GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism (iCOAST)

Country(ies)	GEF Program ID
Global	11729
Belize	
Dominican Republic	
Egypt	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Indonesia	
Mexico	
Morocco	
Maldives	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Tanzania	
Türkiye	
Vanuatu	
Seychelles	

GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency ID
UNDP	10006

Other GEF Agenc(ies):	Submission Date
UNEP	9/18/2024
UNIDO	
FAO	
IADB	
EBRD	
WWF-US	

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):	Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):
Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relations (Belize)	Government
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Dominican Republic)	Government

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Honduras)	Government
Honduran Institute of Tourism (Honduras)	Government
Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Indonesia).	Government
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Indonesia).	Government
Ministry of Tourism (Jamaica)	Government
Ministry of Tourism (Maldives)	Government
PRONATURA NOROESTE (Mexico).	CSO
Conservación del Territorio Insular Mexicano, A.C. (Mexico)	CSO
Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment (Seychelles)	Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism (Seychelles).	Government
Ministry of Tourism and Heritage Zanzibar (Tanzania).	Government
Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development of Zanzibar (Tanzania).	Government
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock of Zanzibar (Tanzania)	Government
Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Agency (ZEEA) (Tanzania).	Government
Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and the Arts (Trinidad and Tobago).	Government
Environmental Management Authority (Trinidad and Tobago).	Government
Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management (Vanuatu).	Government
Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Commerce, and Ni-Vanuatu Business (Vanuatu).	
Ministry of Climate Change, Environment, and Energy (Maldives)	

Sector (Only for Programs on CC):	Project Duration (Months):
Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies	72

GEF Focal Area (s)	Program Commitment Deadline:
Multi Focal Area	6/19/2026

Taxonomy	

Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Education, Behavior change, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Private Sector, Large corporations, SMEs, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Non-Grant Pilot, Project Reflow, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change

GEF Program Financing (a)	PPG Amount: (c)
81,834,862.00	2,300,000.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
7,365,138.00	207,000.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
91,707,000.00	737,768,029.00
Project Tags	
CBIT: No SGP: No	
Program:	
Other Program	

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B "program description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The objective of the "*Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism* (iCOAST) Programme*" is to drive change in the tourism sector by creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment - supported by financial mechanisms and products - that supports and incentivizes governments, private sector and local communities to introduce and benefit from sustainable tourism practices, drives the development of local sustainable supply chains linked to the tourism sector and makes it convenient and seamless for tourists to make sustainable choices without having to compromise on quality, costs and comfort. Through these interventions, the ultimate goal of the iCOAST program is to reduce pollution of water, soil and air, reduce emissions of GHGs, reduce the over-consumption of natural resources, products and materials, and reverse the sector's impact on biodiversity loss, while creating equitable livelihoods and jobs for local communities.

The iCOAST programme aims to support countries and their tourism sectors to accelerate their transition to nature based, net-zero, resilient, zero waste and pollution-free practices and technologies, by:

i)   Creating a cohesive policy and regulatory environment and conditions to enable a transition to Sustainable Tourism;

ii)   Identifying and designing financial instruments and mechanisms at national level and in collaboration with regional and national banks to increase access to funding to support and encourage a transition to Sustainable Tourism;

iii)   Reducing the environmental footprint of tourism-related supply chains (i.e. construction, cooling/heating, food and beverage, furnishing, textiles, packaging and toiletries, retail and services) by supporting tourism sub-sectors to phase out harmful chemicals; reduce waste and pollution; decrease and prevent GHG emissions; source materials and products locally and responsibly; promote climate-resilient infrastructure; reverse biodiversity loss, and transition to renewable energy.

iv)   Establishing a global Knowledge Management Platform to support coordination, building transformative partnerships, and creating networks and platforms for stakeholders to exchange knowledge, experiences, lessons learned, and best practices on sustainable tourism.

The iCOAST programme will place particular emphasis on the inclusion of youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and encourage workplace equality and diversity throughout the geographical presence of the project.

ICOAST will achieve the following impact (main Global Environmental Benefits): Core Indicator 6 (CI6) : 6,101,580 MT CO2-eq; CI 9 (9.1; 9.2; 9.3 and 9.7) 13,370 MT. Additionally, 66,074 MT of POPs/Hg containing waste (9.6) and 269.267 MT of plastic waste (9.8) will be eliminated during programme implementation. Core Indicators for Adaptation will be added during the PPG phase.

The most innovative aspects of iCOAST is the strong focus on sustainable finance and the tourism sector approach where multiple local supply chains can be addressed simultaneously. This will be combined with a global coordination on private sector partnerships and a strong communications and Knowledge Management strategy for iCOAST.

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* The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN Tourism define sustainable tourism as "tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities".

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

The objective of the "Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism (iCOAST) Programme" is to drive change in the tourism sector by creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment - supported by financial mechanisms and products - that supports and incentivizes governments, private sector and local communities to introduce and benefit from sustainable tourism practices, drives the development of local sustainable supply chains linked to the tourism sector and makes it convenient and seamless for tourists to make sustainable choices without having to compromise on quality, costs and comfort. Through these interventions, the ultimate goal of the iCOAST program is to reduce pollution of water, soil and air, reduce emissions of GHGs, reduce the over-consumption of

natural resources, products and materials, and reverse the sector's impact on biodiversity loss, while creating equitable livelihoods and jobs for local communities.

Program Components

Component 1:   Policy and Regulations

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
7,065,758.00	66,615,913.00

Program Outcome:

Outcome 1: An enabling policy and regulatory environment support the national tourism sector's transition to low-carbon, low-chemical, zero- waste-and-pollution technologies and approaches.

Component 2: Finance and Investment

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
25,125,530.00	311,163,462.00

Program Outcome:

Outcome 2: Repurposed financial flows and increased access to new financial instruments and incentives, stimulate a transition to sustainable tourism.

Component 3: Technical Assistance and Introduction of Alternative Practices, Technologies and Business Models

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
31,427,212.00	248,291,981.00

Program Outcome:

Outcome 3:

The national tourism sector and its local supply chains have the knowledge, information, technical capacity and access to alternative practices, technologies and business models to reduce their environmental footprint and increase local job creation.

Component 4: Global Coordination & Knowledge Dissemination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

11,716,886.00	62,136,229.00

Program Outcome:

Outcome 4: Global access to knowledge, best practices and transformative partnerships scales up and replicates sustainable tourism interventions.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,649,967.00	17,176,831.00

Program Outcome:

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Policy and Regulations	7,065,758.00	66,615,913.00
Component 2: Finance and Investment	25,125,530.00	311,163,462.00
Component 3: Technical Assistance and Introduction of Alternative Practices, Technologies and Business Models	31,427,212.00	248,291,981.00
Component 4: Global Coordination & Knowledge Dissemination	11,716,886.00	62,136,229.00
M&E	2,649,967.00	17,176,831.00
Subtotal	**77,985,353.00**	**705,384,416.00**
Project Management Cost	3,849,509.00	32,383,613.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**81,834,862.00**	**737,768,029.00**

Please provide Justification

PMC has been kept within the 5 % threshold.

PROGRAM OUTLINE
A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Travel and Tourism (T&T) was one of the world's largest economic sectors, accounting for 1 in 4 of all new jobs created, 10.3% of all jobs (333 million), and 10.3% of global GDP (direct, indirect and induced - USD 9.6 trillion)[i],[ii]. The pandemic brought international tourist arrivals almost to a halt (74% drop in 2020) and led to a resulting aggregate loss of USD 4.2 trillion (2020, 2021 and 2022 combined) and a total loss in export revenues from tourism of USD 2.5 trillion (2020, 2021 and 2022 combined)[iii]. The effect of COVID-19 emphasized its tremendous importance. In 2020, 62 million jobs were lost, leaving just 271 million employed across the sector globally. This 18.6% decrease in employment was felt across all tourism industries, with Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) — which make up around 80% of all global businesses in the sector[iv]— being particularly affected alongside women, youth, and informal workers on which the T&T sector heavily relies[v]. According to UN Tourism (the World Tourism Organization, formerly UNWTO) international tourist arrivals in 2023 reached 89% of pre-pandemic levels and export revenues from tourism reached 96%, with direct GDP from tourism reaching the same levels as 2019[vi]. UN Tourism's projection for 2024 points to a full recovery of international tourism with arrivals growing 2% above 2019 levels. What is more, the sector is expected to create nearly 126 million new jobs within the next decade (12% of jobs worldwide)[vii], with the T&T sector's contribution to global GDP (direct, indirect and induced) expected to increase from 9.1% in 2023 to 11.4% in 2034[viii] highlighting the resiliency of the sector and people's strong desire to travel.

However, the tourism sector's growth momentum is under pressure from challenges such as tight labor markets (notably in mature tourism economies), concerns about health and security conditions and declining credit ratings in many Latin American, African and South Asian economies which combined with growing fiscal constraints potentially discourage investment in tourism. The impact of geopolitical tensions resulting in higher operating costs driven by increased fuel and operating expenses, supply-demand imbalances in the sector, high interest rates and high inflation, and the application of new digital technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), represent just some of the challenges facing the sector. Combined with the impact of climate events such as global heatwaves and wildfires[ix] and the return of overcrowding at tourist destinations,[x] the sector's exposure to and influence on economic, social and environmental issues has become even more apparent[xi].

The tourism sector provides significant opportunities for countries to create productive and inclusive jobs, grow innovative businesses, and increase economic empowerment, especially for women, who comprise the majority of the tourism sector's workforce (54% as per UN Tourism)[xii]. The sector provides relatively high-wage jobs in developing countries, however gender parity and workers' rights in tourism employment remains a major issue for many regions. Investments in a (green) skilled, inclusive, resilient workforce, and addressing issues related to workers' rights and conditions and equal opportunities for women and disadvantaged groups, will be crucial for sustaining growth[xiii].

Tourism offers opportunities for economic diversification and market-creation[xiv]. It is the main source of foreign exchange for one third of developing countries and one half of LDCs, where it accounts for up to 40 per cent of GDP and an excellent vehicle for the transfer of wealth. The sector is also a force for biodiversity conservation, heritage protection, and climate-friendly livelihoods, making up a key pillar of the blue economy[xv]. According to research by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), nature tourism generates more than $600 billion[xvi].

While the tourism sector is a major source of opportunity for communities, employers and SMEs around the world, its benefits do not always fully extend to local communities[xvii]. There is also a high level of economic leakage due to the import of goods and flexible taxation on investments. However, when effectively managed, local supply and value chains can expand demand for existing and new products and services that directly and positively impact the poor, rural/isolated communities and indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). To reap the benefits for local communities, the sector needs to improve social inclusion by supporting and involving vulnerable groups, focusing on the needs of SMEs and repurposing tourism as a supporter of the community[xviii].

However, the potential of the tourism sector is closely associated with significant social and environmental risks, which need to be managed and mitigated to maximize the sector's net-positive benefits[xix]. The sector is not only directly influenced by growing environmental risks, in particular climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, but also contributes substantially to these environmental challenges and should play an important role in addressing them by mitigating its own contributions to climate change and transitioning towards being a more sustainable and environmentally conscious sector.

The sector's consumption of key resources – energy, water, land, food, and materials[xx] – is growing commensurately with its generation of solid waste, sewage, loss of biodiversity, and greenhouse gas emissions[xxi]. The rise in the numbers of tourists places strain on local resources, water supplies and waste management systems, exacerbating environmental degradation. For instance, the sector accounted for 5.8% of global water use and 5–8% of global material extraction in 2019[xxii]. In a 'business-as-usual' scenario, and in line with the sector's anticipated growth rates, the tourism sector would by 2050 have increased energy consumption by 154%, greenhouse gas emissions by 131%, water consumption by 152% and solid waste generation by 251%[xxiii].

Extensive water consumption by the sector is only one of the indicators that the sector is unsustainable. Tourists are estimated to consume almost 3-4 times the water, about 300 liters per day[xxiv], compared to when they stay at home, endangering water security of host communities for whom water security is essential for cities and towns, agricultural production, energy generation and delivery of a myriad of ecosystem services. Furthermore, the excess amount of waste produced by the tourism sector[xxv], in particular single use plastics and food waste, is posing considerable challenges. For example, in the Caribbean, the approximately 75 million-night stays per year, are estimated to generate as much as 166 million tons of waste annually[xxvi] putting excessive pressure on limited waste collection and disposal capacity for hazardous and non-hazardous waste. At the same time, food – that requires high GHG emissions to produce[xxvii] – is wasted at unprecedented levels. Hospitality food waste is estimated to represent up to 12% of global total food waste[xxviii], costing the industry more than US$100 billion per year.

Coastal and marine tourism accounts for over 50% of the global tourism industry and plays a fundamental role in the economies of coastal communities. It brings employment, investment, and income owing to its valuable marine ecosystem services as well as its aesthetic value. However, coastal tourism also imposes significant stress on key coastal and marine ecosystems through biodiversity loss, habitat disruption, and damage to ecosystems and their connectivity, overfishing, water sports, land-based sources of pollution[xxix] as well as acoustic pollution. These stressors harm the attractiveness of destinations for travelers and residents alike and reduce economic opportunities for local communities. Protecting and managing coastal and marine ecosystems[xxx] is extremely important as they are the drivers of coastal tourism and essential factors for business sustainability and competitiveness.

Tourism is also a sector particularly sensitive to socio-economic and environmental impacts caused by climate change (Scott et al., 2012) and UN Tourism declared climate change to be the biggest threat to sustainable tourism development in the 21st century[xxxi]. For example, climate change is the greatest global threat to coral reef ecosystems. It leads to coral bleaching events, infectious disease outbreaks, ocean acidification, sea level rise, changes to the frequency and intensity of tropical storms, and altered ocean circulation patterns. When combined, all these impacts dramatically alter ecosystem and habitat functions, as well as the goods and services coral reef ecosystems provide.

However, tourism itself is also a significant contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. Its main contribution stems mostly from travelers from high-income countries[xxxii] and covers not only travel-related carbon footprints, but also other components of the tourism supply chain (e.g., the production and consumption of food and tourism related products - often imported - and accommodation)[xxxiii]. Accounting for 8 - 11% of global emissions (including direct, indirect and related supply chains),[xxxiv] a share that is only expected to climb without significant mitigation action, the sustainable development of the sector is a critical component in tackling the world's growing environmental and socioeconomic

challenges. Moreover, in a business-as-usual scenario, tourism emissions are forecasted to increase by at least 25% by 2030[xxxv].

Global estimates of CO_2 emissions from travel and tourism vary depending on baseline, data sources, and methodology. The first global estimate was published by UN Tourism, UNEP and WMO in 2008, indicating that in 2005, 5% of global emissions were from the tourism sector, of which 3.7% was attributable to transportation. The study underscored that transportation represents the largest component of sectoral emissions at 75% (40% air, 32% car, 3% other transport), followed by accommodations (21%) and other tourism activities (4%). In a follow-up study, Lenzen et al. (2018) included the carbon embodied in sectoral goods and services (e.g., food, beverages, retail shopping), increasing tourism's carbon estimate to 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The study similarly found that the transport sector generates the largest share of the total (49%), with new insights into the high contribution of retail (12%), food and beverage services (10%) as well as accommodation (6%).

Figure 1 indicates tourism related GHG emissions by sub-sector.[xxxvi] Given currently available estimates of Travel and Tourism emissions range from 8% - 11% of global GHG emissions and this range is not negligible, there is an urgent need to accelerate the sector's action towards net zero goals.[xxxvii]

Figure 1. Split of tourism-related GHG emissions by sub-sector (pre-pandemic) (Source: a net zero roadmap for travel & tourism)
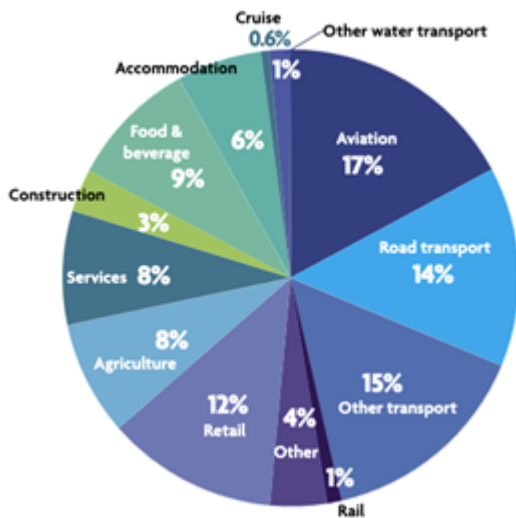
Environmental impacts of the tourism sector

Since the 2019 edition of the Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) the average Environmental Sustainability of the sector increased, notably in energy sustainability attributed to progress being made in the transition to renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and related investments, which coincided with improvements in the sector greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity (mostly as a result of reduced air travel during the COVID-19 pandemic). However, some of these gains may be reversed as the continued recovery in fossil fuel-dependent activities, such as aviation, carries on and expands.[xxxviii] In addition, despite progress in scores for the preservation of nature, near-stagnant results for the pollution and environmental conditions signal limited headway being made in addressing challenges such as air pollution reduction, deforestation mitigation and safeguarding endangered species. Tackling these issues will be especially important for the sector in regions such as Asia-Pacific, the Americas and sub-Saharan Africa, which are rich in natural resources but also underperform in areas such as the preservation of nature and have higher rates of deforestation and pollution[xxxix].

The main environmental impacts of the tourism sector can be summarized as follows:

GHGs emissions from energy generation and consumption: GHG emissions result from electricity generation relying on fossil fuel to meet lighting, food preparation, water treatment, heating, and cooling needs of tourism facilities (i.e., HVAC systems, water heaters and drinking/wastewater treatment plants) as well as cold chains for food preservation. The leakage of coolants (especially high-GWP ones) from cooling applications can also be an important factor contributing to GHG emissions. SIDS rely heavily on imported fossil fuels for electricity generation, including through generators. Their disproportionate reliance on fossil fuels renders them highly vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices and directly results in these nations having some of the highest electricity tariffs in the world[xl]. Kindly note that emissions from international travel will not be addressed in this program.

Excessive water consumption, jeopardizing water security: The tourism sector impacts water security in various ways. For example, tourists typically consume 3-4 times more water per day per person (averaging 300 liters per guest-night) as compared to residents, with peak consumption often during the warmest period of the year when water resources are the scarcest.[xli] Furthermore, extensive landscaping and amenities such as golf courses and water parks (Peters 2015) also contribute to high water use from surface and underground water sources, while tourism-related supply chains (i.e. food and beverage sector, agriculture, construction and services) also increase the demand for fresh water.

Land-based pollution from wastewater and sewerage disposal: Due to its extensive use of water, the tourism sector is a major contributor to wastewater problems, especially in countries and SIDS where facilities for wastewater treatment and disposal lack. For example, in the Caribbean, hotels account for 10 to 15 percent of the total water supplied by municipal distribution systems, however 85 percent of the region's wastewater flows untreated into the ocean (GEF-CReW 2015). Wastewater and sewerage disposal leads to virus, bacteria, micro plastics, and pollution reaching the ocean and shared water bodies, raising nutrient levels, affecting the quality and attractiveness of coastal waters and beaches, and undermining the health of local people and tourists alike.[xlii]

Generation of waste (including plastics): Waste generated by the tourism[xliii] sector, in particular plastics and food waste, poses considerable challenges in such settings, especially when tourist destinations do not have sufficient waste management and disposal capacity to begin with, making the management of excessively large waste volumes during peak tourist season very challenging. This in turn leads to environmental and marine pollution, impacting fishing, aquaculture and the attractiveness of tourist sites. Many tourist destinations, in particular islands, rely on the import of products to supplement or even substitute local production[xliv]. Often these products satisfy the desires and safety needs of international tourists but are characterized by plastic packaging putting additional strain on local waste management capacity and ending up in landfills or the environment.

Diverse impact of tourism-related supply chains: As supply chains related to the tourism sector are diverse (i.e. building materials, textiles[xlv], food, retail, electronics, services) their impact is also diverse, and can range from the unsustainable extraction of local building materials (i.e. indigenous wood, sand, gravel, etc.) to the import of building components and textiles containing hazardous materials that cannot be identified or disposed of safely at local level, and from the GHGs emissions resulting from the import of retail products to meet tourism demand to the excessive use of pesticides in local agriculture to supply tourism facilities with food items. Supply chains can severely impact local ecosystems and biodiversity, both on land and below water, while on the other hand the optimization of local and sustainable supply chains can create jobs that directly and positively impact marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs), in turn reducing economic leakages.

Use of hazardous fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides in agriculture and tourism: The ever-increasing use of harmful agrochemicals in local agricultural value chains supplying the tourism sector, as well as the use of insecticides in and around tourism facilities including the application of pesticides and fertilizers on sports grounds, golf estates and landscape areas, results in agricultural run-off, impacting human health, water sources and bodies, climate change, and biodiversity.[xlvi]

Impact on ecosystems and biodiversity from the siting of hotels, resorts, and other tourism facilities: The siting of facilities and access roads can have irreversible effects on natural areas rich in biodiversity and can result in habitat deterioration (deforestation, waste, wastewater and noise generation) for both terrestrial and aquatic plant and animal communities and ultimately decrease the appeal of the destination.

Amongst drivers of change in the tourism sector, technological advancements are probably the most pertinent. Tourism, and especially the accommodation industry, have benefited from the deployment of low carbon technologies (Becken, 2019). As stated by the International Tourism Partnership (2017), technologies currently available can go a long way to decarbonize the hotel industry. Smart building designs, energy-efficient appliances including lighting and motion sensors, low-flow water fixtures, the use of renewable energy sources, and smart HVAC systems for controlling heating, lighting, and air-conditioning can help reduce the carbon footprint in hotels and other buildings (Becken, 2019; Schroeter, 2022). In the transport sector the electrification of all types of ground transport is gaining momentum. The deployment of electric cars, the electrification of mass transport (buses/coaches/passenger rail) and the development of electric vehicle charging infrastructure hold potential for the sector (Scott & Gössling, 2022a)[xlvii].

Similarly, there is ample experience available to put sustainable supply chains in place, for example a multitude of projects have demonstrated the feasibility of phasing out hazardous materials from building components and textiles, reducing GHG emissions through integrated cooling/heating systems such as district cooling and heat pumps, adequate water and sewerage treatment, waste reduction approaches, and sound waste management practices, the phase-out of single use plastics (SUPs) and toiletries, and the phase-out of harmful chemicals from food production, etc.

However, the wide-scale adoption of these technologies and approaches is slow. This is most likely because (financial) incentives for the sector (in particular SMEs, which make up 80% of the sector) are insufficient to encourage and support the sector to transition, the policy and regulatory enabling environment and its enforcement does not provide the right incentives and encouragement to ensure a more sustainable tourism sector, combined with limited awareness/knowledge of available alternative technologies and approaches, and related potential cost savings.

Challenges and Barriers

A preliminary list of challenges and barriers to overcome to achieve a more sustainable tourism sector include the following:

Incoherent Sustainable Tourism Policymaking: Coherent Government regulations and policy innovation are needed to reach climate and environmental goals in the tourism sector. However, government support, as a requirement to foster change, is largely missing (Scott & Gössling, 2022a). While in recent years government interest in sustainable tourism has increased (Becken, 2019; World Travel and Tourism Council, 2021b) the number of science-based targets, subsidy schemes, policies aiming at mitigating climate risk and government interventions remain limited (Scott & Gössling, 2022a)[xlviii]. Furthermore, most climate, biodiversity and pollution and waste policies are made within the environmental policy domain, and often, tourism policies are incoherent with those environmental policies leading to transition risks that are not well-understood. There is a need for integrated and coherent tourism policymaking, with clear targets and regulations that can help the Tourism sector in its transition.

Lack of market incentives/financing: Technologies are available to decarbonize the hotel industry, so are approaches to minimize the negative impact of the tourism sector on the environment and human health. The slow uptake of these technologies and approaches could in part be attributed to a lack of (financial) incentives, including tax incentives, subsidies, competitive loans, etc. Limited awareness/knowledge of available alternative technologies and approaches, and related potential cost savings (i.e. the business case for tourism's transformation) and monitoring of other benefits (e.g.

environmental and social), could also be a barrier to the adoption of more environmentally friendly practices. The implementation of changes and investments for transformation in tourism facilities and destinations cannot rely on pro-environmental travelers willing to pay a premium as this fraction is low. According to Booking.com, while 45% of people feel traveling more sustainably is important, it is not yet the primary consideration when planning or booking travel[xlix]. Therefore, to support the tourism sector in making the transition to a low-carbon, low environmental impact approach, clear targets need to be set at national level, while financial mechanisms (i.e. tax incentives) and subsidy schemes need to be designed and put in place to help the tourism sector finance this transition.

Underdeveloped Sustainable Local Supply Chains: Supply Chains are complex, they span across regions and continents, and contain a multitude of producers, manufacturers, distributors, and the like, making it challenging to obtain clear insights into where its negative and positive impacts are. In the case of islands, an increase in arrivals of international tourists generally leads to a significant increase in the import of consumable merchandise. This overreliance on imported merchandise for the sake of international tourists, exerts significant detrimental net effects on the economic growth of islands[l]. Developing and optimizing local, inclusive and sustainable value chains can reduce the environmental impact and burden of supply chains, reduce GHG emissions, create more jobs locally and increase demand for existing and new products and services that directly and positively impact local marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and IPLCs as well as local ecosystems and biodiversity. It also allows for taking better informed decisions on the environmental and health dimensions of supply chains (i.e. use of hazardous chemicals in food systems and building components, etc.). Shifting from global to local supply chains can also help make the transition to alternative business models (e.g. sharing/renting/leasing rather than buying) and a circular economy. Local supply chains are often underdeveloped in tourism destinations, and tourism destinations require support to improve local value chains and production efficiencies, increase local procurement and involvement of the local work force in a way that land, ecosystems and marine habitats are protected and restored.

Behavioral change on the demand side: Behavior change (Lamers et al., 2018) and commitment to act on both the supply and demand side are crucial preconditions to halving emissions by 2030 and reaching net zero by 2050. Various conditions may foster, or hinder, behavior change of actors along the tourism supply chain. One factor that plays a crucial role is demand. Influencing pro-environmental behavior of travelers is a very complex matter and, as several studies show, willingness to adopt sustainable travel behavior remains low (see e.g., European Travel Commission, 2022). Surveys and customer feedback have shown that one of the major decision factors for travel booking is cost. Despite the growing awareness of the environmental impacts of consumer behavior among governments and tourists, responsible consumption of resources in the sector still lags compared to daily-life contexts. Both tourists' consumption and the sector's resource management need to change to tackle this issue. Closing the gap between people's positive attitudes about sustainable consumption and their often-misaligned unsustainable behavior is one of the major challenges for the T&T sector[li]. The World Economic Forum's report on *How to Create the Sustainable Travel Products Customers Want* identifies limited availability of sustainable travel products, a price premium or low credibility, among other factors as reasons for this "say-do-gap". Behaviors can change, but mainly due to changes in supply and regulations (Papp et al., 2022), and by raising awareness and increasing knowledge. To address this, government, private sector and stakeholder collaboration and alignment is required to invest in and refine sustainable products and operations, provide a frictionless experience, improve value propositions, recognize and reward customers, increase awareness and improve product transparency[lii], leaving sustainable tourism as the only choice[liii].

The above-listed challenges and barriers are particularly pronounced in LDCs and SIDS where access to the required capacity, technical assistance and financial resources is often lowest while negative impacts from land degradation, biodiversity loss, climate change, and chemical pollution are significant. Furthermore, LDCs and SIDS are underserved by private sector finance, as credit ratings are low or high political uncertainties exist, which requires the design of tailored financial mechanisms and an increased focus on investments in MSMEs and women-owned and ethnic minorities-owned enterprises.

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[iii] https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/epdf/10.18111/9789284424986

[iv] World Travel & Tourism Council, Travel & Tourism as a Catalyst for Social Impact, February 2021, pp. 3–4: https://www.anat.ro/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Travel_and_Tourism_as_a_Catalyst_for_Social_Impact.pdf

[v] World Economic Forum, The Travel & Tourism Development Index 2021: Rebuilding for a Sustainable and Resilient Future,

May 2022, p. 17: https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Travel_Tourism_Development_2021.pdf

[vi] International tourism reached 97% of pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2024 (unwto.org)

[vii] https://wttc.org/Portals/0/Documents/Reports/2022/EIR2022-Global%20Trends.pdf

[viii] World Travel & Tourism Council, "Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2024 Factsheet", April 2024: https://researchhub.wttc.org/factsheets/world.

[ix] Chan, Kelvin and Varaklas, Michael, "Wildfires, Heat Waves Deliver Blow to Southern Europe's Vital Tourism Industry", PBS, 5 August 2023: https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/wildfires-heat-waves-deliver-blow-to-southern-europesvital-tourism-industry

[x] Chan, Kelvin and Varaklas, Michael, "Wildfires, Heat Waves Deliver Blow to Southern Europe's Vital Tourism Industry", PBS, 5 August 2023: https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/wildfires-heat-waves-deliver-blow-to-southern-europesvital-tourism-industry

[xi] WEF "Travel & Tourism Development Index 2024 insight report May 2024. Available at: https://www.weforum.org/publications/travel-tourism-development-index-2024/in-full/1-about-the-travel-tourism-development-index-2023/

[xii] "Women make up 54% of the tourism workforce but are concentrated in lower-skilled, lower-paid and often informal employment." https://www.unwto.org/gender-and-tourism#:~:text=Women%20make%20up%2054%25%20of,paid%20and%20often%20informal%20employment

[xiii] WEF "Travel & Tourism Development Index 2024 insight report May 2024. Available at: https://www.weforum.org/publications/travel-tourism-development-index-2024/in-full/1-about-the-travel-tourism-development-index-2023/

[xiv] https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/competitiveness/brief/tourism-and-competitiveness

[xv] Idem.

[xvi] World Travel & Tourism Council, Nature Positive Travel & Tourism: Travelling in Harmony with Nature, September 2022, p 17: https://wttc.org/Portals/0/Documents/Reports/2022/Nature-Positive-Travel-And-Tourism.pdf.

[xvii] https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/114131/1/Importing

[xviii] UN Tourism, Recommendations for the Transition to a Green Travel and Tourism Economy, 2021: https://webunwto.s3.

eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2021-05/210504-Recommendations-for-the-Transition-to-a-Green-Travel-and-

Tourism-Economy.pdf.

[xix] Idem.

[xx] such as fossil fuels, minerals, metals and building materials, including sand, gravel, and biomass

[xxi] https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/responsible-industry/tourism

[xxii] World Travel & Tourism Council, The Environmental Impact of Global Tourism, October 2023: https://globaltravelfootprint.

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[xxiii] Tourism. (n.d.). UNEP - UN Environment Programme.

[xxiv] https://libstore.ugent.be/fulltxt/RUG01/002/274/878/RUG01-002274878_2016_0001_AC.pdf

[xxv] Global Waste Outlook (2018), https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook

[xxvi] GEO SIDS Outlook 2014

[xxvii] World Travel & Tourism Council, A Net Zero Roadmap for Travel & Tourism: Proposing a New Target Framework for the Travel & Tourism Sector, November 2021: https://wttc.org/Portals/0/Documents/Reports/2021/WTTC_Net_Zero_Roadmap.pdf.

[xxviii] https://eu-fusions.org/phocadownload/Publications/Food%20waste%20quantification%20manual%20to%20monitor%20food%20waste%20amounts%20and%20progression.pdf

[xxix] i.e. virus, bacteria, micro plastics and pollution from municipal wastewater and agricultural run-off

[xxx] beaches, reefs, and species

[xxxi] https://www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/EnvisionTourism_Full_FINAL.pdf

[xxxii] (approximately 50% of the global tourism footprint is caused by travel between countries with a per capita GDP of more than US$25,000)

[xxxiii] Idem.

[xxxiv] WTTC, UNEP and Accenture, A Net Zero Roadmap for Travel & Tourism, 2021: https://www.accenture.com/content/ dam/accenture/final/capabilities/strategy-and-consulting/strategy/document/Accenture-WTTC-Net-Zero-Roadmap.pdf.

[xxxv] Transport-related CO2 Emissions of the Tourism Sector – Modelling Results (e-unwto.org)

[xxxvi] Based on Lenzen et al. 2018, Skift 2021, WRI (2018); adapted by Accenture 2021. The emission share has been updated for aviation by using the latest IATA's Aviation and Climate Change Fact Sheet pre-pandemic estimates. Cruise was separated from water transport by conducting a bottom-up estimation based on sustainability reports. The chart includes shares of most contributing scope 3 emission sources (e.g. agriculture).

[xxxvii] Accenture. (2021). Net zero roadmap: A practical guide for travel and tourism companies [PDF]. Retrieved from website

[xxxviii] World Travel & Tourism Council, A Net Zero Roadmap for Travel & Tourism: Proposing a New Target Framework for the Travel

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[xxxix] WEF "Travel & Tourism Development Index 2024 insight report May 2024. Available at: https://www.weforum.org/publications/travel-tourism-development-index-2024/in-full/1-about-the-travel-tourism-development-index-2023/

[xl] https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/POLICY%20BRIEF%2013%20-%20ACHIEVING%20SDG%207%20IN%20SMALL%20ISLAND%20DEVELOPING%20STATES%20MID-TERM%20REVIEW%20OF%20THE%20SAMOA%20PATHWAY.pdf

[xli] Approximately 50% is used for toilets, showering and tap water, with swimming pools typically making up 15%[xli].

[xlii] Marine Pollution in the Caribbean: Not a Minute to Waste: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/482391554225185720/pdf/Marine-Pollution-in-the-Caribbean-Not-a-Minute-to-Waste.pdf

[xliii] Global Waste Outlook (2018), https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook

[xliv] https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/114131/1/Importing

[xlv] Furniture, carpets, matrasses, curtains, bed and table linens, towels, pillows, etc.

[xlvi] "The Lynchpin of Industrial Ag", Pesticide Action Network at http://www.panna.org/pesticides-big-picture/lynchpin-industrial-ag.

[xlvii] https://www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/EnvisionTourism_Full_FINAL.pdf

[xlviii] https://www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/EnvisionTourism_Full_FINAL.pdf

[xlix] Latest Booking.com Sustainable Travel Data Reveals Ongoing Challenges for Consumers & Highlights a Heightened Opportunity for Cross-Industry Collaboration

[l] chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/114131/1/Importing

[li] United Nations Environment Programme and World Travel & Tourism Council, Rethinking Single-Use Plastic Products in Travel & Tourism – Impacts, Management Practices and Recommendations, June 2021: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36324/RSUP.pdf.

[lii] World Economic Forum, How to Create the Sustainable Travel Products Customers Want, December 2022: https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_How_to_Create_the_Sustainable_Travel_Products_Customers_Want_2022.pdf.

[liii] Idem.

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section

should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

The aim of the iCOAST program is to drive change in the tourism sector by creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment - supported by financial mechanisms and products - that supports and incentivizes governments, private sector and local communities to introduce and benefit from sustainable tourism practices, drive the development of local sustainable supply chains linked to the tourism sector and make it convenient and seamless for tourists to make sustainable choices without having to compromise on quality and comfort. Through these interventions, the ultimate goal of the iCOAST program is to reduce pollution of water, soil and air, reduce emissions of GHGs and the over-consumption of natural resources, products and materials, reverse the sector's impact on biodiversity loss, while creating equitable livelihoods and jobs for local communities.

The iCOAST program will predominantly focus on driving change at national level with a particular focus on the hospitality industry located in coastal (beach-to-water) zones, and its supply chains (accommodation, construction, food and beverage, agriculture, retail, textiles and furnishings, electronics and services). The reasoning for national level focus is that most countries develop their tourism sector at national level, rather than in collaboration with neighboring countries. The rationale for focus on coastal (beach-to-water) zones is that coastal and marine tourism accounts for over 50% of the global tourism industry .

The iCOAST program will not aim to advance sustainability in the international travel industry such as international travel by plane, rail, or cruise ship, as the influence of the iCOAST programme is not expected to be able to achieve significant change at that level. However, the iCOAST program will - at national level – work with national and regional tourism associations and organizations to promote local and interregional tourism and travel and were feasible enhance incentives for sustainable transportation. Waste generation resulting from international travel (e.g. airports, cruise ships) could be addressed by child projects as part of zero waste strategies promoted in tourism areas where the iCOAST programme will be implemented.

The iCOAST program will focus on the high-end segment of the tourism sector. The reasoning behind this focus is that it is assumed that high-end tourists are more likely to be willing to pay an eco-premium for sustainable tourism resorts, as the premium is often negligible compared to the total costs of a high-end stay, and as they value to be recognized as "doing good" and "living a health and sustainable life". It is also assumed that high-end tourism is generally characterized by very high consumption rates of energy, water, food and chemicals to meet high level comfort needs, which provides opportunities for the iCOAST program to significantly reduce consumption of resources and the generation of waste. Furthermore, in certain settings high-end tourism relies heavily on the import of materials and resources (food and beverages, building materials, furniture, textiles, electronics, etc.), rather than on local supply chains, which provides entry-points for the iCOAST program to help shift procurement from international to local supply chains, creating local jobs and livelihoods.

Other reasons for focusing on high-end tourism are that resorts often have a management team that is willing to prioritize the implementation of environmental measures, and the financial means to engage a permanent environmental officer. High-end resorts experience lower staff-turnover while staff is trained more frequently to meet high-quality service standards (providing opportunities to simultaneously train staff on environmental measures). High-end resorts also have more capacity to (digitally) monitor financial and material in- and out-

flows as well as consumption patterns, providing more reliable data for baselines and monitoring of program impact. High-end tourism facilities are also more likely to have the human and financial resources to implement low costs and good housekeeping measures and make low-cost technology or sustainable tourism accreditation investments without having to rely on loans or credit.

This all as compared to small facilities, which often experience high turnover, have gaps in their information/accounting systems, and while they might see the benefits of environmental measures, limited staff resources affect the adoption of sustainability measures as small hotels and lodges are faced with daily survival issues that simply need to have precedence. A small hotel/loge size affects the availability of the managers to really drive forward sustainability measures, even if they fully endorse them. Small facilities also experience more impact from the seasonality of their sector which means that during peak season focus is solely on the hotel business for livelihood and profit reasons (UNEP, COAST ProDoc).

The iCOAST program will focus efforts on upstream sustainability improvements in the tourism sector, rather than downstream end-of-pipe technologies and interventions. As such the iCOAST program will place most emphasis on avoiding and reducing emissions of GHGs, avoiding and reducing the over-consumption of resources (water, energy), materials, and products (including food); avoiding the use of harmful chemicals; and, avoiding the generation of waste. In lieu of introducing solutions for food waste (such as animal feeding, composting and biogas digesters), putting in place waste disposal solutions for hazardous waste, introducing plastics recycling schemes and technologies, etc. For example, interventions intend to focus on avoiding the use of problematic and unnecessary plastics, rather than focusing on beach clean-ups, recycling and waste management solutions for waste plastics; producing and purchasing products locally, rather than importing them; making use of "sharing-models" as well as business models based on remanufacturing, refurbishment and repair rather than setting up recycling systems for electronic waste; etc.

The iCOAST program and its Theory of Change are based on the following assumptions:

- - For sustainable tourism practices to be adopted by the private sector, these require yielding both economic and environmental benefits and help private sector entities meet national policy and regulatory requirements.

- A cohesive national policy and regulatory framework for the tourism sector that sets clear objectives, targets and responsibilities for stakeholders, that is aligned with national environment, health, agriculture, trade, finance and priorities and objectives, and enforced, encourages private sector stakeholders to meet sustainability requirements at national and local level.

- Facilitating access to competitive financing (i.e. loans) and creating financial mechanisms and incentives (tax incentives, subsidies, grants) will encourage and enable the private sector to make investments in sustainable infrastructure, practices and technologies that go beyond good housekeeping and small investments.

- Providing easy access to technical assistance, best practices and awareness will help the private sector to assess its current practices and consider and introduce more sustainable practices.

- Local supply chains have the potential to replace (to a certain extent) international supply chains, reduce GHGs emissions, and pollution and can do so without creating additional damage to the national and local environment.

- The creation of new jobs and livelihoods in sustainable tourism and tourism related supply chains leads to inclusive and resilient jobs, provide equal opportunities for women, youth, IPLC and disadvantages groups and respect workers' rights and conditions.

 -Tourists who can seamlessly and effortlessly opt for sustainable products and offers, without having to compromise on comfort, quality or price, will choose sustainable offers over unsustainable ones and close the "say-do gap".

The iCOAST program has four key pathways:

- Investment in cohesive policies and regulations that support sustainable tourism [increasing]

- Access to financing and financial incentives for tourism facilities and their supply chains [increasing]

- Solutions for sustainable tourism facilities, procurement and supply chains [increasing]

- Awareness and access to knowledge on sustainable options and best practices [increasing]

In order to achieve the project objective, the barriers outlined in Section A above must be addressed. The Theory of Change (ToC) developed for this program has been illustrated in Figure 2 below, and is based on the removal of barriers through the following strategies and approaches:

In figure 2 below the Theory of Change (ToC) of the iCOAST program is depicted.

Goal

The goal of the iCOAST program is to reduce pollution of water, soil and air, reduce emissions of GHGs and the over-consumption of natural resources, products and materials, reverse the sector's impact on biodiversity loss, while creating equitable, resilient and inclusive livelihoods and jobs for local communities.

Objective

The aim of the iCOAST program is to drive change in the tourism sector by creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment - supported by financial mechanisms and products - that supports and incentivizes governments, private sector and local communities to introduce and benefit from sustainable tourism practices, drive the development of sustainable tourism facilities, procurement and supply chains and make it convenient and seamless for tourists to make sustainable choices without having to compromise on quality or comfort.

Outcomes

An enabling policy and regulatory environment supports the national tourism sector's transition to low carbon, low chemical, zero waste and pollution technologies and approaches.	Repurposed financial flows and increased access to new finance, instruments and incentives, stimulate a transition to sustainable tourism technologies and business models.	The national tourism sector and its local supply chains have the knowledge, information, technical capacity and access to alternative practices, technologies and business models to reduce their environmental footprint and increase local job creation.	Access to knowledge, best practices and transformative partnerships scale up and replicate sustainable tourism interventions.

Outputs and Interventions

Revised and cohesive national tourism strategies, policies and regulations.	Public financing mechanisms assessed and redirected/ developed.	Banks have increased capacity to assess risks and provide green loans at competitive rates.	Knowledge and lessons-learned available, consolidated and disseminated.	Strategic partnerships with tourism entities established.

New and/or enhanced standards protect reduce/eliminate pollution, minimize GHG emissions and protect ecosystems.	Sustainable procurement partnerships and agreements increase and stimulate local procurement and supply chains.	Sustainable approaches applied in tourism facilities, tourism related procurement and supply chains.	Awareness created among tourists, local communities, tourism facilities/operators and tourism-related supply chain actors.

Pathways

Investment in cohesive policies and regulations that supports sustainable tourism

Solutions for sustainable tourism facilities, procurement and supply chains

Access to financing and financial incentives

Awareness and access to knowledge

Barriers

- Incoherent Sustainable Tourism Policymaking does not allign tourism development with environmental, climate and biodiversity protection, and does not provide targets, operating standards or rules for the private sector to abide by.
- A lack of market incentives and access to financing prevents the private sector from adopting sustainable practices and procuring sustainable products.
- Underdeveloped sustainable local supply chains lead to an increase in the import of products and materials to meet the needs of international tourists, while in turn high imports prevent the further development of local supply chains.
- No significant behavioral change on the demand side ("say-do gap") resulting in limited demand for sustainable tourism products.

Assumptions

A cohesive policy and regulatory framework encourages PS to meet sustainability requirements.	Private sector will adopt sustainable practices if these yield economic and environmental benefits, and help meet national policy and regulatory requirements.	Access to competitive financing and financial mechanisms and incentives will encourage and enable the private sector to make investments in sustainable practices and technologies.	Local supply chains have the potential to replace (to a certain extent) international supply chains, and can create inclusive and resilient jobs, promoting equality.	Tourists who can effortlessly choose for sustainable products, without having to compromise on comfort or quality, will choose these over unsustainable ones.

COMPONENT 1: Ensure coherence in national policies and regulations to advance sustainable tourism and protect and restore ecosystems

Outcome 1: An enabling policy and regulatory environment support the national tourism sector's transition to low-carbon, low-chemical, zero- waste-and-pollution technologies and approaches.

Component 1 aims to strengthen the policy and legislative environment for the tourism sectors in program countries by advancing policy and regulatory coherence between environmental protection and conservation, social and cultural needs and the tourism sector's development. This might entail the development of policies, regulations, standards and guidelines specifically targeting tourism practices, but will also entail ensuring that national and local policies that have a bearing on tourism or its supply chains are aligned with sustainable tourism goals, and vice-versa, to foster a unified approach to sustainable tourism supported by cohesive efforts across government entities, stakeholders and sectors.

As such this component aims to assess and develop/revise policies, regulatory measures as well as voluntary national sustainable tourism certifications, to support and encourage the introduction of low-carbon, low-chemical and zero-waste/pollution technologies and approaches, and facilitate the introduction and implementation of financial instruments that can support the tourism sector's transition and resilience.

Output 1.1 Policies, regulations and standards relevant to sustainable tourism developed/revised to ensure coherence and address existing gaps

Child projects will undertake a comprehensive review of existing national tourism and environmental policies, regulations, standards and guidance to identify gaps and define country specific policy and regulatory needs. As most tourism supply chains are cross-sectoral and not specific to the tourism sector (i.e. food and beverage, construction, furnishings, textiles, transport) assessments will be undertaken to analyze the potential positive and negative implications of existing and proposed new/revised policies, regulations and guidance to ensure that measures adopted in one sector do not have unintended negative consequences in another. Informed by these reviews and assessments, child projects will subsequently support the development/revision of policies, strategies, regulations/standards and guidance to support a transition to sustainable tourism.

In terms of the development or revision of national environmental protection related standards and guidelines that will positively impact the sustainability of the tourism sector (as well as other sectors), child projects may anticipate developing standards pertaining to:

Green and sustainable local procurement

Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for energy consumption and cooling in the tourism sector to promote an ambitious uptake of energy efficient clean technologies

The uptake of renewable energy technologies

Water consumption, treatment and discharge

Waste generation, management and recycling

Building codes/standards/certifications (to support sustainable construction)

Siting of tourism-related facilities

Use of harmful chemicals in products (e.g. construction materials, textiles, furnishings) and operations/maintenance (e.g. application of insecticides, pesticides, and fertilizers).

Furthermore, child projects aim to support the mainstreaming of sustainable tourism priorities and targets in national development plans, climate change and adaptation strategies and planning, including NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs.

In most program countries there is a need for enhanced coordination among government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations. Therefore, to ensure a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach, child projects anticipate developing approaches to engage key government entities and work across relevant ministries, for example by establishing mechanisms to coordinate sustainable tourism initiatives and ensure inter-ministerial collaboration, not only to support component 1 but the entire iCOAST program (see also Component 4).

Output 1.2 Sustainability standards and eco-labels for tourism entities assessed and improved

The Global Child Project, in close coordination with national/regional child projects and international partners (i.e. UN Tourism, GSTC – TBC) will lead a review of available sustainability standards and international certifications (eco-labels such as the Green Globe Standard, EarthCheck) for hotel and tourism entities. The assessment will include recommendations for iCOAST program countries. Discussions around sustainability certifications, their implementation and lessons-learned will be organized through webinars led by the Global Child Project.

National and regional child projects will undertake similar assessments to understand the effectiveness of sustainability standards/eco-labels in place at national level to identify their strengths and gaps. The outcomes of their assessments are subsequently expected to inform the revision of the certifications as well as the development of tools and incentive mechanisms to encourage the adoption of sustainability certification.

Output 1.3 Stakeholders informed/trained on new/revised policies, regulations and standards

This output anticipates training national, regional and local authorities, private sector, communities and other tourism stakeholders on newly developed or revised policies, regulations, standards, certifications, guidelines etc.

The Global Child Project will, in close coordination with national/regional child projects, support the design and provision of global trainings on policies, regulations and standards relevant to sustainable tourism through webinars, presenting aggregated findings, lessons-learned and best practices resulting from national and regional child projects. National and regional child projects will develop tailor-made trainings for specific national and local settings and needs. Training materials will be disseminated to stakeholders through various knowledge platforms (See Component 4).

COMPONENT 2:   Increase access to finance and create financial mechanisms for sustainable initiatives and supply chains in Tourism

Outcome 2: Repurposed financial flows and increased access to new financial instruments and incentives, stimulate a transition to sustainable tourism.

Component 2 will focus on assessing existing finance mechanisms and designing/applying different types of new finance mechanisms that support the introduction of low carbon, low chemical, nature based, and zero waste and pollution free technologies and approaches in the tourism sector or tourism-related supply chains (i.e., construction, food, furnishings/textiles, services, etc.).

The integration of innovative financing mechanisms into the iCOAST program is expected to significantly enhance its financial sustainability and impact. By leveraging private capital and aligning financial incentives with environmental goals, iCOAST can catalyze greater investment in sustainable tourism, drive innovation, and achieve its environmental objectives more effectively.

Component 2 is made up of outputs that will be supported in a closely coordinated manner by the Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Child Project ("Global Child Project") and the national/regional Child Projects.

Output 2.1 Existing and potential finance mechanisms for sustainable tourism assessed

The Global Child Project will undertake and publish a global assessment on existing finance instruments, their impact and potential for the tourism sector. This study will be informed by extensive consultations with International Finance Institutions (IFIs), national governments, national development banks, commercials banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), (private and public) investment funds, among others to provide a comprehensive overview of existing and potential finance mechanisms and lessons-learned to date. A preliminary overview of finance mechanisms that could be assessed is provided in Box 1. Emphasis will be placed on exploring finance mechanism that can increase access to finance and incentives for SMEs and women-, youth-, and IPLCs- led initiatives.

National and regional child projects will undertake similar assessments at national and regional levels to understand the effectiveness of current financial instruments in place and the potential impact of new or the revision of existing finance mechanisms. These assessments will also provide recommendations on how to redirect existing public financing mechanisms from pollution intensive practices towards sustainable tourism.

Depending on the timing of the completion of the global study led by the Global Child Project, national and regional child projects can benefit from the Global Study's insights and findings and use those to inform the scope of their respective assessments.

National and regional level assessments will also provide insights into the capacity of national and local financial institutions and make recommendations on how those capacities could be enhanced.

Output 2.2 Financial/lending instruments and mechanisms/incentives for sustainable tourism developed

Based on the assessment undertaken as part of Output 2.1, national and regional child projects will, in close collaboration with national governments, line ministries, International Finance Institutions (IFIs), national development banks, national and local commercials banks as well as Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), support the development/revision of finance/lending instruments and mechanisms/incentives that can support tourism sector stakeholders and their supply chains in shifting towards sustainable practices.

Emphasis will be placed on developing financial instruments to target small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and underrepresented groups, promoting sustainable practices, local supply chains and eco-friendly technologies.

As part of this output (and based on capacity recommendations resulting from Output 2.1) the capacity of finance institutions will be increased to support risk assessment and the provision of loans to sustainable tourism entities, and supply chain actors, which might include the development of risk management systems and the potential adoption of UNEP FI criteria by commercial banks.

The Global Child Project, in close coordination with regional/national child project will support regular global training and capacity building through webinars targeting finance institutions, tourism stakeholders and other interested parties on the benefits and opportunities of finance mechanisms, and their establishment.

It is anticipated that each national/regional project will result in a 'toolbox' consisting of various financial instruments including for example grants, results-based finance, concessional finance, and guarantees (see Box 1), that could be coupled with technical assistance, and is tailored to overcome specific investment barriers for tourism sector stakeholders and their supply chains. The availability of a wide range of financial mechanisms is expected to increase financial flows and overall access to finance for the sector, which will help enable the transition to sustainable tourism in the program countries.

Child projects will evaluate and report on the viability and effectiveness of financing mechanisms demonstrated by the iCOAST program. The Global Child Project and national/regional child projects will consolidate and disseminate results on the viability and effectiveness of financing mechanisms at global, regional and national level for further replication.

Output 2.3 Capacity of finance/fund recipients increased to enhance equitable benefit sharing

Through regional and national child projects financial literacy programs will be developed to enhance the ability of potential fund recipients to access funding for sustainable tourism projects.

Key focus will be on increasing access to finance for SMEs, and underrepresented groups, in particular women, youth, and local community led initiatives in the tourism sector. Increased access to funding could increase support to community-based tourism initiatives, protection of cultural heritage, promotion of local procurement and creation of employment opportunities. These financial literacy programs intend to increase meaningful community participation, and support youth, women and IPLCs equitable benefit-sharing.

The Global Child Project and national/regional child projects will consolidate and disseminate results at global, regional and national level for further replication on the impact and lessons-learned from financial literacy programs and the impact on community-based tourism initiatives and equitable benefit-sharing.

Box 1: Types of finance mechanisms that can be explored by the iCOAST program.

1. Innovative Financing Mechanisms

Blended Finance: The iCOAST program could actively promote the use of blended finance models, combining public and private investments to mobilize greater capital for sustainable tourism projects. This could attract private sector participation and increase the program's financial leverage.

Impact Bonds: The program could pilot impact bonds where private investors fund sustainable tourism initiatives, and repayment is contingent on achieving pre-defined environmental and social outcomes. This would tie financial returns to measurable impact, encouraging efficiency and innovation.

Revolving Funds: iCOAST could establish revolving funds that provide loans or grants for sustainable tourism projects, with repayments replenishing the fund for future investments. This ensures a continuous source of financing for eco-friendly initiatives.

2. Catalytic Funding

Seed Funding: iCOAST could offer seed funding to support early-stage sustainable tourism ventures, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in the sector.

Volume Guarantees: The program could provide volume guarantees to attract private investment in renewable energy or sustainable infrastructure projects related to tourism. This mitigates risks for investors and encourages larger-scale investments.

3. Socially Responsible Investing

Social Bonds: iCOAST could promote the issuance of social bonds to finance sustainable tourism projects with clear social and environmental benefits. This would attract investors seeking both financial returns and positive impact.

Pension Funds: The program could engage with pension funds to encourage investments in sustainable tourism, aligning long-term financial goals with environmental protection.

4. New Taxation Channels

- **Earmarked Taxes:** iCOAST could advocate for earmarked taxes on tourism activities (e.g., departure taxes, accommodation levies) with revenues directed towards environmental conservation and sustainable tourism development. This ensures a dedicated funding stream for iCOAST's initiatives.

COMPONENT 3: Enhance the uptake of low carbon, low chemical, zero waste approaches/technologies in key value chains through demonstrating sustainable business models

Outcome 3: The national tourism sector and its local supply chains have the knowledge, information, technical capacity and access to alternative practices, technologies and business models to reduce their environmental footprint and increase local job creation.

In collaboration with national government entities (i.e. Ministries of Tourism, Finance, SMEs, Trade, Labor, and Environment), trade/hotel associations, tourism facilities, private sector/value chain actors and communities, the child project will demonstrate and support the uptake of low carbon-, low chemical-, zero waste- technologies and sustainable business models by the tourism sector and affiliated supply chains (including solutions from youth, women and IPLCs).

Output 3.1 Assessments/inventories completed, and mitigation/management plans developed

In preparation for the selection and design of interventions in iCOAST program countries, destinations, tourism facilities, or tourism related supply chains (e.g. transportation, food and beverages), national and regional child projects will undertake inventories.

Inventories can include - but are not limited to - GHG emission inventories (Scope 1,2 and 3), waste generation inventories, water use inventories, chemical, material and product consumption inventories, inventories on applied technologies and practices in the tourism sector or related supply chains (e.g. RAC equipment, renewable energy technologies, IPM, etc.), among others.

The outcomes of these inventories will inform national target and priority setting, inform the revision of national tourism strategies, policies and regulations (as part of Component 1), inform the final selection of project partners for iCOAST demonstration interventions, or function as a baseline assessment in case project partners have been pre-selected. These inventory results will also provide insights in the environmental and economic costs of unsustainable practices while simultaneously highlight the benefits of transitioning to viable, climate-resilient sustainable tourism practices.

National and regional child projects will publish and disseminate inventory results and insights at national/regional level through national and global networks and knowledge platforms, while the Global Child Project will lead the publication and dissemination of aggregated results from child project inventories.

Output 3.2 Sustainable procurement partnerships and agreements with hotel associations, tour operators and/or hotel brands increase and stimulate local procurement, innovation and markets for pollution-free/ low-chemical/ zero-waste services and products

National/regional child projects will establish partnerships with trade/hotel associations, tour operators and/or major hotel brands[i] to provide support to increase their reliance on local, green and sustainable supply chains and circular business models that can reduce the sector's reliance on long-range transport and import, high consumption of natural resources and harmful materials and products, with the ultimate objective to promote create local employment opportunities and protect local ecosystems and biodiversity.

In partnership with UN Tourism and other international tourism partners, and with guidance provided by UNDP's Procurement Service Unit (PSU), the Global Child Project will lead the development of a set of procurement guidelines on sustainable and green procurement for the tourism sector. Subsequently, these guidelines can be tailored by national/regional child projects to specific program partners, beneficiaries, locations or sectors to encourage and support local and sustainable sourcing. Such guidelines can help shape decision making by tourism businesses on relevant purchasing actions to (gradually) incorporate sustainability considerations as part of standard practices and uses.

These guidelines can take into consideration UNDP's Guidance Note on 'Sustainable Procurement and Usage of Cooling Assets' (including refrigerants), UNDP's Guidance Note on 'Sustainable Procurement for Hospitality and Conference Events', as well as other key guidance materials developed by partners such as UN Tourism and the One Planet - Travel With Care network on Sustainable Procurement to reduce Plastics and Food Wastes. In addition, lessons-learned from IP11 (Reduction of hazardous chemicals in construction and fashion supply chains) and the SWAP project (Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution, GEF ID#11211) on sustainable construction and waste management could inform the development of green and local procurement guidelines.

National/regional child projects will provide technical assistance, including training and capacity building, to national program partners on the implementation of the sustainable procurement guidelines. Where required, child projects will support program partners in designing and implementing green procurement action plans.

Output 3.3 Tourism sector stakeholders and their supply chains have the knowledge, capacity and incentives to reduce their environmental footprint

As part of this Output, technical assistance (TA), including capacity building, training and awareness raising, will be provided by national and regional child projects to program partners[ii] to support the adoption and implementation of alternative practices, technologies, and business models needed to reduce the environmental footprint of the tourism sector and affiliated supply chains, and increase local jobs and community benefits.

iCOAST will provide support to the following type of program partners as part of this Output:

Direct tourism actors (e.g., hotel chains, tourism operators).

Associated tourism supply chains. including for example agro-businesses, laundry companies, HVAC service companies, transportation companies, building companies, etc.

Note: Community initiatives are supported as part of output 3.4.

Box 2. Incentive Programmes. As part of component 1 and 2, regulatory and financial incentives will be created to encourage and support the tourism sector and its supply chains to transition to more sustainable practices. However, additional incentive programmes might be required to reach ambitious GHG emissions targets and promote innovative solutions for decarbonizing the tourism sector.

As such national and regional child projects might support – as part of this Output - the establishment of Incentive Programmes that reward tourism businesses that can document that they have managed to reduce their emissions footprint over time and offer a pallet of support services/training/technical assistance that the business can tap into to achieve a reduction in their footprints.

Sustainable tourism practices that reduce GHG emissions, conserve natural resources, eliminate harmful chemicals from products, services, and tourism supply chains, reduce waste generation and pollution, and protect and restore biodiversity will be demonstrated to create confidence among tourism stakeholders, financial institutions, insurers, and others.

iCOAST national/regional child projects will support a select number of demonstration interventions and sustainable business models (depending on countries' priorities and settings), supported by green procurement approaches. Interventions could entail the following:

Direct tourism actors:

Improve Energy Efficiency (EE) and reduce energy consumption. Introduce measures that increase energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions (i.e. centralized cooling/heating approaches, district cooling, super-efficient cooling appliances, heat pumps, deployment of digitalization and energy management systems, cold chain innovations) and support the phase-out of coolants with a high ODS/global warming potential. Through the provision of technical assistance, national/regional child projects can support both direct tourism actors in the introduction of such measures and technologies, but also support the capacity building, training and certification of associated tourism supply chains such as local service providers that install and service refrigeration and cooling assets, to enhance their quality of service and increase the efficiency of installed equipment through regular maintenance. The latter will be supported in coordination with activities in support of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment.

Transition to Renewable Energy (RE) to reduce GHG emissions. Support the transition of direct tourism actors and associated tourism supply chains to renewable energy by encouraging this transition through the design and implementation of Incentive Programmes and strengthening the capacity of local businesses in the design, installation and maintenance of PV systems. Support to the pooled procurement of PV solar systems, and/or the establishment of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for the procurement of renewable energy for clustered program partners could also be explored, reducing RE purchasing/installation/maintenance costs, creating jobs in the local RE sector, and increasing the availability and affordability of renewable energy not only for the tourism sector but also for local communities.

Reduce water consumption. Support direct tourism actors and associated tourism supply chains (e.g. Agri-businesses, laundry services, etc.) in introducing water consumption reduction measures to enhance water security of host communities and reduce the generation of wastewater volumes and land-based pollution.

(Waste)water treatment. Support direct tourism actors and associated tourism supply chains in improving wastewater treatment approaches, to safeguard human health and coastal and marine ecosystems from land-based pollution caused by viruses, bacteria, micro plastics, and chemicals. This could include small-scale on-site facility wastewater treatment, grey water reuse, energy generation (biogas digestors) or sewage systems, as well as the enhancement of large-scale community-level wastewater treatment facilities and sludge management.

Waste minimization, waste management and recycling. Support direct tourism actors and associated tourism supply chains (e.g. food and beverage delivery companies, water bottlers, recyclers, etc.) in the implementation of waste generation reduction measures (introduction of food waste reduction measures, phase-out of unnecessary single-use plastics, introduction of reusable containers, etc.), improving local recycling options (i.e. excess food redistribution, composting systems, bio-energy generation, support to improve capacity of and incentives for local recyclers) as well as support to large-scale community/city level waste management (landfill and leachate treatment plant optimization, biogas management, reinforcement of transfer stations) and recycling systems at community and city level.

Biodiversity protection and restoration of ecosystems. Support direct tourism actors and associated tourism supply chains (e.g. agriculture) to address and reverse, applying nature-based solutions, the loss and damage of key coastal and marine ecosystems, for example through (re)forestation and the creation of green spaces by using native species to increase biodiversity and create passive cooling mechanisms.

Phasing-out the use of harmful chemicals and products containing harmful chemicals. Support direct tourism actors and associated tourism supply chains (e.g. laundry services, pest control services, landscaping businesses) in making sustainable procurement choices to phase-out the use of harmful chemicals and products containing harmful chemicals and support them in transitioning to low- or non-toxic chemicals. Intervention could focus on cleaning and laundry products, vector/pest control and land-scaping chemicals, pool and water treatment chemicals, products containing harmful chemicals such as electronics, carpets/textiles, etc. Interventions will benefit from the procurement guidelines on sustainable and green procurement for the tourism sector developed as part of the previous Output.

Transition to low carbon transportation to reduce GHG emissions and air pollution. Through the design and implementation of Incentive Programmes support and encourage direct tourism actors (e.g. tour operators) and associated tourism supply chains (e.g. transportation companies) to transition to the use of low-carbon transportation options (e.g. increased use of local public transportation (e.g. buses), electric vehicles (e.g. taxi's, ricksha's), with the objective to reduce local air and noise pollution, reduction in GHG emissions, congestion, etc.).

Renting, maintenance and repair of electronics to extend their useful life. Support the design of circular business approaches for the procurement/rent, management, maintenance, and repair of small quality appliances used in the tourism sector (TVs, irons, coffee makers, water cookers, etc.) to expand their useful life and reduce the generation of e-waste volumes.

Sustainable and low-carbon construction. Through the design and implementation of Incentive Programmes, support direct tourism actors and associated tourism supply chains (e.g. construction companies, manufacturers and distributors of building materials) in the adoption of sustainable architecture and infrastructure, and low-carbon construction materials.

Sustainable and climate resilient agriculture and agricultural commodities. Provide support to <u>direct tourism actors</u> to support local and sustainable sourcing of low-carbon and low-chemical food and agricultural commodities. This might entail the establishment of agreements and partnerships between trade/hotel associations, tour operators, major hotel brands[i] and supermarkets with local agri-businesses and farmers (in coordination with Output 3.2) to boost the demand for local, sustainable, low carbon and low-chemical agricultural products, with the objective to create local employment opportunities and increase community benefit sharing.

Furthermore, child projects will support <u>associated tourism supply</u> chains (Agri-businesses, farmers, local agro-industries, etc) to introduce sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices (learning from the FARM program) and produce organic, low-carbon and/or low-chemical crops to supply hotels/tourism operators. Technical assistance could include the capacity building of local suppliers to enhance their readiness to produce eco-labelled products. Support could also comprise agricultural extension and business development, targeting behavior change in farmers as the producers of sustainable and local products for the tourism sector. Awareness will be raised and technical assistance can be provided on the valorizing of local products, including tailored support to women and marginalized groups.[41]

In support of the above proposed interventions, the Global Child project will, in close coordination with child projects, lead the design and organization of global trainings on the topics listed above. Such trainings can subsequently be tailored to national and local circumstances by national/regional child projects.

In addition, the Global Child Project will develop and share example mitigation and management plans that could be applied by national/regional child projects to tailor to specific program interventions (e.g. sustainable cooling, low-carbon transportation, waste minimization and management, etc.).

Output 3.4 Community engagement and benefit-sharing enhanced

The iCOAST program recognizes the importance of ensuring that the benefits of tourism extend to local communities. To ensure meaningful community participation and equitable benefit sharing, particularly for youth, women and IPLCs, national and regional child projects will also support the development of community-based tourism initiatives.

These community-based tourism initiatives could have several objectives, such as the creation of local job opportunities, increasing opportunities for the local procurement of green and sustainable commodities and services by tourism facilities (linked to Output 3.2), supporting the conservation of cultural heritage, or the implementation of community development projects (e.g. education, healthcare, WASH, electrification, tree planting, etc.), to name a few.

Other opportunities that could be pursued as part of this Output include exploring the potential of carbon offsetting for tourism facilities to further drive emission reductions, with proceeds from the sale of cardon credits financing community development projects.

The Global Child Project will lead the collection of global lessons-learned and experiences, followed by the development of guidance materials and the provision of global training on the design and introduction of local carbon credits systems to support community development projects. In turn, this guidance and training can be applied by national/regional child projects to support their program partners in setting up such systems.

COMPONENT 4: Establish a Knowledge Management Platform and built transformative partnerships

Outcome 4: Global access to knowledge, best practices and transformative partnerships scales up and replicates sustainable tourism interventions.

Component 4 will support global, regional and national knowledge management, the creation of knowledge products and tools, awareness building and the establishment of partnerships, partner networks and platforms to exchange experiences, lessons learned, and best practices with the objective to scale up and replicate sustainable tourism interventions.

Component 4 is made up of outputs that will be supported in a closely coordinated manner by the Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Child Project ("Global Child Project") and the national/regional Child Projects.

Output 4.1 Knowledge platforms and products on sustainable tourism developed to support knowledge management, dissemination and exchange among stakeholders

The Global Child Project will ensure the global coordination of the iCOAST program and will support knowledge management, knowledge dissemination and outreach to stakeholders by designing, establishing and managing a global iCOAST knowledge management platform on sustainable tourism.

Child projects will contribute to and benefit from the global knowledge management platform. For example, the Global Child Project will support the consolidation, publishing, communication and dissemination of experiences, lessons learned, case studies and best practices resulting from the child projects.

Furthermore, the Global Child Project will lead the design and development of global knowledge products and support the development of open-source tools and resources that can be easily accessed and adapted by tourism operators and destinations around the world. Project partners and child projects can also indicate the need for specific knowledge products and tools of which the development could be led by the Global Child Project.

Certain Child Projects anticipate establishing sustainable tourism knowledge platforms at national level (where needed), linked to the iCOAST knowledge management platform, to support tailored knowledge transfer and to enhance communication with local stakeholders to meet local needs and language requirements (E.g. to provide tourism businesses with easy access to information, best practices, and case studies on sustainable operations). Child projects also aim to lead the development of regional/national/locally specific knowledge products, which can be disseminated making use of the various knowledge management platforms supported by iCOAST.

Output 4.2 Partnerships and partnership networks on sustainable tourism established

The Global Child Project will lead engagement with global and strategic sustainable tourism stakeholders and alliances (e.g. global and regional tourism organizations - such as UN Tourism; private sector - including global hotel and trade associations; global NGOs and IPLC representative organizations, among other) to support and amplify the objectives and impacts of the iCOAST program.

The Global Child Project will also facilitate the engagement between national/regional Child Projects and these partners to improve coordination and impact of national and regional significantly relevant activities and initiatives.

Furthermore the Global Child Project will create linkages and synergies between iCOAST and existing and relevant platforms and multistakeholder initiatives including IW: LEARN; the GEF ISLANDS Programme; the Blue and Green ISLANDS IP; Clean and Healthy Oceans IP; Plastics IP; Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains IP; Food Systems IP the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator IP, the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism[ii], the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative[iii], the Tourism Food for Good Initiative[iv], the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (GIAHS) network, Best Tourism Villages network, the International Sustainable Bioeconomy Working Group, as well as circular economy and plastic reduction platforms. The Global Child Project will also support engagement between national/regional Child Projects and these platforms and multistakeholder initiatives to improve coordination and impact of national and regional significantly relevant activities and initiatives.

Furthermore, the Global Child Project will establish and maintain global partnerships with digital tourism service providers as well as travel guides to advance and accept the use of certification schemes (eco-labels)/sustainable tourism standards.

iCOAST aims to join existing sustainable tourism networks where already available and where needed support the development of new stakeholder networks, at national and regional level (to be led by national Child Projects), with the objective to exchange experiences, lessons learned, and best practices.

During the Project Preparation Phase the Global Child Project will develop a global stakeholder engagement plan, which in turn can guide and inform the development of child project stakeholder engagement plans. In addition, to support program implementation, national and regional level Child Projects anticipate designing tailored engagement strategies for partners and stakeholders (i.e, farmers, construction companies, hotel chains, trade organizations, waste management companies, renewable energy companies, etc.) to ensure the right partners participate in the iCOAST program and promote the introduction of new business models, and transformative sustainable tourism solutions.

Coordination between iCOAST, partner networks and stakeholders will be further enhanced through the organization of a yearly in-person iCOAST program event (which potentially could be linked to a global or regional tourism EXPO). This yearly event will bring together representatives of child project countries and projects, sustainable tourism and finance experts, sustainable tourism partners, stakeholders and alliances, among others. The Global Child Project will lead the organization of this event, its venue, and cover related costs, while national and regional Child Projects will be responsible for the logistics and travel and participation costs for representatives of their respective Child Projects and countries.

The Global component will have a close coordination with IW:LEARN and will participate in one global IW coordination event, and will prepare one experience note for IW:LEARN.

Output 4.3 Gender tailored education and awareness raising programmes on sustainable tourism designed and implemented

In collaboration with national government entities (i.e. Ministries of Tourism, Finance, SMEs, Trade, Labor, and Environment), trade/hotel associations, hospitality school, tour operators, hotel brands and host communities surrounding tourist destinations, the iCOAST program and its child projects will support the design and roll-out of gender tailored awareness raising programs aimed at tourists, host communities, tourism facilities and operators as well as suppliers to inform them of Environmental "Do's and Don'ts", sustainable tourism practices, sustainable travel choices and the importance of responsible tourism with the objective to encourage behavior change.

The Global Child Project will design and roll-out global awareness raising campaigns, which will be informed by national and regional level awareness raising campaigns designed by national/regional Child Projects and vice-versa.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Education the iCOAST program and its child projects will also support the assessment and revision of existing hospitality curricula at e.g. hotel and hospitality schools and subsequently support the revision or development of courses/train-the-trainers (ToT) trainings on

sustainable tourism (in collaboration with the Global Coordination Child Project). The revision of courses/ToT trainings will be informed by capacity building and training undertaken as part of Technical Assistance provided as part of Component 3.

The Child Projects

An analysis of the child project concept notes indicated that all child projects will contribute to the all the 4 program components and will follow a common approach to ensure the achievement of the iCOAST program objectives.

Table 1 below provides an overview of the iCOAST program outcomes and outputs and indicates which child projects will contribute to which Outputs.

Kindly note that outputs differ slightly between child projects, based on local needs, circumstances, challenges and priorities as elaborated upon in the individual child projects (see Annex X).

Table 1: Summary of iCOAST program outcomes and outputs and an overview of which child projects contribute to which outputs

The Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Child Project

To support global coordination, knowledge management and the implementation of the Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Child Project for the iCOAST program, UNDP will establish a dedicated iCOAST team that will oversee and support the implementation of the iCOAST program and maintain close coordination and collaboration with the iCOAST child project teams.

The iCOAST dedicated implementation team will receive guidance from UNDP's Chemicals and Waste Hub, UNDP's Nature Hub, UNDP's Sustainable Finance Hub, UNDP's Insurance and Risk Finance Facility, and UNDP's Climate Hub. The iCOAST team will report to the Director of UNDP's Chemicals and Waste Hub.

A preliminary list of activities that will be supported by the iCOAST Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Child Project ("the Global Child") has been provided below. During the program's preparation phase this list of activities will be further refined and expanded upon.

Collaborate with iCOAST implementing agencies (including AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IADB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and WWF) to facilitate and support the objectives of the agencies' iCOAST child projects. iCOAST will also coordinate with international organizations and NGOs that did not submit child projects at this point in time, however, have expressed a keen interest to remain involved in or kept up to date on the development of the program. These partners include the Asian Development Bank, Conservation International, UN Tourism and the World Bank. Some of these partners would consider submitting child projects to the iCOAST program in the near future.

Support the preparation and adoption (among child projects) of consistent criteria for the design, implementation and evaluation of iCOAST interventions and ensure that all iCOAST child projects align with the iCOAST objectives (e.g. by applying common indicators for monitoring and reporting purposes).

Ensure consistency among child projects in the development of stakeholder engagement plans, gender action plans, knowledge management products, reporting templates, communication materials, etc. by supporting the development of iCOAST program level templates, guidelines and examples that can be applied/adapted by child projects.

Provide guidance on the monitoring and reporting of iCOAST related data and progress at regional, national and global level, applying both GEF Core Indicators and iCOAST Programmatic Indicators ("iCOAST Common Indicators). iCOAST will provide specific guidance on the monitoring and calculation of GEBs targeted by iCOAST and its child projects. Through continuous monitoring, the Global Project will timely identify any challenges faced by child projects and elaborate possible mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Maintain coordination and ensure knowledge exchange with existing multistakeholder initiatives such as the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism[v], the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative[vi], the Tourism Food for Good Initiative[vii], the UNDP Ocean Innovation Challenge (OIC), the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BioFin) and the Cool Coalition. as well as GEF programs, IPs and large initiatives, including IW: LEARN, GEF Islands, the Blue and Green Islands IP, the Clean and Health Ocean IP, the Circular Solutions to Plastics IP, Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains IP, the UN Food Systems Hub, FOLUR, the Food Systems IP, FARM and FARM+, Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) Initiative and the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator IP.

Ensure coordination with tourism related projects and programs, including for example the Japan Tourism without Plastic Pollution initiative, GEF-UNDP programming that aims to mainstream Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector (for example in Bhutan, Thailand, Mexico and Cuba) and the Green Sharm-ek-Sheikh UNDP GEF project.

Engage with tourism and travel private sector partners to support and encourage the scale-up and replication of iCOAST supported interventions and activities, benefitting from existing global and regional tourism platforms managed for example by UN Tourism, GSTC, UNEP One Planet Network – Travel with Care,

WTTC, WEF, International hotel and restaurant association (IHRA), Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), digital tourism service providers. fora on tourism and travel, among others.

Coordinate and collaborate with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Transport of Hazardous Waste, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC).

Technical assistance and knowledge exchange:

Potential technical assistance and knowledge exchange activities to be supported by the iCOAST Global Child project could entail the below. A detailed workplan for the iCOAST Global Child project will be prepared during the program's preparation phase.

Support the design and organization of tailored global trainings (i.e. in-person training and virtual trainings through webinars) based on interests/needs expressed by child projects, partner governments and program stakeholders (i.e. (re)design of national finance instruments, design of banking products for sustainable tourism, sustainable and green procurement, sustainable/district cooling, phasing-out plastics, reducing food waste, etc.).

Facilitate access to knowledge and guidance for child projects on best approaches, technologies and effective alternatives to support sustainable tourism. Including, for example, the development of guidance documents, guidelines, and standards (in partnership with global tourism partner), covering various aspects of sustainable tourism, based on needs expressed by child projects and program partners (i.e. (re)design of national finance instruments, design of banking products for sustainable tourism, sustainable and green procurement, sustainable/district cooling, phasing-out plastics, reducing food waste, etc.).

Support the identification and sharing of information on ICT tools for information sharing and data collection to inform and drive the scaling up of sustainable practices, approaches and technologies in tourism and its supply chains.

In addition to technical assistance, the Global iCOAST Child Project will promote knowledge exchange through:

Design and establish a dedicated iCOAST on-line platform, that facilitates and supports access to technical assistance (i.e. facilitating contact between child projects, partners and experts), collection of data, monitoring

and reporting (i.e. through easy to use on-line reporting tools), knowledge management and exchange, the organization of on-line training and awareness raising events (i.e. webinar series), the dissemination of knowledge and communication products (i.e. guidelines, toolkits, publications, reports), and social media engagement.

Develop a stakeholder engagement plan for the Global Child Project to map out and plan for collaboration and partnerships will relevant iCOAST stakeholders, including sustainable tourism related initiatives, programmes and projects, private sector representative sustainable tourism organizations and associations, government partners, NGOs, CSOs and IPLC representative organizations, UN partner organizations, MEAs, among others.

Curate, format and generate case studies and knowledge products from obtained data for dissemination through the iCOAST knowledge platform.

Collect, aggregate and disseminate - through the global iCOAST platform - information, resources, lessons-learned, etc. developed as part of iCOAST programme components and child projects.

Organize annual global iCOAST knowledge exchange workshops (followed back-to-back with the Global Child Project Steering Committee Meetings).

Establish Working Groups/Communities of Practice (CoPs) on iCOAST specific topics, i.e., (re)design of national finance instruments, design of banking products for sustainable tourism, sustainable and green procurement, sustainable/district cooling, phasing-out plastics, reducing food waste, etc.).

Innovative aspects of iCOAST:

iCOAST is the first GEF-funded programme that has the Tourism Sector as the entry point to improve the sustainability of local supply chains and to reduce the current use and promote the future avoidance of harmful chemicals that are currently being used. Multiple Global Environmental Benefits will be achieved through this approach.

An important aspect of iCOAST is the strong focus on developing and adapting innovative finance models for sustainable tourism investments to scale up the impact of the programme. There will be an active collaboration with the Private sector through the development of national and global partnerships. iCOAST has a focus on policy coherence in partner countries to align and integrate different policies to ensure they work towards a common goal.

There is a reluctance in many countries to enact legislation that could endanger the competitiveness of the sector. There is a perceived risk it could make the sector less competitive, unless they are assured that they will actually benefit from the introduction of more sustainable policies. Therefore, an active communication and Knowledge management strategy is a key component of the programme.

There is awareness about sustainable tourism, but actual investments are much smaller than expected. The challenge and success criteria of the iCOAST programme is to change that trend.

Gender Mainstreaming:

Ensure that representatives of women and gender groups / gender experts are represented and meaningfully participate in consultations to assess policies, financial mechanisms;

Gender considerations are taken into account in assessing and ensuring access by women to value chains, information systems, technologies, equipment and supplies;

Best practices and lessons learned in empowering women and promoting social inclusion are featured and widely disseminated;

In the development of the Gender Action Plan, activities will be budgeted, and subsequently monitored and reported on.

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[i] Collaboration between iCOAST and cruise lines will be built on GEF ISLANDS lessons-learned and experiences and focus on cruise line impact in-country/on shore.

[ii] https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/climate-action

[iii] https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/global-tourism-plastics-initiative

[iv] https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/food-waste-reduction-in-tourism

[v] https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/climate-action

[vi] https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/global-tourism-plastics-initiative (Partnership between UNEP, UN Tourism and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation)

[vii] https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/food-waste-reduction-in-tourism

[i] Collaboration between iCOAST and cruise lines will be built on GEF ISLANDS lessons-learned and experiences and focus on cruise line impact in-country/on shore.

[ii] Government official, private sector, tourism associations, hotel associations, hotel chains, tourism operators, businesses/suppliers of tourism related commodities, etc.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

As the iCOAST lead agency, UNDP will assume the overall coordination of the iCOAST program and assure program level monitoring and evaluation against a program-level results framework.

UNDP will work closely with iCOAST imp

lementing agencies to ensure a harmonized and cohesive monitoring, reporting and evaluation approach is applied to the iCOAST program as well as its child projects.

The M&E mechanism to be put in place will ensure alignment with GEF and IA policies and requirements and adherence to agencies' environmental and social safeguards policies and gender action plans.

The program's M&E mechanism will measure and document implementation progress towards iCOAST program outcomes and objectives against verifiable indicators and use related means of verification.

Regular monitoring of iCOAST program and child project performance will be based on tracking global environmental benefits (GEBs) to be delivered by the program and its child projects, as well as an agreed set of result indicators, that will track achievement of the program objective, beyond core indicators, also referred to as the "iCOAST Common Indicators" (see Table 2 below). Through this approach, underperforming activities can be identified, and remedial action undertaken, while successful activities can be scaled-up and/or replicated. This approach will also support the communication and knowledge management component of the program, for example through the compilation of lessons learned from child projects and the dissemination thereof.

The program's M&E mechanism will also assist in identifying and monitoring project risks at an early stage and inform and support the implementation of mitigation interventions and appropriate response actions.

It is understood that each participating IA has its own organizational M&E requirements. Therefore, the program's M&E mechanism will promote the coherent use of result indicators and develop a program level M&E system to support reporting on and tracking of program and child project results and progress. Furthermore, this approach will include coordination in the delivery of the annual Project Information Reports (PIRs), midterm reviews (MTRs) and terminal evaluations (TEs). An integrated Program Evaluation will be undertaken by UNDP as the lead agency.

A program-level monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed during the preparatory phase of the program. While each child project will develop its own results framework and M&E plan, child project M&E approaches will be aligned to the program-level M&E plan and guidance will be provided to child projects on how this alignment can be most easily and effectively achieved.

The program's M&E mechanism will be designed to fulfill the following:

Track program and child project progress towards achievement of GEBs and program-level indicators (iCOAST Common Indicators).

Track implementation progress of the program and child projects versus envisaged timelines.

Generate and consolidate data, knowledge, lessons-learned, etc. and facilitate knowledge exchange between or amongst project stakeholders.

To track progress, measure outcomes, and demonstrate the environmental and socioeconomic benefits of its interventions towards achievement of the Program Objective, in addition to the GEF Core and Sub Indicators (GEBs) several clear impact program-level indicators (iCOAST Common Indicators) will be applied that reflect the global ambition of the program and child projects. These program-level indicators, both quantitative and qualitative, will supplement the core indicators to provide a more granular and cross-cutting assessment of the program's achievements, and capture the program's impact on reducing environmental degradation, promoting sustainable practices, and enhancing community well-being.

A potential set of iCOAST program level indicators has been listed in the table below, these will be refined during the program's preparation phase and assessed and finalized, during the implementation of the program.

Table 2: Aggregated iCOAST program-level indicators

Country Names	BLZ	DOM	EGY/ MAR/ TUR	HND	IDN	JAM	MDV	MEX	SYC	TZA	TTO	VUT
Component 1: Policy and Regulations												
Output 1.1 Policies, regulations and standards relevant to sustainable tourism developed/revised to ensure coherence and address existing gaps												
Output 1.2 Sustainability standards and eco-labels for tourism entities assessed and improved												

Output 1.3 Stakeholders informed/trained on new/revised policies, regulations and standards												
Component 2: Finance and Investment												
Output 2.1 Existing and potential finance mechanisms for sustainable tourism assessed												
Output 2.2 Financial/lending instruments and mechanisms/incentives for sustainable tourism developed												
Output 2.3 Capacity of finance/fund recipients increased to enhance equitable benefit sharing												
Component 3: Technical Assistance and Introduction of Alternative Practices, Technologies and Business Models												
Output 3.1 Assessments/inventories completed, and mitigation/management plans developed												
Output 3.2 Sustainable procurement partnerships and agreements with hotel associations, tour operators and/or hotel brands increase and stimulate local procurement, innovation and markets for pollution-free/ low-chemical/ zero-waste services and products												

Output 3.3 Tourism sector stakeholders and their supply chains have the knowledge, capacity and incentives to reduce their environmental footprint													
Output 3.4 Community engagement and benefit-sharing enhanced													
Component 4: Global Coordination & Knowledge Dissemination													
Output 4.1: Knowledge platforms and products on sustainable tourism developed to support knowledge management, dissemination and exchange among stakeholders													
Output 4.2: Partnerships and partnership networks on sustainable tourism established													
Output 4.3: Gender tailored education and awareness raising programmes on sustainable tourism designed and implemented													

An annual iCOAST program assessment will be undertaken during the iCOAST Program Steering Committee meeting which will take place once a year, at a minimum. This PSC meeting is expected to be held in tandem with the annual iCOAST global workshop or other relevant multi-stakeholder coordination and knowledge management activities.

A Midterm Review (MTR) will be conducted towards the third year of implementation for each child project while an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of each child project's implementation within at least 6 months prior to the operational completion of the project.

A Programmatic Terminal Evaluation, in accordance with GEF evaluation guidelines, will be conducted in coordination with UNDP's Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) after the completion of the Terminal Evaluations of the child projects. The TE of the program will provide an independent assessment of the program's impact and sustainability.

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Coordination and cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program?

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

UNDP will be the lead agency for the iCOAST program and will execute the global child project.

UNDP will ensure close coordination with participating agencies in the implementation of the iCOAST program and its child projects. GEF Implementation Agencies involved in the iCOAST program and the implementation of child projects include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank Group (AfDB), Conservation International (CI), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

UNDP is cognizant of the tasks and resources required to manage and execute the iCOAST program and the global coordination child project. Therefore, based on comparative advantages and mandates, additional executing partners may be identified during the program's preparatory phase and invited to take on roles as responsible party(ies). Initial discussions have taken place with UNEP and the One Planet Network (One Planet - travel with care), UN Tourism (former UNWTO), the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), IW LEARN and FAO.

Exchanges on experiences, lessons-learned, best practices, among else between countries participating in iCOAST as well as countries which are not (yet), will be facilitated and coordinated through the global coordination child project benefitting from a dedicated iCOAST Knowledge Exchange Platform. The hosting arrangements of the iCOAST knowledge exchange platform will be determined during the program's preparatory phase but are expected to build on existing networks/knowledge platforms.

At national level, the IAs that will be implementing child projects will ensure, facilitate and encourage coordination with government ministries (including Ministries of Tourism, Finance, SMEs, Trade, Environment,

Labor, and Education), regulatory agencies, professional organizations and trade associations, private sector, etc.

At global level the iCOAST programmes and its global coordination child project will ensure coordination and cooperation with ongoing initiatives and programs that present important synergies and collaborative opportunities for iCOAST.
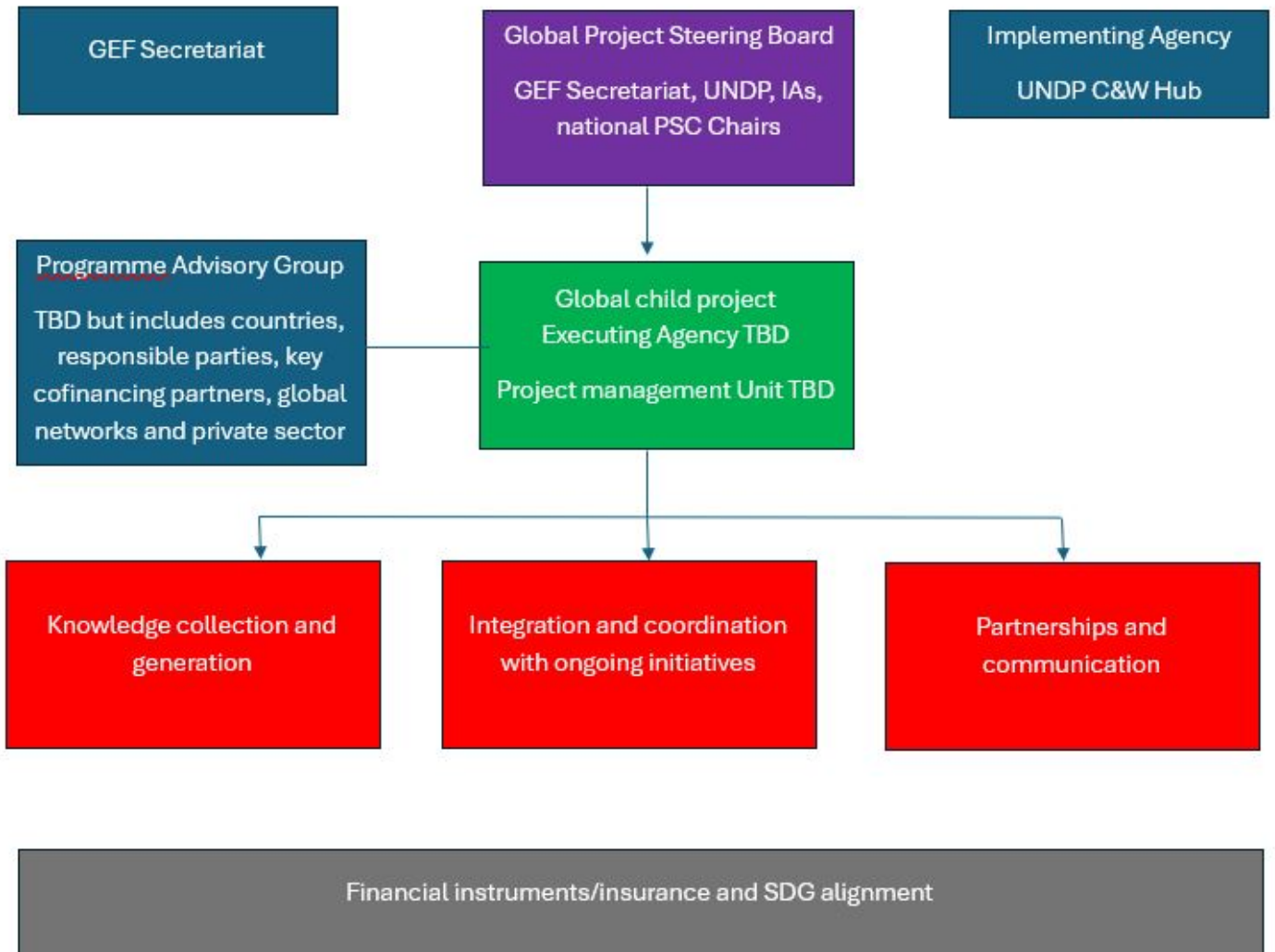
iCOAST will seek close global coordination and cooperation with GEF ISLANDS; Blue and Green ISLANDS IP; Clean and Healthy Ocean (CHO) IP; Plastics IP; Supply Chain IP; agricultural related programmes such as FARM, FARM+, FOLUR, Food Systems IP and as well as UNDP-led initiatives including UNDP's Food and Agricultural Commodities Systems (FACS) to align iCOAST interventions with the phase out of harmful practices in agriculture.

iCOAST will also coordinate with the Cool Coalition (https://coolcoalition.org/), and initiatives supported by UN Tourism and UNEP, including the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/global-tourism-plastics-initiative); Hotel Energy Solutions (HES - https://www.unwto.org/hotel-energy-solution); and the Global Roadmap for Food Waste Reduction in the Tourism Sector (https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/abs/10.18111/9789284424085). Furthermore, through the global coordination child project, iCOAST might also engage and coordinate with private sector partners and their respective initiatives, including partners such as IATA, WTTC, WEF, major hotel chains (Hyatt, Minor, Intercontinental, Mariott, Accor, IBEROSTAR), national, regional, and international hotel associations (International hotel and restaurant association (IHRA), and digital tourism service providers (Booking.com, Expedia, Tripadvisor, Airbnb) as well as travel guides (Lonely Planet, etc.).

Last but not least, iCOAST will coordinate with and benefit from the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BioFin - https://www.biofin.org/), the UNDP Ocean Innovation Challenge (OIC - https://oceaninnovationchallenge.org/) and benefit from expertise provided by the UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub and UNDP's Climate Change and Adaptation teams.

Lessons Learned from ISLANDS and other GEF funded projects on sustainable Tourism The iCOAST programme has benefitted from the knowledge generated in the ISLANDS programme and other GEF-funded initiatives on sustainable tourism. This includes a focus on access to innovative finance models, the importance of policy coherence, to have a strong focus on generating partnerships and clear collaboration with the private sector both at the national and global levels. The tourism sector in vital for GDP in many SIDS, making governments hesitant to introduce sustainability measures that might raise costs and hurt competitiveness. Clear communication and coordination among countries and stakeholders are essential to ensure and making visible the benefits from sustainability initiatives. A coordination mechanism will be set up with the ISLANDS programme to promote synergies and avoid overlaps. Finally, it is important to use adaptive management in the programme given the speed of change that is currently happening in the tourism sector.

Coordination organigram.

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Table On 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)
219	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

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)
219	0	0	0

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)
			219.00						

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)
5549	0	0	0

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	0	0	0

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)
5549	0	0	0

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

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
153648	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	14,296.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,500.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Natural grass	14,500.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
122,352.00			

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
64744	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,764.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
35,000.00			

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
16,220.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Other forest	9,760.00			

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
		6,000.00			

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,844,518.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
16			

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
1	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
Caribbean sea			

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (direct)	5314396	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (indirect)	787183	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (direct)	1,670,863			
Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (indirect)	167,000			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2027			
Duration of accounting	25			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (direct)	3,643,533			
Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (indirect)	620,183			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2027			
Duration of accounting	10			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)	13,222			

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Solar Photovoltaic	3,685.00			

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	Global,Mediterranean Sea,Red Sea,Caribbean sea,Agulhas Current,Somali coastal current			
Count	6	0	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)
Mediterranean Sea	4			
Red Sea	1			
Caribbean sea	4			
Agulhas Current	4			
Somali coastal current	4			

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)
Caribbean sea	1			
Agulhas Current	1			
Somali coastal current	1			

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)
Global	1			

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
13,370.07	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
Aldrin	112.00			
Chlordane	112.00			
Chlordecone	112.00			
Chlorinated paraffins	6.25			
DDT	112.00			

Decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE)	494.47			
Dieldrin	112.00			
Endrin	112.00			
Heptachlor	112.00			
Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether	6.25			
Lindane	112.00			
Mirex	112.00			
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	93.55			
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF)	0.00			
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD)	0.00			
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)	4,466.21			
Toxaphene	112.00			

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.34			

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
5,643.00			

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
1			

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

13			

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
66,074.00			

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
1,540.00			

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
269,267.00			

Indicator 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)
74.75			

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

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	1,573,149			
Male	1,765,248			
Total	**3,338,397**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

All the Core indicators with the exception of CI6 have only been calculated within the timeframe of the project implementation (6 years). The calculations include direct reductions as well as avoidance and prevention. The project has included multiple GEBs that includes most of the Core Indicators. It should be noted that special attention has been put on Core Indicators 9, 7 and 6, as they are considered the main contributors to the overall impact of the project.

For Core indicator 9 the project will mainly benefit 9.1, 9.3 and 9.7. All have been calculated during the project implementation timeframe. For Pesticides (POPs and HHPs) it is assumed the full weight of the pesticide use will be avoided over the project, and the annual prevented uses have been calculated. For POPs in products and materials a preliminary model has been developed to determine the level of POPs in different waste streams especially for the construction of new hotels as well as refurbishment of old ones. The idea is to avoid using materials that contain POPs. Indicator 9.3 is related to sustainable cold chain and avoidance / minimization of installation of new RAC systems with High GWP refrigerants.

Core indicator 6 is related to several different types of activities including Energy Efficiency in RAC Sector, improvement waste management (reduction in methane emissions), decarbonization of construction sector, introduction of renewable energy, etc.

During the PPG phase all the numbers will be revalued to ensure that all GEBs are measured in an transparent and coherent manner.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	Tourism is a sector particularly sensitive to socio-economic and environmental impacts caused by climate change (Scott et al., 2012) and UN Tourism declared climate change to be the biggest threat to sustainable tourism development in the 21st century (https://www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/EnvisionTourism_Full_FINAL.pdf). Climate Risks that could impact the iCOAST program include extreme weather events such as storms, extreme rainfall, floods, heatwaves or droughts that can damage (tourism) infrastructure, ecosystems, tourism supply chains, jeopardize water security and cause pollution. Climate change impacts on the tourism sector will likely increase its demand for water resources, energy and other carbon-heavy inputs to compensate for changing weather patterns and repair of damage, contributing to GHG emissions and thus climate change. The iCOAST program aims to reverse this cause-and-effect and increase the resilience of the tourism sector and its supply chains to climate change effects and impacts while at the same time reducing the sector's harmful footprint (and consequently its GHG emissions) by reducing the consumption and reliance on

		natural resources, energy and products containing harmful chemicals and components, reducing waste generation, phasing out unnecessary plastics and reducing pollution of soil, water and air.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The tourism sector's consumption of key resources – energy, water, land, food, and materials (such as fossil fuels, minerals, metals and building materials, including sand, gravel, and biomass) – is growing commensurately with its generation of solid waste, sewage, loss of biodiversity, and greenhouse gas emissions (https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/responsible-industry/tourism). The rise in tourist numbers places strain on local resources, water supplies and waste management systems, exacerbating environmental degradation impacting the environment and the living conditions and livelihoods of host communities and IPLCs. The main environmental and social impacts of the tourism sector include: • GHGs emissions from energy generation and consumption contributing to climate change • Excessive water consumption, jeopardizing water security • Land-based pollution from wastewater and sewerage disposal • Generation of waste (including plastics) • Environmental impacts of tourism supply chains (i.e. building materials, textiles (Furniture, carpets, matrasses, curtains, bed and table linens, towels, pillows, etc.), food, retail, electronics, services) • Use of hazardous fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides in agriculture and tourism leading to biodiversity impacts and run-off • Impact on ecosystems and biodiversity from the siting of hotels, resorts, and other tourism facilities • Local communities do not necessarily benefit significantly from the tourism sector. While the sector provides ample local job opportunities, these tend to be low paid jobs, and financial benefits (through tax exemptions) are repatriated, with little retained at national level. • Gender parity and workers' rights in tourism employment The goal of the iCOAST program is to reduce pollution of water, soil and air, reduce emissions of GHGs, reduce the over-consumption of natural resources, products and materials, and reverse the sector's impact on biodiversity loss, while creating equitable livelihoods and jobs for local communities.
Political and Governance	Low	All child projects are located in countries where tourism is a significantly large sector and/or contributes significantly to GDP and/or national employment. For each of these countries, tourism has been indicated as a priority in National Development Plans, NDCs and NBSAPs. For those countries (child projects) pursuing regional approaches (in case they share a Large Marine Ecosystem or a transboundary river basin), sustainable tourism or sustainable blue economy has also been identified as a priority action in respective Strategic Action Programs (SAPs). Even though there is clear political and government commitment to the tourism sector and the iCOAST programme (indicated through the GEF OFP endorsement letters), political or governmental changes can significantly impact the tourism sector (i.e. security threats) or impact and slow down project implementation. To mitigate this risk, the iCOAST child projects will ensure, facilitate and encourage coordination with a number of strategic government ministry partners, including the Ministries of Tourism,

		Finance, SMEs, Trade, Environment, Labor, and Education), and apply the same approach at local government level (in the locations of the projects), with the objective to keep all government stakeholders engaged and committed at all times towards the objectives of the iCOAST programme, both at political as well as at technical level. Using this approach, the iCOAST programs aims to ensure that if government changes occur, technical personnel are fully versed and engaged in the program's scope and objectives, and minimal delays would occur as a result of government changes.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Institutional and policy risks to the iCOAST program are deemed moderate. This is mostly because in order to advance sustainable tourism and protect and restore ecosystems there needs to be coherence in national policies and regulations that govern or touch upon the tourism sector. Tourism policies need to be aligned with finance, environment, labour policies, national development priorities, internation commitments, and so forth and so on. If policies are not coherent this hinders target setting, the development and implementation of regulations, and the design of truly transformative financing mechanisms. In most iCOAST participating countries, tourism policies are incoherent with, for example, environmental policies, and the number of science-based targets, subsidy schemes, policies aiming at mitigating climate risk and government interventions supporting tourism remain limited (Scott & Gössling, 2022a - https://www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/EnvisionTourism_Full_FINAL.pdf). This can seriously hamper the achievement of the iCOAST goals and targets. Therefore, to mitigate this risk, the iCOAST program and its child projects will strengthen the policy environment for the tourism sector at national level by ensuring policy coherence between environmental protection and economic development and aligning legislation and develop/enhance national environmental protection, biodiversity conservancy, and climate-related standards that will positively impact the sustainability of the tourism sector and protect and restore ecosystems.
Technological	Low	Amongst drivers of change in the tourism sector, technological advancements are probably the most pertinent. As stated by the International Tourism Partnership (2017), technologies currently available are sufficient to completely decarbonize the hotel industry, while in the transport sector the electrification of all types of ground transport (cars/buses/coaches/passenger rail) is gaining momentum (Scott & Gössling, 2022a) . Similarly, there is ample experience available to put sustainable supply chains in place. A multitude of projects have demonstrated the feasibility of phasing out hazardous materials from building components and textiles; reducing GHG emissions through integrated cooling/heating systems such as district cooling and heat pumps; adequate water and sewerage treatment; waste reduction approaches and sound waste management practices; the phase-out of single use plastics (SUPs) and toiletries; and the phase-out of harmful chemicals from food production, among other examples. As indicated, the availability of and

		accessibility to technologies and approaches is not the main risk to the iCOAST program, but the adoption of these technologies and approaches is. To mitigate this risk and to advance the adoption of suitable technologies and approaches, the iCOAST program will focus on the assessment and design of (financial) incentives and the creation of a policy and regulatory enabling environment that combined will encourage and support the sector to transition to sustainable practices and make it financially attractive to do so.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	A lack of financial incentives and profitable business models for the tourism sector and its supply chains to transition to sustainable tourism practices and technologies is an important risk to the success of the iCOAST program. Technologies are available to decarbonize the hotel industry, so are approaches to minimize the negative impact of the tourism sector on the environment and human health. The slow uptake of these technologies and approaches could in part be attributed to a lack of (financial) incentives, including tax incentives, subsidies, competitive loans, among other mechanisms. To mitigate this risk and to support the tourism sector in making the transition to a low-carbon, low environmental impact approach, the iCOAST program and its child projects will assess and subsequently develop financial and/or lending instruments that support the introduction of low carbon, low chemical, nature based, and zero waste and pollution free technologies and approaches in the tourism sector or tourism-related supply chains. Furthermore, the iCOAST program will establish partnerships with trade/hotel associations, tour operators and/or hotel brands (Collaboration between iCOAST and cruise lines will be built on GEF ISLANDS lessons-learned and experiences and focus on cruise line impact in-country/on shore) to increase their reliance on local and sustainable supply chain approaches and innovations to create profitable local business models for the supply of sustainable tourism related products.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Risks related to the necessary capacity for implementation are deemed low. This observation is based on the fact that each of the participating GEF IAs has ample adequate capacity to support implementation at national level as well as contribute to the success of the iCOAST program overall. Furthermore, the iCOAST program aims to target high-end tourism, which is assessed to have higher capacity for programme implementation than other tourism entities (see Section B. Program Description for related argumentation). That said, government, finance and private sector capacity for implementation of the various activities anticipated by the iCOAST program can vary greatly within and among the program countries. Therefore, to mitigate risks related to implementation capacity, the iCOAST program and its child project anticipate providing capacity as well as technical assistance as part of all the program's components.
Fiduciary	Substantial	UNDP will be the lead agency for the iCOAST program and will execute the global child project. In addition, GEF IAs (ADB, AfDB, CI, EBRD, IDB, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and WWF) will lead the implementation of child projects, in certain cases engaging partners as implementing partners or

		responsible parties. Fiduciary risks always exist and require close and continuous monitoring. To mitigate fiduciary risks, each GEF IA assumes full responsibility for the fiduciary oversight of the child projects for which it leads implementation, and will ensure that funding, expenditures, contracts, grants, etc. are managed and administrated in line with applicable GEF IA staff, financial and procurement rules, policies, regulations and procedures, and, where applicable, the regulations, rules and directives of the Implementing Partner, to ensure transparency and prevent fraud and corruption. GEF contributions shall be subject to GEF IA internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures of each GEF IA.
Stakeholder	Substantial	The main risk of the iCOAST program and its child projects is that during the preparation and implementation of the program and projects, not all stakeholders are fully engaged, consulted and involved in decision making around the design and implementation of the program/projects. Particular attention needs to be paid to ensure the program is designed and implemented in an inclusive and people centered manner and that those most often marginalized, such as local communities, women, youth and indigenous peoples, are consulted, engaged and involved in the design, implementation and decision making related to the program. To mitigate this risk, governments and stakeholders in the candidate partner countries have been extensively consulted during the preparation of the Expression of Interest process as well as during the development of the child projects as to country- or region-specific needs, as well as needs related to indigenous practices, livelihoods, job opportunities. During the program and child projects' preparation phase, additional engagement with stakeholders will be undertaken and a stakeholder engagement plan will be designed and elaborated to support the implementation of the program and child projects once CEO endorsed. In-depth discussions on local needs, the needs of various stakeholder groups (government, private sector, finance, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, youth, among others), and the roles and contributions of stakeholders will also be part of the elaboration of the PFD and child projects. In parallel, the global coordination child project will engage and consult with global partners (see section on "Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs") to ensure the design of the iCOAST program reflects and addresses the needs and ambitions of the sector.

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	Substantial Risks: Climate, Fiduciary, and Stakeholder Moderate Risks: Environmental and Social, Institutional and Policy, Financial and Business Model Low Risks: Political and Governance, Technological, and Capacity.
	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures

Climate	Substantial	Tourism is a sector particularly sensitive to socio-economic and environmental impacts caused by climate change (Scott et al., 2012) and UN Tourism declared climate change to be the biggest threat to sustainable tourism development in the 21st century (https://www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/EnvisionTourism_Full_FINAL.pdf). Climate Risks that could impact the iCOAST program include extreme weather events such as storms, extreme rainfall, floods, heatwaves or droughts that can damage (tourism) infrastructure, ecosystems, tourism supply chains, jeopardize water security and cause pollution. Climate change impacts on the tourism sector will likely increase its demand for water resources, energy and other carbon-heavy inputs to compensate for changing weather patterns and repair of damage, contributing to GHG emissions and thus climate change. The iCOAST program aims to reverse this cause-and-effect and increase the resilience of the tourism sector and its supply chains to climate change effects and impacts while at the same time reducing the sector's harmful footprint (and consequently its GHG emissions) by reducing the consumption and reliance on natural resources, energy and products containing harmful chemicals and components, reducing waste generation, phasing out unnecessary plastics and reducing pollution of soil, water and air.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The tourism sector's consumption of key resources – energy, water, land, food, and materials (such as fossil fuels, minerals, metals and building materials, including sand, gravel, and biomass) – is growing commensurately with its generation of solid waste, sewage, loss of biodiversity, and greenhouse gas emissions (https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/responsible-industry/tourism). The rise in tourist numbers places strain on local resources, water supplies and waste management systems, exacerbating environmental degradation impacting the environment and the living conditions and livelihoods of host communities and IPLCs. The main environmental and social impacts of the tourism sector include: • GHGs emissions from energy generation and consumption contributing to climate change • Excessive water consumption, jeopardizing water security • Land-based pollution from wastewater and sewerage disposal • Generation of waste (including plastics) • Environmental impacts of tourism supply chains (i.e. building materials, textiles (Furniture, carpets, matrasses, curtains, bed and table linens, towels, pillows, etc.), food, retail, electronics, services) • Use of hazardous fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides in agriculture and tourism leading to biodiversity impacts and run-off • Impact on ecosystems and biodiversity from the siting of hotels, resorts, and other tourism facilities • Local communities do not necessarily benefit significantly from the tourism sector. While the sector provides ample local job opportunities, these tend to be low paid jobs, and financial benefits (through tax exemptions) are repatriated, with little retained at national level. • Gender parity and workers' rights in tourism employment The goal of the iCOAST program is to reduce pollution of water, soil and air, reduce emissions of GHGs, reduce the over-

		consumption of natural resources, products and materials, and reverse the sector's impact on biodiversity loss, while creating equitable livelihoods and jobs for local communities.
Political and Governance	Low	All child projects are located in countries where tourism is a significantly large sector and/or contributes significantly to GDP and/or national employment. For each of these countries, tourism has been indicated as a priority in National Development Plans, NDCs and NBSAPs. For those countries (child projects) pursuing regional approaches (in case they share a Large Marine Ecosystem or a transboundary river basin), sustainable tourism or sustainable blue economy has also been identified as a priority action in respective Strategic Action Programs (SAPs). Even though there is clear political and government commitment to the tourism sector and the iCOAST programme (indicated through the GEF OFP endorsement letters), political or governmental changes can significantly impact the tourism sector (i.e. security threats) or impact and slow down project implementation. To mitigate this risk, the iCOAST child projects will ensure, facilitate and encourage coordination with a number of strategic government ministry partners, including the Ministries of Tourism, Finance, SMEs, Trade, Environment, Labor, and Education), and apply the same approach at local government level (in the locations of the projects), with the objective to keep all government stakeholders engaged and committed at all times towards the objectives of the iCOAST programme, both at political as well as at technical level. Using this approach, the iCOAST programs aims to ensure that if government changes occur, technical personnel are fully versed and engaged in the program's scope and objectives, and minimal delays would occur as a result of government changes.
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EXECUTION		

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Fiduciary	Substantial	UNDP will be the lead agency for the iCOAST program and will execute the global child project. In addition, GEF IAs (ADB, AfDB, CI, EBRD, IDB, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and WWF) will lead the implementation of child projects, in certain cases engaging partners as implementing partners or responsible parties. Fiduciary risks always exist and require close and continuous monitoring. To mitigate fiduciary risks, each GEF IA assumes full responsibility for the fiduciary oversight of the child projects for which it leads implementation, and will ensure that funding, expenditures, contracts, grants, etc. are managed and administrated in line with applicable GEF IA staff, financial and procurement rules, policies, regulations and procedures, and, where applicable, the regulations, rules and directives of the Implementing Partner, to ensure transparency and prevent fraud and corruption. GEF contributions shall be subject to GEF IA internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures of each GEF IA.
Stakeholder	Substantial	The main risk of the iCOAST program and its child projects is that during the preparation and implementation of the program and projects, not all stakeholders are fully engaged, consulted and involved in decision making around the design and implementation of the program/projects. Particular attention needs to be paid to ensure the program is designed and implemented in an inclusive and people centered manner and that those most often marginalized, such as local communities, women, youth and indigenous peoples, are consulted, engaged and involved in the design, implementation and decision making related to the program. To mitigate this risk, governments and stakeholders in the candidate partner countries have been extensively consulted during the preparation of the Expression of Interest process as well as during the development of the child projects as to country- or region-specific needs, as well as needs related to indigenous practices, livelihoods, job opportunities. During the program and child projects' preparation phase, additional engagement with stakeholders will be undertaken and a stakeholder engagement plan will be designed and elaborated to support the implementation of the program and child projects once CEO endorsed. In-

depth discussions on local needs, the needs of various stakeholder groups (government, private sector, finance, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, youth, among others), and the roles and contributions of stakeholders will also be part of the elaboration of the PFD and child projects. In parallel, the global coordination child project will engage and consult with global partners (see section on "Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs") to ensure the design of the iCOAST program reflects and addresses the needs and ambitions of the sector.

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	Substantial Risks: Climate, Fiduciary, and Stakeholder Moderate Risks: Environmental and Social, Institutional and Policy, Financial and Business Model Low Risks: Political and Governance, Technological, and Capacity.

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

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

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified. (approximately 2-3 pages)

The iCOAST program, through its child projects and the overarching Global Coordination Project, is fully aligned with i) the GEF-8 Programming Strategies for Chemicals & Waste, International Waters and Climate Change; ii) country and regional priorities; and iii) multilateral environmental agreements.

As indicated in the section on Core indicators, iCOAST aims to generate multiple GEBs and socioeconomic benefits including facilitating access to financial services and financial mechanisms/incentives to allow for equal access to finance for women and men-owned businesses to sustain and scale iCOAST project and program results. iCOAST will facilitate women's participation and decision-making opportunities, as well as gender sensitive awareness raising and communication.

GEF – 8 Chemical and Waste Focal Area:
iCOAST contributes to the sustained sound management of chemicals and waste by supporting interventions that change the behavior, practices and technologies applied by the private and public sector, including interventions that increase resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production approaches. iCOAST is innovative through its support to the design of financial mechanisms at the sub-national, national, and regional levels, particularly in the context of SIDS and LDCs.

iCOAST is focused on private sector engagement and seeks to create and improve the enabling environment for the private sector to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and to prevent the generation of harmful wastes in the tourism sector. iCOAST will support policy coherence across national institutions to support phase-out and improved management of hazardous chemicals and waste. iCOAST builds on existing networks, regional, national, and sub-national institutions.

iCOAST is aligned with the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Objective 1 (Creation, strengthening and supporting the enabling environment and policy coherence to transform the manufacture, use and sound management of chemicals and to eliminate waste and chemical pollution) and will support countries to

develop legislation and policies that are coherent across national institutions, and/or amend policies and legislation that do not foster a shift towards sustainable tourism. In support of Objective 1 iCOAST will support:

• Development and implementation of financial instruments and mechanisms at national level to allow for access to finance for businesses to sustain and scale iCOAST project and program results.
• Green and sustainable approaches, practices, and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals.
• Green procurement to facilitate the elimination of products and materials that contain or can contribute to the emission of hazardous chemicals and a build-up of materials that contains hazardous chemicals.
• Design of financial mechanisms and instruments for innovation in clean and regenerative design of products and materials supplying the tourism sector, particularly those that are developed using indigenous peoples/local communities' knowledge.
• Reverse logistics and supply chains to enable recovery of materials and products for reuse.
• Regenerative design of products and materials across tourism supply chains, which are green and safe.
• Promotion of biological alternatives to POPS pesticides and HHPs/SHPFs.

GEF-8 International Waters Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming:
In GEF-8 the International Waters strategy assists countries in addressing a suite of stressors, if identified as priorities in regional SAPs, including land-based sources of pollution, acoustic pollution and loss and damage of key coastal and marine ecosystems and their connectivity.

iCOAST supports 2 of the 3 key objectives of the GEF-8 International Waters strategy: Objective 1: Accelerate joint action to support a Sustainable Blue Economy; and Objective 3: Enhance water security in shared freshwater ecosystems.

Under Objective 1 (Accelerate joint action to support a Sustainable Blue Economy), iCOAST interventions will contribute to strengthening countries' sustainable healthy blue ecosystems, by using the TDAs/SAPs approach to inform the revision process of sustainable tourism related legal and institutional frameworks; by addressing multiple anthropogenic pressures, including (but not limited to) nutrient pollution and upstream plastic issues; and, by stimulating private sector engagement and involvement, through relevant sectoral roundtables/coordination groups.

Under Objective 3 (Enhance water security in shared freshwater ecosystems) iCOAST interventions are expected to contribute to:

• Supply chain approaches for increased water efficiency and reduction of ecosystems pressures.
• Increased water efficiency, reuse, and reduce point and non-point sources of pollution addressing both primary and emerging pollutants, along the source-to-sea continuum.
• De-risking innovation through incremental finance and piloting innovative technologies.
• Nature-based solutions (NbS) to improve water quality, freshwater ecosystem health, including wetlands and curb floods, droughts, climate change impacts, river/lake shoreline deterioration and to further aquifer recharge.
• Ensuring the inclusion of the ecosystem dimension into the water, energy, food nexus, to further environmental and water security.
• Testing Paying for Ecosystems Services in transboundary contexts and between ecosystems.

GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming
The GEF-8 Climate Change focal area strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways.

Under the Climate Change Focal Area iCOAST supports predominantly Pillar I: Promote innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts including the following objectives:

Objective 1.1 Accelerate the efficient use of energy and materials. For example by supporting the design and adoption of new energy efficiency policies, performance standards and green building codes applicable to the tourism sector; supporting the design and implementation of financial and fiscal instruments, mechanisms and business models that can scale up and aggregate demand for energy efficiency products and services; and support the uptake of new energy efficient technologies.

Objective 1.2. Enable the transition to decarbonized power systems. For example by enhancing the climate and economic resilience of coastal communities through improved access to clean, reliable, affordable and climate resilient energy generation and distribution systems, especially in SIDS and LDCs; and, supporting decentralized clean and affordable energy solutions, focusing on micro- and mini- grid systems in rural and peri urban areas. iCOAST support can also target streamlined regulatory processes and other measures to scale up financing.

Objective 1.4. Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential. Coastal habitats, wetlands and peatlands such as mangroves, seagrass and marshes, are known to be important carbon sinks but are threatened by human activities and climate change. The iCOAST program will include the protection and restoration of these ecosystems in the locations where the program and its child projects focus.

iCOAST will support the objectives of various Integrated Programs (IPs): Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution (through phasing out the use of unnecessary plastics and stemming plastic pollution reaching the ocean); Green and Blue Islands (by curbing land-based pollution); Food Systems (through green procurement supporting the phase out of hazardous pesticides and a shift to non-chemical approaches in the agricultural sector); Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator (through the introduction of more sustainable products and materials in buildings); Clean and Healthy Oceans (through curbing of virus, bacteria, micro plastics and pollution from municipal wastewater and agricultural run-off).

The iCOAST program will support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention, UNFCCC, and the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) and is aligned with country and regional priorities as taken up in their NIPs, MIAs, SAPs, national climate strategies and plans, including NDCs, LTSs and NBSAPs.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
In relation to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the iCOAST program is relevant to and will clearly impact on the following targets:

Target 7. Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, halve global food waste, significantly reduce overconsumption and substantially reduce waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Child Project Selection Criteria

The below listed criteria were applied by the GEF Secretariat as part of the evaluation of submitted Expressions of Interest (EoIs) for iCOAST participation.

• The child project country is characterized by an important contribution of the tourism sector to GDP (% of GDP) and national/local employment (%), and/or a significantly important tourism sector (in absolute numbers USD) and significant contribution (in absolute numbers) to national/local employment.
• The child project country has a presence of high-end tourism (highly encouraged).
• The proposed child project contributes to various Global Environment Benefits (GEBs), core indicators and sub-core indicators, both directly (encouraged) and indirectly.
• The child project proposes a clear strategy for access to finance and innovative finance mechanisms for sustainable tourism.
• The child project encourages the adoption of a national sustainable tourism strategy and policy.
• The child project anticipates coordination with a wide range of government partners, including the Ministry of Tourism, Finance, Labor, Gender, SMEs, Trade, among others.
• The child project describes how it will work with (various) local tourism supply chains (construction, agriculture, electronics, sustainable cooling, cold chain, waste management, water management, hazardous waste management, renewable energy, textiles, plastics, etc.) to increase the uptake of sustainable products through sustainable procurement and increase the reliance of the tourism sector on local supply chains.
• The child project intends to address all the four (4) components of the iCOAST program in its entirety.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: No

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations : Yes

Civil Society Organizations :

Private Sector : Yes

Private Sector :

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

UNDP submitted an iCOAST concept note as part of an Expression of Interest procedure to the GEF Secretariat on 5 February 2024, to indicate its commitment to lead the development of the program. On 28 February 2024, UNDP was informed that it has been selected as the lead agency for the iCOAST programs.

To discuss the scope, objectives, and content of the program, UNDP organized and facilitated bi-monthly coordination calls including all the GEF IA agencies interested to take part in the program as well as the GEF, BRS and Minamata Secretariats, which provided guidance on aligning iCOAST with the GEF Programming Directions and objectives of relevant Conventions. In addition, separate bi-monthly calls were organized with GEF Secretariat counterparts (bringing together experts from the Chemicals & Waste and International Waters Focal Areas). A shared Teams folder was created that allowed continuous access to all documentation (i.e. iCOAST concept note, draft PFD, timeline for PFD preparation, EoI documents, selection criteria for child project) under development and revision. The GEF Secretariat as well as GEF IAs reviewed the iCOAST concept note, the draft PFD document, as well as other iCOAST relation documentation multiple times. Feedback received by UNDP was reviewed and reflected in the iCOAST concept note/draft PFD document.

In addition, UNDP, sometimes in coordination with the GEF Secretariat and other GEF IAs, organized conference calls with GEF IAs and other relevant partners to brief them on the objectives of the iCOAST program, consult them on expertise, past/ongoing projects and existing guidance/tools. When interest was expressed, partners were brought on board to join the iCOAST program, either as a GEF IA or iCOAST partner. For example, several calls were organized with the ADB, AfDB, CI, EBRD, IDB, UNEP, UNIDO, WWF, World Bank, UN Tourism, UNDP Procurement, UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub, among other partners.

The Child Projects were selected through an Expression of Interest (EoI) procedure, designed in partnership with the GEF Secretariat. The review of submitted EoIs (deadline 12 July 2024), and the ultimate selection of iCOAST countries was assumed by the GEFSEC.

During the preparation of EoIs and child projects, leading GEF IAs consulted key iCOAST stakeholders at national (and sometimes regional) level, including government partners (Ministries of Tourism, Finance, SMEs, Trade, Environment, Labor, and Education), national and regional tourism organizations, private sector, CSOs and IPLCs. However, as there was limited time for the preparation of the EoI and Child Projects, further stakeholder engagement for the child projects will be undertaken as part of the PPG phase, and each Child Project will design a tailored stakeholder engagement plan.

Furthermore, as part of the Global Coordination Child Project, a global stakeholder engagement plan will be designed during the PPG phase of the PFD program, which will benefit from strong coordination and engagement with relevant stakeholders (including global and regional tourism organizations, private sector, Civil Society Organizations and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities representative organizations, among other).

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

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

Yes

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	6,000,000.00	540,000.00	6,540,000.00

UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,000,000.00	270,000.00	3,270,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	250,000.00	22,500.00	272,500.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-1	1,651,376.00	148,624.00	1,800,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	250,000.00	22,500.00	272,500.00
FAO	GET	Vanuatu	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,000,000.00	270,000.00	3,270,000.00
FAO	GET	Vanuatu	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
IADB	GET	Belize	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
IADB	GET	Belize	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
IADB	GET	Belize	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	625,000.00	56,250.00	681,250.00
IADB	GET	Belize	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	625,000.00	56,250.00	681,250.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,500,000.00	405,000.00	4,905,000.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,500,000.00	135,000.00	1,635,000.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,000,000.00	270,000.00	3,270,000.00

UNEP	GET	Seychelles	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	500,000.00	45,000.00	545,000.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	500,000.00	45,000.00	545,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Maldives	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Maldives	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Tanzania	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Tanzania	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Honduras	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Honduras	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	1,000,000.00	90,000.00	1,090,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Honduras	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	625,000.00	56,250.00	681,250.00
WWF-US	GET	Honduras	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	625,000.00	56,250.00	681,250.00
EBRD	GET	Egypt	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,600,000.00	324,000.00	3,924,000.00
EBRD	GET	Egypt	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	1,200,000.00	108,000.00	1,308,000.00

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds		Agency Fee($)	Total ($)
EBRD	GET	Morocco	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	1,800,000.00	162,000.00	1,962,000.00
EBRD	GET	Morocco	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	600,000.00	54,000.00	654,000.00
EBRD	GET	Türkiye	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,600,000.00	324,000.00	3,924,000.00
EBRD	GET	Türkiye	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	1,200,000.00	108,000.00	1,308,000.00
EBRD	GET	Egypt	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	1,200,000.00	108,000.00	1,308,000.00
EBRD	GET	Morocco	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	600,000.00	54,000.00	654,000.00
EBRD	GET	Türkiye	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	1,200,000.00	108,000.00	1,308,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**7,365,138.00**	**89,200,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
FAO	GET	Vanuatu	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00

FAO	GET	Vanuatu	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
IADB	GET	Belize	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	20,000.00	1,800.00	21,800.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
UNIDO	GET	Maldives	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Maldives	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNIDO	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNIDO	GET	Tanzania	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Tanzania	Chemicals and Waste	SAICM	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
WWF-US	GET	Honduras	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

EBRD	GET	Egypt	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00
EBRD	GET	Egypt	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
EBRD	GET	Morocco	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
EBRD	GET	Morocco	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
EBRD	GET	Türkiye	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00
EBRD	GET	Türkiye	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
EBRD	GET	Egypt	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
EBRD	GET	Morocco	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
EBRD	GET	Türkiye	International Waters	International Waters: IW-1	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**2,300,000.00**	**207,000.00**	**2,507,000.00**

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,800,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**2,000,000.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CW-1	GET	6,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
CW-2	GET	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00

CW-3	GET	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
CW-1	GET	5,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
CW-1	GET	3,000,000.00	32,081,430.00
IW-3	GET	250,000.00	2,673,452.50
CCM-1-1	GET	1,651,376.00	17,659,501.00
LD-2	GET	183,486.00	1,962,164.00
IW-1-1	GET	250,000.00	2,673,452.50
CW-1	GET	3,000,000.00	17,020,785.00
CW-3	GET	1,000,000.00	5,673,595.00
CW-1	GET	5,000,000.00	43,682,758.00
CW-2	GET	1,000,000.00	8,736,552.00
IW-3	GET	625,000.00	5,460,345.00
IW-1-1	GET	625,000.00	5,460,345.00
CW-1	GET	4,500,000.00	41,625,000.00
CW-2	GET	1,500,000.00	13,875,000.00
CW-1	GET	3,000,000.00	25,230,000.00
CW-2	GET	1,000,000.00	8,410,000.00
IW-3	GET	500,000.00	4,205,000.00
IW-1-1	GET	500,000.00	4,205,000.00
CW-1	GET	4,000,000.00	28,590,605.00
CW-2	GET	1,000,000.00	7,147,651.00
CW-1	GET	4,000,000.00	64,644,314.00
CW-2	GET	1,000,000.00	16,161,079.00
CW-1	GET	4,000,000.00	36,800,000.00
CW-2	GET	1,000,000.00	9,200,000.00
CW-1	GET	4,000,000.00	32,240,000.00

CW-2	GET		1,000,000.00	8,060,000.00
CW-1	GET		4,000,000.00	24,249,600.00
CW-2	GET		1,000,000.00	6,062,400.00
IW-3	GET		625,000.00	3,789,000.00
IW-1-1	GET		625,000.00	3,789,000.00
CW-1	GET		9,000,000.00	120,240,000.00
IW-3	GET		3,000,000.00	40,080,000.00
IW-1-1	GET		3,000,000.00	40,080,000.00
Total Project Cost			**81,834,862.00**	**737,768,029.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Private Sector	Global - Travel web sites (such as Booking.com), international hotel chains (such as Iberostar)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,750,000.00
Private Sector	Global - Pegasus Capital Advisors	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP (Global)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Global - Parley for the Oceans	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000,000.00
Donor Agency	European Union (in Dom. Rep.)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00

Private Sector	Hotel and Tourism Association (Asonahores) of the Dom. Rep.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Others	UN Tourism (for Dom. Rep.)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Finance of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy and Mines of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Culture of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Private Sector	ECORED (Dom. Rep.)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Industry, Trade and MSMEs of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	USAID (in Dom. Rep.)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Works and Communications of the Dominican Republic	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Private Sector	Applied Energy Services Dominicana (AES-Dominicana)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Others	Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol (projects in Dom. Rep.)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP (in Jamaica)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism (incl. JAMVac), Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC), Tourism Product Development Company, National Environment and Planning Agency - Jamaica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,500,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Tourism Enhancement Fund (TEF) - Jamaica	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	Multilateral Fund (HPMP + KIP) - for Jamaica	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Private Sector	Coral Reef Fund - in Jamaica	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Global Fund for Coral Reefs - Jamaica	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
Private Sector	Caribbean Development Bank (Essex Valley Agricultural Development Project & Southern Plains Agricultural Development Project (UKCIF)) - Jamaica	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	IDB (Fiscal Policy for Climate Change in Jamaica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	IDB Invest (for Jamaica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Do Business Jamaica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Jamaica Hotel & Tourist Association	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Caribbean Hotel & Tourism Association - Jamaica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Tourism (DoT) , Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) , Shefa Province , Tafea Province , Sanma Province , Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) , Department of Industry , Vanuatu Tourism Resilience and Recovery Project - Vanuatu	Other	Investment mobilized	7,324,380.00
Private Sector	Vanuatu Cacao Industrial Working Group (VCIW), Metenesel Vanuatu Cocoa Premium, Paunangisu Cooperative, People Infrastructure & Export Vanuatu	Other	Investment mobilized	1,512,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO - Support for the review and development of the National Agriculture and Forest Policy and its Implementation Strategy and Action Plan in Vanuatu	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
Civil Society Organization	SAVE THE CHILDREN AUSTRALIA through GCF project (FP 184)	Other	Investment mobilized	7,000,000.00
Donor Agency	The Pacific Community (SPC) through GCF (FP 191)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,600,000.00

Others	IFAD/FAO through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GASPF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,800,000.00
Others	National University of Vanuatu	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Others	Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technical Centre (VARTC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	808,000.00
Donor Agency	IADB (for Belize)	Loans	Investment mobilized	33,340,000.00
Recipient Country Government	IADB (for Belize)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Indonesia Tourism Fund , Bali Tourism Fund , Indonesia Environment Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	41,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism and Creative Industries, Ministry of Environment and Forestry - Indonesia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Private Sector	Waste Banks (Bank Sampah) - Indonesia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Private Sector	Commercial Banks working in tourism sector- Indonesia	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	NGOs and Local Associations working in tourism sector - Indonesia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment (Seychelles)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	25,000.00
GEF Agency	AfDB (for Seychelles)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	Hotel Industry - Seychelles (including: Katara Hospitality; Six Senses; Mariott International/North Island Company; Four Seasons Hotels and Resorts; Eden Island Development)	Other	Investment mobilized	35,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	The Nature Conservancy - for Seychelles	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	EU (for Seychelles)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism - Seychelles	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	25,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP (in Seychelles)	Other	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	Agence Franc. de Developpement - AFD (for Seychelles)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Donor Agency	European Investment Bank (for Seychelles)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy - Maldives	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	749,258.00
Recipient Country Government	Government Departments - Maldives	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism - Maldives	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Private Sector	Soneva Resorts - Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
GEF Agency	ADB - for Maldives	Loans	Investment mobilized	996,333.00
GEF Agency	UNDP - for Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank - for Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	992,665.00
Private Sector	Alila Kothaifaru Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Vakkaru Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Kudadoo Maldives Private Island	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Kuredu Island Resort - Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Joali Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00

Private Sector	Cheval Blanc Randheli - Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Hotel Rui Palace - Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	You & Me Resort - Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Baros Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Cocoon Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Reethifaru Resort - Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Lux South Ari Atoll - Maldives	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR), General Directorate for Planning, Mexico	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,311,686.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Baja California , Mexico	Other	Investment mobilized	3,552,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR) of Baja California, Mexico	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	186,057.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of the State of Sinaloa, Mexico	Grant	Investment mobilized	25,755,650.00
Recipient Country Government	National Bank of Foreign Trade (BANCOMEXT, S.N.C), Mexico	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	States' Ministries with responsibility for Tourism, Planning and Development, Agriculture Services and Public Utilities of Trinidad and Tobago	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Management Authority (EMA) of Trinidad and Tobago	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	Branded Hotel Chains, Banks, HADCO, Trinidad and Tobago	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Others	Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean (BCRC-Caribbean), in Trinidad and Tobago	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO (in Trinidad and Tobago)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Caribbean Development Bank (in Trinidad and Tobago)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Inter-American Development Bank (Trinidad and Tobago)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism and heritage of Zanzibar, Tanzania	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development of Zanzibar, Tanzania	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock of Zanzibar, Tanzania	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Agency (ZEEA), Tanzania	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO (for Tanzania)	Other	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
GEF Agency	WWF-US (for Honduras)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	780,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Instituto Hondureño de Turismo, Zona Libre Turística, Municipal governments of the island of Roatan, Camara de Turismo Islas de la Bahia - Honduras	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,108,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Instituto Hondureño de Turismo, Zona Libre Turística, Municipal governments of the island of Roatan, Camara de Turismo Islas de la Bahia, Honduras	Grant	Investment mobilized	23,852,000.00

Civil Society Organization	WWF Mesoamerica, for Honduras	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF Mesoamerica, for Honduras	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Others	MARFund, for Honduras	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
GEF Agency	EBRD's own account financing (channeled on a commercial basis), for Egypt, Morocco, & Türkiye	Loans	Investment mobilized	100,200,000.00
GEF Agency	EBRD's own account financing will be blended with capital from other parties such as financial institutions, global and local investors, among others, for Egypt, Morocco, & Türkiye	Loans	Investment mobilized	100,200,000.00
Total Co-financing				**737,768,029.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Executive Coordinator a.i. / UNDP	9/12/2024	Nancy BENNET	+12129065044	nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Director, C&W Hub / UNDP	9/12/2024	Xiaofang ZHOU	+12129066009	xiaofang.zhou@undp.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNEP	9/13/2024	Kevin HELPS		kevin.helps@un.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNIDO	9/13/2024	Ganna ONYSKO		g.onysko@unido.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	FAO	9/13/2024	Manar ABDELMAGIED		Manar.Abdelmagied@fao.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	EBRD	9/13/2024	Alexis FRANKE		FrankeA@ebrd.com
GEF Agency Coordinator	WWF-US	9/13/2024	Isabel FILIBERTO		Isabel.Filiberto@wwf.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	IADB	9/13/2024	Gmelina RAMIREZ		gmelinar@iadb.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Rolenas Tavue Baereleo	Acting Director	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation / Vanuatu	9/6/2024
Malcolm Stufkens Salgado	Undersecretary of State	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment / Honduras	9/12/2024
Hayden Romano	Managing Director	Environmental Management Authority / Trinidad and Tobago	9/6/2024
Iván M. Cruz Burgos	Financial Mechanism and Portfolio Management Director	Ministry of Environment / Dominican Republic	9/3/2024
Miruza Mohamed	GEF Operational Focal Point/Deputy Director General	Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy / Maldives	8/30/2024
Kemilembe Salome Mutasa	GEF Operational Focal Point	Vice President's Office / Tanzania	9/2/2024
Ali Abo Sena	GEF OFP EEAA CEO	Ministry of Environment / Egypt	9/16/2024
Willis Agricole	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change & Environment / Seychelles	10/11/2024
Gillian Guthrie	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation / Jamaica	9/18/2024
Kenrick Williams	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Climate Change / Belize	9/12/2024
Ahmet Bağci	GEF OFP - Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / Türkiye	10/15/2024
Rachid Firadi	GEF OFP - Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	Secretariat of State in Charge of Sustainable Development / Morocco	10/3/2024
Laksmi Dhewanthi	GEF OFP - Director General of Climate Change	Ministry of Environment and Forestry / Indonesia	10/25/2024
Gabriela Niño Gómez	GEF OFP - Director of Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit / Mexico	10/25/2024

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

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

HONDURAS

INDONESIA

PROVINCES OF INDONESIA

1. ACEH	16. KALIMANTAN TIMUR
2. BALI	17. LAMPUNG
3. BANGKA-BELITUNG	18. MALUKU
4. BANTEN	19. MALUKU UTARA
5. BENGKULU	20. NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
6. GORONTALO	21. NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR
7. IRIAN JAYA	22. RIAU
8. JAKARTA	23. SULAWESI SELATAN
9. JAMBI	24. SULAWESI TENGAH
10. JAWA BARAT	25. SULAWESI TENGGARA
11. JAWA TENGAH	26. SULAWESI UTARA
12. JAWA TIMUR	27. SUMATERA BARAT
13. KALIMANTAN BARAT	28. SUMATERA SELATAN
14. KALIMANTAN SELATAN	29. SUMATERA UTARA
15. KALIMANTAN TENGAH	30. YOGYAKARTA

JAMAICA

Lucea · Falmouth · Saint Ann's Bay
Montego Bay · Port Maria
Savanna-la-Mar · Port Antonio
Mandeville · Spanish Town
Black River · May Pen · Kingston
Morant Bay

CUBA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA

Caribbean Sea

10 km

OCHA

Map Source(s): UNCS, ESRI.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2013.

MALDIVES

INDIAN OCEAN

LACCADIVE SEA

MALÉ region

MALÉ

MEXICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mexicali
Chihuahua
Monterrey
La Paz
Saltillo
San Luis Potosí
Aguascalientes
Mérida
Morelia
Guadalajara
México · Puebla
Oaxaca

Gulf of Mexico

BELIZE

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

GUATEMALA

200 km

OCHA

Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.
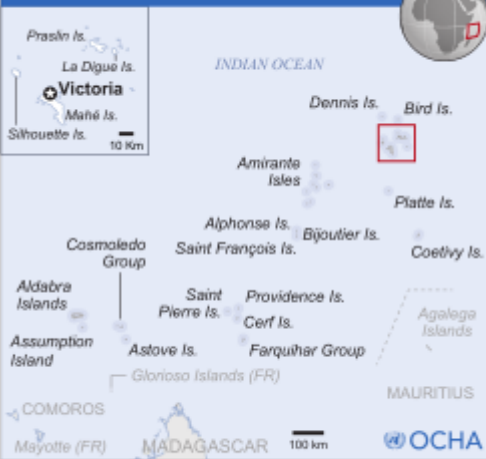
BELIZE

SEYCHELLES

Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2011.

Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2013.
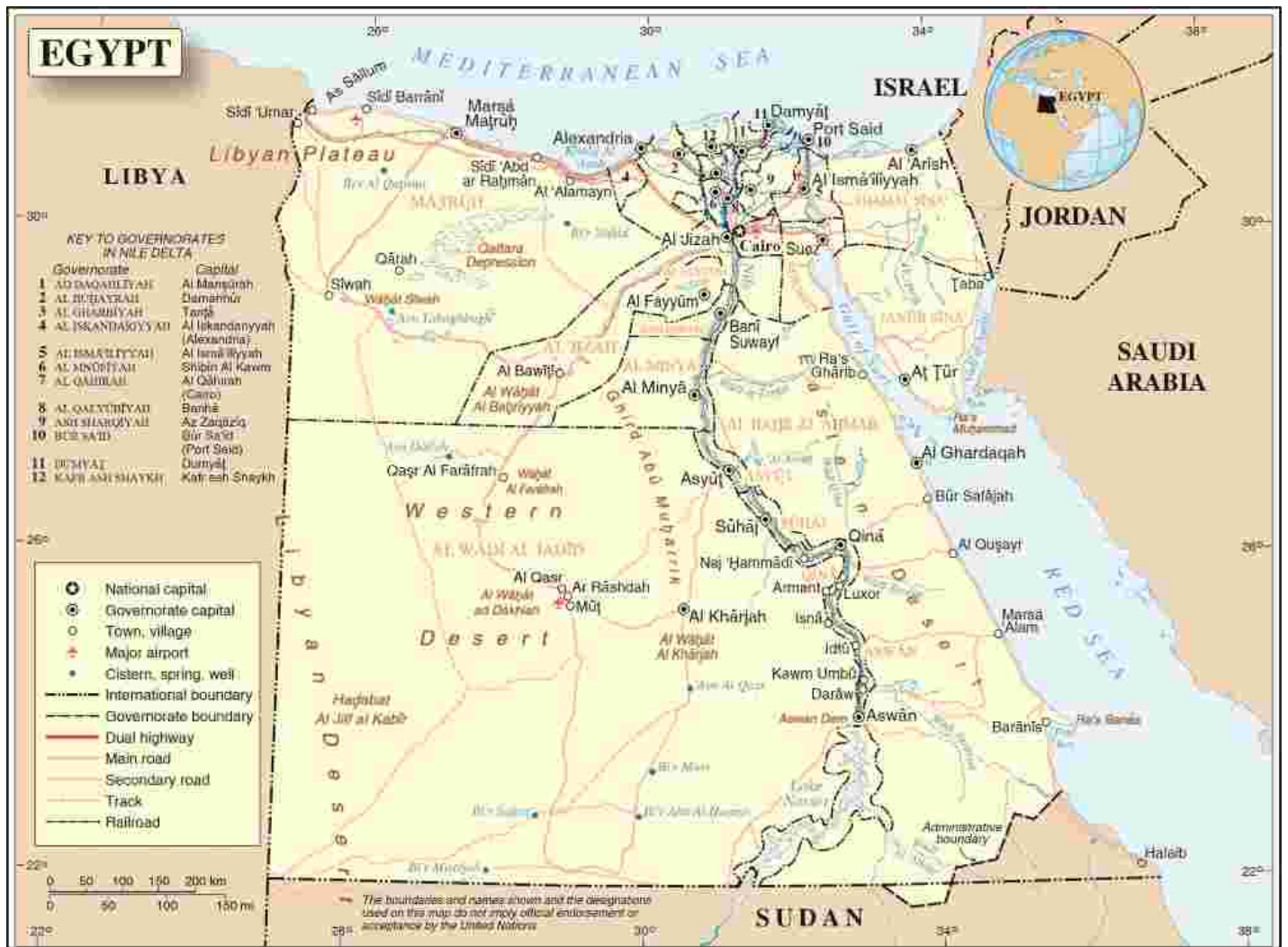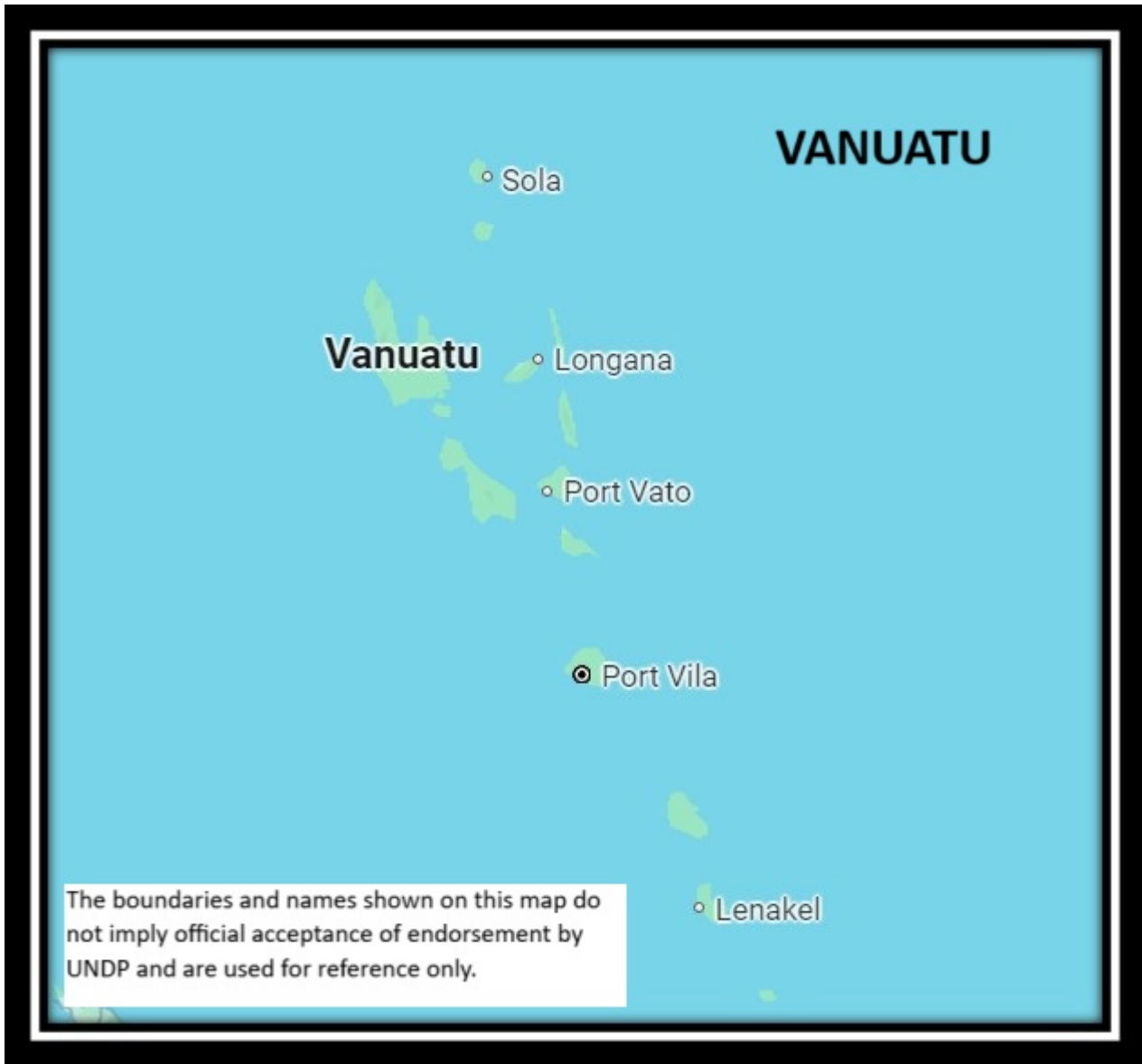
Map of the United Republic of Tanzania

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official acceptance of endorsement by UNDP and are used for reference only.

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official acceptance of endorsement by UNDP and are used for reference only.

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
Annex D Environmental and Social Safeguards-iCOAST

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Decertification

Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title
iCOAST Annex H - Child projects For resubmission 28-101-24
iCOAST - Child Projects Annex H

Child Projects under the Program

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount ($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fees($)	Total($)
	FSPs				
Global	Global Coordination Project for iCOAST	UNDP	8,000,000.00	720,000.00	8,720,000.00
Dominican Republic	Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism in Dominican Republic	UNDP	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
Jamaica	iCOAST in Jamaica	UNDP	5,334,862.00	480,138.00	5,815,000.00
Vanuatu	Integrating Bioeconomy and Tourism for Sustainable Vanuatu (IBET)	FAO	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00

Belize	Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism (iCOAST)	IADB	7,250,000.00	652,500.00	7,902,500.00
Indonesia	iCOAST in Indonesia	UNDP	6,000,000.00	540,000.00	6,540,000.00
Seychelles	Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism (iCOAST) in Seychelles	UNEP	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
Maldives	iCOAST in Maldives	UNIDO	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
Mexico	iCOAST in Mexico	UNEP	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
Trinidad and Tobago	iCOAST in Trinidad and Tobago	UNIDO	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
Tanzania	iCOAST in Tanzania	UNIDO	5,000,000.00	450,000.00	5,450,000.00
Honduras	iCOAST in Honduras	WWF-US	6,250,000.00	562,500.00	6,812,500.00

Regional	iCOAST in Egypt, Morocco, & Türkiye	EBRD	15,000,000.00	1,350,000.00	16,350,000.00
	Subtotal ($)		81,834,862.00	7,365,138.00	89,200,000.00
	MSPs				
	Subtotal ($)		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grant Total ($)		81,834,862.00	7,365,138.00	89,200,000.00