

Readiness Proposal

**with Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO)
for Belize**

01 June 2021



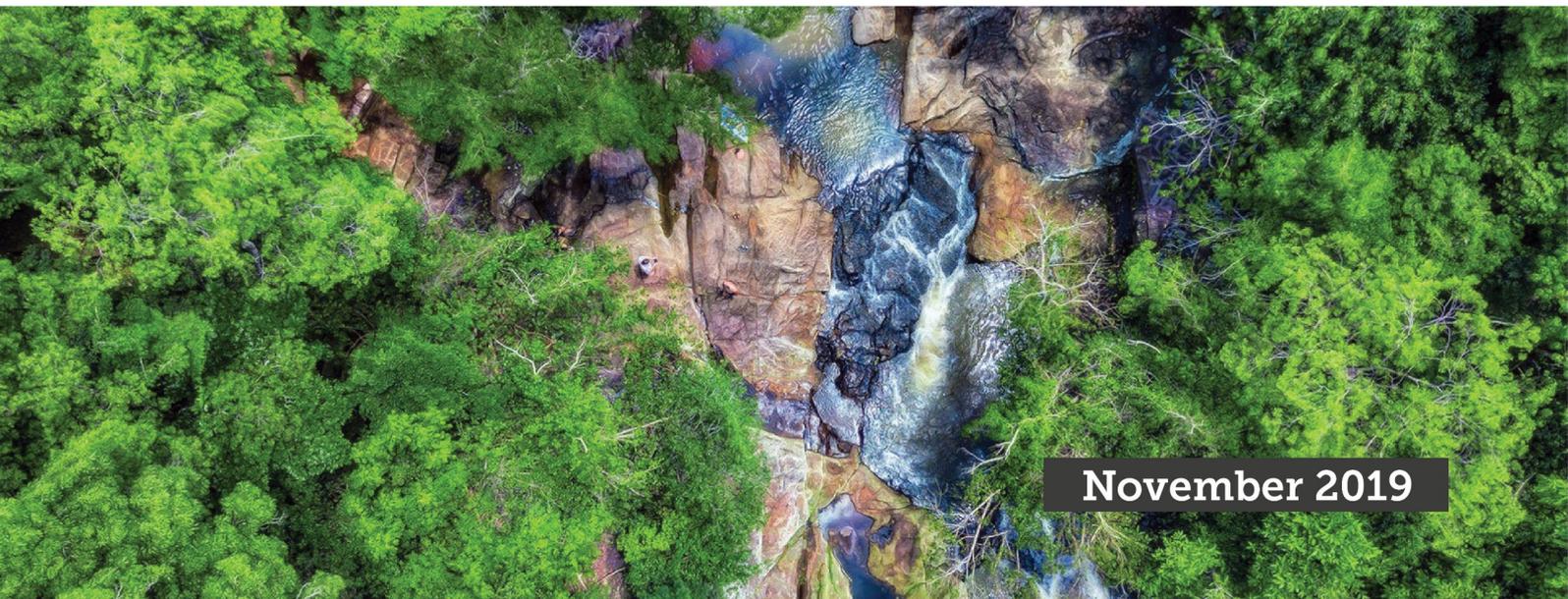
**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT

PROPOSAL TEMPLATE



Proposal title:	Enhancing adaptation planning and increasing climate resilience in the coastal zone and fisheries sector of Belize
Country:	Belize
National designated authority:	Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum
Implementing Institution:	Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations
Date of first submission:	8 May 2020
Date of current submission / version number	30 March 2021 V.04



November 2019

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Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, particularly to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook for more information.

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When submitting the proposal, please name the file:
GCF Readiness -[Country]-[yyymmdd]

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Country submitting the proposal	Country name: Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Name of contact person: Contact person's position: Telephone number: Email: Full office address: Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	Belize Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum Yvonne Hyde Chief Executive Officer 501-822-2526 Yvonne.Hyde@med.gov.bz Economic Development and Petroleum, Sir Edney Cain Building, Ground Floor, Right Wing, Belmopan Ceo.secretary@med.gov.bz	
1.2 Date of initial submission	8 May 2020		
1.3 Last date of resubmission	25 March 2021	Version number	V.3
1.4 Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?	<input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner Name of institution: Name of official: Position: Telephone number: Email: Full office address: Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	<input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Elizabeth A. Bechdol Deputy Director General +39 06 57051800 DDG-Bechdol@fao.org ; OCB-Director@fao.org Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Viale delle Terme De Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy Savis.Sadeghian@fao.org mariamercedes.proano@fao.org Crispim.moreira@fao.org Yvette.dieiOuadi@fao.org	
1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Enhancing adaptation planning and increasing climate resilience in the coastal zone and fisheries sector of Belize		
1.6 Type of Readiness support sought	<input type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning		

- IV. Pipeline development
- V. Knowledge sharing and learning

1.7 Brief summary of the request

Belize, a small island developing state, is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change owing to its low coastal region (below high tide mark), the rapid economic development in the coastal region and population increase. The fisheries and coastal zones sectors of Belize, which contribute significantly to the national economy in regard to food security and in providing valuable tourism opportunities, are threatened especially by sea level rise and storm surge as well as rising sea surface temperatures.

The Government of Belize, in its NDC, identified coastal and marine resources and fisheries and aquaculture as priority sectors requiring increased resilience and reduced vulnerability; however, the following barriers were identified:

- Need for increased capacity building, education and awareness around adaptation planning and at various levels including community level
- Insufficient technological capacity to undertake effective research on climate modeling and risks
- Research and monitoring for high-quality scientific information including climate data
- Need for enhanced coordination in implementation of legislation and policy
- Lack of Finance to implement adaptation activities

The aim of this readiness project is to set the stage for a more large-scale action to address climate change adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors of Belize. This readiness seeks to increase the resilience of the coastal zone and fisheries sector through improved climate data and information gathering, monitoring and dissemination, assessments of impacts of climate change on select communities, mainstreaming of climate change considerations into the relevant plans and policies and strengthening of coastal and fisheries communities and organizations communication network for appropriate climate response.

The activities under this readiness will provide important baseline information for building coastal resilience and improving adaptive capacity for fishing communities in the future including the GCF fast track project ideas “Belize coastal vulnerability reduction programme” and “increasing resiliency of the fisheries sector in Belize identified in the country programming framework.

The main beneficiaries under this project include:

- Belize Fisheries Department (Ministry of Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development);
- Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute;
- Belize Meteorological Service;
- Fishers;
- Fishing communities

Data gathered through the Readiness project will be vital to develop the climate rationale for fisheries and coastal zone projects for the GCF, and overall climate change projects. The data gathered will illustrate the high vulnerability of both sectors in Belize and the need to increase resilience to ensure the viability of the fishing industry and the livelihoods, well-being and safety of the stakeholders in both sectors.

FAO assistance to Belize has been delivered through approximately 85 interventions over the past 15 years, including a focus on policy advice, advocacy and capacity building as well as emergency assistance and resource mobilization for the food and agriculture sector. More recently, resilience building and expansion of market access have become important features of cooperation. FAO’s support

continues to be instrumental today, particularly in view of the country's commitment to achieving food security and rural development

1.8 Total requested amount and currency USD 600,000

1.9 Implementation period 18 months

1.10 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request? Yes No

1.11 Complementarity and coherence of existing readiness support Yes No

Belize received a GCF Readiness support grant in 2016, through the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (5Cs), aimed at enhancing the existing capacity within the NDA, including for GCF related responsibilities and strengthening of engagement with national stakeholders as well as developing a Country Programming. Previous Readiness also supported the national direct access entity and their engagement with stakeholders in addressing vulnerabilities to climate change.

Belize will also be benefiting from a number of multi-country readiness proposals which were approved in 2019 with various regional delivery partners on strategic frameworks and entity support as elaborated in table 1 below.

This shows that the Government of Belize and other national stakeholders are committed to making Belize a resilient nation through actions, coordination and building institutional capacity of entities to access finance from the GCF.

Table 1: Belize readiness projects complementarity

Project Title	<u>Complementarity and coherence with other readiness projects and other adaption projects in Belize</u>	Date of Approval
NDA Strengthening and Country Programming support for Belize through CCCCC	<p>The readiness grant will set the necessary foundations for enhancing access to and catalyse mobilization of climate finance to assist the Government of Belize (GoB) in the implementation of its contribution to the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>This project built the capacity of the NDA to improve access to GCF funding, including identification of priority sectors for adaptation in Belize and ideal delivery partners and accredited entities</p>	December 2016
Entity Support for Belize through CCCCC	<p>This request seeks to aid the country in the implementation of its climate change action plan by strengthening its capacities to effectively and efficiently access, manage, disburse and monitor climate financing.</p> <p>This project provides critical information for climate change planning in general in Belize on which this current readiness could build</p>	January 2019
Strategic framework support for Belize through CDB	The programme will continue the initial engagement with the private sector, which was started under the first	December 2019

	<p>readiness project to sensitize stakeholders and identify a GCF project pipeline.</p> <p>This project will ensure complementarity with the readiness for fisheries and coastal zone through coordination lead by the NDA in ensuring the relevant private sector organizations for this sector are included in and participate in both projects.</p>	
Enhancing the resilience of Belize's Coastal Communities to Climate Change Impacts, funded by the Adaptation Fund.	This project builds on synergies and complementarities with the actual readiness proposal. Specifically, components on coastal vulnerability monitoring, improved coastal land use planning and improvement of national capacity are of particular relevance for this NAP proposal.	August 2019
Adaptation planning in the water sector (CCCCC)	The water nap will allow the fisheries Department and CZMAI to have additional information on the coastal plains and shelf groundwater provinces. This data will allow them to have the aquifer characteristic required for the execution of complementary projects ensuring coastal communities resilience to the impacts of climate change via determining the saline intrusion and soil salinization for the coastal zone.	Under development

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The climate in Belize can be defined by two sets of overlapping seasons characterized by temperature and precipitation. The cooler season (December - February), and the warmer season which basically includes the remaining months of the year. The second set of seasons is the dry period (December - April) and the wet period (May - November). According to the UNDP Country Profiles studies, an increase in air temperature ranging from 2°C - 4°C is projected by 2100 for Belize. Similarly, a general decrease in annual rainfall of about 10 % is projected by 2100. [National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan to Address Climate Change in Belize. 2014]

Recent studies (IPCC, 2014) have indicated that the major impacts on biophysical resources “will be from sea level rise, increased sea surface temperatures, changes in weather patterns and increased storm activity. Corals will be lost due to their susceptibility to increased sea surface temperature and frequent storm events as well as to coral bleaching, disease and physical damage.” Several other studies (BNMS, 2008; and GoB, 2002) have also noted that Belize, on the whole, is very susceptible to Climate Change and sea level rise and extreme storm surges. They noted further, that the coastal zone of Belize, where a significant percentage of the population is located and where the bulk of economic activity (tourism, agricultural and fisheries production) takes place is for the most part below the high tide level. As a result, this places the coastal zone in a very precarious position with regards to climate-driven sea level rise, especially when augmented by storm surges (CZMAI, 2013). [A National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan to Address Climate Change in Belize, 2014]

Status of Coastal and Marine Resources

The coastal zone is one of Belize's greatest assets and its magnificent Barrier Reef Reserve System is a renowned World Heritage Site. It is the longest barrier reef in the Western Hemisphere, extending approximately 280 km from the northern to southern borders of the country (Cooper et al. 2009). Belize's coastal zone has complex and dynamic marine ecosystems that support innumerable ecological processes and a vast array of

marine life and habitats. In addition to its important ecosystem functions, the coastal zone is vital to the Belizean way of life. The highly productive coastal zone is the resource base for a broad range of economic activities. In fact, approximately thirty-percent of the country's gross domestic product is directly linked to these commercial activities that take place within the coastal zone (Cho 2005). The coastal zone also has important social and cultural values to the Belizean people, especially to the approximately 40% of the population that reside on the coast and in offshore areas (SIB 2010). [Belize Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan 2016]

Over the past decades, rapid economic development and population growth have taken place in the coastal zone and inland areas of Belize. World-renowned snorkeling and diving draw over 900,000 tourists to the region annually, driving the construction of new developments (BTB 2008). These occurrences have led to increasing pressures on coastal and marine resources, with implications to the livelihoods of those that depend upon them. These anthropogenic threats stem from various developmental activities associated with tourism and recreational facilities, population growth and expansion, utility supply, dredging and mineral extraction, land clearance, pollution, waste disposal, fisheries and aquaculture. These threats are compounded by natural hazards, global warming and rising sea levels, and the vulnerability of sensitive ecological systems to climate change. [Belize Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan. 2016]

According to the UNDP Country Profiles studies, an increase in air temperature ranging from 2°C - 4°C is projected by 2100 for Belize. Similar results were obtained from the Regional PRECIS model at 25 km resolution. Likewise a general decrease in annual rainfall of about 10% is projected by 2100. Other expected impacts include increased erosion and contamination of coastal areas, sea level rise, flooding and an increase in the intensity and occurrence of natural hazards, such as hurricanes. Many of the effects of climate change are already being felt on the low lying coastal zone and are expected to have significant impacts on many environmental, physical, social and economic systems in Belize [Belize - Nationally Determined Contribution under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2016)] Thus, it is imperative now more than ever to ensure that the coastal zone is utilized in a manner that will continue to support important ecological functions, as well as social, cultural and economic prosperity for current and future generations. [Belize Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan. 2016]

Status of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

Like most Caribbean countries, the fishing industry is a major part of the Belizean society and plays an important role in building the economy. The industry supports over 2,500 registered fishers and their families, and provides a source of protein for local consumption and exportation to foreign markets. In 2010 the fishing industry generated \$23.2 million BZD, with the exportation of the three main marine products lobster, conch, and finfish. [Belize Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan. 2016]

Rising sea level will adversely impact on fish habitat including wetlands, coral reefs and sea grasses where fish spawn, breed, feed and or grow to maturity. Also, rising near-surface water temperature and increasing acidification may cause massive bleaching and dieback of corals and may impact main commercial species such as the Spiny Lobster and Queen Conch. Overall, this may result in losses for the fisheries and aquaculture industry. It is expected that climate change and variability will have vast impacts on coastal and marine fisheries in Belize. As carbon dioxide increases in the atmosphere, the oceans absorb more and as a result the water becomes more acidic. Coupled with increases in temperature, acidification has direct impacts on calcium carbonate which is used by marine organisms (shrimps, oysters, corals) to form their exoskeleton through the process of calcification. Zooplankton which forms the base of the marine food chain, will also be affected as their shells are harder to manufacture and become brittle. The entire marine food web will be altered resulting in changes in the distribution, productivity and species composition of global marine production. Migratory and pelagic fish stocks have unique spatial and temporal distribution patterns related to their bioclimatic niches. Climate changes with their associated shifts in primary and secondary production will therefore impact the distribution range, migratory habits and stock size of many marine species.

Since marine species live near their tolerance limits on a range of physical factors, increases in temperature and acidification may have deleterious effects in their populations. Coastal areas like Belize that experience fluctuations in fluvial patterns can experience lower dissolved oxygen and salinity levels. Some species will move away from shallow coastal waters and semi-enclosed areas into deeper cooler stable waters because of rapid and higher temperatures or freshwater intrusion increases. Anecdotal information from local fishers show that spiny lobster populations move from shallow waters with the barrier reef lagoon to deeper waters outside when

temperatures and freshwater intrusions are too high. Less marine species to fish translates into lower income generation and food security¹.

Aquaculture development in Belize dates back to the last thirty years, commencing with the commercial farming of the Pacific white shrimp *Litopenaeus vanammei* (BICZMP 2016). With the successful first commercial trials of shrimp aquaculture, the industry experienced rapid expansion with a total of 16 farms established by the end of 2005 and a total production area of 6,888 acres (BICZMP 2016). Although the economic returns from shrimp aquaculture proved promising, significant declines in world market prices and the incidence of disease have resulted in economic losses that have depressed production and resulted in the closure of more than 60% of the production area. In 2013 the number of operational farms reduced to a total of 9 farms with a total production area of 2,673 acres. Currently there are eight active shrimp farms in Belize.

Cobia (*Rachycentron canadum*) was developed in 2006 by Marine Farms Belize Limited near Robinson Point Cayes. By 2009, the farm produced a total of 500 million tons, representing the highest production of cobia for the county. However, one year later the cage production infrastructure suffered severe damages resulting from Hurricane Richard. The cage site production by Robinson Point ceased in 2010, and the company has since dedicated its efforts in the hatchery production of cobia seedstocks near Dangriga in an effort to diversify the species portfolio.

More recently, other species of aquaculture interest have emerged, including hatchery trials of the Florida pompano (*Trachinotus carolinus*) by Marine Farms Belize Limited, the cultivation of seaweed (*Euchuma isoforme* and *Gracelaria* spp.) by fishers of the Placencia Fishing Cooperative and the experimental grow-out trial of the red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) near Stake Bank Caye. There has also been expressed interest in the cultivation of sea cucumber, common snook, oyster and octopus (BICZMP 2016).

Vulnerability assessments of aquaculture to climate change demonstrate that a number of countries in both high and low latitudes are highly vulnerable. Within the Americas, in terms of the vulnerability of freshwater aquaculture to climate change, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica and Ecuador appear most vulnerable². Impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture: synthesis of current knowledge, adaptation and mitigation options³.

According to Belize and Climate Change: The Costs of Inaction (Human Development Issues Paper United Nations Development Programme, 2009), aquaculture production systems are subject to threats from climate change, mostly as a function of geography and changes in various water quality parameters on the migration and consequent availability of broodstocks for hatchery production. The primary climate change drivers affecting aquaculture production are the loss of land and mangrove due to sea-level rise, and the consequent loss of sheltered locations, and impacts from hurricanes and extreme weather events. Other threats include an anticipated increase in stratification of pond water as a consequence of higher inland water temperature and a decline in lagoon and river levels as a consequence of decrease in precipitation.

National Policy Framework

The project is drawn from the National Development Framework for Belize *Horizon 2030*, which embodies the vision for Belize in the year 2030 and the core values that are to guide citizen behavior and inform the strategies to achieve this common vision for the future. It represents the consolidated views of many stakeholders—young and old, men and women, students and teachers, politicians and voters, employers and employees, public and private sectors, farmers, tourism operators and artists. The project builds on thematic areas 4. *Building a resilient economy* and 5. *Focus on key productive sectors such as agribusiness, fisheries and tourism*. In particular, support to sustainable fisheries priority areas include strategic actions such as training, value chain and value added, and support to fisher and coastal communities. The Belize framework for sustainable development, the National Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (2016), incorporates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a result, the GoB has taken ownership of the SDGs at the national level. This is evidenced by the Ministry of Finance embarking on an initiative to move towards Programme Budgeting in all line ministries to enable the monitoring of individual ministry performance in achieving GSDS and SDG targets and achieving ministry objectives. These goals have been incorporated and mainstreamed in Belize's medium- and long-term development plans. In addition to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, Belize's *Horizon 2030* and GSDS 2016-2019 also integrate elements of cultural and institutional sustainability, peace and good governance.

¹ State of the Belize Coastal Zone Report 2014-2018 (March 2020)

² Barange, M., Bahri, T., Beveridge, M.C.M., Cochrane, K.L., Funge-Smith, S. & Poulain, F., eds. 2018

³ FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 627. Rome, FAO. 628 pp].

Belize's Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals focused on 4 of the SDGs, as follows:

- SDG #1 - NO POVERTY. Though there are challenging economic circumstances, Belize has been able to implement innovative programs to reduce poverty in Belize. One such program BOOST is a best practice example.
- SDG #3- GOOD HEALTH. There have been improvements in the delivery of health care and related services since the 2013 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report such as Baby Friendly Hospitals, Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate Up to 6 months of Age increasing from 10% to 33%, growth in vaccination coverage and the successful and effective implementation of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses. There is need though for the setting of targets and improvement in the technical expertise available to the national health care system.
- SDG #5- GENDER EQUALITY. There is a strong legal framework for the achievement of the targets for this SDG, for example, the Revised National Gender Policy (May 2017). However, there is still much work to be done to integrate women into political and business leadership positions.
- SDG #14- LIFE UNDER WATER. Sustainable fisheries management is within the country's reach. Belizean territorial seas have been divided into 9 fishing areas or managed access zones. The SDG target for the conservation of coastal and marine areas by 2020, is 10% to date, and Belize has more than 21% under protection with 7.93% no take zone⁴. As per indicator 14.2.1 "Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas". Belize, via its national integrated coastal zone management plan (2016), applied an ecosystem-based approach to map, measure and value key ecosystem services for nine coastal planning regions that make up the coastal zone, the equivalent of 17,546.92 square kilometres, including a 3km "zone of influence". The result is an explicit spatial zoning scheme, which is intended to optimally minimize risks to critical habitats and the potential loss of important ecosystem services while also maintaining use of the coastal zone and its resources.

In order to respond to the imminent adverse impacts of climate change, the GoB has accelerated the transformation of the country's economy along a low-emission, climate-resilient pathway. Belize's efforts to date are illustrated in the National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and exemplified in the national planning processes resulting in Horizon 2010-2030, the National Climate Resilience Investment Plan 2013 (NCRIP), the National Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019 (GSDS), the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 (NCCPSAP), and an ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement that was ratified in 2016.

To address some of the specific challenges, Belize has also developed several sectoral policy frameworks over the last decade. These include, for instance, the National Energy Policy Framework, and Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2014-2033, the National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy for Belize. In addition, the Government of Belize endorsed the Belize Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan in 2016 to reduce vulnerability to climate change by building resilience of coastal ecosystems through strengthened governance over coastal and marine resources. Also, a national-level adaptation strategy has been developed concerning only one sector – agriculture, the National Adaptation Strategy to Address Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Belize. A National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture with a water component has been developed under the Japan Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP)⁵. [

The government of Belize has decided to adopt a phased approach to adaptation planning using GCF resources. A combination of national, regional and international delivery partners based on their various comparative advantages have been identified to address the most vulnerable sectors.

There is no other National gender policy/legal framework or gender specific policy in the Fisheries sector however this NAP project will allow for the development of a gender strategy for both the Fisheries Department and CZMAI. While the CZMAI has made every effort to incorporate gender considerations in the delivery of its mandate, the availability of a coherent gender strategy would support the CZMAI to better integrate such considerations to promote equitable gender involvement into the regular programming of activities and actions.

This proposed gender strategy will enable the intersectoral and collaborative approach to climate change adaptation planning. It will also support the inclusion of traditionally underrepresented groups in adaptation planning, decision-making processes, and active participation and implementation of climate adaptation actions on the ground. While there is no specific gender policy within the Fisheries Department, recently through the

⁴ BELIZE Country Strategy Framework - including a Country Programme for engagement with the Green Climate Fund. 2019

⁵ idem

ongoing projects of MCCAP and now the StewardFish + SSF Gender project, gender has been incorporated in the Fisheries sector for the past 5 years.

Sectoral Policy Framework

Coastal and Marine Resources

The Belize Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) is the main policy framework for the coastal and marine resources sector. The Plan outlines a vision and implementation plan for sustainable use of coastal resources, as well as critical measures for Climate Change adaptation relevant to this sector, which include the identification of short, medium and long-term strategies to address the threats of Climate Change on coastal and marine resources.

The ICZMP promotes sustainable coastal management and focuses on several areas for promoting sustainable coastal resource use including:

- Coastal research and monitoring
- Protected areas management
- Mangrove conservation
- Fisheries management
- Aquaculture and mariculture development

The Belize Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan currently serves as the overarching national framework for cross-sectoral planning and decision-making that supports the national agenda for the attainment of improved governance and sustainable use of the country's coastal resources. In recognition of the important role of key marine ecosystems in buffering the adverse impacts of climate change, the implementation of the Belize ICZM plan is also an important best management tool for building resilience of coastal habitats while maintaining the delivery of ecosystem services. However, the climate policies and strategies in the current ICZM Plan once strengthened can further enhance the national response to climate impacts in the coastal zone. The NAP proposal will support improved climate adaptation planning in the coastal zone by first supporting the development of a comprehensive and holistic vulnerability assessment (VA) of the impacts of climate change in the coastal zone. This VA will then feed into robust, evidence-based and appropriate adaptation strategies and policies to be mainstreamed in an updated ICZM Plan.

Notably, the proposed project will include the participation and representation of key underrepresented groups, such as women, in community-based adaptation strategic planning. The ICZM Plan framework will be updated with best available climate data and information to support the CZMAI and key partners to effectively monitor coastal change and adjust climate adaptation actions based on forecasting future climate impacts. Finally, the pipeline of feasible, implementable projects to be identified as deliverable under the proposed NAP proposal, will undoubtedly strengthen Belize's national ICZM Program implemented by CZMAI, and advance national priority climate actions.

The GoB is currently implementing the Marine Conservation and Climate Adaptation Project (MCCAP), funded by the Adaptation Fund, with two main components (1) improving the protection regime of marine and coastal ecosystems and (2) promotion of viable alternative livelihoods. The project conducted a knowledge, attitudes and practices survey and one of the main concerns from respondents was the lack of available information and knowledge on climate change in the coastal zone and fisheries sector. This readiness will seek to address some of the challenges and concerns expressed by stakeholders under the MCCAP project.

This Readiness will complement the activities implemented through the MCCAP and will revolve around the following:

- The creation and implementation of a national policy for resilient coastal habitation with the associated building codes.
- Strengthening the implementation of The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan and its associated guidelines for zonation.
- Activities for beach Stabilization of High-Risk Coastal Areas
- Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices for scaling up to other communities with similar coastal attributes
- Implementation of climate vulnerability assessments and coastal early warning system for storm surges and flooding

- Awareness-raising and development of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy and Action Plan
- Development of training modules to inform and build capacity of stakeholders for best coastal adaptation practices for Belize.

Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fisheries management started in January 1965 through the Fisheries Unit Laboratory which evolved into a GoB Department in 1987. Management was facilitated through the Fisheries Act and its subsidiary legislation. The primary legislative tool is the 1980 Fisheries Act, which was revised in 1993, and focuses on new formulae for fishing licensing and regulation of the aquaculture sector. There have been subsequent amendments in 2003. The Fisheries Department under the MFFESD is headed by the Fisheries Administrator and assisted by several technical staff to carry out its functions. The Department's responsibilities are programmed into four units with direct responsibilities for the conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources, the registration and licenses, fisheries research, education, liaison with fishing cooperatives, management of nine marine reserves, fisheries law enforcement, export and research permits. Belize has a new Fisheries Bill (2020) and a national fisheries policy, strategy and action plan. Both that will guide the development of the fisheries sector.

In alignment to the National Fisheries Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NFPSAP), the NAP proposal aligns with the pillars of the NFPSAP as it relates to climate change, adaptive management, ecosystem approach and the involvement of women. It also aligns to the policy priority areas of NFPSAP on the conservation and management of fish and ecosystems (in order to build resilience to climate change), fisheries research, optimizing effectiveness of the aquatic reserves, community stewardship, blue economy, best available tools and technology, capacity building/knowledge management, development of the sector and fisheries governance.

As it relates to the Belize Country Strategy Framework/Country Programme for GCF, it entails the sustainable management of the fisheries resources, and the conservation and preservation of fisheries resources and marine habitats in promoting reef ecosystem resilience. It is divided into major activities including (i) the Development of Conservation Programmes, Policies and Plans (ii) Effective Monitoring, (iii) Conducting further research on marine resources and (iv) Mariculture /Aquaculture.

Aquaculture in Belize formally began in 1982 with the development of 4 ha (10 acres) of experimental ponds by a private company, in the southern part of the country. Today, the Fisheries and Aquaculture industry in Belize holds several opportunities for investment including but not limited to the following:

- Marine Cage Farming Systems – which are systems within the inner Barrier Reef Lagoon that benefits from major protection from hurricanes due to the various cays and reef formations in the surrounding areas.
- Earthen Embankment Ponds – used to accommodate aquaculture ventures along the coastal plain as well as inland.
- Freshwater Cage Farming – used for inland aquaculture developments.
- Raft Culture / Rope Culture – for oyster and seaweed farming.
- Seaweed Farming – a valuable commodity towards fisheries diversification, fetching a premium price per pound of dried seaweed both in the local and export markets.
- Sea Cucumber Farming – a product in high demand with popularity in Asia stemming from the dried product's unique components that serve different applications in food and medicine.
- Value Addition for Fisheries Commodities – these include value added fisheries products such as “ready to cook,” development of fish feed, or applications in cosmetics through bio prospecting.

Private sector

The Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry serves as the umbrella organization that represents several private sector companies. The Development Finance Corporation (DFC), a local financial institution, is in the process of seeking approval as an AE to the GCF. This could enhance Belize's ability, and specifically private sector agencies, to access climate financing available under the facility. Additionally, if DFC is accredited, this

would be a game-changer for Belize whereby a local financial institution would be well-positioned to better understand and support climate-resilient and sustainable business activities and investments.

In March 2020, the Government of Belize (GOB), with the support of the CARICOM Development Fund, formally commenced the development of the Belize National Investment Policy and Strategy (NIPS). The NIPS seeks to establish a national framework that will guide both domestic and foreign investments from private sector actors and is intended to position Belize as a strategic player within the Global Investment Community. The NIPS dedicated to Fisheries and Aquaculture sectors, the Coastal Zone, within the climate context (i.e. threat of climate change to private sector investments in these sectors).

Adaptation Planning

The remainder of the adaptation planning funding allocation is proposed to be utilized to address adaptation planning in other priority sectors, including the Water sector NAP being designed by the CCCCC (table 1). Based on discussions with the National Climate Change Office, which has conducted some preliminary stakeholder consultations in this regard, the other sectors to be addressed include:

- Land Use and Human Settlements
- Tourism
- Health
- Forestry

Identification of needs

The Government of Belize, in its NDC, identified coastal and marine resources and fisheries and aquaculture as priority sectors requiring increased resilience and reduced vulnerability, however, the following barriers were identified:

- Need for increased capacity building, education and awareness around adaptation planning and at various levels including community level
- Insufficient technological capacity to undertake effective research on climate modeling and risks
- Research and monitoring for high-quality scientific information including climate data
- Need for enhanced coordination in implementation legislation and policy
- Lack of Finance to implement adaptation activities

To realize this need the GoB acknowledges the need to access international climate finance *to increase the resilience of the coastal zone and fisheries sectors in Belize* through:

1. Expanding the use of climate information services for the fisheries and coastal zone sectors to ensure both management and fishers have the required information for good decision making and adequate response actions. This includes identification of data gaps and establishing an effective coordination mechanism with the meteorological and hydrological services department to ensure gaps are addressed and information is communicated at all levels in a way that is easy to understand.
2. Identification of suitable technologies for adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors and providing recommendations for promotion and adoption of these technologies, building capacity of the divisions to promote and coordinate among themselves and with other relevant institutions and fisheries groups and organizations. This also includes identification of tools and systems to build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and groups
3. Identification of pipeline of programmes and projects for climate change adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors for development of one high quality concept note for submission to the GCF

As it relates to the assets of this readiness proposal, the documents produced will be the property of the NDA. The NDA will have ownership of all deliverable and materials produced and hold intellectual property rights. The NDA will be responsible for the dissemination of information to stakeholders as needed.

The Belize country Strategic framework document for the GCF, developed under a previous readiness, assessed the gaps, weaknesses and opportunities. In relation to capacity needs of existing actors across public and private sectors, capacity building for accessing climate finance and develop concept notes and funding proposals,

including for NGOs was recommended for GCF support, hence this project will build on this specifically for the coastal zone and fisheries sector.

The establishment of a coordination mechanism in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors for adaptation activities and sharing of knowledge and information on climate change would enable an intersectoral and collaborative approach to climate change adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, with lessons learned and best practices being identified and disseminated. The mechanism can serve as the platform for addressing the other priority areas (agriculture, water resources, tourism, human health and forestry) through knowledge sharing, creation of synergies, and making the most efficient and effective use of resources in the identification of a pipeline of programmes and/or projects for climate change adaptation in these priority areas.

Other initiatives

Based on the results and lessons learned to date from prior adaptation initiatives in the coastal zone and fisheries sectors, this project will build on relevant ongoing initiatives in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors as outlined in table 2 below.

Table 2. Other initiatives targeting the agriculture and fisheries sectors

Name	Main Funding	Details	Relation to NAP
Marine Conservation and Climate Adaptation Project (MCCAP)	Adaptation Fund	(1) improving the protection regime of marine and coastal ecosystems and (2) promotion of viable alternative livelihoods	Provides important baseline information in coastal zone sector to support development of NAP and vulnerability studies
Resilient Reef	Australian government	Support coral reefs and communities that depend on them to become more resilient	Potential for partnership in capacity building and vulnerability studies
Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish) project	GEF/FAO	Implement the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+) Strategic Action Plan (SAP) within Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Member States by empowering fisherfolk throughout fisheries value chains to engage in resource management, decision - making processes and sustainable livelihoods with strengthened institutional support at all levels.	Potential for partnership in capacity building (provision of equipment and training) and stakeholder engagement and coordination mechanism

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	Stakeholder engagement and information sharing is ongoing but it's specific to projects or polices being implemented and therefore not always consistent. No climate change adaptation plans for the fisheries and coastal zone subsectors exist. There is no specific engagement and empowerment framework nor policy for gender considerations in the fisheries sector There is insufficient capacity in the CZMAI for tracking of ecosystem health and forecasting future	An effective stakeholder coordination mechanism established in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors for adaptation activities and sharing of knowledge and information on climate change, through a robust knowledge management and communication strategy. The capacity of the CZMAI improved for better tracking of coastal ecosystem health and climate impacts	Output 3.1.1 Stakeholder engagement and coordination mechanism developed and validated for management of the coastal zone and fisheries sectors ⁶ .	Activity 3.1.1a Conduct one stakeholder meeting to bring together key stakeholders ⁷ in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors, to raise awareness about climate finance and GCF, formal conformation of Project Steering Committee (PSC), validate the work plan and to discuss roles and responsibilities of various organizations in the process in an effort to reduce some of the risks outlined in the risk table (workshop will have equal participation of women and men and will include representatives from CSOs, NGOs and indigenous peoples.	Deliverable 3.1.1a1 1 workshop with the participation of 50 stakeholders from relevant institutions (NDA, MET, Fisheries Department, CZMAI, etc. Stakeholder engagement report finalized, and readiness project work plan validated and distributed among stakeholders.
				Activity 3.1.1b Development and operationalization of a stakeholder coordination mechanism (in the form of a intersectorial committee) in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors for adaptation activities and sharing of knowledge and information on climate change, which will enable an intersectoral and collaborative approach to climate change adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring and	Deliverable 3.1.1b1 Terms of reference of the stakeholder coordination mechanism finalized and validated. Deliverable 3.1.1b2 Stakeholder mechanism in the form of a intersectoral committee operational Deliverable 3.1.1b3

⁶ The stakeholder coordination mechanism will be managed by the Coastal Zone Management Authority and institute.

⁷ One 1-day workshop for Approximately 50 stakeholders from relevant institutions such as the NDA; the Meteorological Office, Fisheries Department and Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI) in Belize City

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
	climate change impacts			<p>evaluation, with lessons learned and best practices being identified and disseminated. It includes draft TOR for a stakeholder engagement, to improve coordination of climate change adaptation activities and information sharing in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors. The mechanism will give priority to gender in determining representation and action, and make considerations for inclusion of CSOs, NGOs, indigenous people and private sector. The stakeholder mechanism will be coordinated jointly by the coastal zone management unit and the Fisheries Department.</p> <p>A stakeholder directory would be developed including a private sector directory</p>	Stakeholder Directory developed
				<p>Activity 3.1.1 c Conduct stakeholder consultations⁸ during the stakeholder coordination mechanism development process (will include recommendations for improvements).</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.1c Stakeholder coordination mechanism consultation workshops report finalized, and recommendations validated.</p>
		Improved the inclusion and participation of	<p>Output 3.1.2 Gender strategy elaborated and integrated into the regular</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.2a Conduct gender analysis in a participatory manner and develop a</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.2a Gender analysis conducted and report developed</p>

⁸ Two 1-day workshop for 30 participants in Belize City

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
		women to ensure equal representation in governance, coordination and climate change adaptation planning in fisheries and coastal zone sectors	programming of the Fisheries Department and coastal zone management authority and institute. The gender strategy will include the collection and management of sex disaggregated data and Capacity development on gender and climate change. The development of the gender strategy will involve a gender analysis.	strategy for inclusion of women in decision making for adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors. The gender strategy will be validated under activity 3.1.2b.	Deliverable 3.1.2b Gender strategy document finalized.
				Activity 3.1.2b Stakeholder consultation workshops in Belize city for validation of the gender strategy.	Deliverable 3.1.2a Two (1 day) workshops with participation of 30 participants One stakeholder validation report finalized (including the validated Gender Strategy).
				Output 3.1.3 Forums for women in fisheries and coastal zone established to increase awareness of opportunities in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors and increased understanding of impacts of climate change on the sector and the specific vulnerabilities of women	Activity 3.1.3 Design terms of reference and host Two forums in Belize City for women in fisheries and coastal zone to provide a space for sharing of information and capacity building for women in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors. The forums would include indigenous women as well as seek partnerships with private sector entities.
		Improved capacity to track coastal ecosystem health and climate impacts	Output 3.1.4 Capacity of the coastal zone unit with respect to more effective monitoring of coastal areas for better tracking of ecosystem health and forecasting future climate change impacts built.	Activity 3.1.4 Training workshops to build capacity of the coastal zone unit for better tracking of ecosystem health and forecasting future climate change impacts, including the use of innovative technologies such as drones and remote sensing tools ⁹ .	Deliverable 3.1.4a Three 4-days training workshops for 15 participants Three training reports developed Deliverable 3.1.4b

⁹ Equipment needed under this outcome will be provided from the ongoing StewardFish FAO GEF project.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				This training will seek to have equal participation of women and men and use the same participants for each training.	Pre and post evaluation survey of participants on skills for tracking ecosystem health and forecasting future climate change impacts
		Increased knowledge nationally of the impacts of climate change on the coastal zone and fisheries sectors, adaptation options to address these challenges	Output 3.1.5 User friendly climate data and information knowledge management and communication strategy and action plan to inform response options by relevant stakeholders developed and implemented	Activity 3.1.5a Develop and implement user friendly climate data and information knowledge management and communication strategy and action plan to inform response options by relevant stakeholders	Deliverable 3.1.5a Knowledge management and communication strategy and action plan
				Activity 3.1.5b Develop and disseminate knowledge management and communication products as recommended in the knowledge management and communication plan of activity 3.1.5a. Products such as (but not limited to) radio broadcast, social media campaign, flyers, etc.	Deliverable 3.1.5b Knowledge management products developed and disseminated
		Preparation of a comprehensive and robust action plan for adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors	Output 3.1.6 Sectoral Adaptation Plan for fisheries and coastal zone sectors developed taking into consideration gender dimensions and indigenous peoples as well as private sector.	Activity 3.1.6a Develop a Sectoral Adaptation Plan for the fisheries and coastal zone sector highlighting the climate change adaptation and mitigation challenges and priorities, incorporating the gender strategy developed and validated in output 3.1.2. The Adaptation plan would also include a financing strategy, a monitoring and evaluation plan and make provisions for inclusion of	Deliverable 3.1.6a Sectoral Adaptation Plan for fisheries and coastal zone finalized and validated Deliverable 3.1.6b Prioritized adaptation options document for fisheries and coastal zone sectors

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
				indigenous people. The sectoral adaptation plan will take into consideration deliverables 3.2.2a and 3.2.3a, 3.1.2a, 3.1.2b. The sectoral adaptation plan will also involve private sector engagement	
				Activity 3.1.6b Stakeholder consultations ¹⁰ to support the development and validation of the sectoral adaptation plan. These consultations will include 1 for indigenous groups and 1 for women/gender	Deliverable 3.1.6b1 4 Stakeholder consultation workshop for 25 participants (1 for development, 1 for validation, 1 for women/gender considerations, and 1 for indigenous people). Consolidated Stakeholder consultation report (including, gender and indigenous people) Deliverable 3.1.6b2 Validation report developed
Outcome 3.2 Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions	Climate data collection and monitoring is ongoing by the meteorology office and hydrology department, but it is not sufficient to meet the needs of the fisheries and	Improved collection and analysis of climate data and information through assessment and capacity building of met office, hydrology department, fisheries and coastal zone management units.	Output 3.2.1 Gap assessment of climate data and information report with recommendations developed and implemented	Activity 3.2.1a Conduct a gap assessment of climate data and information in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors and make recommendations for addressing the gaps	Deliverable 3.2.1a Gap assessment report finalized
				Activity 3.2.1b Conduct stakeholder consultations ¹¹ for development and validation of gap assessment	Deliverable 3.2.1b Two (1 day) stakeholder consultations in Belize City for 20 participants

¹⁰ 4 stakeholder consultations for NAP development, 1 for development, 1 for validation, 1 for women/gender considerations, 1 for indigenous people – approximately 25 persons each in Belize City

¹¹ Two 1-day stakeholder consultation for 20 participants each in Belize City

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
	coastal zone divisions				Development and validation of the gap assessment report
		Improved knowledge of climate impacts on livelihoods in the fisheries sector		<p>Activity 3.2.1c Implement recommendations for improving data services recommended in activity 3.2.1a, including capacity building¹² for Coastal Zone and Fisheries Departments</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.1c1 Two (2 days) training sessions for 6 participants from Fisheries Department and CZMAI; Capacity building reports (including list of participants)</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.1c2 Pre and post evaluation survey of participants skills on data services</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.1c3 Upgraded databases</p>
		Identification of appropriate practices and technologies for adaptation in the fisheries sector	<p>Output 3.2.2 Climate Vulnerability Assessment and livelihood studies conducted for fisheries sector taking into consideration gender and indigenous groups</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.2a Conduct detailed vulnerability and livelihood studies for the fisheries and coastal zone sectors including in select fishing communities.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2b Stakeholder consultations as part of the vulnerability studies including three workshops in 3 vulnerable communities and two national workshops¹³. These consultations will also include indigenous communities.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.2a Climate Vulnerability Assessment and livelihoods report (including vulnerability assessments for the three fishing communities)</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.2b 5 Stakeholder consultations for 30 participants; consultation reports containing feedback and inputs (including list of participants).</p>

¹² Two 2-days training sessions for 6 persons from coastal zone and Fisheries Departments in Belize City

¹³ Five consultation 1-day workshops for 30 persons under activity 3.2.2b, two national workshops (initial and validation) in Belize City and three workshops in three fishing communities across Belize.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
			Output 3.2.3 Sustainable fishing practices and technologies identified for integration into supply value chain for long term sustainability of select priority stocks to enhance adaptation in the fisheries sector	Activity 3.2.3a Identification of sustainable fishing practices and technologies for sustainability of priority fish stocks in consultation with private sector	Deliverable 3.2.3a Report of sustainable practices and technologies Consultation report with private sector actors for the adoption of the technologies
				Activity 3.2.3b This activity includes three stakeholder consultations for scoping and identification of sustainable fishing practices and technologies across Belize and one validation workshop ¹⁴ Private sector actors will be particularly targeted	Deliverable 3.2.3b Four (1 day) consultation workshops for 30 participants (Consultation with fisher cooperatives and other private sector actors, among other stakeholders); consultation workshop reports development
Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased	The government of Belize has submitted to the GCF a final draft of the CP Belize Coastal Vulnerability Reduction Programme and Increasing resiliency of the Fisheries sector of Belize, were two projects ideas were identified for accessing finance	Pipeline of project ideas and one concept note developed for adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors.	Output 3.4.1 Programmes and projects that advance national priorities in the fisheries and coastal zone sector identified in line with the country program to the GCF	Activity 3.4.1a Develop pipeline of project ideas for fisheries and coastal zone sectors based on output 3.2.2 and 3.1.6. The pipeline will be in line with and complement the priorities identified in the final draft of the CP of Belize. This pipeline of ideas will include private sector specific activities	Deliverable 3.4.1a Development of one project pipeline document
				Activity 3.4.1b Conduct as part of the pipeline development conduct a development	Deliverable 3.4.1b1 Two (2 days) workshop for 25 persons in Belize City (including representation from private sector, fishing cooperatives, fishing associations, Fisheries Department, Cooperative Department, etc.)

¹⁴ Four consultations 1-day workshops for 30 persons under activity 3.2.3b, one validation workshop in Belize city and threeworkshops in three fishing communities across Belize.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
	for adaptation from the GCF.			and a validation workshop ¹⁵ including private sector participation.	Stakeholder consultation and validation reports
			<p>Output 3.4.2 One GCF project concept note for fisheries and coastal zone developed and submitted to the GCF Secretariat in line with the country program framework.</p>	<p>Activity 3.4.2a Develop a GCF concept note of one of the prioritized project ideas of the CP of Belize for submission to the GCF Secretariat,</p> <p>Activity 3.4.2b Conduct capacity building session on GCF proposal development¹⁶. Including the participation of the Fisheries Department, CZMAI, and NDA.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.2 Project concept note in GCF template</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.2b1 Two (1 day) capacity building workshop in Belize CityCapacity building report (including list of participants)</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.2b2 Pre and post evaluation survey of participants knowledge on developing GCF proposals</p>

¹⁵ Two 2 days workshops for 25 persons per workshop in Belize City

¹⁶ Two 1-day capacity building workshops in Belize city for approximately 20 persons

4. THEORY OF CHANGE

One of the key drivers for effective climate change action in Belize is the strong commitment and dedication of the Government to engage with local, regional and international partners to seek and implement concrete solutions for adaptation to climate change. Since 2016 the NDA of Belize has been actively engaged with the Green Climate Fund, having accessed several national and multi-country readiness projects. The Belize country programming for the GCF identifies the fisheries and coastal zone sectors as priorities for interventions on climate change adaptation due to their vulnerability.

The goal of the project is to increase the resilience of the coastal zone and fisheries sectors of Belize to climate change impacts. The rationale is that if Belize, through its coastal zone management authority and fisheries department, improves the data and information systems related to climate change, develops a comprehensive adaptation plan for the sectors, prioritize adaptation options and develop climate change concept notes for presentation to the GCF then the resilience of the sectors to climate change impacts will be increased because there will be sufficient information and capacity available to design and implement climate change adaptation projects that meets the criteria for international climate finance mechanisms such as the GCF.

The specific outcomes necessary to meet the goal of the readiness support are (1) adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened, (2) Evidence-basis provided to design adaptation solutions and (3) Adaptation finance increased.

Each outcome has several outputs that are needed to meet the targets of the readiness support and address the barriers. The outputs all take into consideration gender aspects and seek to include NGOs, CSOs, private sectors and indigenous people of Belize to ensure a robust adaptation planning process for the fisheries and coastal zone sectors that take into account inputs from all relevant groups that will ensure stakeholder buy in and sustainability of the deliverables of the project. Outputs under the adaptation planning and governance outcome looks at establishing an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism, developing a Gender strategy for the fisheries and coastal zone sectors which would be integrated into any plans developed, establishing forums for women in fisheries and coastal zone established to increase awareness of opportunities in the sector, building the Institutional capacity of the coastal zone unit for more effective monitoring of coastal areas for better tracking of ecosystem health and forecasting future climate change impacts., developing and implementing a user friendly climate data and information knowledge management and communication strategy and action plan to inform climate change adaptation response options by relevant stakeholders and development of a National Adaptation Plan for fisheries and coastal zone sectors that includes prioritized adaptation options for the sector.

Outputs under the evidence basis outcome include conducting a gap assessment of climate data and information as this data and information is important for establishing baselines in terms of impacts in the sector, conducting a vulnerability and livelihood studies for the fisheries sector and identifying sustainable fishing practices and technologies for integration into supply value chain for long term sustainability of select priority stocks.

Outputs under the climate finance increased outcomes include identification of programmes and project ideas that advance national adaptation priorities in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors and development of one project concept note for fisheries and coastal zone for submission to the GCF Secretariat, these outputs include intense stakeholder engagement and capacity building.

The outputs and activities outlined in the logical framework will contribute to enhancing the capacity of the coastal zone division, fisheries department and other relevant stakeholders to address the impacts of climate change on the sectors in a more coordinated manner with improved data and information guiding the process for decision making for climate change adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors.

The readiness outputs and activities are interlinked and synergistic. The coordination mechanism established and operationalized in output 3.1.1 will provide oversight and ensure project activities are conducted and validated in a transparent manner. The output related to the development of the sectoral adaptation plan (output 3.1.6) is linked to the activity for the development of the vulnerability studies (output 3.2.2) through some joint stakeholder consultations. The information generated from the sectoral NAP (output 3.1.6) and the vulnerability studies (output 3.2.2) will be utilized in the development of the project pipeline and concept note as well as the activity for knowledge management (3.1.5) by providing critical baseline information.

Several barriers to effective adaptation in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors have been identified including limited capacities, systems and knowledge of climate change impacts and solutions, inadequate fisheries and climate-related data and information and limited financial and human resources for implementation of

adaptation actions, making it necessary for scaled up, intense actions in the sector. These barriers will be addressed in part by the outputs and activities in this readiness grant including building capacity of coastal zone and fisheries stakeholders, establishing effective stakeholder mechanisms and building the capacity to access large grants for the fisheries and coastal zone sectors.

The assumptions for this project to ensure that the stated outcomes are implemented include active engagement of the Belize NDA in accessing Readiness funding from the GCF, Core staffing in CZMAI and fisheries department available to guide implementation of activities, ability of Government and FAO to identify and procure quality national and international consultants in a timely manner and timely disbursement of funds by the GCF secretariat.

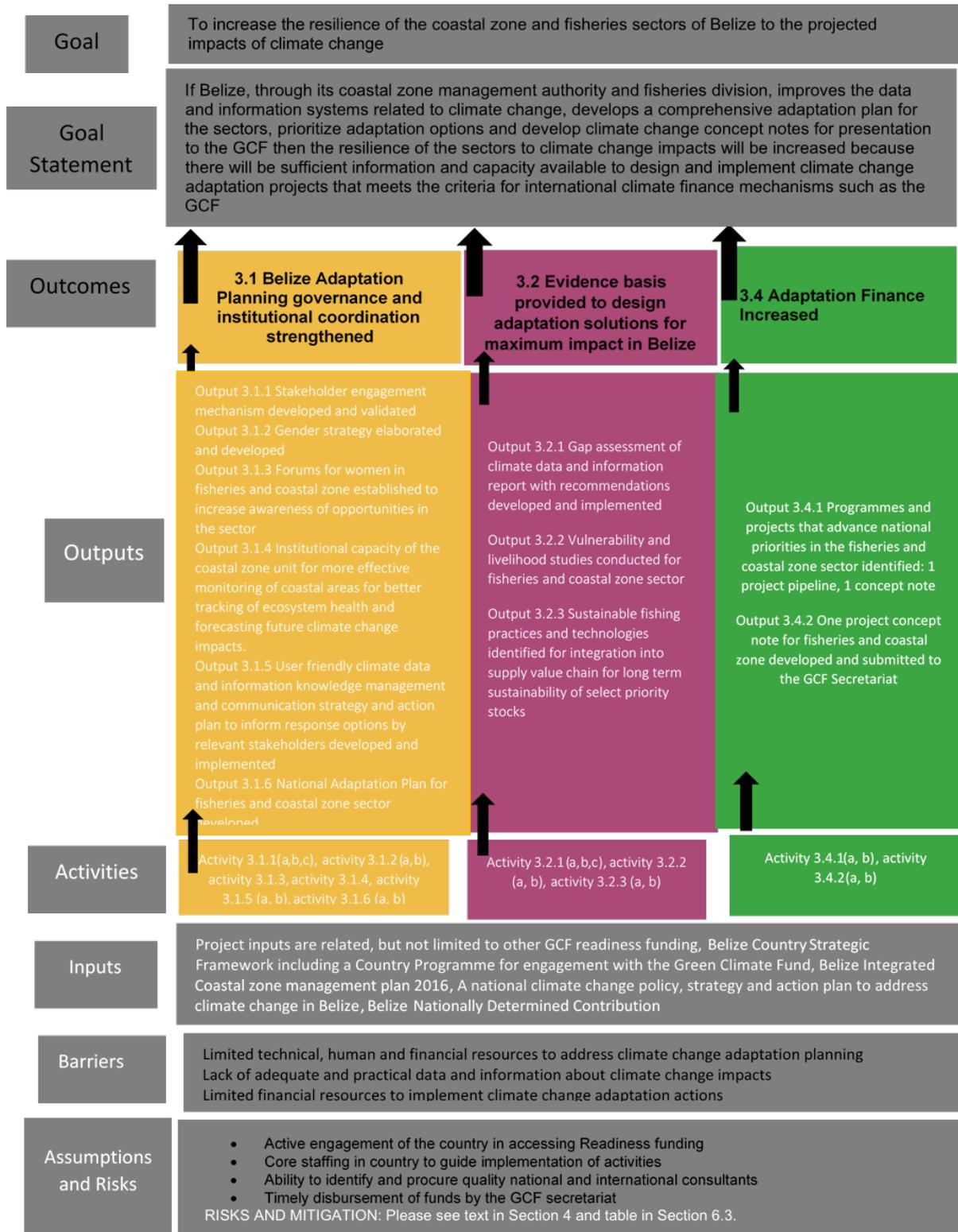


Figure 1 Belize Readiness project Theory of Change diagram

5. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT PLAN

5.1 Budget plan

Budget Plan in Excel attached.

5.2 Procurement plan

Procurement Plan in Excel attached

5.3 Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan in Excel attached.

5.4 Disbursement schedule

Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF

Disbursements will be made in accordance to Clause 4 “Disbursement of Grants” and Clause 5 “Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner” of the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020 (the “Framework Agreement”). The Delivery Partner is entitled to submit 2 requests for disbursement each year and an Interim Request for Disbursement within 30 days of approval by the GCF of a proposal, which must be in accordance with the Framework Agreement.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Implementation arrangements

The Readiness project will be implemented during a period of 18 months by FAO under the guidance and leadership of the NDA. As Readiness delivery partner, FAO will manage the Readiness funding and will be responsible for providing and contracting the services contained in this proposal (all procurement and contracting processes will be conducted in accordance with FAO policies), as well as reporting on the progress of the implementation in close coordination with the NDA. However, the project will be implemented in a way to stress the ownership and coordination role of the Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum.

For the governance and strategic decisions of the RP, a **Project Board (PB)** will be established conformed by the Department of Economic development and petroleum and FAO, and will have the direct support from the GCF. The main function of the PB will be to coordinate, guide and provide political and strategic orientation for the implementation of the project, as well as to guarantee a solid inter-institutional coordination.

The PB will establish a **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** which will consist of representatives from the NDA, CZMAI, Fisheries department (FD), Private Sector to ensure organizational effectiveness, responsible to supervise, discuss and deliberate on technical products, and provide technical oversight and advice, particularly ensuring the activities of this project do not overlap or duplicate the work carried out by other partners currently working in Belize. General responsibilities will include brainstorming and support the processes necessary for the efficient implementation of the Project. To ensure FAO's ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. FAO's final vote is to ensure fiduciary compliance only when consensus agreement cannot be reached by the Board. Ultimate decisions on activities & outputs will sit with the Government.

For the implementation of the RP, a **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established, which will have the main function of ensuring the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans, following the guidelines of the PB and the PSC. The PMU will be led by a National Project Coordinator, will be technically supported by FAO and will be located inside the Fisheries Department facilities given the available space, nature and location of most of the activities. Both the Fisheries Department and the CZMAI are in the same compound in Belize City and central to the activities of the project while the NDA is located in Belmopan City away from majority of the stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The **National Project Coordinator (NPC)** is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The NPC will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and in reporting of project results, will report, to the PSC and PB, of any delays or difficulties encountered during implementation to ensure that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. NPC will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project, will ensure that the standard FAO and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality and will ensure fluid communication between all stakeholders of the project. During PSC meetings, NPC will serve as secretary to ensure that all the decisions made are duly executed to ensure a smooth implementation of the project.

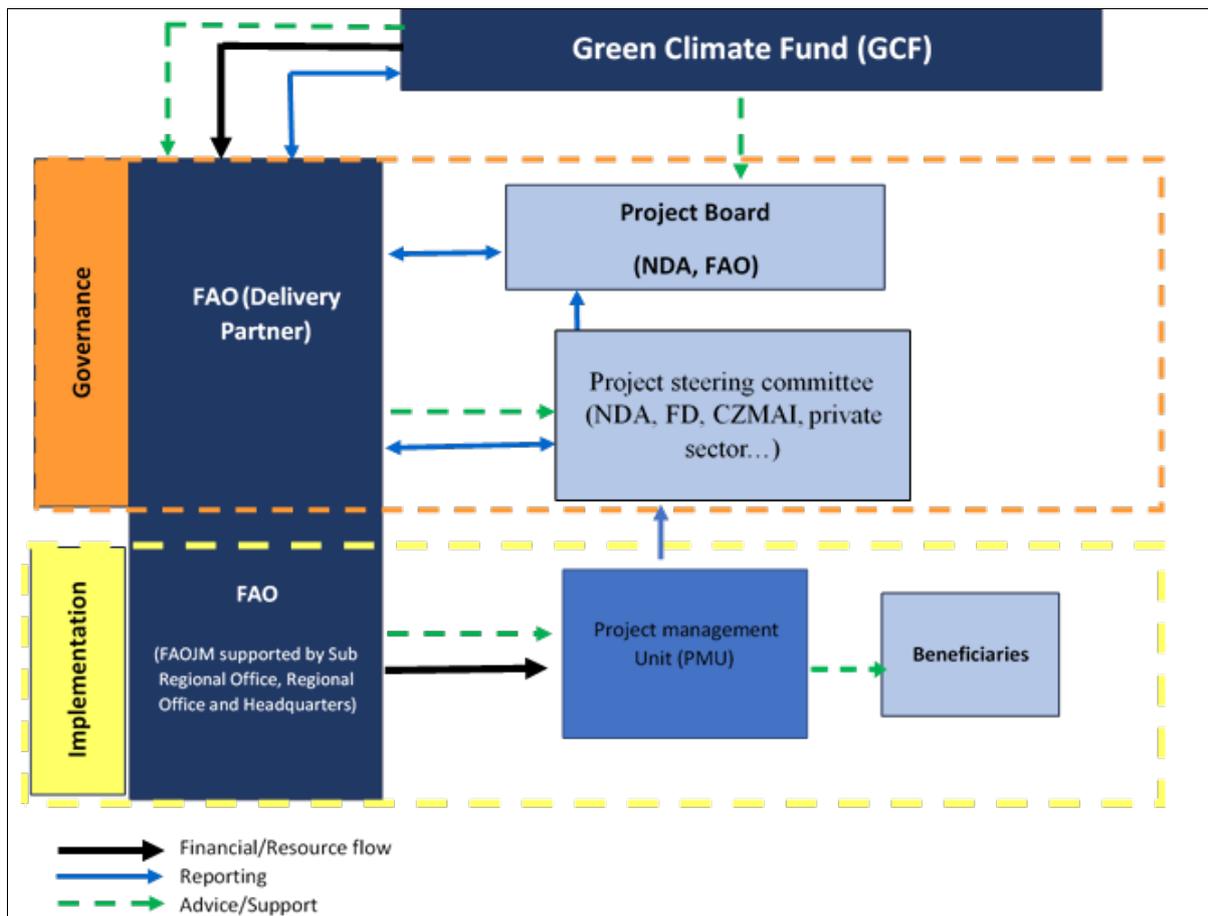


Figure 2: Implementation Arrangements

As per established procedures for FAO cooperation programme implementation in Belize, the government and FAO will sign a project agreement document that will serve as the legal basis for the project implementation, monitoring and reporting.

To avoid any possible conflicts of interest deriving from the Delivery Partner's role as an Accredited Entity, the prioritization of investments and projects, including the development of any concept notes, in the context of this readiness grant, will be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, including other potential implementing entities for Belize. The final validation of these priorities will be carried out through the countries' own relevant coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements, with the participation of other government agencies, as well as representatives from civil society and private sector as the NDA deems relevant, to ensure chosen priorities are fully aligned with national plans and strategies and adequately includes inputs from consulted stakeholders.

Government obligations

- With a view to ensuring rapid and efficient execution of the Project, the Government shall grant to FAO, its staff, all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO and the necessary facilities.
- The Government will apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and all the persons performing services on its behalf in connection with the Project: (i) the provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; and (ii) the United Nations currency exchange rate. The persons performing services on behalf of FAO will include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the Project.

- The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against FAO, its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf, in connection with the Project, and will hold them harmless in respect to any claim or liability arising in connection with the Project, except when it is agreed by the Government and FAO that such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.
- The Government will be responsible for the recruitment, salaries, emoluments and social security measures of its own national staff assigned to the Project. The Government will also provide, as and when required for the Project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and persons acting on their behalf, access to the project offices and sites and to any material or documentation relating to the Project and will provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

FAO obligations

• FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. The Government and FAO will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the Project.

• Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the Project, and will be furnished and received: (i) in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions; and (ii) subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States Dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.

• FAO's responsibility is to carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring and reporting activities in compliance with FAO's policies and procedures and the Framework Agreement.

• Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.

• Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the Project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this Project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

To avoid any possible conflicts of interest deriving from the Delivery Partner's role as an Accredited Entity, the prioritization of investments and projects, including the development of any concept notes, in the context of this readiness grant, will be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, including other potential implementing entities for Belize. The final validation of these priorities will be carried out through the countries' own relevant coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements, with the participation of other government agencies, as well as representatives from civil society and private sector as the NDA deems relevant, to ensure chosen priorities are fully aligned with national plans and strategies and adequately includes inputs from consulted stakeholders.

Gender equality

Gender dimensions have been integrated throughout the project, to ensure that gender issues of climate change are reflected in the knowledge products, as well as to ensure that diverse viewpoints are reflected and different types of actors' capacity is strengthened. In particular, by using a human rights-based approach, both duty-bearers and right-holders will be identified, and their capacities developed. Within this approach, duty-bearers will be ready to mainstream gender and to support all, and right-holders will be ready to practice their rights. By taking gender issues into account in all activities, the project is more likely to meet its objectives and reach its full potential, as the knowledge products and related planning processes will more accurately reflect the existing socio-economic dynamics that shape women's and men's adaptive capacity. In addition, the project will avoid reinforcing existing inequalities vis a vis access to knowledge and training by encouraging the participation and engagement of diverse stakeholders. The project will target 50-50 equal participation of women in all the events organized within the project and ensure that the deliverables are gender-sensitive and that the interests of both men and women are considered and represented throughout the project implementation.

FAO will ensure effective gender and social inclusion mainstreaming in line with the FAO Policy on gender equality, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, and the GCF standards on gender equality and social inclusion.

Indigenous People

Belize has a sizeable indigenous population (Maya- 11.3%, Garifuna-6.1%) some of whom (mainly Garifuna) are located in coastal communities and depend on fisheries and coastal resources for their livelihoods. This proposal will allow for prioritization of indigenous communities for awareness raising and capacity building activities in relevant coastal areas throughout implementation. The project will more specifically ensure full engagement of indigenous groups in the development of the concept note for submission to the GCF secretariat (Output 3.4) and include consultations for FPIC which would minimize the possibility of any adverse impacts of the project on the rights of indigenous people.

The social and economic conditions of indigenous peoples in Belize are characterized by poverty, marginalization and inequality, in addition to a lack of recognition for their rights. Among these are territorial rights, including rights to ancestral land and natural resources, which have a direct impact on their economic conditions.

Belize has not ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169. The Political Constitution of 1982 is confined to recognizing traditional fundamental rights such as freedom from prejudice on the basis of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, credo or sex (article 3), and prohibiting discrimination (article 16). Following an amendment in 2001, the preamble to the Constitution now mentions the need for a State that protects the cultural identity and values of Belizeans, including those of indigenous peoples.

The Government of Belize has undertaken a commitment to reactivate initiatives promoting respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which the government adopted in 2007.

Mayan people, are present in all six districts of Belize. They live mainly in rural areas in essentially peasant communities, but are not distributed uniformly throughout the country. The Q'eqchi' and Mopan Maya live mainly in the district of Toledo, and to a lesser degree in the districts of Cayo and Stann Creek, whereas the Yucatecan Maya are located mainly in the district of Cayo, and to a lesser degree in the district of Corozal.

To the north of the country, the Yucatecan Maya people have an economy based on growing sugarcane to produce sugar for export. The indigenous peoples in the south practice subsistence farming using traditional cropping methods. Maize, beans, rice and cacao are grown for family consumption or local sale, and in some cases the hunting of wildlife continues to be practiced.

Garifuna mainly live on the coast in South Belize (Hopkins, Dangriga town, Punta Gorda, Seine Bight, Barranco) but are also very present in towns and villages. Some Garifuna live alongside the Creole population in the main towns.

Garifuna communities live mainly on agriculture, fishing and foreign remittances sent by relatives abroad. Some are also involved in the technical trades. Garifuna who live in the rural areas mainly pursue a subsistence lifestyle, while those in the urban areas live similarly to their Creole neighbors, pursuing professional occupations. The National Garifuna Council of Belize is a non-governmental organization representing the indigenous Garifuna people of Belize. Their mission is to preserve, strengthen and develop their culture as well as promote economic development of the Garifuna people.

The indigenous peoples of Belize have set up the following organizations:

1. The Maya Cultural Council of Toledo
2. The Q'eqchi Council of Belize
3. The Maya Women's Council of Toledo 11
4. The Association of Alcaldes of Toledo in southern Belize
5. The Xunantunich, Ukuxtal Masewal association, in the north
6. The Maya Institute of Belize
7. The National Garifuna Council

In 1998, these organizations founded the National Indigenous Council of Belize (BENIC) to create a forum for dialogue and consultation and to exert influence both nationally and internationally in matters of indigenous rights and to promote their own development. BENIC is now a member of is now a member of the Indigenous Council of Central America (CICA)

Starting Date

The start date for implementation will be as outlined in the second amended and restated agreement between GCF and FAO that has been signed on 25 August 2020.

6.2 Implementation and execution roles and responsibilities**Role of counterpart agencies**

Agency/Key Stakeholder	Type	Role in the project
Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum	Government Institution (NDA)	MEDP as NDA will be one a beneficiary of this project. MEDP together with FAO will provide overall management of the project. MEPD will lead on government coordination processes for stakeholder engagement, sectoral adaptation planning, vulnerability studies while benefiting from the project's capacity building activities.
Line Ministries	Government institutions	Key government agencies such as the Fisheries Department and Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute, the Ministry of Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development, and the National Meteorological Service (Ministry of Transport and NEMO) are actively engaged in GCF coordination, country programming including developing new concept ideas for the GCF while benefiting from the project trainings and capacity building activities. These line ministries will take a keen part in the implementation of this project.
National- and local-level CSOs/non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Non-state	There are a number of fishers organizations that support rural livelihoods in Belize. These CSO/NGOs will play an important role the GCF coordination, stakeholder engagement, developing project ideas/concept notes and benefit from capacity building.
Private Sector	Non-state	Private sector agencies that have interest in coastal zone and fisheries matters will play an important role in the GCF coordination even as part of the project steering committee. The representative can assist with identifying and rationalizing potential bankable investments (i.e pipeline projects) in the coastal zone and fisheries sector that support both the business case and nature-based solutions for climate adaptation. Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is in the process of seeking approval as an AE to the GCF and will be integrated in the project delivery.
FAO	Delivery Partner	FAO is the Delivery Partner for this Readiness project. FAO will provide support and project assurance through the FAO Representation Jamaica as well as through its regional office based in Barbados and headquarters in Rome. This will include project oversight, technical support and monitoring functions.

Project management Unit Human resources		
Consultant	Brief TOR	Duration
National Project coordinator	PMC: The National Project Manager will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project, acting as a key liaison between NDA and FAO, coordinating other consultants to deliver on the project outcomes/activities and act as national expert for institutional capacity building	18 months
National consultant stakeholder engagement specialist	To prepare a stakeholder engagement mechanism for improved coordination of climate change adaptation activities and information sharing in the fisheries and coastal zone sector	50 days
National consultant Gender specialist	To develop gender strategy for coastal zone and fisheries sector	30 days
International consultant – Coastal zone and climate change data analyst	To build capacity of meteorological office, fisheries and coastal zone divisions to implement the communication plan including generation of downscaled climate outlooks, fisheries forecasts etc	50 days
National consultant communication specialist	To prepare and implement a user friendly climate data and information communication strategy and action plan	75 days
International Consultant National Adaptation plan specialist	To develop national adaptation plan for fisheries and coastal zone sectors	60 days
National consultant climate data analyst	To prepare GAP assessment for climate data collection, processing and sharing	40 days
National Consultant – indigenous people expert	To ensure indigenous groups are adequately represented in project implementation including in stakeholder mechanism, sectoral adaptation plan development and concept note development	40 days
International consultant climate change vulnerability specialist	To conduct climate change vulnerability and livelihood assessment of fisheries and coastal zone sectors	100 days
National consultant – fisheries and coastal zone specialist	To develop climate change pipeline framework document for coastal zone and fisheries	20 days

6.3 Risks and mitigation measures

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Human resources	Difficulty in finding persons locally with the specialty areas in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors to access opportunities	Moderate	Low	Vacancies will be advertised locally and internationally for specialized tasks	FAO
	Delays in start of implementation from procurement	Moderate	Moderate	Procurement will be administered as per FAO procedures in line with the project workplan	FAO
Stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder fatigue from several ongoing projects including other approved readiness projects that may require same stakeholders	Moderate	Low	The Ministry of Economic Development will ensure that there are no overlaps and stakeholders activities are accommodated in a realistic manner	NDA
Access to data	Delays in access to good quality data in the format necessary for implementation of activities	Moderate	Low	The Ministry of Economic Development will provide support in engaging with different relevant institutions to obtain data in a timely manner	NDA
Natural disasters	Disasters such as flooding and storms may occur during the time of the project which could delay or reduce ability to conduct field activities such as the engagement with fishing communities	Moderate	Moderate	Contingency plan would be put in place in the event of an event. Consultations would be rescheduled and the work plan would be updated accordingly.	Fisheries Department, CZMAI

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Execution risk	Disruptions and delays in implementation project activities due to restrictions on movement (national, international transport) and/or alternate working arrangements due to COVID-19 pandemic.	Medium	High	<p>FAO is closely working with the Government of Belize and the NDA's office to monitor COVID-19 related developments, and implement business continuity plans.</p> <p>In case of in-person meetings, activities will be planned to consider government sanitary restrictions put in place.</p> <p>Finally, it is envisioned that the scale of challenges COVID-19 imposes on Belize's goals for sustainable development are significant, and external assistance (capacity development, development of GCF project proposals, GCF financing, etc.) will be key to facilitate recovery and promote resilience / continued action on climate change.</p>	FAO and PMU along with the PSC
Implementation risk	Potential capacity challenges of NDA to oversee this project due to the increasing	Medium	Moderate	The Ministry of economic development will appoint a focal point for the project to ensure timely responses for	NDA

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
	readiness portfolio.			<p>project implementation.</p> <p>In terms of the capacity challenges in the NDA, currently the NDA has received readiness support to address this issue. Further a staff member has been added to support the current focal point in day to day coordination duties. Furthermore, the NDA has the support from the Policy and Planning Unit where the NDA is located. There is initial discussion for a readiness coordinator to provide additional support. The NDA is also in the process of preparing a proposal for added readiness support to train current staff in project development, project oversight and communication best practices. These factors were identified as opportunities for improvement in the day to day coordination within the NDA based on</p>	

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				lessons learnt from previous projects. The NDA is therefore consistently working on ensuring project beneficiaries and partners needs are met in the most efficient and effective manner.	

6.4 Monitoring

Monitoring

FAO as DP will keep the GCF Secretariat informed of the progress of the implementation and results achieved in of the Readiness Proposal by presenting two reports in one-year period (The Interim Progress Reports).

Key responsible for the monitoring activities is FAO in cooperation with the NDA, and will control the project progress by a close watch on the degree of achievement of expected results due to the implementation schedule of the Logical Framework. FAO, through the Project Coordinator and the Budget Holder, in its monthly meetings with the NDA will consider: i) continuous monitoring and supervision of project progress, focused on the development of planned activities and deliverables including the technical and financial execution progress; (ii) the interim progress report, which includes the incorporation of mitigation measures and modifications of activities if necessary.

The reports (completion and financial) to be submitted, will be as per is included in the amended Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between FAO and GCF, and will include reporting against the logical framework included in section 3.

6.5 Other Relevant Information

Some of the proposed activities set the stage for improving the capacities of national staff and institutions to improve resilience to climate change. Further the proposal presents the opportunity to obtain funding for future work related to climate change adaptation in the sector which would aid the sustainability of the project. The project would provide opportunity to develop a sustainable stakeholder engagement mechanism that would operate beyond the project duration while taking into account indigenous and gender considerations.

To avoid any possible conflicts of interest deriving from the delivery partner's role as an accredited entity, the prioritization of investments and projects in the context of this readiness grant, will be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, including other potential implementing entities. The final validation of these priorities will be carried out through the countries' own relevant coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements, with the participation of other government agencies, as well as representatives from civil society and private sector as the NDA deems relevant, to ensure chosen priorities are fully aligned with national plans and strategies and adequately includes inputs from consulted stakeholders.

Exit Strategy

The readiness support request was structured so that through the Government of Belize will have the mechanisms necessary for long term action on climate change in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors. The

establishment of the stakeholder engagement mechanism will support decision making long after the grant support has ended.

Assessments and plans will be shared with all stakeholders by the NDA who will also coordinate to ensure active participation and absorption and use of knowledge shared where relevant. Also trainings (face-to-face and virtual) will assure that there is a transfer of knowledge and technical capacities towards different key stakeholders and the pre and post training surveys to assure the building of capacities, which will assure the knowledge enhancement in the long run.

Overall, the project will strongly enhance capacities that will be absorbed by the CZMAI, Fisheries Department, NDA, private sector, indigenous people and other key actors. When this readiness ends, Belize's capacities to build resilience to climate change in the coastal zone and fisheries sectors will be strongly enhanced.

FAO alignment and comparative advantage

- FAO is key international agency for climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions in agricultural, forestry, fisheries, landscape and other related sectors. FAO plays a leading role in international fisheries policy, including through the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and related sub-committees on Fish Trade and Aquaculture. FAO works with a wide range of partners, including Governments, Regional Fisheries Bodies, cooperatives, fishing communities and others on implementing various codes and agreements and practices related to fisheries along its value chain. FAO is therefore well placed to provide the NDA with the needed readiness support activities that have been outlined in this document. In particular:
- FAO has renowned experience in developing and reinforcing countries' technical capacities, particularly considering institutional needs, as well as in promoting and facilitating dialogue, consultation and consensus processes with multiple stakeholders.
- FAO has also large experience in supporting climate change adaptation (eg. Climate Change Adaptation in the fisheries sector Regional project in the Caribbean). Additional information on FAO's work on climate change is available here: <http://www.fao.org/climate-change/en/>
- For decades, the FAO has been supporting many countries in the development of monitoring systems, with the aim of generating information and data needed for international reporting and improving the policies, planning, and management. FAO also produced Global fisheries statistical and data standards to improve data exchange and integration through partnerships with regional and national institutions.

UNSC Sanctions

There are no restrictive measures in force in Belize from the UNSC. In accordance with FAO rules and regulations, the FAO Belize Country Office and FAO HQ will perform all necessary actions to ensure that the project be implemented in full compliance with any other UN sanctions list that may be of relevance

Grievance Mechanism

Within the framework of this project, the NDA shall facilitate the resolution and/or clarification of any concern directly linked to implementation of the project that beneficiaries and involved stakeholders may have, following the Government of Belize conflict resolution mechanisms. In case the conflict refers to FAO, the NDA will present the complaints and claims to the Representation of the FAO in the country. If a notice of receipt of the claim is not received within 7 days, the complaint or concern must be sent to the FAO's regional office in Latin America and the Caribbean FAO-RLC@fao.org for action. In those cases in which the claim could not be resolved through the FAO Sub-regional office in Barbados or the Regional Office, the project beneficiaries may send a complaint to the FAO Office of the Inspector General, who shall carry out an independent investigation. The procedure for the claims is detailed at <http://www.fao.org/aud/> . Email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org .

Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) considerations

Regarding AML/CFT, no risks of money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or prohibited practices are foreseen during project implementation. The project team will use structures, national and international consultants contained in its database and roster, to ensure they have been working with UN agencies before. New consultants as well as new structures will be assessed before being recruited. Missions in the field will be escorted, when needed, as per FAO's procedures.

FAO shall apply its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to any "know your customer" checks, AML/CFT, and financial sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, which should enable it to comply with the objectives of the Policy on Prohibited Practices and the principles of the AML/CFT Policy.

The project will be prepared to deal with potential disruptions from conflict or natural disasters with following approaches: i) increased involvement of stakeholders: project should be supported through the involvement of government institutions at local, regional and central level to reveal political will and priority for conflict or natural disasters reduction; ii) stakeholder information management: All stakeholders should be continuously informed with regards to project activities in a timely manner. This information will allow them to know the level of progress of the project activities in case of conflict or natural disasters.

Annex 1

Terms of reference – Project Coordinator

Background

The government of Belize is undertaking its readiness activities for accessing Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources for addressing climate change. The project will involve strengthening capacity of the government to access climate finance through extensive stakeholder engagement, with the main objective of providing the evidence basis for climate change impacts on the fisheries and coastal zone sectors in Belize. The activities under this readiness will provide important baseline data and information that would be useful for future decision making on climate change priorities in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors and therefore a basis for concept note and proposal development.

Location: Belize City, Belize

Duration: 18 months

Reporting Lines

The Project Coordinator will report to the FAO Representative in the country office for Jamaica, Belize and the Bahamas, FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean in Barbados, the Lead Technical Officer in the Sub-regional office for the Caribbean in Barbados and the National Designated Authority of Belize (Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum)

Duties and responsibilities

- Coordinate timely and quality implementation of overall project components providing technical support and ensuring appropriate linkages among the components and among consultants and concerned actors.
- Develop a full project work plan and associated expenditure plan.
- Prepare project reports of progress (every 6 months in accordance with GCF reporting requirements) and briefs as required.
- Prepare bid documents including TORs for project experts/consultants working on the various aspects of the project and to the selection process.
- Coordinate the organizing and conducting of assessments, consultations and workshops, including arranging logistics.
- Coordinate logistical arrangements with national stakeholders for the various consultancies under the project.
- Coordinate with relevant national stakeholders, especially the NDA, Fisheries Department and coastal zone management to ensure maximum delivery and participation in project activities
- Coordinate the development and dissemination of awareness raising materials at the various levels
- Ensure interventions are well coordinated with other FAO and non-FAO projects in the country and build on FAO comparative advantage, successful practices, lessons learnt.

Minimum requirements

- An advanced degree in fisheries, coastal zone management, natural resources management, climate change or a related area.
- At least 5-years experience in project management and implementation.
- Demonstrated knowledge of international climate finance, specifically the green climate fund architecture and adaptation and mitigation agendas of the UNFCCC
- Knowledge of the fisheries sectors and use of natural resources as it relates to the effects of climate change in regard to adaptation /resilience and mitigation.

Core competencies

- Experience in facilitating multi-stakeholder consultations with various target audiences
- Excellent written and oral communication skills
- Facilitation and coordination skills
- Strategic advice

Terms of Reference – Stakeholder engagement Specialist

Location: Belize City

Duration: 5 months (part time)

Duties and responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the project coordinator the stakeholder engagement specialist will conduct the following tasks:

- Conduct stakeholder analysis and prepare database of relevant stakeholders in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors.
- Using a participatory approach, develop terms of reference for an effective coordination mechanism for the fisheries and coastal zone sector taking into consideration gender, indigenous groups, private sector and civil society organizations (?)
- Support the Government in the operationalization of the coordination mechanism
- Maintain positive working relations and manage information flows among key public sector agencies and other stakeholders.
- Provide administrative support to the operational stakeholder coordination mechanism including planning of meetings, preparing and distributing agendas and minutes.
- Conduct capacity building session and stakeholder consultations for members of the coordination mechanism.

Minimum requirements

University degree in social sciences, business management, development studies or a related field

At least 3 years relevant experience in coordinating large, diverse groups

Knowledge of climate change adaptation, fisheries and coastal zone management will be an asset

Annex 2

Grievance Redress Mechanism

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. In order to better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level. FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards¹⁷, which applies to all FAO programs and projects. Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the project management/technical level, and if necessary at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point.

The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include: impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to indigenous peoples, compliance of national norms, coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

Project-level grievance mechanism

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to file complaints during project inception phase. Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that all awareness raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

The project will also be responsible for documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

The mechanism includes the following stages:

1. In the instance in which the claimant has the means to directly file the claim, he/she has the right to do so, presenting it directly to the Project Management Unit (PMU). The process of filing a complaint will duly consider anonymity as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system.
2. The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the Project Coordinator (PC) to assess whether the complaint is eligible. The confidentiality of the complaint must be preserved during the process.
3. Eligible complaints will be addressed by the Project Task Force (PTF). The PC will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.
4. If the situation is too complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be sent to a higher level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.
5. For every complaint received, a written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.
6. In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint, may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.
7. All complaint received, its response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

Internal process

1. Project Management Unit (PMU). The complaint could come in writing or orally to the PMU directly. At this level, received complaints will be registered, investigated and solved by the PMU.

¹⁷ Compliance Reviews following complaints related to the Organization's environmental and social standards: <http://www.fao.org/aud/42564-03173af392b352dc16b6cec72fa7ab27f.pdf>

2. If the complaint has not been solved and could not be solve in level 1, then the Project Coordinator (PC) elevates it to the Project Task Force including FAO Representative. The assistance of the FAO Representative is requested if a resolution was not agreed in level 1.

4. FAO Regional Office for Latin American and the Caribbean. FAO Representative will request if necessary the advice of the Regional Office to resolve a grievance, or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem is highly complex.

5. The FAO Regional Representative will request only on very specific situations or complex problems the assistance on the FAO Inspector General who pursuits its own procedures to solve the problem.

Resolution

Upon acceptance a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed with the agreement.

Review Level	Contact Details
Project Coordination Unit (PMU)	Must respond within 5 working days.
Project Task Force	Anyone in the team may receive a complaint and must provide proof of receipt. If the case is accepted, the Project Coordinator (PC) must send the information to all Project Task Force members and call for a meeting to find a solution. The response must be sent within 5 working days after the meeting of the Project Task Force.
FAO Representation in Country	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. FAO Representative: Crispim Moreira Crispim.Moreira@fao.org Phone: (1) (876) 927 9161/(876) 927 5827 ext: 222
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. FAO Representative: Julio Berdegúe RLC-ADG@fao.org; Julio.Berdegue@fao.org Tel: (56 2) 2923 2100
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT

BUDGET, PROCUREMENT & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



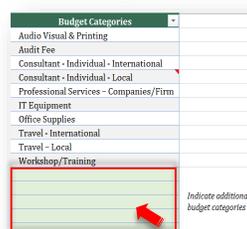
Readiness Grant Budget Preparation Guidelines

This file contains three specific planning tools to complete the supplementary information required when submitting a proposal for Readiness Programme support (including for NAP/adaptation planning):

- Budget plan and accompany Budget notes
- Procurement plan
- Implementation plan

The following considerations are important when completing the budget:

1. Before preparing the Readiness and budget, procurement, and implementation plans, please read the full guidance contained in the Readiness Programme Guidebook, specifically Part III Section 5
2. You can select the appropriate budget categories from the dropdown list in the budget plan: 
3. To insert additional rows, right click on the row number below where you wish to insert the new row and choose INSERT.
4. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet. :
5. The Budget Notes sheet should be used to record explanations, further details or cost breakdowns for individual lines



Project Management Cost:

Project management costs (PMC) are the direct administrative costs incurred to execute a project. They should cover only incremental costs incurred due to the GCF contribution. In most cases, these costs are directly related to the support of a dedicated project management unit which manages the day to day execution related activities of the project.

General Principles for PMC costs:

1. The percentage of PMC financed by GCF should not be more than the percentage share of the overall budget financed by GCF
2. PMC budget thresholds: Up to 7.5 per cent of total activity budget.
 - > PMC exceeding 7.5 per cent for the readiness (including NAPs) proposals, and PPF proposals, up to \$ 3 million will require detailed documentation and justification supporting the entire PMC budget.
 - > The PMC should be shown as a separate component in the project budget. A detailed breakdown of PMC should be provided by budget category.
 - > Indicative list of eligible project management costs:
 - > **Project staffing and consultants:** Project manager, Project Assistant, Procurement personnel, Finance personnel & Support/admin. Personnel
 - > **Other direct costs:** Office equipment, Mission related travel cost of the PMU, Project management systems and information technology, Office supplies, Audit cost

Contingency :

1. Select the appropriate % of Contingency Budget from the dropdown list : 
2. Contingency budget for unforeseen costs arising during the project implementation should not be included in the outcome budget separately.
3. Contingency budget must be used for any unforeseen programme (output level) cost that is unrelated to implementation/service fee.
4. Any use of contingency must be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing in advance provided with justifications that are acceptable to the GCF
5. If by the end of the grant implementation period, you have not spent Contingency, you may not increase the scope of the project or make any other expenditures using the Contingency.



If you are unsure about how to complete the budget template, please send your query to: countries@gcfund.org

Budget Categories
5011 Profesional
5013 Consultants - Local
5013 Consultants - International
5014 Contracts
5021 Travels - Local
5021 Travels - International
5023 Trainings & workshops
5024 Expendable Procurement
5025 Non-expendable Procurement
5028 GOE

Indicate additional budget categories

5.1 Budget Plan

Please add rows for Outcomes, Outputs and Cost Categories as required. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet.

Outcomes / Outputs		Detailed Budget (in US\$)						Expenditure Plan					Budget notes	
		Budget Categories <small>choose from the drop-down list</small>	Unit	# of Unit	Unit Cost	Total Budget <small>(per budget category)</small>	Total Budget <small>(per sub-outcome)</small>	Total Budget <small>(per outcome)</small>	6m	12m	18m	24m		
Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	3.1.1 Output Stakeholder engagement mechanism developed and validated	5023 Trainings & workshops	Event	1	4,000.00	4,000.00	40,400.00	279,500.00	4,000.00				A	
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	20	300.00	6,000.00			6,000.00				B	
		5013 Consultants - Local	W/Day	50	400.00	20,000.00			20,000.00				C	
		5013 Consultants - Local	W/day	15	400.00	6,000.00			6,000.00				D	
		5023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	2,200.00	4,400.00			4,400.00				E	
	3.1.2 Output Gender Strategy elaborated and developed	5013 Consultants - Local	W/Day	30	400.00	12,000.00	19,400.00		12,000.00					F
		5023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	2,200.00	4,400.00	4,400.00						G	
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	10	300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00						H	
	3.1.3 Output Forums for women in fisheries and coastal zone established to increase awareness of opportunities in the sector	5014 Contracts	Lumpsur	1	43,000.00	43,000.00	43,000.00		43,000.00					I
	3.1.4 Output Institutional capacity of the coastal zone unit for more effective monitoring of coastal areas for better tracking of ecosystem health and forecasting future climate change impacts.	5013 Consultants - International	W/Day	50	500.00	25,000.00	47,700.00			25,000.00				J
		5023 Trainings & workshops	Lumpsur	3	4,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00			12,000.00				K
		5021 Travels - International	Trip	2	4,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00			8,000.00				L
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	9	300.00	2,700.00	2,700.00			2,700.00				M
	3.1.5 Output User friendly climate data and information knowledge management and communication strategy and action plan to inform response options by relevant stakeholders developed and implemented	5013 Consultants - Local	W/Day	75	400.00	30,000.00	65,000.00		30,000.00					N
		5014 Contracts	Lumpsur	1	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00					O
		5014 Contracts	Lumpsur	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00					P
	3.1.6 Output NAP for Fisheries and Coastal zone sector developed	5013 Consultants - International	W/Day	60	500.00	30,000.00	64,000.00		30,000.00					Q
		5013 Consultants - Local	W/day	15	400.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00					R
		5021 Travels - International	Trip	2	4,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00		8,000.00					S
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	20	300.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00					T
5023 Trainings & workshops		Event	4	2,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00					U		
5014 Contracts		Lumpsur	1	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00					V		
3.2.1 Output Gap assessment of climate data and information report with recommendations developed and implemented	5013 Consultants - Local	W/Day	40	400.00	16,000.00	39,200.00	16,000.00					W		
	5023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	1,100.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00					X		
	5021 Travels - Local	Trip	20	300.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00					Y		
	5014 Contracts	Lumpsur	1	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00					Z		
	5013 Consultants - Local	W/day	10	400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00					AA		
	5013 Consultants - Local	W/day	10	400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00					AB		
	5013 Consultants - International	W/Day	85	500.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	42,500.00		42,500.00			AC		

Outcome 3.2 Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions	3.2.2 Output Vulnerability and livelihood studies conducted for fisheries and coastal zone sectors	5023 Trainings & workshops	Event	5	2,200.00	11,000.00	75,500.00	167,500.00	11,000.00		AD	
		5021 Travels - International	Trip	2	4,000.00	8,000.00			8,000.00		AE	
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	20	300.00	6,000.00			6,000.00		AF	
	3.2.3 Output Sustainable fishing practices and technologies identified for integration into supply value chain for long term sustainability of select priority stocks	5013 Consultants - International	W/Day	50	500.00	25,000.00	52,800.00		25,000.00		AG	
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	10	100.00	1,000.00			1,000.00		AH	
		5021 Travels - International	Trip	2	4,000.00	8,000.00			8,000.00		AI	
5023 Trainings & workshops		Event	4	2,200.00	8,800.00	8,800.00			AJ			
5014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		AK					
Outcome 3.4 Adaptation Finance increased	3.4.1 Output Programmes and projects that advance national priorities in the fisheries and coastal zone sector identified: 1 project pipeline	5013 Consultants - Local	W/Day	20	400.00	8,000.00	18,400.00	62,800.00	8,000.00		AL	
		5023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	2,200.00	4,400.00			4,400.00		AM	
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	20	300.00	6,000.00			6,000.00		AN	
	3.4.2 Output One project concept note for fisheries and coastal zone developed and submitted to the GCF Secretariat	5013 Consultants - International	W/day	50	500.00	25,000.00	44,400.00		25,000.00		AO	
		5013 Consultants - Local	W/day	10	400.00	4,000.00			4,000.00		AP	
		5023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	2,200.00	4,400.00			4,400.00		AQ	
		5021 Travels - International	Trip	2	4,000.00	8,000.00			8,000.00		AR	
		5021 Travels - Local	Trip	10	300.00	3,000.00			3,000.00		AS	
Total Outcome Budget								509,800.00	279,000.00	186,400.00	44,400.00	-
Project Management Cost (PMC) Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget	5013 Consultants - Local	Month	18	2,000.00	36,000.00	Actual amount and % of PMC requested: do not change the formula	Maximum PMC that can be requested: do not change the formula			AT		
	5028 GOE	Lumpsum	1	2,097.00	2,097.00					AU		
					-							
					-							
					-							
					38,097.00		38,235.00					
					7.47%		7.50%					

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Breakdown (per budget category)	Total (per budget category)
5011 Profesional	-
5013 Consultants - Local	146,000.00
5013 Consultants - International	147,500.00
5014 Contracts	109,000.00
5021 Travels - Local	39,700.00
5021 Travels - International	40,000.00
5023 Trainings & workshops	63,600.00
5024 Expendable Procurement	-
5025 Non-expendable Procurement	-
5028 GOE	2,097.00
0	-
0	-
0	-
0	-
0	-
Total Outcome Budget + PMC	547,897.00

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Total Outcome Budget		509,800
Project Management Cost (PMC)	7.5% requested	38,097
Contingency	1% requested	5,098
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Sub-Total (Total Outcome Budget + Contingency + PMC)		552,995
Delivery Partner Fee (DP) - Up to 8.5% of the Sub-Total		47,005
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Total Project Budget (Total Activity Budget + Contingency + PMC + DP)		600,000

Budget Note	Detailed Description
A	Project stakeholder meeting with the participation of 50 national stakeholders (output 3.1.1). Cost estimate include logistics (e.g. venue, catering, stationary, etc)
B	Local travel for national participants within country to facilitate the attendance of stakeholder meeting under output 3.1.1
C	One national consultant (stakeholder engagement specialist), 50 working days, to prepare a stakeholder engagement mechanism for improved coordination of climate change adaptation activities and information sharing in the fisheries and coastal zone sector, under output 3.1.1 and output 3.1.2.
D	One national consultant indigenous people expert for 15 working days to ensure inclusion of indigenous groups in mechanism
E	2 consultations of 1 day each with 30 stakeholders and consultant (under budget note C) to facilitate discussions and input for the stakeholder engagement mechanism, under output 3.1.1
F	One national consultant (Gender specialist in fisheries and coastal zone sector), 30 working days, to develop a gender strategy under output 3.1.2.
G	2 consultations of 1 day each with 25 stakeholders and consultant to facilitate discussions and input for the stakeholder engagement mechanism, under output 3.1.2
H	Local travel for national consultant and local team members within country to facilitate the implementation of output 3.1.2. Cost estimates are based on FAO experience in the country.
I	Costs for organizing 2x 2 day forum that would include venue (USD8,000), catering (USD10,000), communication materials (USD6,000), local travel (USD6000), promotion (USD3,000), labour (USD10,000) etc. To provide a platform for women to share experiences and empowerment of women to be involved in the coastal zone sector, implementing prioritized strategies under output 3.1.3
J	One international consultant (climate change data analyst), 50 working days, to build capacity of meteorological office, fisheries and coastal zone divisions for generation of downscaled climate outlooks, fisheries forecasts etc under output 3.1.4.
K	3 training workshops (15 people per workshop and each workshop lasting 4 days) on implementing the communication plan developed under output 3.1.4 as well as data assimilation, model development, GIS based data visualization and system operation and maintenance for the staff of the meteorological office, fisheries and coastal zone divisions. Related to activity 3.1.4
L	Travel for international consultant (2 trips to Belmopan) related to activity 3.1.4. Includes air fare and per diem for 6 days per trip. Cost estimate includes travel and DSA in line FAO/UN travel regulations.
M	Local Travel for local team members and stakeholders within country to facilitate implementation of output 3.1.4
N	One national consultant to (communication specialist), 75 working days to prepare and implement a user friendly climate data and information communication strategy and action plan.
O	One national firm to develop/upgrade existing database that is related to output 3.1.5
P	Design and delivery of knowledge management/communication products prioritized under output 3.1.5. Which could include design and broadcasting of a video for best practices, design and printing of brochure or other communication materials. Cost estimates.
Q	One international consultant (NAP preparation specialist with fisheries and coastal zone background), 60 working days, to develop fisheries NAP, under output 3.1.6.
R	Indigenoues people expert, 15 working days, to provide support for indigenous inclusion into NAP
S	Travel for international consultant (2 trips to Belize City) related to activity 3.1.6. includes airfare and per diem for 8 days per trip. Cost estimate includes travel and DSA as per FAO/UN travel regulations
T	Local travel for consultant and local team members within country to facilitate the implementation of output 3.1.6. Cost estimates are based on FAO experience in the country.
U	4 consultations of 1 day each with 40 stakeholders and consultant to facilitate discussions and input for the NAP development and validation, under output 3.1.6.

V	Printing of the NAP for dissemination (deliverable under 3.1.6.)
W	One national consultant to (climate change data analyst), 40 working days to prepare a GAP assessment report for in climate data collection, processing and sharing in the fisheries and coastal zone sectors for improved decision making.
X	2 workshops of 1 day each of total of 20 persons per workshop with fishermen and relevant ministries to discuss gaps challenges and overlap in climate data collection, processing and sharing under output 3.2.1
Y	Local travel for national consultant and local team members within country to facilitate the implementation of activity 3.2.1. Cost estimates are based on FAO experience in the country.
Z	Contract to improve database for climate data and information associated with activity 3.2.1
AA	Local consultant indigenous people expert for 10 days to support vulnerability assessment
AB	one national consultant gender expert for 10 days to support vulnerability assessments
AC	One international consultant (climate change vulnerability specialist), 85 working days, to conduct climate vulnerability and livelihood assessment for fisheries and coastal zone, under output 3.2.2.
AD	2 national and 5 community consultations of 1 day each with stakeholders and consultant to facilitate discussions and input for the vulnerability studies, under output 3.2.2.
AE	Travel for international consultant (2 trips to Belmopan) related to output 3.2.2. Includes air fare and per diem for 8 days per trip. Cost estimate includes travel and DSA in line FAO/UN travel regulations.
AF	Local travel for consultant and local team members within country to facilitate the implementation of output 3.2.2. Cost estimates are based on FAO experience in the country.
AG	One international consultant (Sustainable fisheries and supply value chain specialist), 50 working days, to identify and recommend sustainable fishing practices and technologies output 3.2.3.
AH	Local travel for consultant and local team members within country to facilitate the implementation of output 3.2.3. Cost estimates are based on FAO experience in the country.
AI	Travel for international consultant (2 trips to Belize City) related to output 3.2.3. Includes air fare and per diem for 8 days per trip. Cost estimate includes travel and DSA in line FAO/UN travel regulations.
AJ	Four consultations of 1 day each with 20 stakeholders and consultant to facilitate discussions and input for the sustainable fishing practices and technologies, under output 3.2.3.
AK	Printing of reports, studies, surveys for dissemination during implementation of output 3.2.3
AL	One national consultant (Fisheries and coastal zone specialist), 20 working days, to develop pipeline framework document for the coastal zone sector, under output 3.4.1.
AM	2 consultations of 2 days each with 40 stakeholders and consultant to facilitate discussions and input for the pipeline of project ideas, under output 3.4.1.
AN	Local travel for consultant and local team members within country to facilitate the implementation of output 3.4.2. Cost estimates are based on FAO experience in the country.
AO	International consultant for the development of a Concept note as a result of prioritization of the pipeline as developed under output 3.4.1.
AP	Local consultant indigenous people expert for 10 working days to support indigenous inclusion into CN development
AQ	2 consultations of 1 day each with 30 stakeholders and consultant to facilitate discussions and input for the stakeholder engagement mechanism, under output 3.4.2.
AR	Travel for international consultant (2 trips to Belize city) related to output 3.4.2. Includes air fare and per diem for 8 days per trip. Cost estimate includes travel and DSA in line FAO/UN travel regulations.
AS	Local travel for consultant and local team members within country to facilitate the implementation of output 3.4.2. Cost estimates are based on FAO experience in the country.
AT	Local Project manager hired for 18 months part time.

AU	Office supplies for use during implementation of the project
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5.2 Procurement Plan

For goods, services, and consultancies to be procured, please list the items, descriptions in relation to the activities in Section 3, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, and the estimated dates. Please include the procurement plan for at least the first tranche of disbursement requested below and provide a full procurement plan for the entire duration of the implementation period if available at this stage.

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
Goods and Non-Consulting Services						
5014 Contracts	Local firm/institution	109,000.00	Open tender/Invitation to bid	\$ 115,000 - 130,000	M4	3 months after start of project
5021 Travels - Local	Local travel for participants of workshops/trainings	39,700.00	UN Travel Policy	\$ 30,600 - 40,400	M1	Variable, based on needs
5021 Travels - International	Travel for international consultants	40,000.00	UN Travel Policy	\$ 40,600 - 49,400	M4	Variable, based on needs
5023 Trainings & workshops	Venue and catering (morning break and lunch) for workshops/trainings	63,600.00	Direct Procurement/Request for quotation	\$ 57,700 - 69,300	M1	Variable over project period, as per workplan
5028 GOE	General operational expenditures	2,097.00	Direct Procurement/Request for quotation	\$ 3700 - 4200	M1	at project start
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 254,397.00				
Consultancy Services						
5013 Consultants - Local	National consultant: Stakeholder engagement specialist	20,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M2	1 month after project start
5013 Consultants - Local	National consultant: Gender specialist in fisheries	16,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M3	2 months after project start
5013 Consultants - International	International consultant: Climate change data analyst	25,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M3	2 months after project start
5013 Consultants - Local	National consultant: Communication specialist	30,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M3	2 months after project start
5013 Consultants - Local	National consultant: climate change data analyst	16,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M5	4 months after project start
5013 Consultants - International	International consultant: climate change vulnerability specialist	42,500.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M5	4 months after project start
5013 Consultants - International	International consultant: Sustainable fisheries and supply value chain specialist	25,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M5	4 months after project start
5013 Consultants - Local	Local Consultant indigenous people expert	20,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M5	4 months after project start
5013 Consultants - International	International consultant: National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for fisheries sector specialist	30,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M4	3 months after project start
5013 Consultants - International	International consultant (GCF CN development - Climate finance specialist)	25,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M4	3 months after project start
5013 Consultants - Local	National consultant: Fisheries and coastal zone expert	8,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M5	4 months after project start
5013 Consultants - Local	Project coordinator (part-time)	36,000.00	Vacancy announcement / FAO Roster	NA	M1	At project start up
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 293,500.00				

