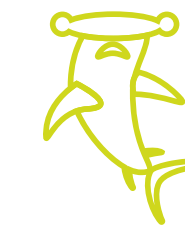




MarViva Foundation Annual Report 2021

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Message from the Director General

Reviewing MarViva's actions, as I do every year, I am very surprised by the positive impact we achieve by uniting our efforts around a common goal.

Thanks to our donors in Latin America, the Caribbean, the United States, and Europe, during 2021 we worked with implementing partners from Mexico to Chile and the High Seas. We facilitated the strengthening of institutions and civil society for the conservation and effective management of marine and coastal resources. We implemented initiatives to ensure public participation and gender equity in marine governance. We undertook legal actions in defense of human rights for a healthy environment. We proposed regulatory measures to improve the planning of marine and coastal spaces, fishing activities, and solid waste management. We encouraged the development of productive initiatives associated with fishing and tourism, under principles of environmental and social responsibility. We also promoted responsible consumption behaviors associated with products and services that depend on biodiversity and marine and coastal habitats, as well as single-use disposable plastics.

Amidst multiple challenges and achievements, we proudly advanced our mission in favor of the conservation and sustainability of the Eastern Tropical Pacific. Now we begin a new year, full of energy and determination, looking forward to a more responsible planet where together we will strengthen marine resilience and our present and future well-being.

Thanks to each and every one of you- donors, colleagues, MarViva directors and staff, partners and beneficiaries, media- in your various roles and capacities, for your trust and contribution to the fulfillment of this goal.

Dr. Jorge A. Jiménez Ramón
Director General

MarViva Foundation

MarViva, established since 2002, is a regional, non-governmental, non-profit organization.

Mission

To promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources in the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP).

Vision

A biodiverse and healthy ocean, generating well-being for present and future generations.

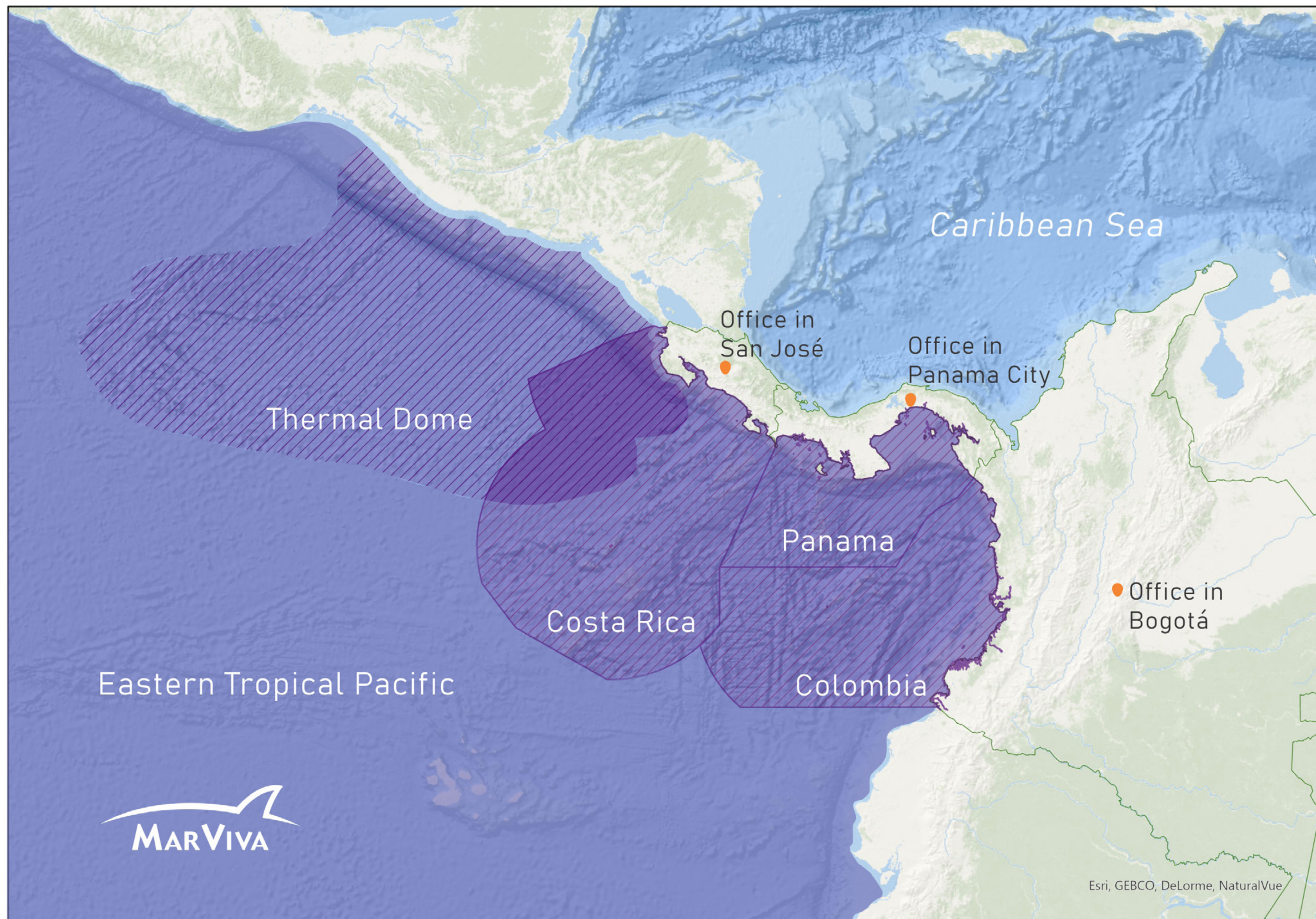


Leatherback turtle
(*Dermochelys coriacea*).



Having a statistical basis on sea turtle nesting allows authorities and community stakeholders to make better decisions for their conservation and protection.

Geographic
focus area:
Eastern
Tropical
Pacific (ETP)



What we do

Coastal countries in the ETP face technical, political, budgetary, and structural limitations for marine protection and management. There are barriers that hinder the flow of information, coordination, and collaboration between state entities and marine user sectors at the local, national, and regional levels.

MarViva supports institutional and multisectoral capacity building to optimize the effectiveness of regulations, strategies, and plans for marine conservation and sustainable development. Through access to technical and scientific information, training and alliances, we promote an ecosystemic, multi-sectoral and inter-institutional approach based on advice and empowerment of relevant stakeholders for decision making in the implementation and evaluation of management measures and best practices. We also facilitate the establishment and consolidation of participatory governance structures, ensuring the involvement of community sectors and civil society in the integrated management of marine and coastal areas.

From our operational headquarters in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, we prioritize the technical-scientific basis, partnership development, and multisectoral participation in planning and decision making for the protection and management of marine and coastal areas and resources, under three strategic axes:

- + Marine Spatial Planning (MSP).
- + Responsible production and consumption of marine products and services.
- + Prevention of marine pollution by plastics.



*Community of Tribugá
Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia.*

Strategic focus



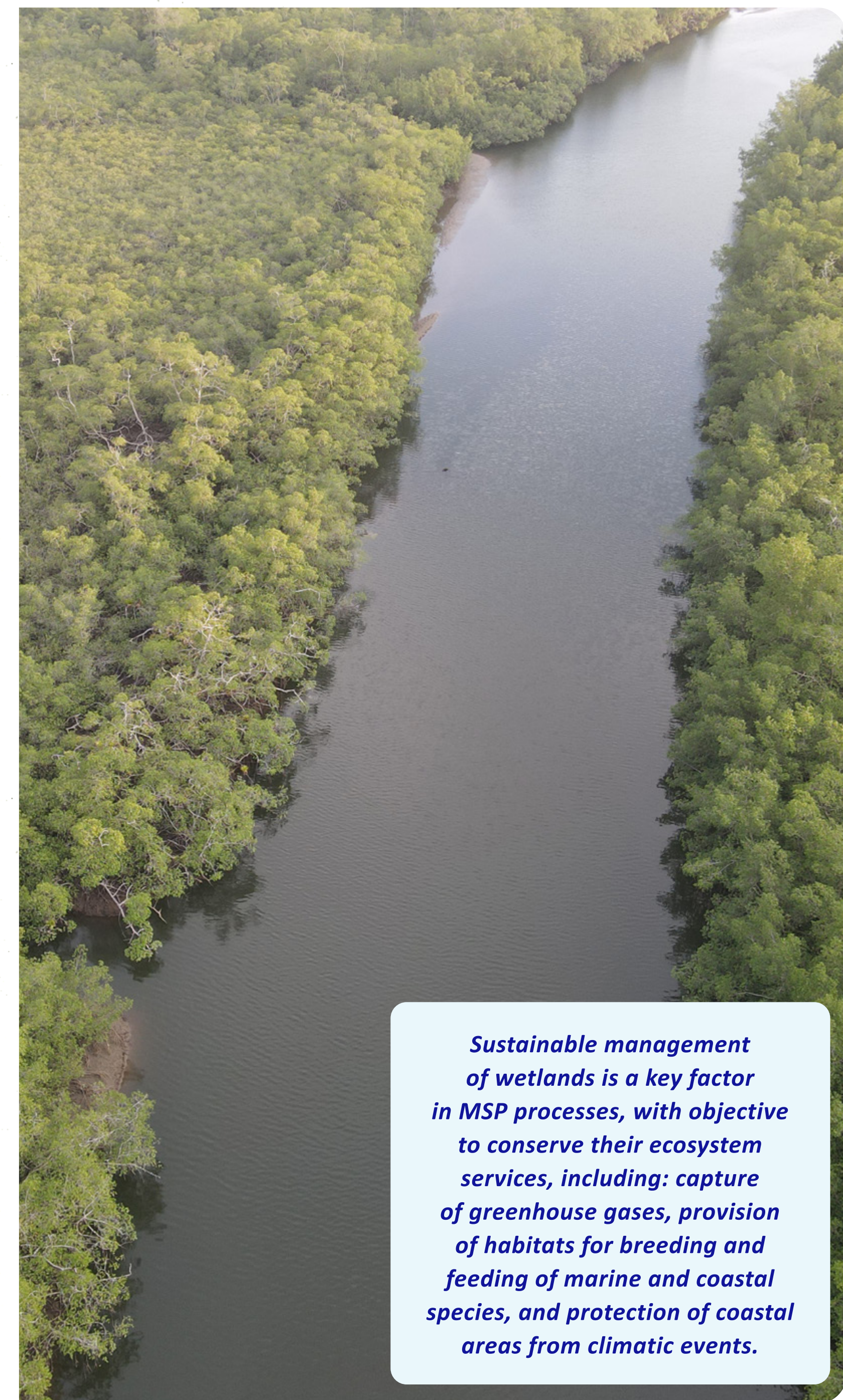
Big red octopus
(*Octopus rubescens*)
on coral reef.

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

MSP is a public, participatory, and multisectoral process for integral management of marine and coastal areas and resources. It considers complementary objectives of ecological, economic, and social health and prosperity. MSP involves diverse stakeholders in the governance, planning, design, and implementation of marine management and conservation measures. Relevant stakeholders include public authorities, institutional entities, local governments, fishing (artisanal, industrial, sport) and maritime transport sectors, small and large tourism enterprises, infrastructure developers, community-based organizations, coastal populations, research centers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), among others.

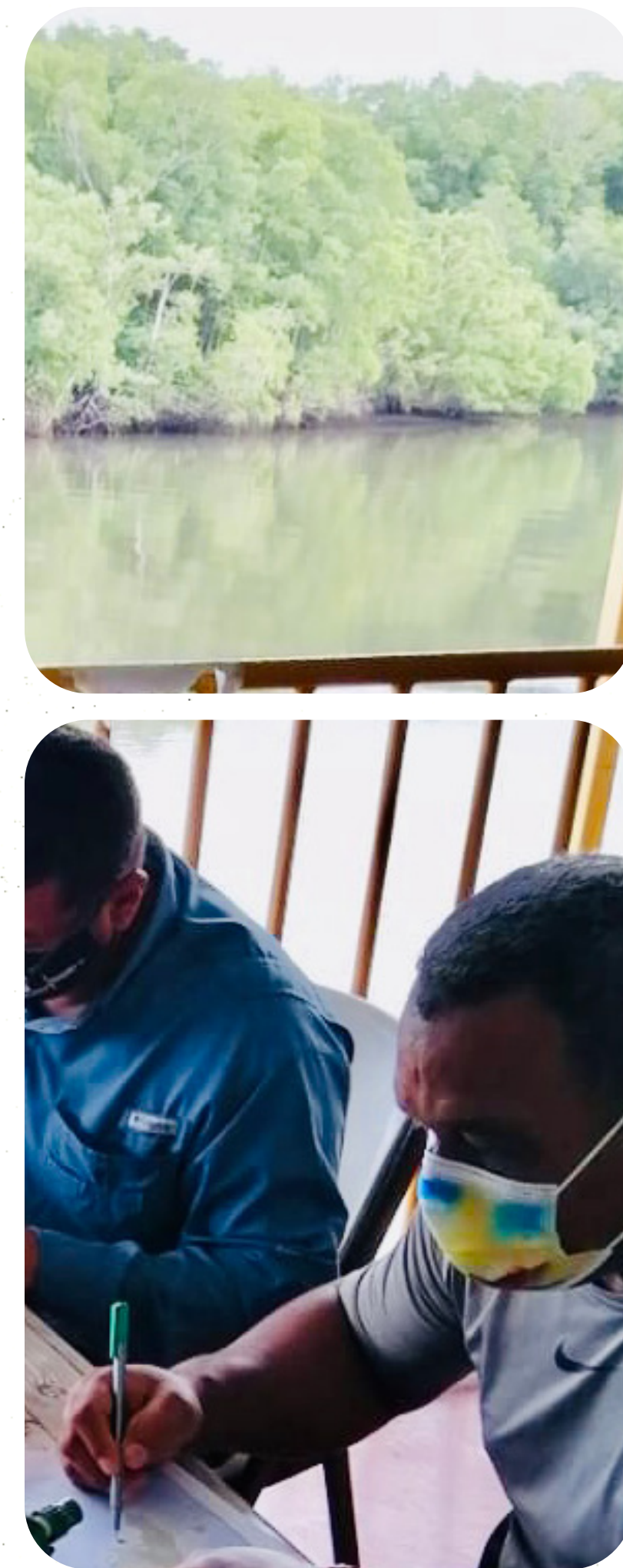
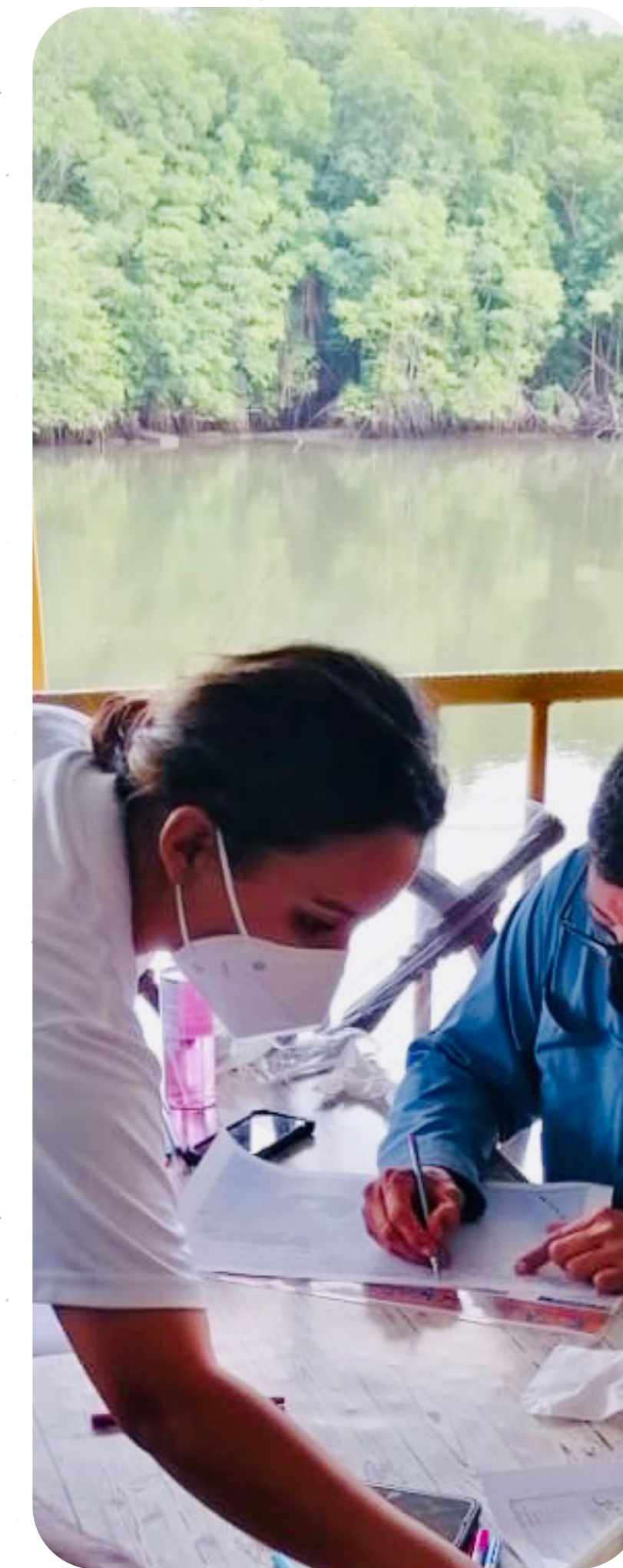
Human activities at sea (e.g., natural resource exploitation, mariculture, tourism, navigation, power generation, ocean and coastal infrastructure development, security, research, pollution, marine life conservation) have intensified with globalization, technological advances, and world population growth. The lack of spatial-temporal organization, regulations, and monitoring of activities generates conflicts among users, as well as between users and the environment. Together, this accelerates the degradation of habitats, ecosystems, and environmental services, undermining the sustainability of biodiversity, of food security, and of critical sources of income in the local and international scopes.

Sustainable management of wetlands is a key factor in MSP processes, with objective to conserve their ecosystem services, including: capture of greenhouse gases, provision of habitats for breeding and feeding of marine and coastal species, and protection of coastal areas from climatic events.



MarViva focuses its efforts on:

- + Policy and media advocacy for the improvement of the regulatory and institutional framework.
- + Integral management of marine spaces and resources, with a long-term perspective for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable development.
- + Multisectoral participation in planning and decision-making.
- + Promotion of integral coastal development.
- + Adaptation of productive activities (emphasis: fishing and tourism) to the effects of climate change.
- + Transparency in management and access to information.
- + Deterrence of illegal fishing, trade of vulnerable species, and overexploitation of marine and coastal habitats and ecosystems.
- + Strengthening of participatory governance for local, regional, and high seas marine areas.



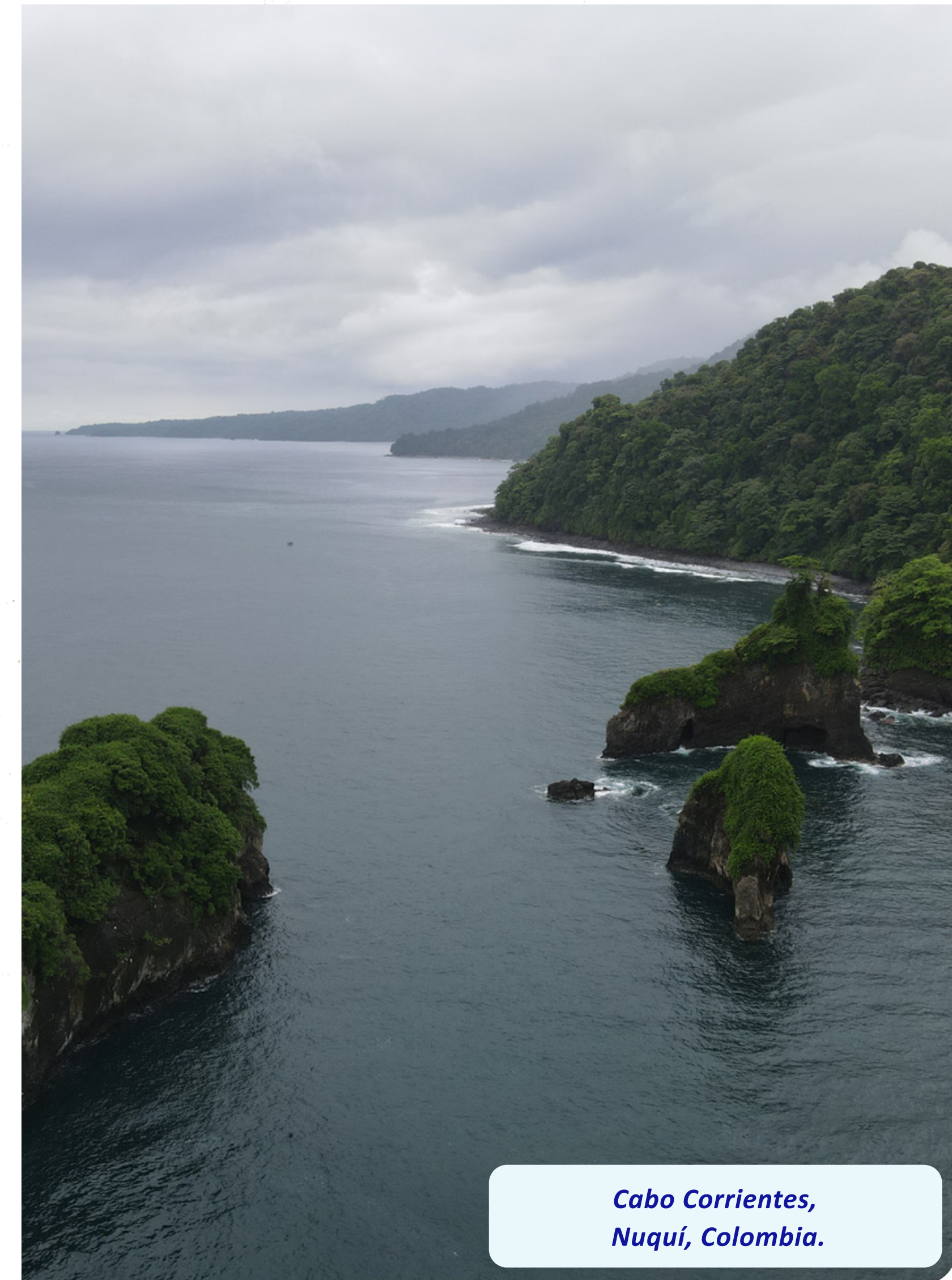
MSP facilitates the participatory identification and prioritization of management scenarios for marine and coastal areas to reduce conflicts between resource-using sectors, as well as between users and the environment, and to contribute to their sustainability.

Participatory workshop for identification and mapping of critical habitats and migratory routes for marine fauna in Great Gulf of Chiriquí, Panama.

IN PARTNERHISP WITH OUR DONORS AND LOCAL PARTNERS, THE MOST RELEVANT ADVANCES IN THIS PROGRAM DURING 2021 INCLUDE:

Spatial planning

- + Technical support in the generation of the expansion proposal and consultation process for the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) of the Cocos Marine Conservation Area, formalized via Executive Decree in December 2021, with which Costa Rica practically reaches the goal of protecting 30% of its marine expanse.
- + Participation in the Inter-institutional Marine-Coastal Commission of the Osa Conservation Area (CIMCA), for integrated management of a Marine Governance Unit in Costa Rica.
- + Capacity building for implementation of the Management Plan for the Regional District of Integrated Management of the Gulf of Tribugá-Cabo Corrientes (DRMI-GTCC), in Colombia, through participatory monitoring of artisanal fisheries and turtle nesting.
- + Support to the implementation of the Management Plan for the Encanto de los Manglares del Bajo Baudó Regional Integral Management District (DRMI-EMBB), in Colombia, through promotion of artisanal fishing best practices to reduce shark bycatch.
- + Technical input and advocacy for the feasibility of a new MPA in Litoral San Juan, as a complement to the protection corridor in the northern Pacific coast of Colombia.
- + Support for the implementation of Decree 281 of 2021, for protection and conservation of sharks, marine rays, and chimaeras in Colombia.



*Cabo Corrientes,
Nuquí, Colombia.*

- + Participatory generation of scientific information to strengthen the conservation and management of rooster hind fish (*Hyporthodus acanthistius*) in Colombia.
- + Support to the MPA expansion and drafting of the Management Plan for the Cordillera de Coiba Managed Resources Area, which enabled Panama to achieve the goal of protecting 30% of its marine area.
- + Development of a legal proposal for the acknowledgement of a marine-coastal corridor in the central portion of the Gulf of Chiriqui, Panama.
- + Technical, political and legal contribution to Bill 614, in Panama, on sea turtles and their habitat, in support of the National Committee for their protection, conservation and sustainable management.
- + Technical contribution to the Plan for the Use of Sea Turtle Eggs (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), in Isla Cañas Wildlife Refuge, Panama.
- + Technical and political support during the legislative discussion of Bill 196 in Panama, seeking integral protection of coral reefs and associated ecosystems and species.
- + Technical and legal argumentation against the deficient results of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the construction of a large-scale port terminal in the province of Chiriqui, Panama.
- + Technical, political, and media advocacy in promotion of Panama's National Ocean Policy, under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Hawksbill turtle
(*Eretmochelys imbricata*).



Seven sea turtle species are known worldwide, 5 inhabiting the Eastern Tropical Pacific, all of them in state of vulnerability or threat: Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelis coriacea*), Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Olive Ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). (IUCN Red List, 2021).

Regional governance

- + Motion for an international recommendation in protection of deep sea ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on deep sea mining (presented by MarViva, Fauna & Flora International, Natural Resources Defense Council, Sylvia Earle Alliance, World Wide Fund for Nature), approved at the World Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- + Designation of regulated marine areas in the high seas region of the Thermal Dome promoted before the governments of Central America, media, and the general public.

Local governance

- + Training of over 145 community leaders, public officials, and representatives of the fisheries sector in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia (emphasis: associativity, marine and fisheries legislation and policy, governance of marine protected areas and marine-coastal territories).
- + Engagement of 35 local leaders and 15 community sectors in decision-making processes for the conservation of marine and coastal resources in MPAs in the Pacific coast of Chocó (Colombia) and Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica).
- + Strengthening of two fishing federations in Panama and Colombia (emphasis: governance structure, public participation, organizational operation, gender perspective), in benefit of more than 760 families.
- + Two artisanal fishing organisations formalized in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.
- + Development and formalization of the interministerial work plan of the Marine Governance Commission in Costa Rica, via Executive Agreement, for implementation of the National Marine Policy.



As a result of organizational strengthening, during 2021, fisher federations in Colombia and Panama improved capacities for public participation and gender equity.



- + Strengthening of two regulatory projects in Colombia, through the presentation of public policy recommendations and the involvement of local stakeholders in their discussion:
 - Bill 034 of 2021, in safeguard of the protected areas of the Pacific in the face of the potential development of activities with high environmental impact.
 - Bill 041 of 2021, for protection of the buffer zones of the National Natural Parks in the Pacific.
- + Strengthening of the multisectoral governance structure of the DRMI-EMBB (Colombia), through participatory planning (including community councils, NGOs, local and regional authorities) and optimization of decision-making processes by rotating spokespersons, creating community liaisons with authorities, and improving communication routes.
- + Technical and legal advocacy to promote the expansion of the Exclusive Zone for Artisanal Fishing (ZEPA) in Bahía Solano, Chocó, Colombia, through presentation of a coadjutant before the judicial process, and the training of community leaders (emphasis: public speaking, argumentation for decision making).
- + Presentation of 3 legal actions (petition rights, insistences, and requests for information), in the framework of the Nuquí Alliance, before the Departmental Assembly of Chocó, to promote transparency in the regulatory project for construction of a mega-port in Tribugá, Colombia.
- + Dissemination of legal mechanisms in 9 coastal communities, through a radio soap opera produced with the Communications Collective En Puja in Nuquí and the Environmental and Health Legal Clinic (Universidad de los Andes), for protection of the Colombian Chocó collective territory.
- + Strengthening of the operational capacity of the Inter-Institutional Coordination Platform (PCI) of Chiriqui and Veraguas, as regional body for control and surveillance in the Greater Gulf of Chiriqui and Cordillera de Coiba Managed Resources Area, in Panama.



The use of innovative community-based communication mechanisms allows to inform the population about accessible tools for the protection of marine and coastal areas and resources.



Illegal fishing and trade

- + Promotion of an international agreement before the governments of Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia, within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO), to eliminate fishing subsidies that facilitate overexploitation of marine and coastal resources.
- + Strengthening of 8 regulatory projects, through technical and legal arguments, text modifications, public policy recommendations, and facilitation of inter-institutional coordination:
 - Bill 308 of 2020 (Colombia), on responsible fishing principles.
 - Bill 083 of 2020 (Colombia), promoting reduced shark catches and conservation measures.
 - Bill 392 of 2020 (Colombia), for the regulation of longline fishing to reduce bycatch of marine species.
 - Bill 614 of March 24, 2021 (Panama), for the conservation and protection of sea turtles and their habitats.
 - Bill 196 of January 28, 2020 (Panama), for integral protection of coral reef systems, ecosystems and associated species.
 - Bills 21316 and 21531 of 2019 (Costa Rica), on the sustainable management of the tuna resource.
 - Bill 21754 of 2019 (Costa Rica), on the protection of endangered shark species.
- + Filing of ordinary judicial process before the Costa Rican administrative court for the annulment of Executive Decree 42842-MINAE-MAG, which designated the fisheries agency as the sole administrative and scientific authority of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

Sustainable fisheries management contributes to maintaining food security and sources of income in the fishing, tourism and commercial sectors, in addition to diverse productive linkages, while protecting the health of the habitats and ecosystems that support them.



Striped marlin
(*Kajikia audax*).

Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) for decisions on international trade of wild species of fishery interest that are in a state of threat.

- + Presentation of executive decree proposal before the environmental authorities in Costa Rica to establish a ban on the capture, commercialization, and export of hammerhead shark species protected by the CITES Convention.
- + Policy advocacy for the declaration of sharks, marine rays, and chimaeras as hydrobiological resource in Colombia, including promotion of measures to eliminate their capture and local, national, and international trade, as well as technical recommendations to the Environmental Plan for the Protection and Conservation of these species.
- + Policy advocacy in Costa Rica, in alliance with 30 legislators, 25 fishing organizations, 10 tourism chambers, and 80 civil society organizations, for the definitive archiving of the legislative file that would reactivate shrimp trawling, after the Presidential veto issued in 2020.
- + Strengthening of control and surveillance capacities in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, through technical and financial support to maritime patrols by the fishing organizations of Chira Island, during closure season.
- + Policy and media advocacy in Panama for the approval and adoption of the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Law, including technical support for legislative discussion and the involvement of local stakeholders in public participation processes for its regulation.
- + Promotion of the X Ibero-American Forum on Marine Resources and Aquaculture (FIRMA), focused on the situation of aquatic resources, including the analysis of new production technologies in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- + Executive decree proposal presented to the environmental authorities in Costa Rica to establish a ban on the capture, trade and export of hammerhead shark species protected by the CITES Convention.

As top predators, sharks play a fundamental role in the health of ecosystems, ensuring balance in the marine food chain.



Hammerhead shark
(*Sphyrna* spp).

A group of people are kayaking through a narrow waterway in a mangrove forest. The kayakers are wearing life jackets and using blue paddles. The water is calm, and the surrounding trees are lush green with dense foliage. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. In the foreground, a woman in a grey life jacket is seen from behind, paddling a blue kayak. Other kayakers are visible further down the waterway. The mangrove trees have prominent prop roots extending into the water.

Rural ecotourism offers coastal populations the possibility to generate income through sustainable use of natural and cultural resources.

Responsible production and consumption of marine products and services

During 2021-2030, global fish production (including wild fisheries and aquaculture) is expected to grow by 1.2% per year, for a cumulative total of 201 million tons (Mt), approximately 13% higher than in the 2018-2020 period. It is estimated that, by 2030, global aquaculture will total 103 million tons, higher than the 97 Mt expected in the extractive fishing sector. Thus, the amount of fish available for human consumption is estimated at 21.2 kg/capita in 2030, up from the 20.5 kg/capita recorded during 2018-2020 (OECD, 2021). Despite the positive expectation for increased access to marine sources of animal protein, it is estimated that about 60% of marine fish stocks are overexploited, 34% are exploited at unsustainable levels, and only 6% are underexploited (FAO, 2020).

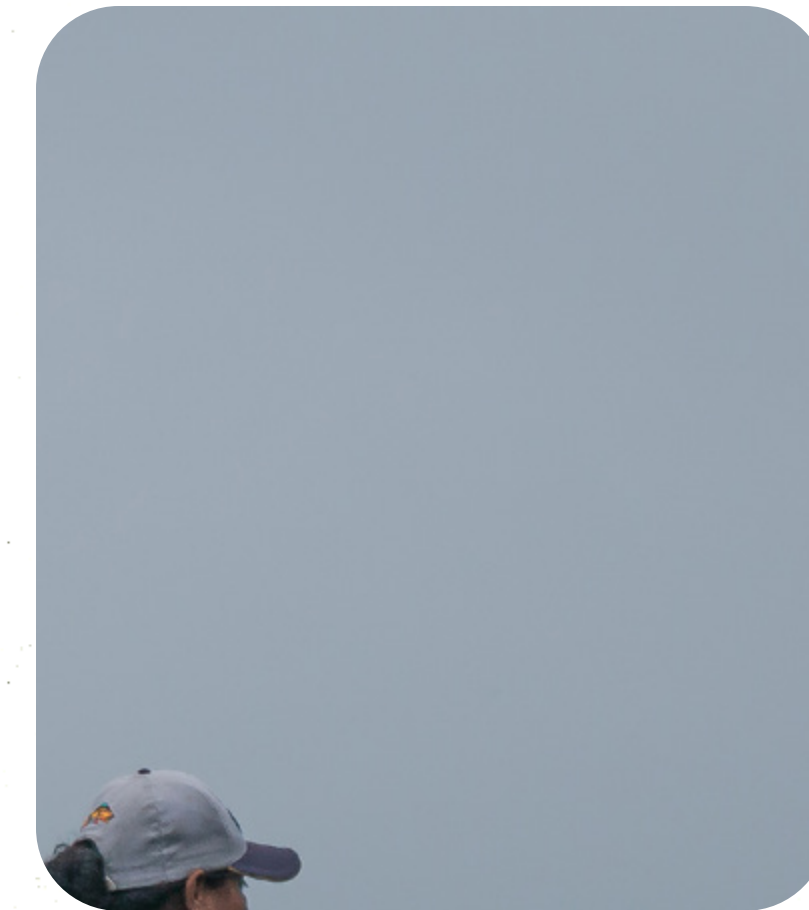
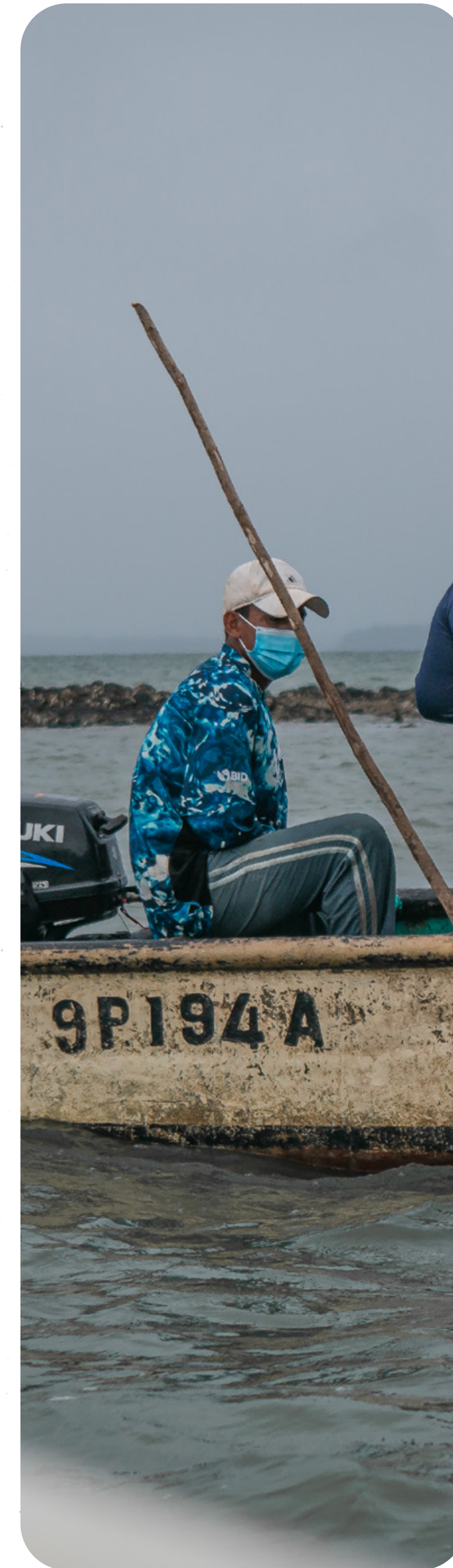
Aiming to contribute to socioeconomic and environmental sustainability in the ETP, MarViva facilitates stakeholders' awareness to encourage responsible supply and demand of marine products and services in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia. We promote good practices that reduce human pressure on habitats and ecosystems, in the use and consumption of resources. We support the creation of fishing and tourism value chains that reward environmental and social responsibility of commercial actors. In addition, MarViva promotes the consolidation of technical and financial incentives for environmental conservation and the well-being of artisanal fishers and tourism micro-entrepreneurs committed to sustainability in vulnerable populations dependent on the sea.



Nearly 90 per cent of the world's marine fish stocks are fully exploited or overexploited. (World Bank, 2020).

MarViva focuses its efforts on:

- + Involvement of corporate and commercial sectors in marine protection and integral management.
- + Promotion of responsible productive activities, with emphasis on fishing and ecotourism.
- + Consolidation of market incentive schemes for marine conservation.
- + Implementation of technological tools for traceability of fishery products.
- + Support to mariculture initiatives, based on environmental and social responsibility criteria.
- + Awareness generation among market stakeholders, on best practices for marine products and services.



*Artisanal fishers
in Isla Leones,
Gulf of Montijo, Panama.*

IN PARTNERHISP WITH OUR DONORS AND LOCAL PARTNERS, THE MOST RELEVANT ADVANCES IN THIS PROGRAM DURING 2021 INCLUDE:

- + Promotion of electronic sales solutions in support of 9 collection centers committed to good fishing practices in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.
- + Strengthening of product traceability by 2 responsible artisanal fishing organizations in Colombia, with the implementation of digital tools to record their commercial activity.
- + Training of 290 fishers in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, with emphasis on gender equity, responsible fishing, and administrative, commercial, and interpersonal skills.
- + Commercialization of 54 tons of artisanal fish products by 6 community-based organizations in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, in compliance with conservation criteria, such as respect for maturity sizes, use of selective fishing gear, and traceability.
- + Regional promotion of responsible consumption of marine products during Easter, including diversification of non-vulnerable species caught by the artisanal sector.
- + Identification and presentation before relevant authorities, of proposals for productive activities that do not depend on marine resources, promoting alternative opportunities for social progress in Puntarenas, Costa Rica.
- + Strengthening of the value proposition in the tourism destination of Gulf of Montijo, Panama, by promoting the experiences 'Turtle Route' and 'Awakening of the Birds', in benefit of 65 families that develop the productive activity with focus on environmental education and sustainability.
- + Creation of a community tourism organization as productive alternative to fishing in Nuquí, Colombia, in direct benefit of 11 families (and indirectly, 30 more), and strengthening the network of responsible community tourism in the Chocó region.
- + Strengthening of environmental best practices by 70 fishers in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, through access to selective fishing gear equipment to safeguard the fish product's cold chain.



Multiple community-based organizations in Gulf of Montijo, Panama, depend on the sustainability of artisanal fisheries for their subsistence.

**Whitefin weakfish
(*Cynoscion albus*)**

Prevention of marine pollution by plastics

In 2019, global plastics production and incineration generated more than 850 million tons of greenhouse gases, close to 20% of the annual quota set in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change to limit global warming below 1.5°C. Worldwide, between 11 and 13 million tons of plastics currently enter the oceans (UNEP, 2018). According to Pew, the annual flow of plastic into the ocean will triple by 2040, and reach 29 million tons/year.

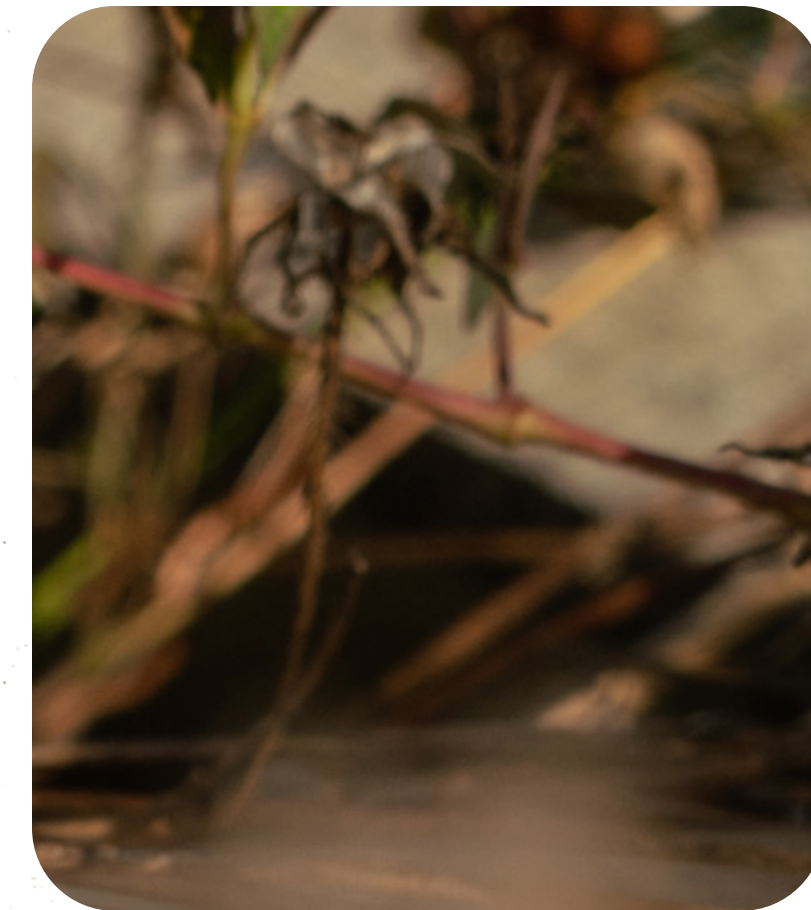
All species of sea turtles are affected by plastic waste pollution, as well as 44% of seabird species, more than 40% of cetaceans (UNEP, 2020) and multiple fish of commercial interest for human consumption. Likewise, plastic affects human health throughout its life cycle, from the extraction of raw material, to its transformation with chemicals to produce disposable articles, and inadequate waste management.



The regional campaign #ChaoPlásticoDesechable informs about the impact of single-use plastic on biodiversity and marine and coastal habitats, as well as myths about the effectiveness of recycling and the biodegradability of plastic. It encourages change in habits that damage the environment and human health, and offers responsible consumption alternatives.

MarViva focuses its efforts on:

- + Awareness generation on best practices for consumption, encouraging rejection and reduction in the use of disposable plastics.
- + Promotion of municipal and national legislation, as well as international agreements and commitments, to reduce marine plastic pollution and establish extended, shared and differentiated responsibilities, with a life cycle approach.
- + Engagement of corporate sectors and municipal governments in the integrated management of solid waste.
- + Acknowledgement of commercial establishments committed to good practices to reduce the use of disposable plastics.



*Every year, between
8 and 13 million tons
of plastic enter the sea.
(UNEP, 2018).*

IN PARTNERHISP WITH OUR DONORS AND LOCAL PARTNERS, THE MOST RELEVANT ADVANCES IN THIS PROGRAM DURING 2021 INCLUDE:

Regional initiatives

- + Promotion of an international legal instrument to reduce marine pollution from single-use plastics, through participation in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 'Ad Hoc Open-ended Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics', the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), and the Ministerial Conference on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution, promoted by the governments of Ecuador, Germany, Vietnam, and Ghana.
- + Participation in the multi-sectoral Working Group 'United Nations Friends of Nairobi to Combat Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution', in favor of international measures to combat marine plastic pollution.
- + Facilitation and technical support for the construction of the 'Regional Action Plan on Marine Debris for the Northeast Pacific', in coordination with UNEP, including active involvement of institutional representatives from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.
- + Technical support to update the Regional Marine Debris Action Plan for the Southeastern Pacific, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) of Colombia.
- + Awareness generation among 415 representatives of public authorities, commercial establishments, NGOs, universities, and the scientific community in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador about the negative ecological and socioeconomic impacts of marine pollution from plastic waste, sources and regulatory measures to reduce pollution, as well as practices for responsible consumption of single-use plastic materials.

Plastic pollution in our oceans could triple by 2040 if comprehensive global action is not taken. (The Pew Charitable Trusts SYSTEMIQ, 2020).



- + Awareness generation among institutional authorities (ministries and control entities), legislative assemblies, local governments, private companies, academia, and the general public in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, on environmental responsibility in the consumption of polluting products under the slogan #ChaoPlásticoDesechable, in partnership with local, national and regional media.



National regulations

- + Technical, political, and media support for the strengthening of 7 regulatory projects during their discussion, in promotion of the life cycle approach for plastics:
 - Bill 010 (Colombia), for the prohibition of single-use plastics and improved management of plastic waste.
 - Draft Law (Costa Rica) for the creation of a management system and implementation of extended responsibility of the producer.
 - Draft Law (Costa Rica) on the regulation and/or prohibition of the use of disposable plastics.
 - Draft Law (Costa Rica) for the prevention of marine pollution and the sustainable management of discarded fishing nets (ghost nets).
 - Draft Law (Costa Rica) for the integrated management of waste associated with smoking (cigarette stubs).
- Draft Law (Costa Rica) to establish the extended responsibility of the producers and importers of single-use plastic bottles.
- Bill (Costa Rica) for the prohibition of microplastics adhered in cosmetics.
- + Endorsement to the implementation of Law 187 of December 2, 2020 (Panama), that regulates the progressive reduction and replacement of single-use plastics, including outreach and technical support for its regulation.
- + Technical input and advocacy in support of 4 public policies for the prevention of marine pollution by plastic debris, through models of extended responsibility of the producer, bans and ordinances:
 - Action Plan to Reduce Plastic Pollution and Promote Circular Economy for Plastic Products in the Tourism Sector in Colombia.
 - National Plan for the Sustainable Management of Single-Use Plastics in Colombia.

- Prohibition of Single-Use Plastics Natural Parks in Colombia.
- National Marine Debris Plan in Costa Rica.



*Globally,
only 9% of the
plastic produced
gets to be recycled.
(UNEP, 2018).*

Local regulations

- + Technical and political support for the implementation of 4 local regulations in Colombia:
 - Resolution 283 of 2021 of San Andres, on the prohibition of single-use plastics in coastal areas, beaches, and boats (issued in June).
 - Agreement 25 of 2020 of Pereira, on measures to reduce single-use plastics in public entities, and the promotion of alternatives.
 - Agreement 12 of 2020 of Nuquí, on the prohibition of single-use plastics.
 - Resolution 1558 of 2019, on the prohibition of single-use plastics in National Natural Parks.
- + Development of baseline studies on solid waste (emphasis on plastics) in 7 coastal municipalities in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.
- + Promotion of 6 municipal agreements and 6 work plans for the prevention of marine pollution in Costa Rica and Panama, through reduction in the use and consumption of single-use plastics at the municipal level.

At least 4,160 families in the coastal municipality of Nuquí will benefit from the elimination of up to 5 annual tons of plastic waste. (Chocó, Colombia).



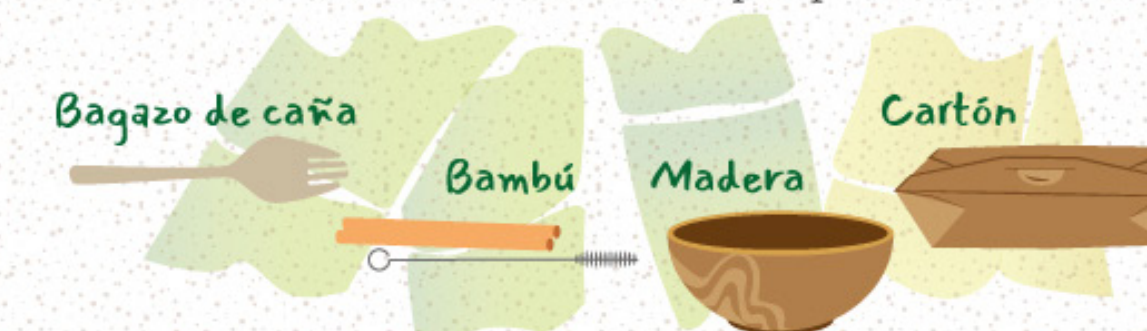
Para reducir la cantidad de desechos plásticos que no son aprovechados o reciclados y que terminan en los océanos, playas y manglares.

Nuquí prohíbe los plásticos de un solo uso, los bioplásticos y el icopor, a través del Acuerdo 012 de 2020.



¿Cómo lo vamos a hacer?

Las alternativas al plástico de un solo uso serán preferiblemente productos reutilizables y los desechables se sustituirán por productos hechos de:



El Municipio facilitará el acceso asequible a estas alternativas para los comerciantes o distribuidores de plásticos.

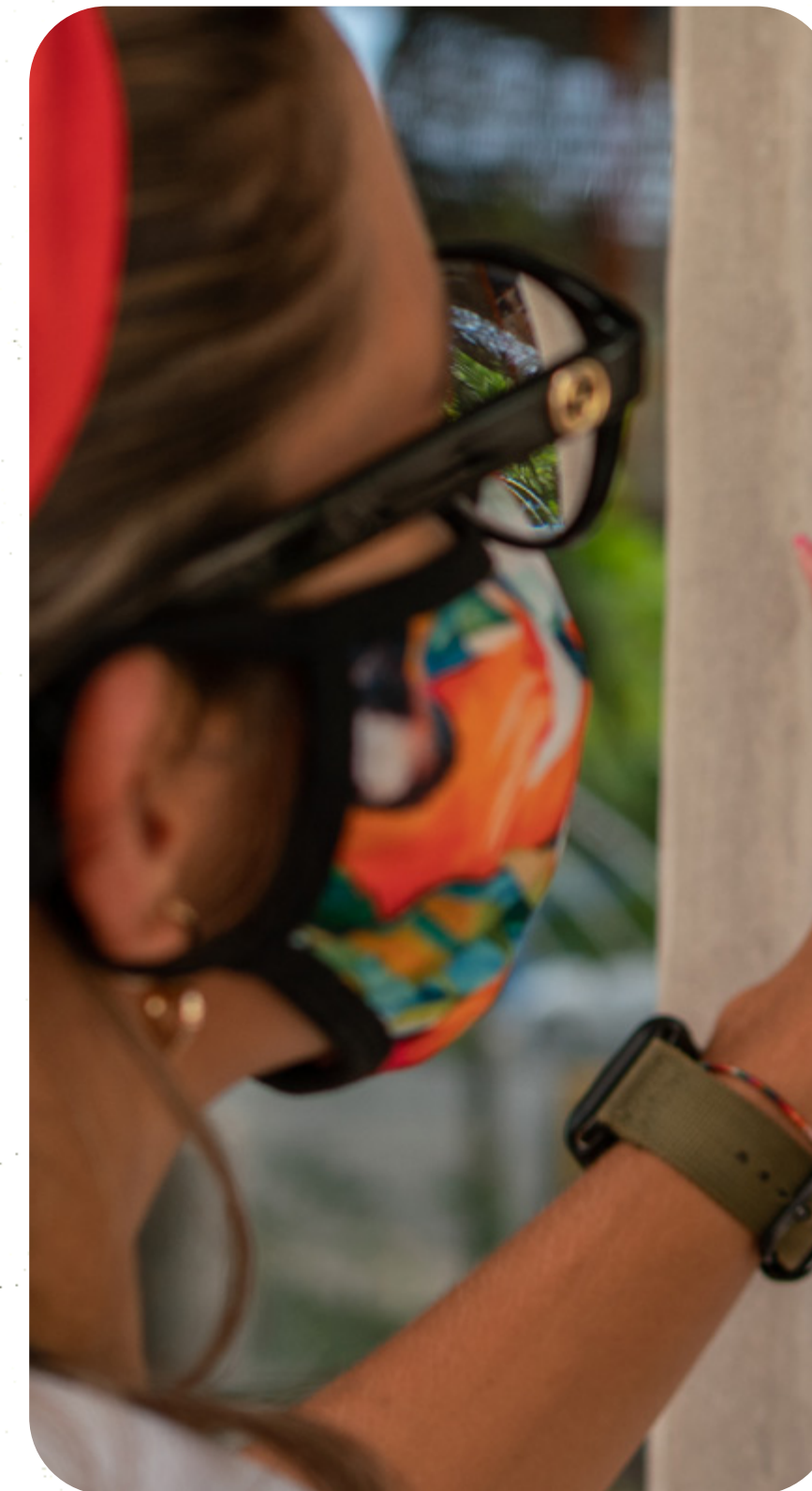


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Public-private partnerships

- + Commitment of 20 commercial establishments (emphasis: restaurants, hotels; total to date: 64 allies in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia) in the adoption of voluntary measures for the reduction of disposable plastics, under MarViva's #ChaoPlásticoDesechable Agreement.
- + Promotion of reduced consumption of single-use plastic product units (e.g., bags, containers, cutlery, straws) in allied establishments under the #ChaoPlásticoDesechable Agreement (57% less in Panamanian businesses after the third year of assuming the commitment; 36% less in Colombian businesses, on average, after two to five years of implementing best practices).



Commercial establishments committed to #ChaoPlásticoDesechable have demonstrated the feasibility to reduce the generation of plastic waste.

Publications

MarViva maintains sustained production of technical and informative documents on marine matters in which it carries out actions. They are aimed at political decision-makers, community leaders, environmental and resource managers, and the general public, so that, in a synthetic form, they can learn about complex and multidisciplinary topics, which are fundamental in the management of the sea and its resources.

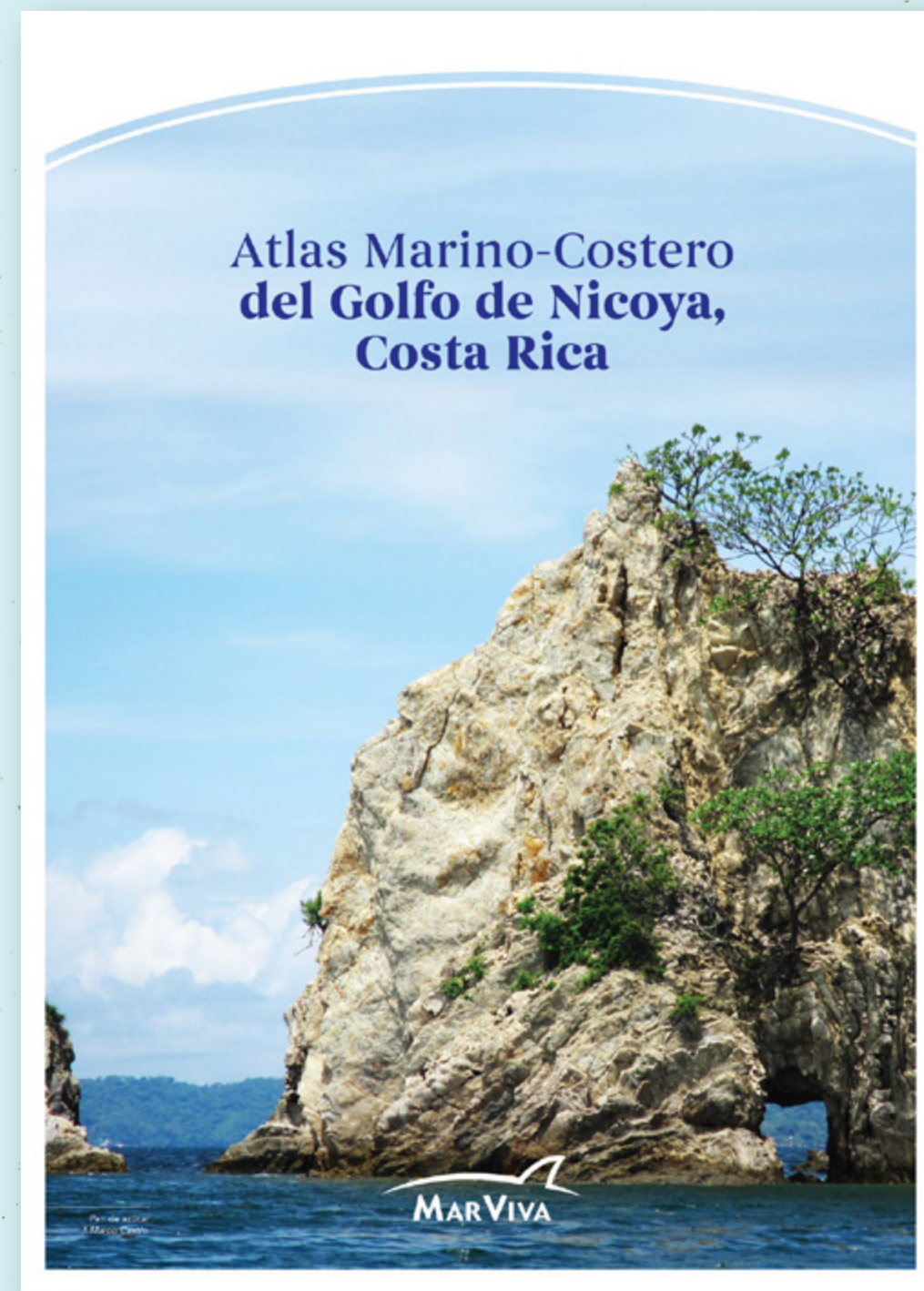


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BIBLIOTECA
DEL MAR

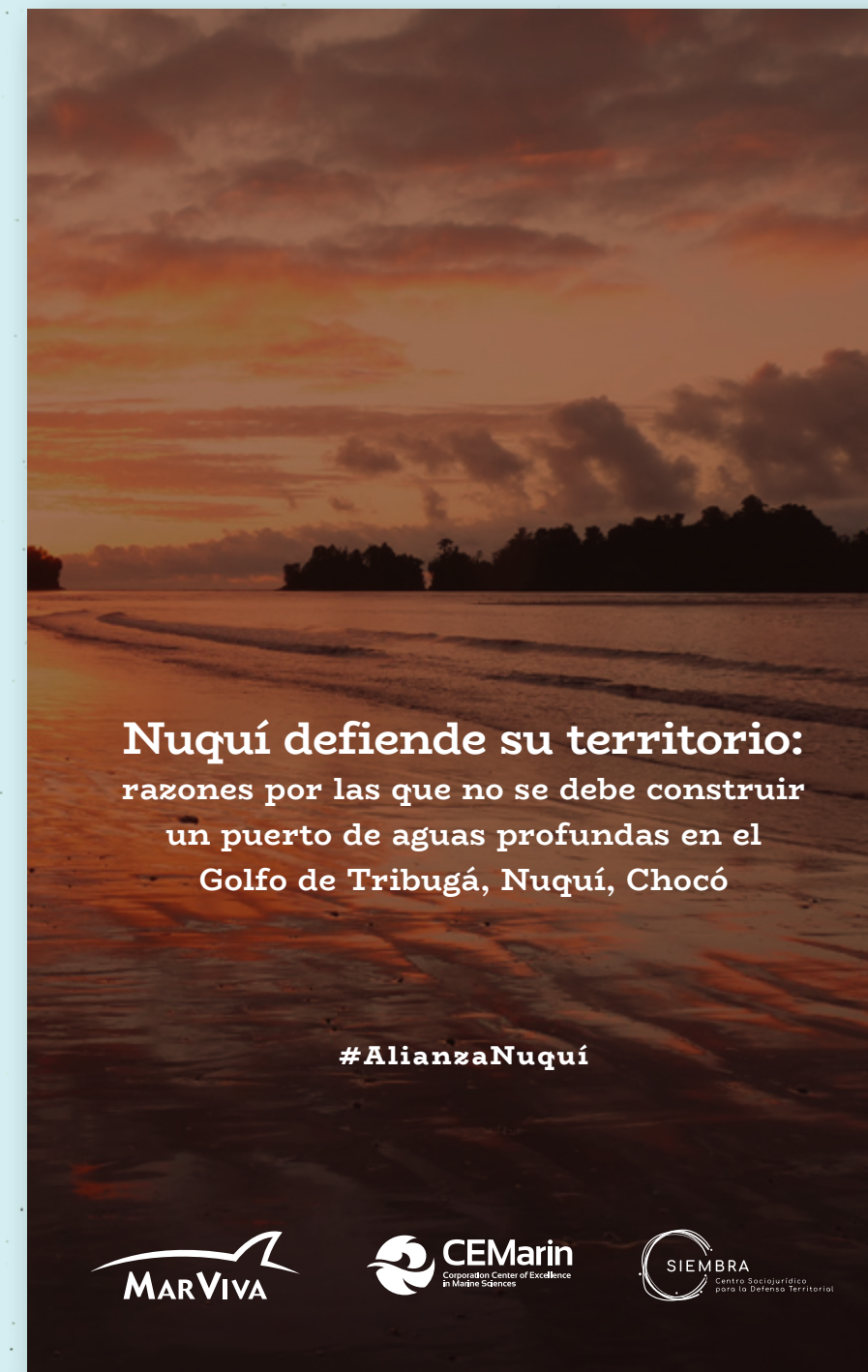
Whale shark
(*Rhincodon typus*).

DURING 2021, FUNDACIÓN MARVIVA PRODUCED 16 NEW PUBLICATIONS:



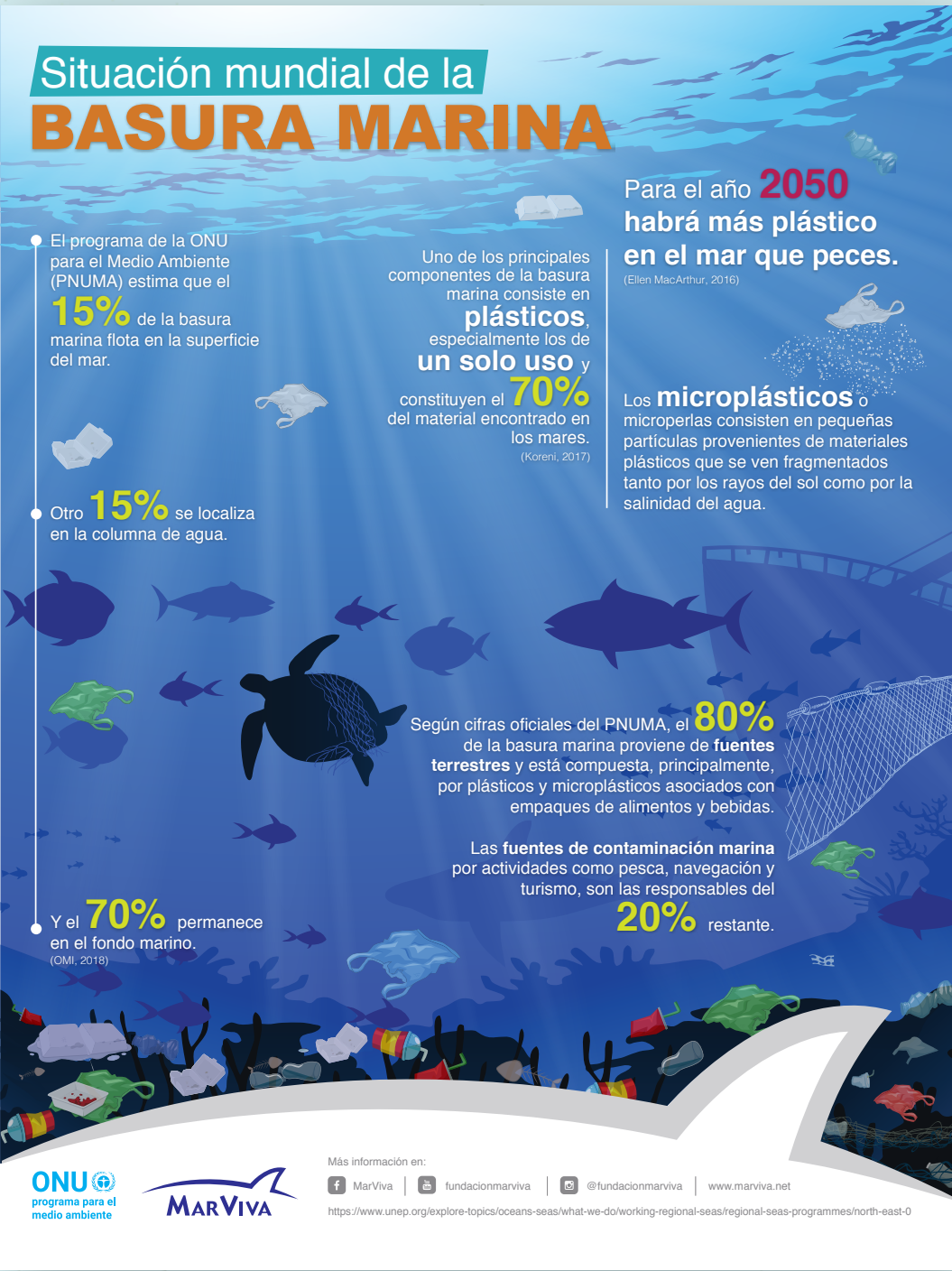






IN ADDITION, MARVIVA CONSTANTLY PRODUCES INFORMATIVE MATERIALS IN SUPPORT OF OUR LINES OF WORK, FOR EXAMPLE:

Infographics



¿Por qué era necesario actualizar la normativa pesquera?

Una deuda de 61 años con nuestros pescadores

LA NUEVA LEY DE PESCA:
Agrupar y ordenar los reglamentos que aplicaban a todos los sectores relacionados con la actividad pesquera y de acuicultura.

PROMUEVE:
La actualización de las disposiciones que rigen la actividad pesquera y de acuicultura.
El fortalecimiento de los controles de la actividad pesquera y de acuicultura.
El fortalecimiento de los controles de la actividad pesquera y de acuicultura.

¿Qué aporta esta Ley al sector pesquero?

• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.
• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.
• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.

ACTORES PRINCIPALES

Roles dentro de la gestión pesquera

• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.
• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.
• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.

Garantizando el sustento de nuestros pescadores y el pesca'o en nuestras mesas

• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.
• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.
• Mayor armonización para todos los sectores.

Corredor Biológico Marino Cocos - Galápagos

Costa Rica: Un país marino

Costa Rica es 10 veces más grande en el mar que en la tierra.

Cuenta con 3,5% de la biodiversidad marina reportada a nivel global.

Más de 90 especies marinas endémicas.

47,4% en la Isla del Coco.

¡Es hora de proteger el mar!

Mientras que en el territorio terrestre se conserva alrededor del 26% de su área, las Áreas Marinas Protegidas representan solamente el 2,7% de la totalidad de área marina.

META 30 x 30

Propuesta que busca proteger el 30% del planeta (tierra y mar) para el año 2030.

Toma en cuenta sitios de gran relevancia por su biodiversidad y función ecológica.

Para cumplir con esta meta, Costa Rica trabaja en:

- La ampliación del Parque Nacional Isla del Coco y del Área Marina de Manejo Montes Submarinos.
- Procurar la conectividad entre el Área de Conservación Marina Cocos y la Reserva Marina de Galápagos, mediante el establecimiento de un Corredor Biológico Marino para especies altamente migratorias.

Beneficios ecológicos

- Conservación de especies amenazadas
- Rutas seguras para especies migratorias
- Reproducción de especies
- Recuperación de poblaciones disminuidas
- Protección de hábitats de alta importancia ecológica
- Poblaciones genéticamente sanas

Beneficios económicos

- Actividades turísticas como avistamiento de cetáceos, buceo y pesca deportiva.
- Recuperación de especies comerciales aprovechadas por la actividad pesquera como el atún, dorado y pez espada.

NORMATIVA Y GOBERNANZA DE LA BASURA MARINA en la región del Pacífico Nordeste

MÉXICO

- Modificaciones a sus legislaciones locales para prohibir o restringir el uso de algunos productos plásticos.
- Ley para la Prevención, Gestión Integral y Economía Circular de los Residuos (Quintana Roo 2019).
- Ley General para la Prevención y Gestión Integral de los Residuos.

GUATEMALA

- Acuerdo Gubernativo 189-2019 para prohibir el uso y distribución de bolsas plásticas de un solo uso.

EL SALVADOR

- Ley de Gestión Integral de Residuos y Fomento al Reciclaje.
- Lineamientos de reducción de plástico de un solo uso para las instituciones públicas (en proceso).

COSTA RICA

- Estrategia de Sustitución de Plástico de un Solo Uso.
- Directrices Ejecutivas que prohíben el ingreso de plásticos de un solo uso en Áreas Silvestres Protegidas, y que regulan el uso y compras de plásticos desde las instituciones públicas.
- Norma Técnica para regular el etiquetado de productos plásticos (en proceso).

HONDURAS

- Prohibiciones al plástico de un solo uso a través de ordenanzas municipales.
- Anteproyecto de ley para la gestión integral de residuos.

NICARAGUA

- Proceso de actualización de la Norma Técnica Ambiental 05 014-02 para el manejo, tratamiento y disposición final de los desechos sólidos no peligrosos.

PANAMÁ

- Ley que establece la Política de Basura Cero.
- Ley 187 del 2 diciembre de 2020.
- Plan Nacional de Acción sobre Basura Marina (en proceso).

COLOMBIA

- Estrategia Nacional de Economía Circular.
- Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2018 - 2022.
- Mesa Nacional para la Gestión Sostenible del Plástico.
- Plan para la Gestión Sostenible de los Plásticos de un solo Uso.
- Resolución 668 de 2016, resolución 1481 de 2018, resolución 2184 de 2019, resolución 1558 de 2019.

Más información en:
<https://www.unep.org/explorer/topics/oceans-seas/what-we-do/working-regional-seas/regional-seas-programmes/north-east-0>

PLAN PESQUERO DEL ÁREA DE RECURSOS MANEJADOS HUMEDAL GOLFO DE MONTIJO

APROBADO MEDIANTE LA RESOLUCIÓN N° DM-0459-2019 (17 DE OCTUBRE DE 2019)

¿CUÁLES SON LAS REGULACIONES PARA EL APROVECHAMIENTO SOSTENIBLE DE LOS RECURSOS PESQUEROS?

RECURSO PECES Y CAMARÓN

- En el caso de la zona, se permite el uso de la red de deriva, entre los límites de reserva y zona de reserva.
- El número máximo de redes, independiente del tamaño de la zona, no debe ser mayor a 10.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.

RECURSO LANGOSTA

- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.

RECURSO POLIQUETO

- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.

RECURSO CONCHA NEGRA

- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.
- El tamaño de la red no debe ser mayor a 100 metros.

PROHIBIDO

- El uso de redes en la zona de reserva.
- El uso de redes en la zona de reserva.
- El uso de redes en la zona de reserva.

Oportunidades de mejora en la problemática de la BASURA MARINA en la región del Pacífico Nordeste

Fortalecer marcos legales.

Establecer objetivos comunes en la región.

Promover normativa y regulación.

Priorizar temas ligados al ámbito marino costero en las agendas nacionales y regional del Pacífico Nordeste.

Monitoreo y conocimiento científico.

Sistema de Gestión Integral de Residuos Sostenible.

Impulsar enfoques preventivos de generación de residuos.

Contar con infraestructura en cantidad y calidad suficiente para manejar adecuadamente los residuos generados.

Gobernanza e institucionalidad.

Los marcos legales e institucionales de los Estados conformantes del Pacífico Nordeste presentan oportunidades de mejora en distintas áreas.

De esta forma se puede reducir la cantidad de desechos arrojados a las costas y a los ríos de zonas urbanas.

Instrumentos y mecanismos de financiamiento.

Diseñar estrategias de financiamiento para la gestión de residuos y de la basura marina.

Adoptar y fortalecer medidas presupuestarias.

Comunicación y Relación Comunitaria.

Desarrollar estrategias de comunicación, sensibilización y participación.

Generar alianzas estratégicas.

Realizar campañas de educación y concientización ambiental.

Promover la Ciencia Ciudadana.

Control y Vigilancia.

Reforzar la vigilancia del cumplimiento de los instrumentos normativos.

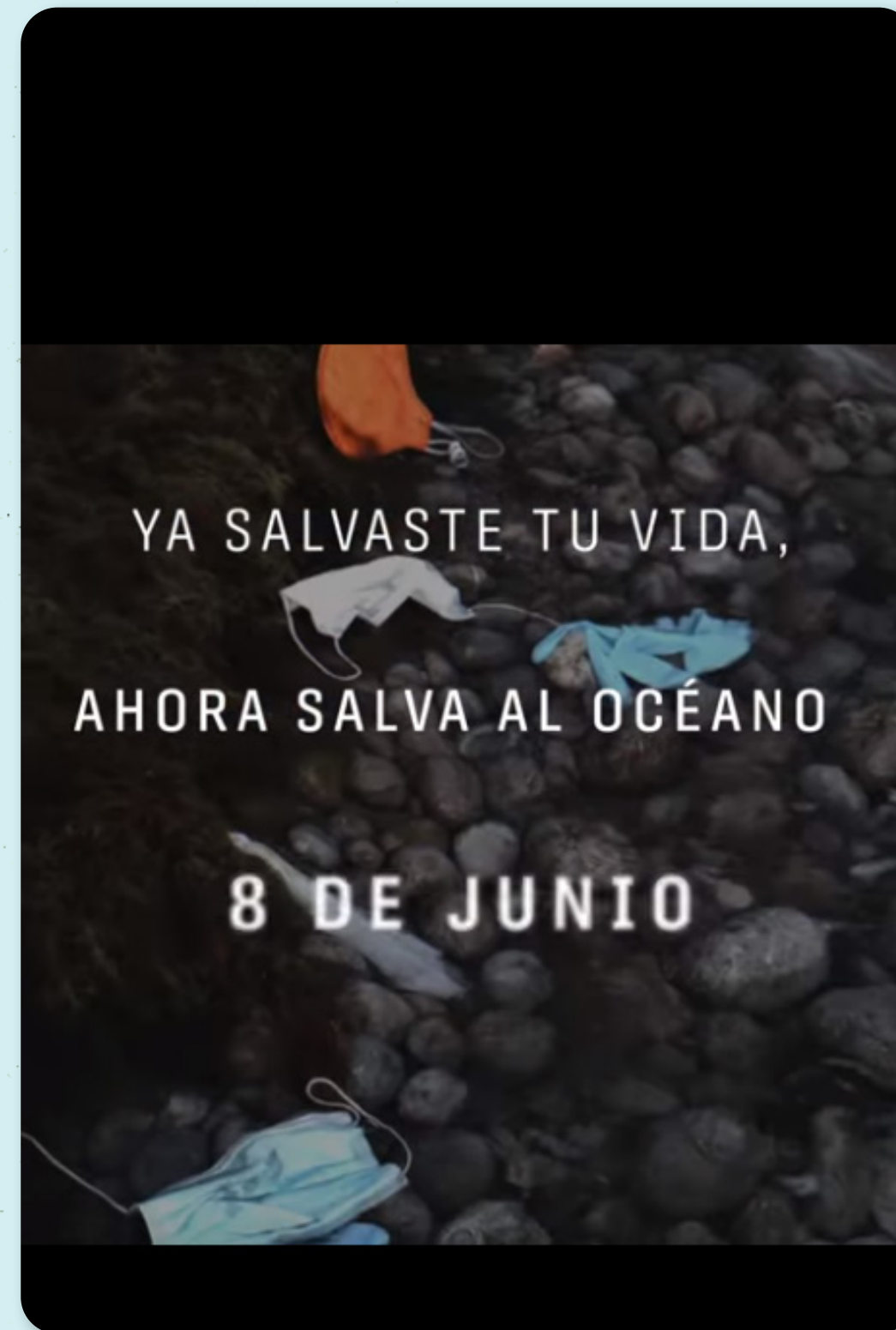
Seguimiento de los compromisos asumidos.

Más información en:
<https://www.unep.org/explorer/topics/oceans-seas/what-we-do/working-regional-seas/regional-seas-programmes/north-east-0>

Videos



 DÍA INTERNACIONAL DE LA MUJER - PROYECTO EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO EN COMUNIDADES PESQUERAS GOLFO DE MONTIJO



 MARVIVA DÍA MUNDIAL DEL AMBIENTE EN TIEMPOS DE COVID19



 INTERCAMBIO DE EXPERIENCIAS TURISMO COMUNITARIO



 LA PESCA DE ARRASTRE NO ES SOSTENIBLE



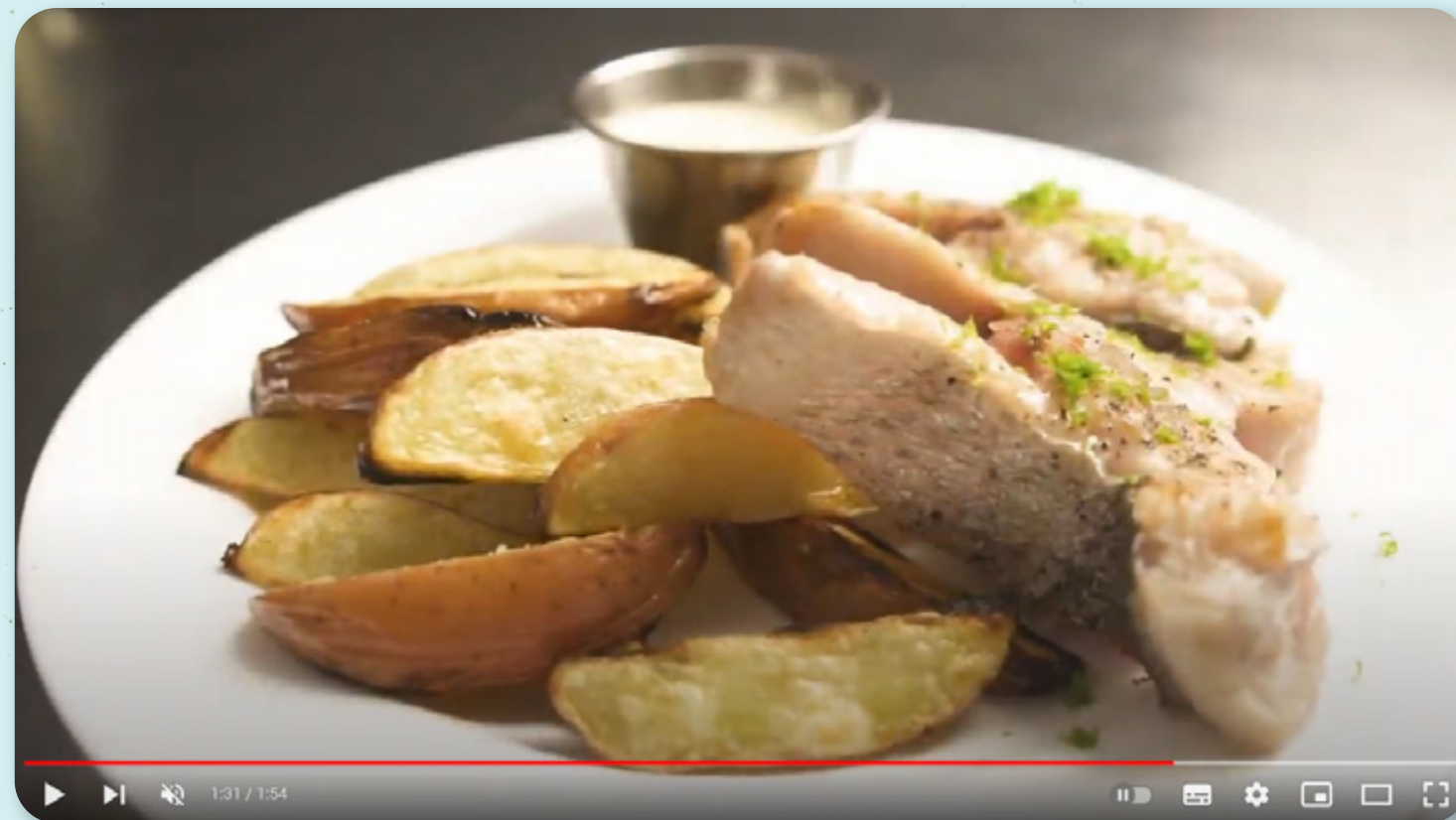
👉 COSTA RICA: SEAMOS PAÍS EJEMPLO



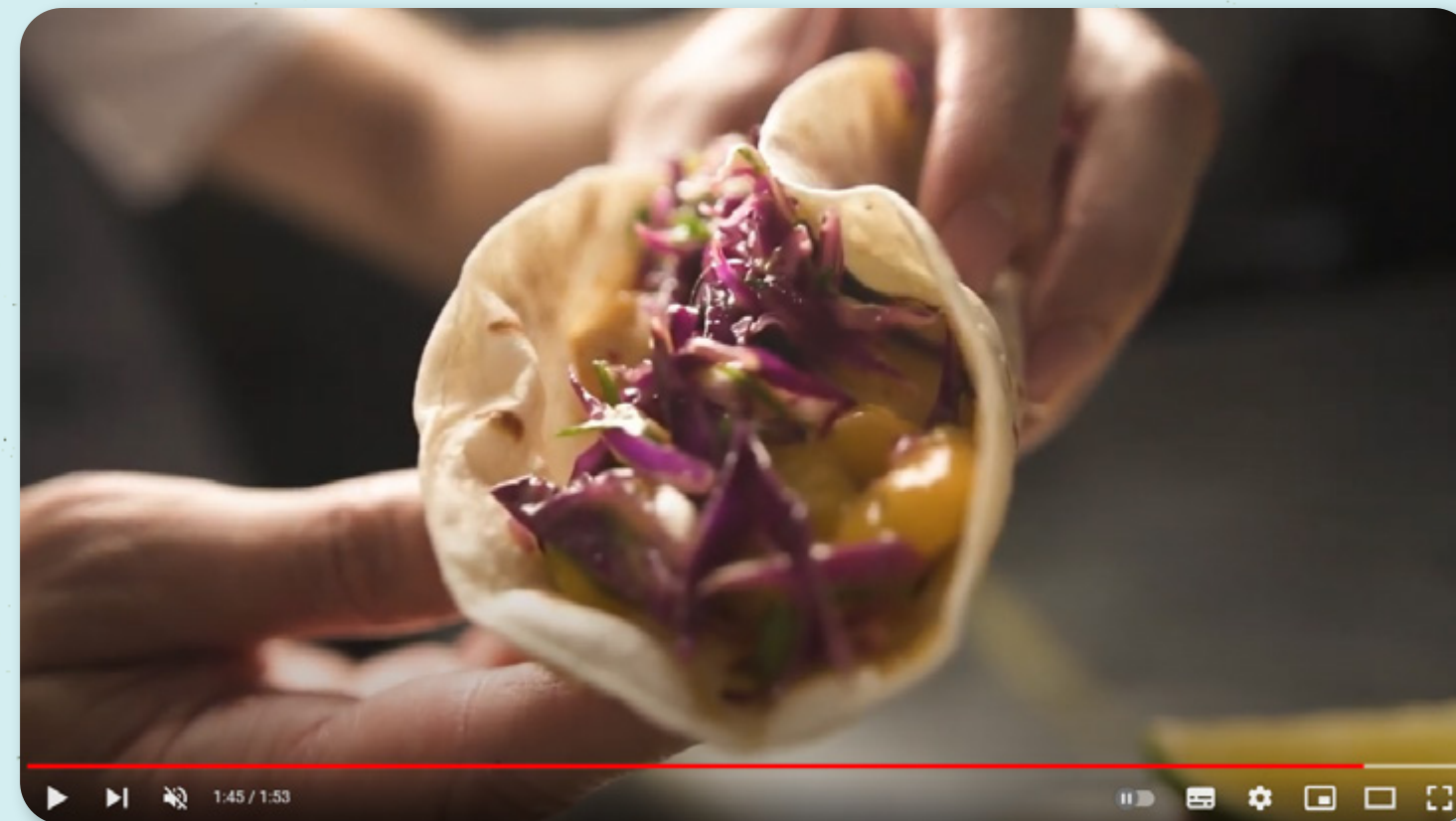
👉 LA ISLA DEL COCO: UN TESORO DE COSTA RICA



👉 NUQUÍ DEFIENDE SU TERRITORIO



👉 LET'S BE RESPONSIBLE CONSUMERS!
GRILLED SEA BASS RECIP



👉 DARE TO DIVERSIFY YOUR FISH CONSUMPTION,
TRY SOME DELICIOUS MAHI MAHI TACOS



👉 MARVIVA - REUTILIZANDO "PLÁSTICO" DE RUBÉN BLADES



✎ MARVIVA BUSCA TRANSPARENCIA EN LA PUBLICIDAD DE PRODUCTOS “BIODEGRADABLES”



✎ PODCAST CHAO PLÁSTICO DESECHABLE



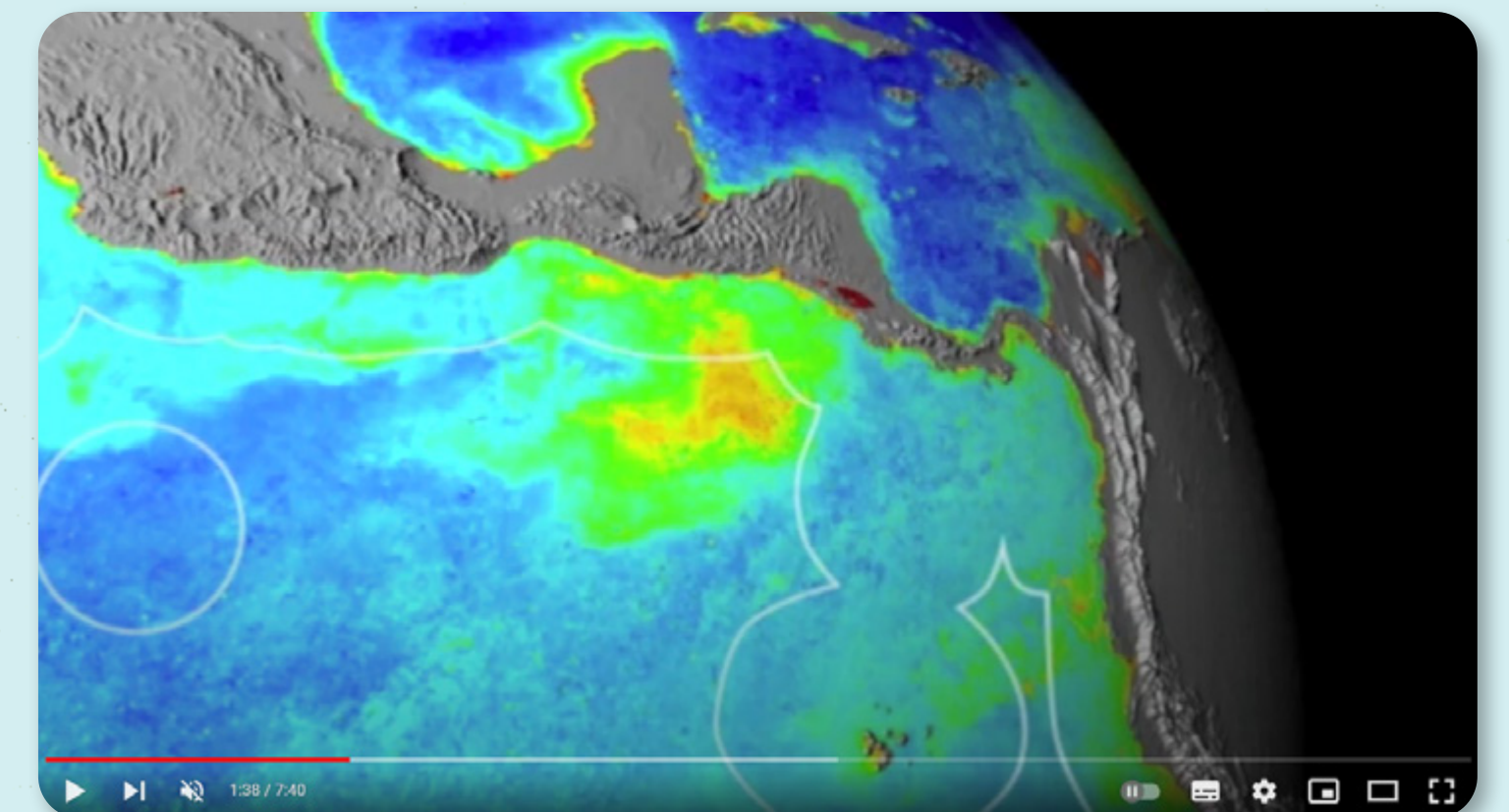
✎ EL OTRO VIRUS, UNA CAMPAÑA DEL PNUD (PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL DESARROLLO) Y MARVIVA



✎ @TIKILODGE_BAR_RESTAURANT NEGOCIOS #ChaoPlásticoDesechable EN PANAMÁ



✎ JOIN OUR BLUE LEADERSHIP JOURNEY



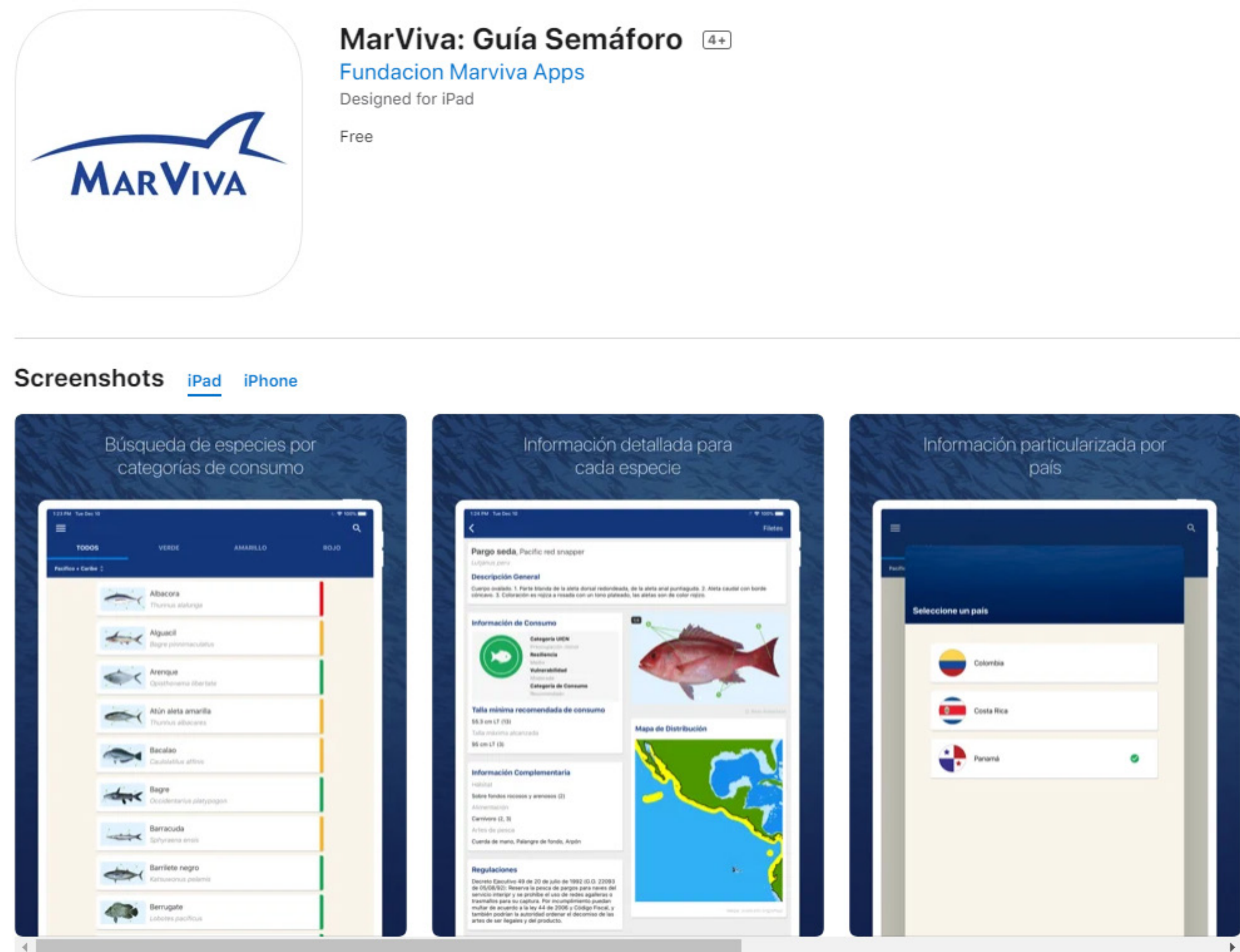
✎ THERMAL DOME: A UNIQUE OCEANOGRAPHIC PHENOMENON

Mobile applications



TRAFFIC LIGHT GUIDE FOR RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION OF MARINE FISH (VERSION 2.0)

- + Includes at least 90 species from the Pacific and 50 from the Caribbean
- + The guide is a consultation tool enabling informed decisions when buying marine products in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.



Contribution in technical forums and conferences

MarViva Foundation staff actively participates in a wide variety of fora, conferences, lectures, workshops, and working groups in the international scope. During 2021, the most relevant participations were:

April

Workshop: Marine Pollution on the International Agenda

Organizer: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica

September

Forum: Promoting Gender Equality in fishing organizations in Gulf of Montijo. A Tourism Perspective

World Tourism Day 2021

Organizer: School of Tourism, University of Panama



*Coco Island,
Costa Rica.*

September

Webinar: Challenges of Marine Governance in Costa Rica

Organizer: Green Wolf Costa Rica

October

Technical talk: Gender Equality in Fishing Organizations in Gulf of Montijo

National Scientific Congress of the University of Panama

Organizer: University of Panama and Center for Training, Research and Monitoring of Biodiversity (CCIMBIO)

October

Forum: Promoting Gender Equality in Fishing Organizations in Gulf of Montijo

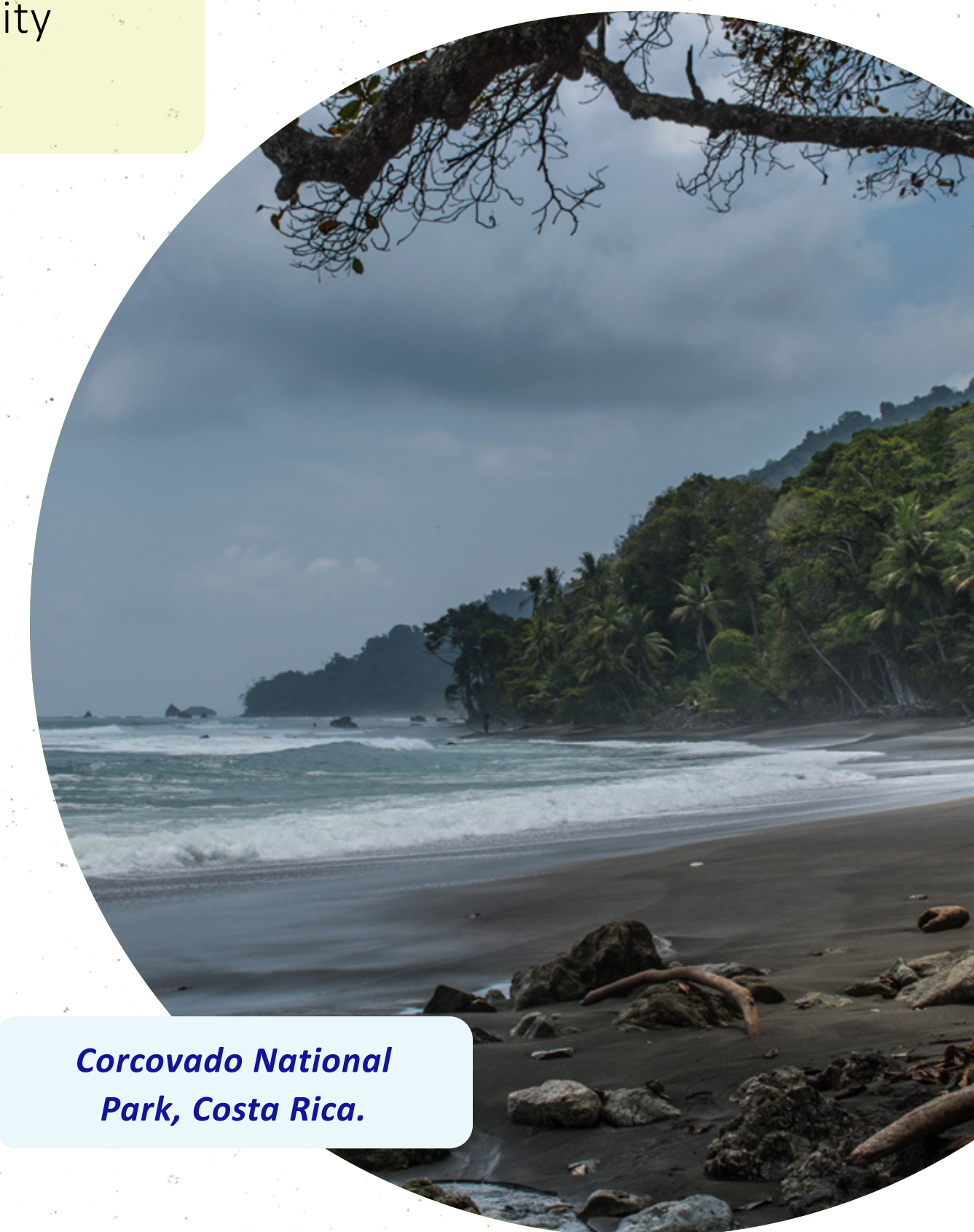
IV National Meeting on Sustainable Development (ENADES-2021)

Organizer: International Center for Sustainable Development (CIDES)

November

Technical talk: Social, economic, and environmental impacts of trawl fishing

Organizer: CLARO, Corporate Social Responsibility Program



*Corcovado National
Park, Costa Rica.*

November

Technical talk: Marine conservation in the Eastern Tropical Pacific

Live Science Conference

Organizer: Colegio de Sinaloa, México

December

Panel: Elements for the United Nations Environment Assembly 5.2

Organizer: Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco and Friends of Governance for Sustainable Development, in Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Support and Coordination Office for Sustainable Development of UN-DESA

December

Technical talk: Experience in the declaration of protected areas by ethnic groups: Positive impacts, challenges and legislative opportunities

Dialogue Table on Areas of Special Ecological Importance as Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Organizer: The ICCF Group at the National Congress of Colombia



Arrival of
Kemp's
Ridley turtle
(*Leopidochelys
kempii*) to
nesting beach
in Ostional,
Costa Rica.

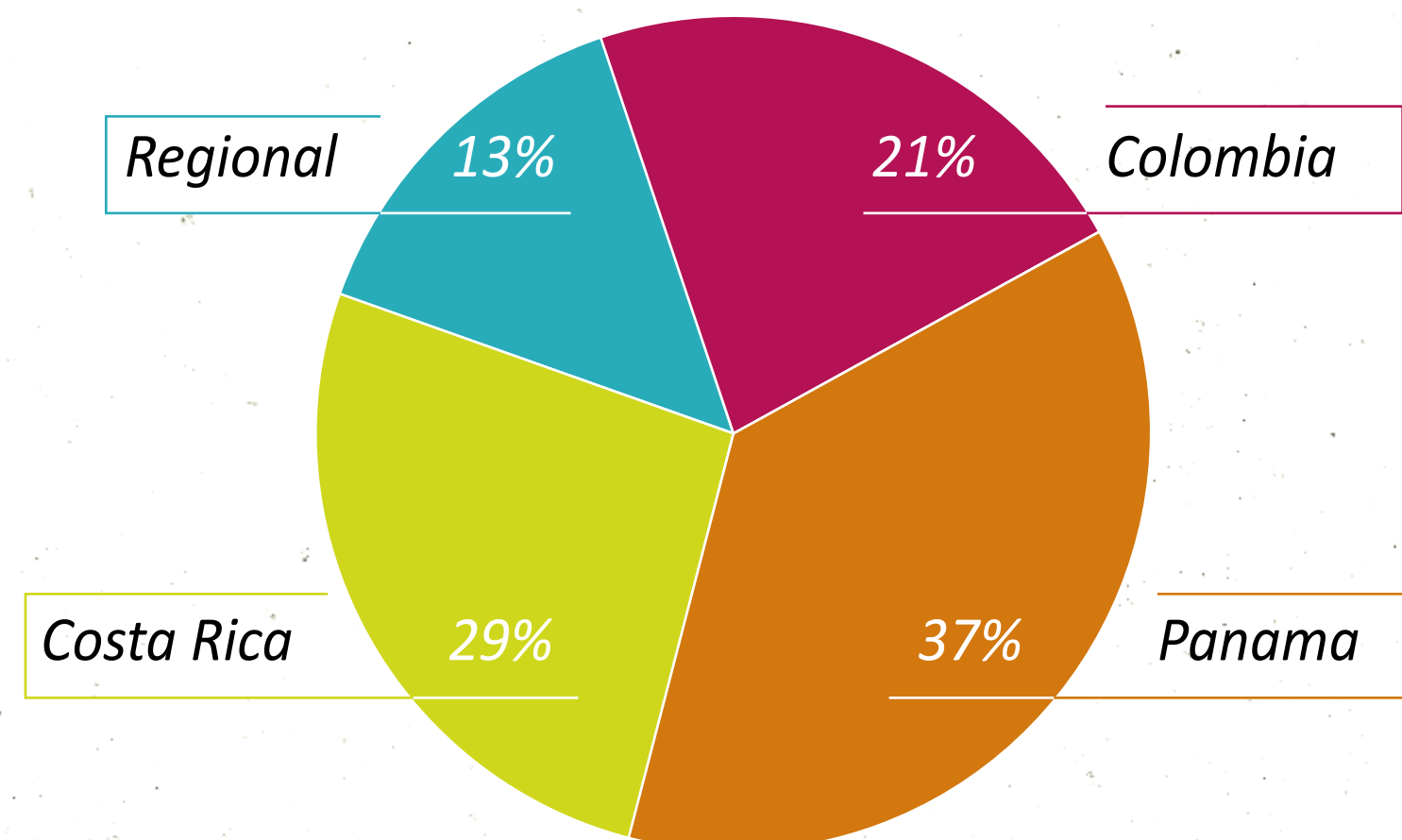
Financials

In partnership with our donors, during the year 2021, MarViva Foundation invested USD 2,888,793 in marine spatial planning, promotion of market incentives for marine conservation and the fight against marine pollution by plastics, in Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and the Eastern Tropical Pacific:

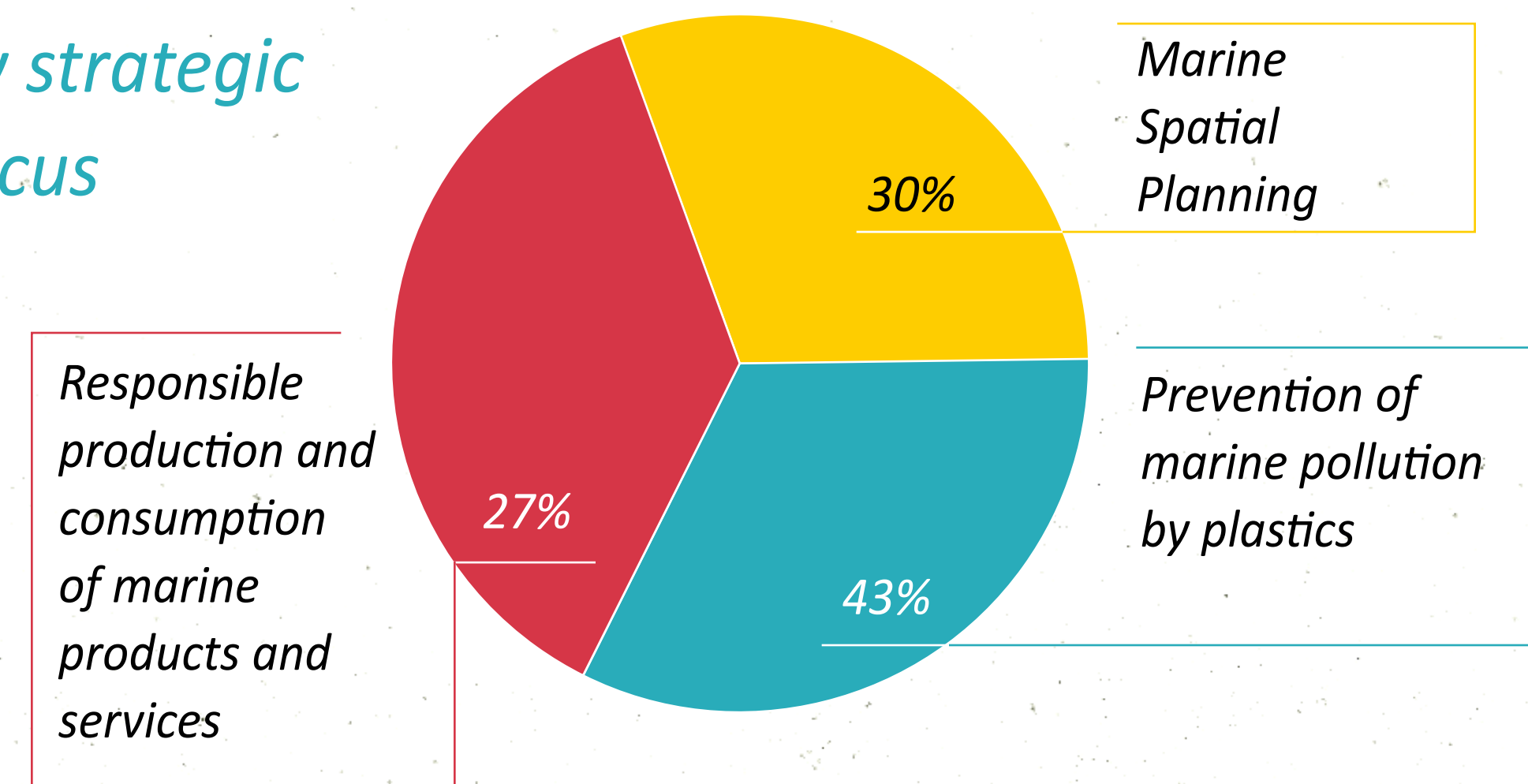
Access here
MarViva
Foundation's
audited
financial
statements



Geographic destination of the investment



Investment by strategic focus



Acknowledgements

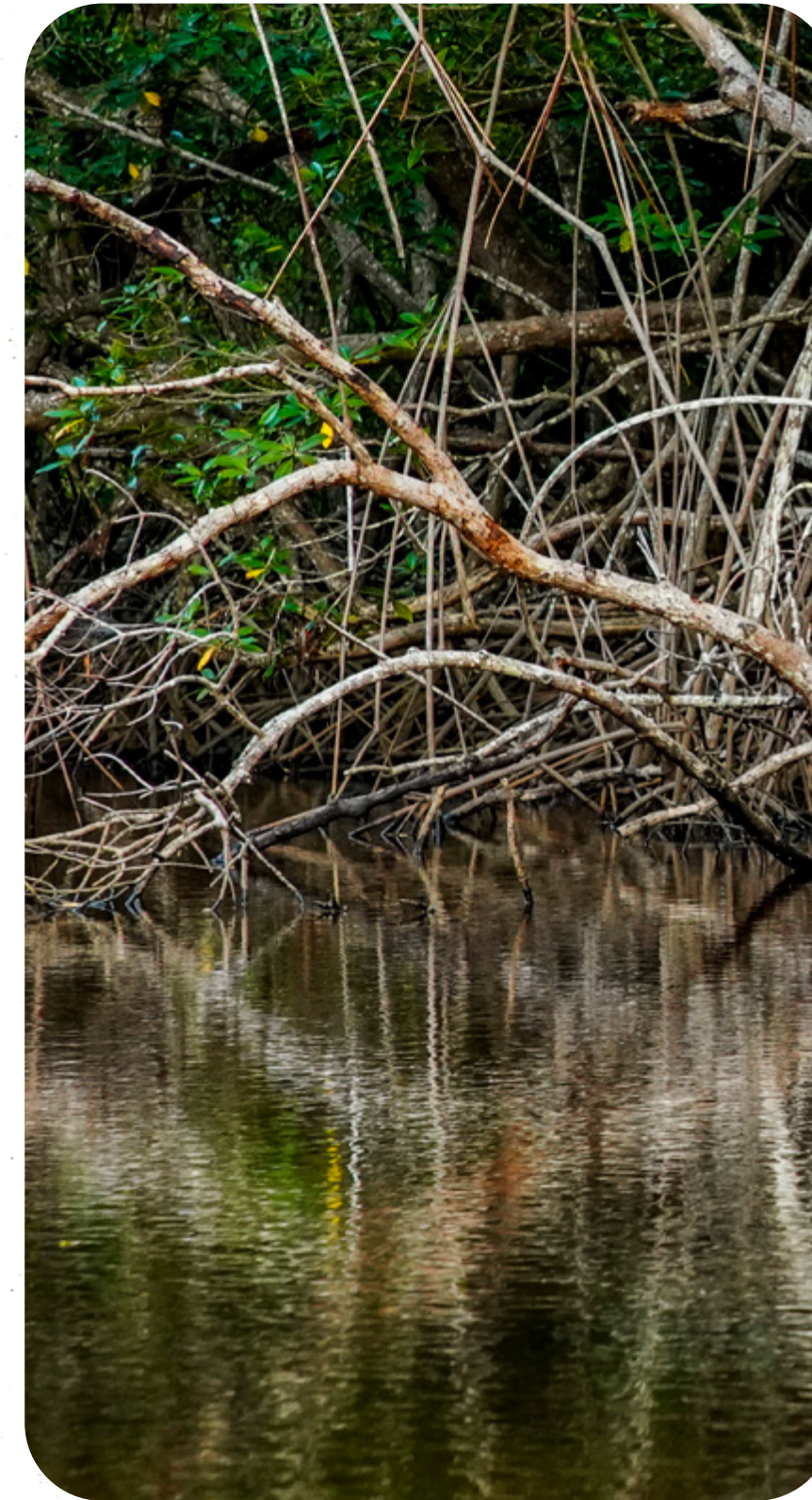
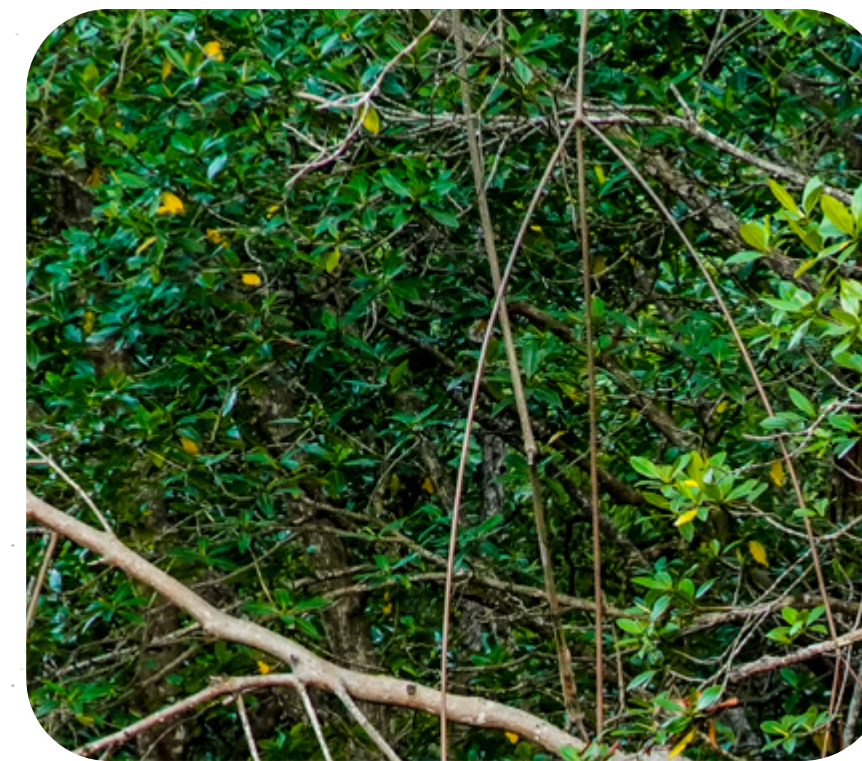
We are grateful for the commitment and support of our:

- Founders, Dr. Stephen Schmidheiny and Erica Knie (DEP, 2010);
- Collaborators in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia;
- Partners in project implementation, including authorities, local leaders, community-based groups, private enterprise, scientific community, NGOs, media;
- Board of Directors: Roberto Artavia, Gian Castellero, Sibylle Feltrin;
- Financial and public relations advisors: Alonso Betancourt, Cristian Navarro, Marina Ramírez.

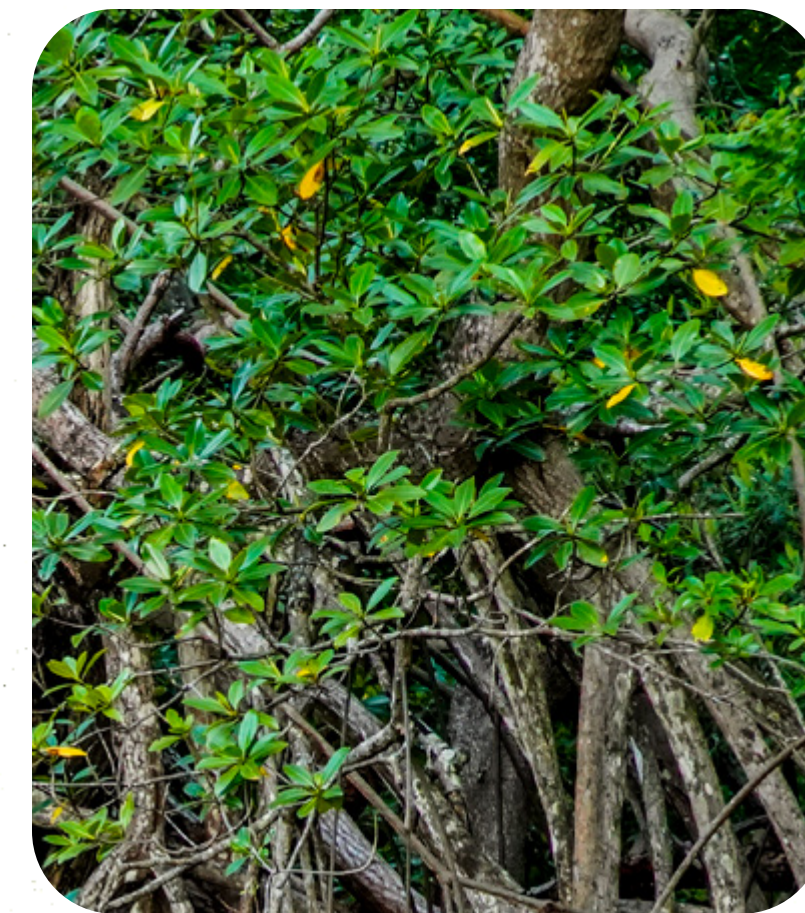
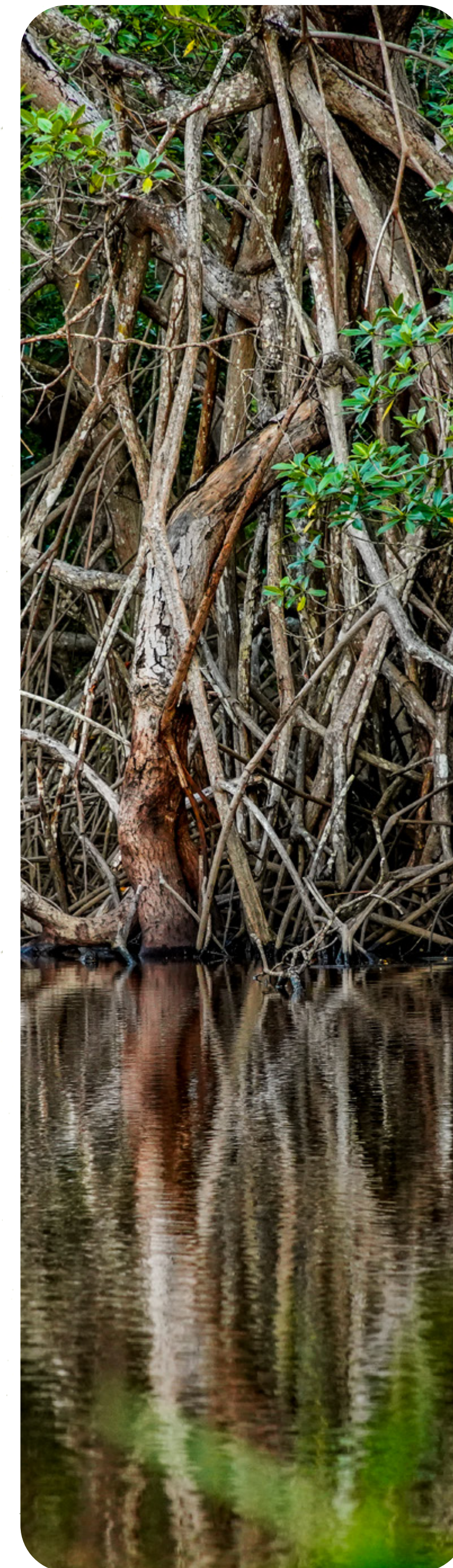
Oceans absorb 23% of the carbon emissions caused by humans and more than 90% of the excess of heat generated by greenhouse gases (World Bank, 2021).

We especially highlight the financial and technical support of our donors during 2021, including:

- Viva Trust
- European Union
- Blue Action Fund
- Fonds Français pour L'environnement Mondial (FFEM)
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)
- United States Department of State (OES Program)
- Islas Secas Foundation
- United States Department of State (CARSI Program)
- Fondo Acción-La Minga
- Moody's Foundation
- Pew Charitable Trusts
- Tamarin Foundation
- as well as: Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), Embassy of the United States in Panama (PAS Program), Multiplier, Van Tien Hoven, Automercado, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), International Climate Initiative (IKI)-Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), NORCE, Natura;



**Red mangrove
(*Rhizophora mangle*).**



Globally, direct human impacts are responsible for over 60% of mangrove loss. Primary causes include conversion to farmland, aquaculture and urbanization. Natural or indirect human causes make up the remainder, including erosion, sea level rise, and storms, many of which are being exacerbated by climate change. (Spalding and Leal, 2021).

Of media and corporate partners that support our programs through valuable in-kind donations, such as:

- NEXTV
- Televisora Nacional
- MEDCOM
- JCDecaux
- Blades Production
- EPASA
- McCann Ericksson
- and: Antena 8, Estéreo Azul, Lindhe SA, NRG FM, Quiubo FM Estéreo, Kerum Intercontinental, Metrópolis Latinoamericana, Radio Liberación, Cariño Estéreo;

as well as MarViva's multiple friends who contribute with their personal or institutional donations to advance our work.

Thank you for contributing to the fulfillment of our mission towards the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean!



Marine conservation and sustainable use is fundamental to meeting the Paris Agreement targets for reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved resilience in face of climate change.

MARVIVA FOUNDATION

MarViva Foundation, created in 2002, is a regional, non-governmental, non-profit organization. Our mission is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources in the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP), with vision of healthy and biodiverse oceans for the well-being of present and future generations.

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DONATIONS

<http://marviva.net/es/donar>



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