

TC Abstract

I. Basic project data

• Country/Region :	BELIZE/CID - Isthmus & DR
• TC Name :	Support for Improving Disaster and Climate Resilience in Sustainable Tourism
• TC Number :	BL-T1080
• Team Leader/Members :	LEMAY, MICHELE H. - Team Leader NUENNINGHOFF, SYBILLE - Alternate Team Leader AYALA, ELIZABETH - Project Assistant PRIMO, JOHN ALEXANDER CORBETT - Procurement Fiduciary Specialist RESTREPO, LISA SOFIA - Project Assistant AYALA, ELIZABETH - Operational Analyst CENTENO LAPPAS, MONICA CLARA ANGELICA - Attorney SUAREZ VAZQUEZ, GINES - Team Member SCHUELER, KELSEY HOPE - Team Member
• Indicate if : Operational Support, Client Support, or Research & Dissemination.	Operational Support
• If Operational Support TC, give number and name of Operation Supported by the TC:	Sustainable Tourism Program II-BL-L1020 - Preparation
• Reference to Request :(IDB docs #)	39877111
• Date of TC Abstract :	15 Mar 2016
• Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	Government of Belize
• Executing Agency and contact name (Organization or entity responsible for executing the TC Program) (if Bank: Contracting entity) { if the same as Beneficiary, please indicate}	BL-MTC - Abil Castaneda
• IDB Funding Requested :	\$ 700,000.00
• Local counterpart funding, if any :	\$ 50,000.00
• Disbursement period (which includes execution period):	30 months
• Required start date :	
• Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants):	Individuals
• Prepared by Unit :	Rural Dev & Natural Disasters
• Unit of Disbursement Responsibility :	COUNTRY OFFICE BELIZE
• Included in Country Strategy (y/n): TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes No
• GCI-9 Sector Priority	Addressing the needs of small and vulnerable countries

II. Objective and Justification

To support the STP II objective of mainstreaming disaster and climate resilience in tourism destination planning in Belize, emphasizing ecosystem-based adaptation and risk reduction. The specific objective is to increase the availability of destination-specific risk information, addressing existing and future vulnerabilities, in order to improve risk awareness and knowledge, inform local level tourism plans and the design and feasibility of physical investments to be implemented as part of the STP II. This TC is consistent with the IDB Country Strategy with Belize (2013-2017; GN-2746) which identifies tourism as a priority support area and DRM and climate change adaptation (CCA) as cross cutting issues. The TC is consistent with Belize's GSDS, which considers climate resilience and the maintenance of ecosystem services key elements. It is aligned with NCRIP objectives, which emphasize CCA and DRM integration in national development. This TC is aligned with the GCI-9 priorities: (i) supporting development in small and vulnerable countries (GN-2616-2); and (ii) climate change, sustainable energy and environmental sustainability.

Natural capital is a critical component of and the foundation for future development of Belize's tourism product. Belize's ecosystems and Protected Areas (PA) are hotspots for visitors wishing to view unique plants and animals, as confirmed in the ecosystem services mapping and assessment conducted for STP II. However, this natural capital is at risk from deforestation, pollution, coastal development, illegal hunting/fishing, climate change and natural disasters. Degradation of forest, marine, coastal and freshwater environments would limit the sector's competitiveness. For example, extensive beach erosion and environmental degradation reduces tourist willingness to return.

These potential losses could be reduced with proactive adaptation and risk management actions. Yet the destinations have low adaptive capacity and are at an incipient stage of risk management. They lack a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the sustainable management of climate and natural hazard risks. Availability of risk information is a key constraint. Detailed destination-specific information on the magnitude and extent of hazards/threats, exposed assets (population, infrastructure, property, ecosystems, services) vulnerability and risk in the context of climate variability and change is not available or limited in geographic coverage. For example, vulnerability assessment of Corozal District is limited to population centers (i.e. Corozal Town) and some PAs. Ecosystem services assessments were completed to inform coastal zone management guidelines.¹⁴ However, these do not incorporate climate change scenarios, cover coastal areas only, and do not provide data at the scale needed to inform local decision making.

Climate adaptation and risk reduction are not systematically incorporated in local tourism planning decisions. The Punta Gorda and Corozal Town Municipal Plans reference climate change, disaster risk management (DRM) and a few prioritized risk reduction activities. However they lack a systematic approach due to a lack of vulnerability and risk information. The National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan does not fully incorporate climate change. An urgent need is for improved risk awareness and knowledge among local stakeholders such as District Emergency Organizations, Local Tourism Committees (LTC), town councils, regional coastal advisory committees, to facilitate appropriate consideration of risk criteria in local planning and development.

III. Description of activities and outputs

Incorporación de desastres y la adaptación al cambio climático en la planificación del turismo local destacando la adaptación y reducción de riesgos basada en el ecosistema, con el fin de reducir la vulnerabilidad a los desastres naturales y aumentar la resiliencia climática en destinos turísticos seleccionados

Outcomes

Name:

Components

Name: Component 1.1 (BIO) Technical Studies to support shoreline stabilization program, Corozal.

Description: Consultancy 1: Coastal dynamics baseline study (approx. 1km).

Name: Component 2. Project Management and Implementation

Description: The MTCCA/PPDU provides adequate staff and logistic means

Name: Component 3. Financial Audit and Final Evaluation

Description: Financial Audit and Final Evaluation

Name: Component 1.2 (MDF) Technical Studies to support shoreline stabilization program, Corozal.

Description: Consultancy 2: Design and Feasibility Studies

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Component 1.1 (BIO) Technical Studies to support shoreline stabilization program, Corozal.	\$ 480,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 480,000.00
Component 2. Project Management and Implementation	\$ 0.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Component 3. Financial Audit and Final Evaluation	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 20,000.00
Component 1.2 (MDF) Technical Studies to support shoreline stabilization program, Corozal.	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 200,000.00

V. Executing agency and execution structure

This operation will be executed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Civil Aviation (MTCCA) through the Planning and Project Development Unit (PPDU), which consists in a technical team that reports to the MTCCA Chief of Executive Officer. The PPDU, which will function as a executing unit for the STP II, will utilize existing coordination mechanisms, such as the national Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), to coordinate with line agencies (i.e. Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development and the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute for environmental sustainability and coastal resilience); and local mechanisms (i.e. town and village councils, existing LTCs). The PPDU will be responsible for the program administration, including: activity planning and reporting for technical and fiduciary aspects; execution of procurement activities; the supervision of firms; financial and accounting management, including the submission of disbursement requests; and risk management. MTCCA administrative and financial officers will support the PPDU to ensure proper management of TC resources.

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VI. Project Risks and issues

There is a risk of a lack of coordination among the national and local level stakeholders as it relates to data collection for the technical studies. This risk is mitigated by the TAC, which will advise on specific terms of reference, contribute to technical monitoring and supervision and review reports. The work will also be implemented in close coordination with the LTCs, coastal advisory committees, district emergency committees with emphasis on building on and harmonizing existing initiatives (such as municipal plans, local development plans and regional coastal zone management guidelines). There is also the risk as it relates to technical capacity of the PPDU to implement and supervise this TC. This risk is mitigated through the fact that the PPDU will contract a DRM/CCA specialist with STP II funds.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

The ESG classification for this operation is [C]