guide for equitable and inclusive sharing of blue economy benefits from surf ecosystems is developed with best practices to maximize ecosystem protection, while ensuring gender equity in benefit sharing for communities in or near surf ecosystems.	# of guideline documents for benefit-sharing arrangements	0	1 guideline document	Document check	
Outcome 2.2 Gender-inclusive opportunities for community members to participate in surf ecosystem blue economy are developed.					

Output 2.2.1 Local businesses engaged in blue economy (restaurants, hotels, artisanal fishers, etc.) are utilizing sustainable practices in the pilot sites and are enabled to secure access to local markets related to the surf ecosystem.	# of fishers and associated post-harvest workers in artisanal fisheries with increased access to markets, improved prices or other economic incentives (gender disaggregated)	CR: 20 (40% w) Peru 0 (0% w)	CR: 20 (40% women) Peru: 30 (20% women)		
	# of businesses involved and supported (gender disaggregated)	CR: 1 (50% w) Peru: 0 (0% w)	CR: 5 (50% women-owned/led) Peru: 3 (30% women owned/led)		
Output 2.2.2 Pilots are conducted with local surf-tourism ventures committing to sustainable practices.	# of pilots with local surf-tourism ventures.	Costa Rica: 0 Peru: 0	2 (at least 1 pilot per country)	Review of project reporting	
Component 3. Global and national-level best-practice guidelines and effective approaches for the protection and management of surf ecosystems and building a blue economy are collected, developed and shared.					
Outcome 3.1 Surf ecosystem stakeholders, including governments of Costa Rica, Peru and Panama are better equipped to engage in surf ecosystem management through learning exchange and sharing of key documents, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned documents (in English and Spanish).					
Output 3.1.1 A gender-responsive global assessment of best practice in the legal protection and effective management and enhancement of blue economy benefits of surf ecosystems and a compilation of best-practices is documented and disseminated.	# of gender responsive global assessments of best practices;	0	1 assessment	Document produced and accepted	
	# compilations of best-practices and legal use cases for wave protection.	0	1 compilation	Compilation document	

Output 3.1.2 Key lessons from the project are shared with governments of Peru, Costa Rica and Panama through multiple approaches including learning exchanges and sharing of key materials and will be made more widely available globally through IW:Learn platform.	# of meetings held with government officials to share best practices/lessons learned (gender disaggregated)	0	CR: 3 (1 in each site, 1 in San Jose) Peru: 6 (2/year)	produced and accepted Meeting notes	
	# of participants engaged in learning exchanges (gender disaggregated)	0	80 participants (30 CR, 30 Peru, 20 Panama)	Participant list	
Outcome 3.2 Enhancing institutional capacity through education and lifelong learning to increase participation and ownership of key decision makers in Peru, Costa Rica and Panama, in surf ecosystem management and development of blue economy benefits.					
Output 3.2.1 Theme-based virtual training sessions have been held.	# of gender-responsive, gender-inclusive theme-based, in person and/or virtual training sessions, at least one of which is focused on gender	0	6 sessions	Report of training sessions Training sessions materials (e.g. ppts)	
Output 3.2.2 Analyses, reports and best-practice guidelines and knowledge developed throughout the project are translated into at least English	# gender-responsive materials shared	0	3 materials	Event register	

and Spanish and made available on existing knowledge-sharing global and local platforms specific to surf-ecosystems, as well as UN Oceans, IW: Learn and Panorama.	# of gender-responsive presentations at global fora	0	3 presentations in 3 fora	Presentation materials and certificate Press conferences Social media and other communications	
Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation.					
Outcome 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assesses overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.					
Output 4.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation program developed and implemented.	# of M&E programs	0	1 M&E program	Program developed And implemented Reports (mid-term and final)	
Output 4.1.2 Mid Term Review (MTR) conducted and results compiled into a Mid Term Review report.	# of Mid- Term Review (MTR) Reports	0	1 MTR Report		
	# of Final Reports	0	1 Final Report		
Output 4.1.3 Terminal Evaluation of the project completed by the IA.	# of Terminal Evaluations	0	1 Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation report	

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Please also see as a separate attachment - "Annex B _ Response to Project Reviews" amongst the documents.

Requirement for PPG Phase

	Secretariat Response	Agency Response/Action
PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION		
1. Is the project/program aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements in Table A, as defined by the GEF 7 Programming Directions?		
1	The counties identified in the Project Information section are Chile, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru. This project will be implemented in Costa Rica in the Nicoya Gulf and Peninsula and in Peru in the Piura region and La Libertad region only, with lesson sharing with "one or two additional countries (Panama and/or Chile)". In order for the GEF to finance this project under the IW Focal Area, there must be a transboundary element. The Illescas National Reserve in Peru falls outside the Pacific Central-American Coastal LME, in which the Ostional Wildlife Shelter and Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala Wildlife Shelter sit. Please concretely explain how this project is transboundary in nature (referencing how countries will work together to put shared ecosystems under improved management for conservation and sustainable use).	The project will work in two LMEs: the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME) and the Pacific Central-American Coastal LME. Pilot sites will be anchored in Costa Rica and Peru (Component 2) and lessons learned will be shared with Panama and Chile (Component 3). Initial information gathering and reporting to begin this conversation work in Panama and Chile will also be accomplished (Component 1). Engagements and exchanges will occur under Component 3 that will enhance the shared management of the two LMEs.
2	Because this project will be implemented in Costa Rica and Peru only (pending the transboundary in nature justification), please remove Chile and Panama from the Project Information "Countries" section.	The project will be implemented in all four countries.
3	Only one LoE is present in the portal (Costa Rica). Please upload the LoE for Peru. If Chile and Panama are to be listed as benefiting countries under this project please upload respective LoEs to the portal.	Addressed. LOEs for Costa Rica and Peru secured and uploaded to portal. LOEs for Panama and Chile, countries which do not have on-the-ground activities under the project, to be secured in PPG phase.
4	Conservation International is labeled "Conservation International Foundation" in the Project Information section and elsewhere in the PIF. Please confirm this is correct.	Conservation International Foundation is the legal name of the organization. CI is the acronym and thus, sometimes Conservation International is used in shortened form.
5	The listed Programming Directions are IW-1-1 and IW-1-2, and the current GEF Amount allocated to each is equal at $1,000,000. Please consider whether this funding allocation should be re-allocated across the two Programming Directions. The proposal seems more calibrated toward IW-1-1 than IW-1-2.	The funding allocation has been reassessed and redistributed. It will be further assessed during the PPG phase.
2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and core indicators?		

1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. This project will be implemented in Costa Rica and Peru only, and these countries do not share a common water body. Panama and Chile, which share common water bodies with Costa Rica and Chile respectively, do not feature in Table B outside of recipients of key lessons learned and possibly participants in some training. A full assessment of Table B cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile have been more fully incorporated into the project (see note on comment 1)
2	Project Outcome 1.1 is too vague. Please expand on "their management will be strengthened". Please clarify what the corresponding indicator "strengthened management" refers to.	Revised to be that the ten surf ecosystems will be provided with recommendations to improve their management and protection.
3	Project Outputs are not consistently phrased. Please reconsider and revise accordingly.	Done
4	Please remove cents from all amounts in Table B (and throughout the document)	Done
3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description of how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?		
1	In the section below Table C, please describe the investment mobilized for the UNIDO grant /investment mobilized of $53,000.	Addressed
2	"Beneficiaries in Costa Rica and Peru" is listed as a co-financier. Please clarify what this refers to and how $28,000 was identified.	"Beneficiaries in Costa Rica and Peru" is a target. Please remove from Table C in PIF and identify during PPG and include in the CEO Endorsement Request Table C.
3	"Ministry of Environment of Panama and/or Chile" is listed as a co-financier. Given the project is implemented in Costa Rica and Peru, please clarify what this refers to and how $741,000 was identified.	"Ministry of the Environment of Panama and/or Chile" is a target. Please remove from Table C in PIF and identify during PPG and include in the CEO Endorsement Request Table C. - Done
4	Please upload co-financing letters to the portal, if available. In lieu, please provide a short write up on each co-financing line to demonstrate that the indicative information reflects a realistic expectation of the co-financing that would be available to support the achievement of the project objective.	The text from Annex 1 had been introduced under Table C at the time of the previous resubmission (please ignore the reference to Annex 1). The information will be updated at CEO stage when the co-financing letters have been obtained.
4. Is the proposed GEF financing in Table D (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available (mark all that apply):		
	Yes	
5. Is PPG requested in Table E within the allowable cap? Has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated? (noT applicable to PFD)		
	Yes	
6. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines?		

1	If Panama and Chile are added to the target countries, please include Core Indicator figures for those countries accordingly.	Additional beneficiaries were added for Panama. The figure for Chile (as well as confirmation of the figures for the other three countries) will be determined during the PPG phase.
2	Please include Core Indicator 7 figure for level of engagement in IW:LEARN.	Done in core indicator worksheet and added as 7.4 in PIF.
7. Is the project/program properly tagged with the appropriate keywords as requested in Table G?		
	Yes	
PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION		
1. Has the project/program described the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?		
1	Please make clear and sufficiently detail (using separate headings, if possible) what the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers are that this project seeks to address.	Done.
2	If Chile and Panama are included as project countries, please include reasons why, similar to the write up on Peru and Costa Rica.	Done.
3	If Chile and Panama are included as project countries, please also frame the description as the global environmental problems, root cases and barriers this project seeks to address in the Humboldt Current LME (Peru and Chile) and the Pacific Central- American Coastal LME (Costa Rica and Panama).	Done.
2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?		
1	Please include the baseline scenario in Chile and Panama, if these two countries are included as project countries. As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of the baseline scenario cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Done.
3. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?		
1	Please add a bit more detailed to each project output. For example, "The government of Peru, who already has a law of the breakers, will be provided with support to legally protect 10 surf breaks". It is unclear what the project will do as part of this support. This lack of clarity is present throughout this section.	Additional details pertaining to what work will occur under each output has been included in the narrative.
2	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. This project will be implemented in Costa Rica and Peru only, and these countries do not share a common water body. Panama and Chile, which share common water bodies with Costa Rica and Chile respectively, do not feature in this section outside of recipients of key lessons learned and possibly participants in some training. A full assessment of the proposed alternative scenario cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile have been more fully integrated into the project and the necessary information has been added on both countries.
4. Is the project/program aligned with focal area and/or Impact Program strategies?		

1	Yes, However, as noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of alignment cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile have been added to be a concrete transboundary project.
5. Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of the incremental cost reasoning cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile have been added to be a concrete transboundary project.
6. Are the project?s/program?s indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of the GEBs cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile have been added to be a concrete transboundary project.
7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of Innovation, Sustainability and Scaling Up cannot be done until this issue is clarified. Please expand on innovation and scaling up in this project. Through which activities will the scaling up occur? Please be more specific on how the project is innovative (detail the approaches).	This has been done, please refer to the revised sections in the PIF document (highlightedin yellow for easy reference). Panama and Chile have been added to be a concrete transboundary project.
Project/Program Map and Coordinates: Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project?s/program?s intended location?		
1	If Panama and Chile are added as project countries, please include maps of the locations within the two wider LMEs.	Maps have been included of the two wider LMEs.
Stakeholders: Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?		
1	Only stakeholders from Costa and Peru are listed (with no stakeholders listed from Panama and Chile). As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of stakeholders cannot be done until this issue is clarified. The project has ticked the boxes that consultations have been carried out with indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and with Civil Society Organizations. It then explains that ? Due to Covid-19 restrictions, project proponents determined that direct consultations with local communities are better deferred to the PPG phase? As there seem to be contradictions in the information provided, please ask agency clarify further.	We have unticked the boxes that consultations with indigenous people & local communities and CSOs have been carried out. While some general consultations have been done, these were not extensive and more will be conducted during the PPG phase. We will keep track of those and report accordingly at CEO stage. Additional Stakeholders for Panama and Chile have been added. Details will be determined during the PPG phase.
Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment: Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?		

	Only references to gender mainstreaming in Costa Rica and Peru are described. As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of gender equality and women's empowerment cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile were added.
	Partly. Please include some gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.	Done
	Gender: It is duly noted that the project will complete a full gender mainstreaming plan in the PPG phase. Agency is requested to particularly take into account the incorporation of gender perspectives in management policies and mechanisms, guidance and training and awareness-raising documents. This is in addition to having women as beneficiaries to training and capacity building activities. It is also recommended, when possible, to have women-men representation closer to parity.	We confirm that we will take into account the incorporation of gender perspectives in management policies and mechanisms, guidance and training and awareness-raising document.
Private Sector Engagement: Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?		
	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of private sector engagement cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile were added.
Risks to Achieving Project Objectives: Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of risks to achieving project objectives cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile were added.
2	Please expand on the opportunity analysis for how this project can help the countries build back better from the pandemic (Covid-19 responsiveness).	Expansion is provided. Additional analysis and actions will be explored during the PPG phase.
Coordination: Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of Coordination cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile were added.
Consistency with National Priorities: Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country?s national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of Consistency with National Priorities cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile were added.

Knowledge Management: Is the proposed knowledge management (KM) approach? in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project?s/program?s overall impact and sustainability?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of Knowledge Management cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile were added.
Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS): Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?		
1	As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of ESS cannot be done until this issue is clarified.	Panama and Chile were added.
PART III: COUNTRY ENDORSEMENTS		
Has the project/program been endorsed by the country?s GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?		
1	Only one LoE is present in the portal (Costa Rica). Please upload the LoE for Peru. If Chile and Panama will be listed as project countries please upload respective LoEs to the portal. As noted above, this project must have a concrete transboundary element. A full assessment of Country Endorsements cannot be done until this issue is clarified. 1. Letters of Endorsement (LoEs): LoEs from Chile and Panama were not found. Please remove these two countries from the project information section as well as any other mention to these countries throughout the text (79 times for Chile, 76 times for Panama).	The letter for Peru has been uploaded All reference to Panama have been removed from the PIF. As to Chile, the country name remained five more times in the document, i.e. twice in the description of the HCLME, and as part of three regional baseline projects.
Termsheet, reflow table and agency capacity in NGI Projects: Does the project provide sufficient detail in Annex A (indicative termsheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table in Annex B to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. After reading the questionnaire in Annex C, is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.		
	N/A	

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF Amount ($)			
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed	Notes
1. Series of consultation meetings with government agencies in Peru (MINAM and Costa Rica (SINAC)	$10,000	$10,000	$0	Costs include staff time, consultants, and travel

2. Initiate stakeholder consultation process in Costa Rica and Peru	$10,000	$10,000	$0	Consultant contracted in July, 2022 for Costa Rica and in August, 2022 for Peru
3. First Draft of CEO Endorsement Request shared with IA	$0	$0	$0	Staff and consultant time
4. Needed Assessment and Preparation ? Preparation of baseline ? studies in CR and Peru. ? Baseline data and conducting a gender analysis which will inform the development of the GMP. ? Climate risk Assessments. ? Project execution modalities and agencies based on assessments of proposed executing agency capacity and agreements with the key national stakeholders. ? Preparation of the stakeholder engagement plan. ? Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for all contractual arrangements and job descriptions for key staff. ? Draft TOR for Project Steering Committee.	$0	$0	$0	Staff and consultant time
5. Draft of CEO Endorsement Request Steering Committee TOR and other key documents presented to Government of Peru and Government of Costa Rica for review	$10,000	$10,000	$0	Staff time

6. Consultation Workshops in Peru and Costa Rica and virtual joint workshop between Peru and Costa Rica.	$10,000	$10,000	$0	Workshop and travel costs
7. Consultations with project partners for the mobilization of the co-financing letters in CR, in Peru	$0	$0	$0	Staff time
8. Securing of co-financing letters	$0	$0	$0	Staff time
9. Final IA review and updates of CEO Endorsement Request	$0	$0	$0	Staff and consultant time
10. Submission of final CEO Endorsement Request to GEF Secretariat	$10,000	$10,000	$0	Staff and consultant time
TOTAL	$50,000	$50,000	$0	

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Please also refer to Annex D.

Annex D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Project Sites and Coordinates:

Costa Rica:

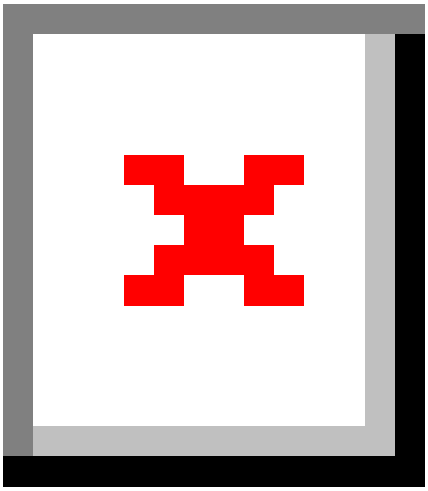
1. Hermosa-Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge: 9?31'17.05"North; 84?32'15.25"West
2. Ostional Wildlife Refuge: 9?59'36.68"North; 85?42?4.96"West

Peru:

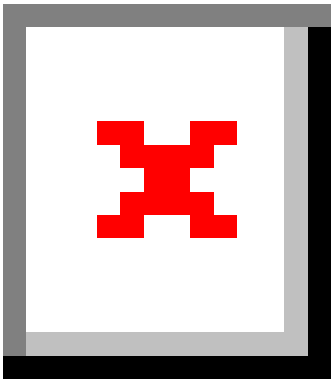
1. Huanchaco: 79?9?34? West; 08?01?50? South
2. Illescas National Reserve: 81?05?13? West, 05?57?42? South

Additionally, the project will register seven new waves under the Ley de Rompientes (law of the Breakers

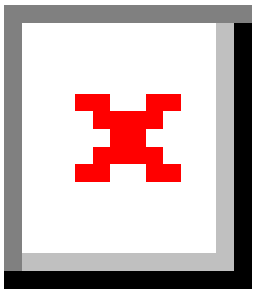
in Peru) which are indicated on Map #4.



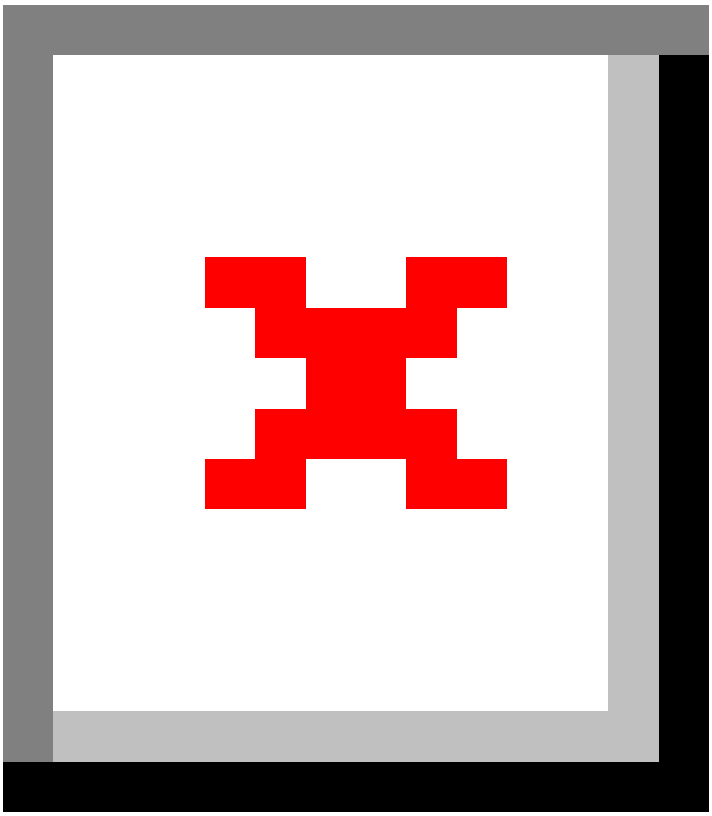
Map 1: Costa Rica sites: Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala and Ostional Wildlife Refuges (in red)



Map 2: Peru site at Humedales de Huanchaco



Map 3: Peru site at Illescas, Peru, source: Servicio Nacional de ?reas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado https://www.sernanp.gob.pe/illescas



Map 4: Surf Breaks to be Registered in the Ley de Rompientes (Law of the Breakers) in Peru

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. These IDs are available on the GeoNames? geographical database containing millions of placenames and allowing to freely record new ones. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as:https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Costa Rica Playa Hermosa-Punta Mala Wildlife Refuge	9?31'17.05"No	84?32'15.25"West		
Costa Rica Ostional Wildlife Refuge	9?59'36.68"North	85?42?4.96"West		
Peru Illescas National Reserve	05?57?42? South	81?05?13? West		
Peru Huanchaco	08?01?50? South	79?9?34? West		
Peru Negritos	04?37?00? South	81?18?00? West		

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

This is a summary of the budget. For the detailed budget, please refer to the uploaded Annex E - amended GEF project budget 11.122023 FV2

Output based UNIDO budget (for reporting to the GEF)

YEAR 1

		COMPONENT 1						COMPONENT 2				COMPONENT 3				COMP	
BL	Description	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 1.2.1	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.2.1	Output 2.2.2	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 3.2.1	Output 3.2.2	Output 4.1.1	Output
11	International experts																
15	Project travel																
16	Staff travel																
17	National experts & admin staff																
21	Subcontracts	78,214	75,836	42,148	22,783	15,283	33,322	93,067	52,535	65,499	0	81,550	79,224	0	0	14,258	
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops																
35	International meetings																
43	Premises																
45	Equipment																
51	Other direct costs																
TOTAL DIRECT ELIGIBLE COST		78,214	75,836	42,148	22,783	15,283	33,322	93,067	52,535	65,499	0	81,550	79,224	0	0	14,258	

YEAR 2

		COMPONENT 1						COMPONENT 2				COMPONENT 3				COMP	
BL	Description	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 1.2.1	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.2.1	Output 2.2.2	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 3.2.1	Output 3.2.2	Output 4.1.1	Output
11	International experts																1
15	Project travel																1
16	Staff travel																
17	National experts & admin staff																
21	Subcontracts	67,638	66,580	42,380	7,926	10,426	35,440	6,404	93,532	112,996	77,474	43,481	54,354	10,182	44,568	14,968	
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops																
35	International meetings																
43	Premises																
45	Equipment																
51	Other direct costs																
TOTAL DIRECT ELIGIBLE COST		67,638	66,580	42,380	7,926	10,426	35,440	6,404	93,532	112,996	77,474	43,481	54,354	10,182	44,568	14,968	3

YEAR 3

		COMPONENT 1						COMPONENT 2				COMPONENT 3				COMP	
BL	Description	Output 1.1.1	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.5	Output 1.2.1	Output 2.1.1	Output 2.1.2	Output 2.2.1	Output 2.2.2	Output 3.1.1	Output 3.1.2	Output 3.2.1	Output 3.2.2	Output 4.1.1	Output
11	International experts																
15	Project travel																
16	Staff travel																
17	National experts & admin staff																
21	Subcontracts	0	26,883	21,550	5,333	5,333	75,515	0	34,882	43,504	52,714	0	27,752	7,444	60,499	14,973	
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops																
35	International meetings																
43	Premises																
45	Equipment																
51	Other direct costs																
TOTAL DIRECT ELIGIBLE COST		0	26,883	21,550	5,333	5,333	75,515	0	34,882	43,504	52,714	0	27,752	7,444	60,499	14,973	

Detailed project budget to be executed by CI:

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Total
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2				
Works	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goods	Fishing Equipment for Surf Tourism	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	
Vehicles	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants/ Sub-grants	Subgrantee - Save the Waves Coalition (Partner in Costa Rica)	181,102	28,614	-	-	87,615	53,335	350,666	-		
Grants/ Sub-grants	Subgrantee - Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (Partner in Peru)	204,350	-	57,050	-	56,837	24,813	343,050	-		
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contractual Services – Company	Consultant - Audit Firm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	
Local Consultants	Consultant - Legal Framework	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	
Local Consultants	Consultant - Financial Mechanism	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	
Local Consultants	Consultant - Capacity Development	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	
Local Consultants	Consultant - Blue Economy Starting Assessment	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	
International Consultants	Consultant - Blue Economy Starting Assessment	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	
Local Consultants	Consultant - Benefit Sharing			60,000				60,000			
Local Consultants	Consultant - Business Engagement	-	-	-	81,637	-	-	81,637	-	-	
Local Consultants	Consultant - Surf Tourism	-	-	-	33,905	-	-	33,905	-	-	
Local Consultants	International consultant for mid-term and final evaluation								37,000		
Local Consultants	national consultant for mid-term and final evaluation								29,000		
Local Consultants	Consultant - Mapping and GIS			18,545	-			18,545			
Local Consultants	Consultant - Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	11,250	11,250	22,500				45,000			
International Consultants	Consultant - Knowledge Management					20,000	20,000	40,000			
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Finance Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,441	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Grants and Contracts Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,006	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Project Manager	21,939	21,939	21,913	21,913	21,939	21,939	131,584	21,939	66,528	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	M&E Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,754	-	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Costa Rica Project Lead	8,458	7,573	4,349	6,339	11,333	4,699	42,751	-	-	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Costa Rica Project Field Manager	22,247	16,388	36,467	40,803	29,824	8,811	154,540	-	-	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Peru Project Lead	2,417	2,203	29,357	29,083	-	-	63,060	9,239	-	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Project Communications Manager	-	-	23,539	27,008	-	-	50,547	-	-	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Costa Rica Finance Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,911	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Peru Finance Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,027	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Peru Grants Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,678	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Development and validation of baseline study and results dissemination	2,199	-	2,030	-	-	-	4,229	-	-	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings for the development of fishery and tourism and wetland management	-	-	-	14,737	-	-	14,737	-	-	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building and exchange of experiences for artisanal fishermans	-	-	-	33,540	-	-	33,540	-	-	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Coalition capacity building workshops (national and local)	-	-	7,912		-	-	7,912	-	-	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Blue economy and pilot workshops	-	-	4,048		-	-	4,048	-	-	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Local validation on blue economy methodology	-	-	1,280		-	-	1,280	-	-	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	National workshop on best practice and guidelines	-	-			9,164	-	9,164	-	-	
Travel	Peru: Huanchaco-Trujillo					8,630	-	8,630	-	-	
Travel	Costa Rica Coordination Field Trips	8,463	8,639	10,229	6,924	10,237	2,840	47,330	-	-	
Travel	US to Costa Rica & Peru	8,778	8,778			8,520	8,520	34,596	-	-	
Travel	Mid term and final evaluation field trips and HQ breifing								25,000		
Office Supplies	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Operating Costs	Office Rent Equipment Etc...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,267	8,961	
Grand Total		506,203	126,384	326,718	305,889	264,099	144,957	1,674,250	144,199	181,551	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

Not applicable

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

Not applicable

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

Not applicable