



Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan



NATIONAL VALIDATION SESSION FOR THE DRAFT BELIZE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN PLAN REPORT

7th August 2026

SCA Auditorium Belize City, Belize



**Belize Fund For A
Sustainable Future**

VALIDATION SESSION REPORT

National Validation Session for the Draft Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan

Session	Details
Date	Friday 7 August 2026
Time	8:30am -12:00pm
Location	SCA Auditorium, Marine Parade, Belize City, Belize
Convened by	Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI)

Report Prepared by Marine Spatial Planning Unit
Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI)
August 2026

Executive Summary

The national validation session marked a critical stage in the preparation of the Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan (BSOP). The session reported back on feedback received during the 60-day public inspection period, explained the purpose and interpretation of the national ocean zoning framework, presented the updated zoning maps, and invited participants to identify remaining concerns before finalization.

The presentations emphasized that BSOP is a participatory, multi-sectoral and adaptive planning framework intended to balance ecological, economic and social objectives. It is not limited to marine protected areas and does not replace sector-specific management. The proposed zoning scheme records priority areas of use, guides permitting and management decisions, identifies compatible and conflicting activities, and incorporates both human-use and objective-based zones.

Overall validation outcome: Participants demonstrated support for coordinated and sustainable ocean planning, but the session did not indicate unconditional consensus on all proposals. Important reservations remained regarding the pace and perceived top-down nature of the process, fishers' livelihoods and compensation, dredging and coastal development impacts, enforcement capacity, and the justification for selected Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs).

A substantial portion of the discussion focused on a proposal from the St. George's Caye Village Council for a protected or specially managed area around St. George's Caye and Gallows Point, supported by a petition reported to contain more than 500 signatures. The proposal was contrasted with the high-protection area east of Lighthouse Reef. The BSOP team explained that the deep-sea selection responded to technical criteria, gaps in ecosystem representation, connectivity and the need to minimize livelihood displacement. The team also noted that alternative zoning or fisheries-management mechanisms could be explored for St. George's Caye and Gallows Point.

Other interventions called for stronger livelihood safeguards, greater collaboration with fishers, attention to fishing licences and safety at sea, better control of dredging and development, and another opportunity to review the updated plan. The BSOP team confirmed that comments would be documented and considered, that the updated plan would remain available for review and clarification, and that several fisheries-management and enforcement matters must be addressed by the Belize Fisheries Department and Belize Coast Guard.

1. Session Background and Purpose

CZMAI convened the national validation as part of the final stage of Belize's marine spatial planning process, which commenced in October 2022. The draft BSOP had been made available for public inspection from 25 May to 24 July 2026. During that period, CZMAI revisited coastal communities and engaged government agencies, conservation partners, private-sector stakeholders and resource users to explain the draft and gather comments.

The objectives of the national validation session were to:

- report back on the feedback received during the public inspection period and explain how it was being addressed;
- provide an overview of the implementation and monitoring arrangements being developed for the final BSOP;
- share relevant technical assessments and the updated national ocean zoning framework;
- validate whether the zoning maps adequately reflected priority uses, ecological considerations and stakeholder knowledge; and
- record final questions, concerns and recommendations to inform completion of the plan.

2. Participation and Facilitation

The session was attended by representatives of government, the BSOP Steering Committee and Core Team, technical partners, coastal communities, fishers and fisher organizations, tourism interests, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other invited stakeholders. The event was also livestreamed to enable wider public access.

The session was facilitated by CZMAI's MSO Communications and Public Relations Officer. Opening remarks were delivered by Mrs. Chantal Samuel, Chief Executive Officer of CZMAI, and closing remarks by Mrs. Arlene Young, Director of CZMAI. Technical presentations captured in the recordings included contributions from the document Writer/Editor Consultant, Mr. Samir Rosado, Ms. Janel McNab and Mr. Delwin Guevara.

3. Opening Remarks

CEO Samuel welcomed participants and described the validation as an important milestone in the national marine spatial planning process. She explained that BSOP is intended to provide a coordinated, science-based and participatory framework for managing Belize's ocean space while balancing biodiversity protection, sustainable development, traditional use, livelihoods, cultural values and intergenerational needs.

She acknowledged the extensive contributions made through the Core Team, Steering Committee, technical working groups, sector consultations, community engagements, Ocean Use Surveys, technical assessments and sensitization activities. She also recognized that public inspection feedback reflected broad support for sustainable ocean management while raising important concerns about fisheries

access, livelihoods, zoning boundaries, enforcement, institutional coordination, community participation, transparency and access to spatial information.

Participants were encouraged to speak openly and constructively. The CEO stressed that validation was not merely procedural and that stakeholder knowledge and experience remained essential to producing a credible and inclusive final plan.

4. Summary of Technical Presentations

4.1 Public inspection outcomes and proposed revisions

Document Writer/Editor Consultant first clarified the purpose of marine spatial planning. MSP was described as a public and political process for analysing and allocating human activities in ocean space in order to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives. It must be multi-sectoral and participatory, but it is not equivalent to an MPA system, a one-time mapping exercise, sector-by-sector planning, or a replacement for fisheries, tourism and other sector plans.

The geographical scope of BSOP includes Belize's internal waters, territorial sea and Exclusive Economic Zone, extending landward to the coastline. Terrestrial and coastal issues are also addressed through complementary processes, including land-use planning and integrated coastal zone management.

Feedback received during the public inspection period was organized into seven main themes:

Theme	Key points raised
Plan structure and wording	Requests for clearer language, improved document flow, consistent terminology and stronger links to the Blue Economy Policy and related legislation.
Social outcomes and equity	Calls for livelihood safeguards, benefit sharing, compensation, protection of artisanal and small-scale fishers, and gender-disaggregated participation data.
Stakeholder engagement and transparency	Requests to show how comments influenced the plan, define community roles in implementation and monitoring, strengthen attention to free, prior and informed consent, and address women's participation in decision-making.
Zoning maps and sector integration	Requests for clearer sector maps, an overarching spatial view, mapping of critical habitats and a typology showing permitted, regulated and prohibited uses.
Cumulative impacts and species	Calls for stronger treatment of dredging, reclamation, infrastructure, endangered species, spawning areas, ecological or culturally significant sites and no-go areas.
Implementation	Requests for timelines, responsible institutions, enforcement and conflict-resolution mechanisms, financing, redress and a clear implementation plan.
Monitoring and evaluation	Requests for measurable indicators, review cycles and a clear link between monitoring results and future zoning or management decisions.

Proposed revisions included relocating the vision, goals and objectives to improve document flow; strengthening policy and legislative references; adding gender-disaggregated engagement information; including a zoning typology table; incorporating cumulative-effects, implementation and monitoring content; and referring issues outside the direct scope of MSP to the relevant sector agencies and planning instruments.

The indicative finalization pathway presented at the session included completion of revisions by the end of August 2026, approval and Cabinet processes in September, National Assembly consideration and Gazette publication thereafter, and submission of the completed Milestone 6 package by 4 November 2026.

4.2 Implementation and monitoring context

The BSOP Implementation and Monitoring Plan covers the period 2026–2036 and is intended to support Belize’s transition from fragmented marine management towards integrated ocean governance. Its purpose is to guide implementation of the BSOP while balancing biodiversity conservation, sustainable blue economy development and the social and economic needs of coastal communities.

The consultancy was organized around several connected outputs. An initial Implementation Roadmap was expected to provide immediate guidance following endorsement of the BSOP. The detailed Implementation Plan would then identify the administrative arrangements, budgets, research needs, institutional capacity-building activities, awareness and education initiatives, and legal and policy instruments required to operationalize the plan. The Monitoring Plan would establish actions and indicators for assessing performance and supporting enforcement and management of the Biodiversity Protection Zones and other ocean-use zones.

The work also included public outreach materials and a final technical report documenting lessons from the consultation and plan-development process. Indicative completion dates presented during the session were early September 2026 for the Implementation Roadmap, early October for the Implementation Plan, mid-October for the Monitoring Plan and December 2026 for the final technical report.

The approach included a rapid situational assessment and implementation diagnostic, initial stakeholder consultations, preparation of the implementation roadmap and annotated agenda, and development of the draft Implementation and Monitoring Plan. Together, these outputs are intended to identify responsible institutions, implementation priorities, financing requirements, performance indicators and mechanisms for reviewing progress throughout the ten-year BSOP period.

4.3 Cumulative Effects Assessment findings

The Cumulative Effects Assessment examined how multiple social, economic and environmental pressures interact and accumulate over time to affect Belize’s coastal communities and marine environment. Rather than considering fishing, tourism, shipping, coastal development and climate change separately, the assessment considered how their combined effects could influence livelihoods, food security, exposure to flooding and erosion, community health, cultural practices and overall well-being.

The assessment considered current conditions, the near term of approximately five years following BSOP implementation, and the medium term of approximately 15 years. This approach was intended to identify communities and areas that may be particularly vulnerable, determine the activities creating the greatest pressures, highlight potential opportunities, and inform safeguards and adaptation measures. The findings will support BSOP decisions concerning biodiversity protection, the allocation and management of areas for human activities, and measures to reduce harm to affected communities.

The study drew on existing data, literature, legislation, and socioeconomic and environmental information. This was complemented by direct community engagement conducted in May 2026. A total of 809 in-person surveys were administered, of which 741 were considered statistically valid. Data collection was supported by 10 trained local enumerators, while more than 15 key informant interviews and focus-group discussions were conducted across northern, central and southern Belize. These engagements included village councils, community associations, government agencies and other community representatives.

The engagement process documented community perceptions of risk, pressure and change; identified dependence on marine and coastal resources; assessed livelihood vulnerability and adaptive capacity; verified relationships identified through the desk-based analysis; and incorporated local experience into the cumulative-effects assessment.

Six cross-cutting themes emerged from the surveys and key informant interviews:

- **Marine resource dependence.** Several coastal communities remain highly dependent on fishing and other marine resources. Heavy reliance on lobster and conch was identified as a sustainability and livelihood risk. Although stakeholders consistently supported livelihood diversification, they noted that practical and financially viable alternatives remain limited.
- **Tourism opportunities and pressures.** Tourism was recognized as an important source of employment and economic growth. Participants also associated tourism development with coastal privatization, increasing land values, foreign ownership, displacement of local residents and growing waste and sewage pressures. Equitable distribution of tourism benefits was identified as an important BSOP consideration.
- **Marine governance and enforcement.** Communities repeatedly expressed concern that expansion of Biodiversity Protection Zones may occur without sufficient monitoring and enforcement capacity. Illegal fishing, inadequate surveillance and weaknesses in existing protected-area management were identified as major concerns.
- **Climate change and coastal erosion.** Coastal erosion was identified as an immediate threat to communities including Barranco, Monkey River and Cattle Landing. Participants also reported interacting effects from sargassum, flooding, warming seas and habitat loss. Nature-based approaches, including mangrove restoration, were supported but considered insufficiently financed.
- **Community frustration and trust.** Consultation fatigue emerged as a significant finding. Some communities felt they had repeatedly contributed information without seeing tangible outcomes or receiving sufficient feedback on how their knowledge was used. Transparency, benefit sharing, continued communication and visible follow-through were identified as essential to community support and BSOP compliance.
- **Cultural preservation and equity.** Garifuna and other traditional and Indigenous communities emphasized that cultural identity and practices are closely connected to marine resources. Traditional fishing was described as both a livelihood and a rights-based, low-impact cultural practice. Youth migration from smaller coastal communities was also identified as a concern for the continuity of community knowledge and culture.

Overall, the assessment reinforced the need for BSOP implementation to consider the combined effects of development, climate change, resource dependence and governance challenges. It highlighted the importance of livelihood diversification, equitable benefit sharing, effective enforcement, cultural

protection, nature-based adaptation and continued community involvement. These findings will inform the final BSOP and its implementation, monitoring and periodic review.

4.4 National ocean zoning framework

The zoning presentation emphasized that a marine spatial plan primarily answers where activities occur and what uses are suitable in particular areas. It does not, on its own, resolve every question of sector management. The framework was designed to organize the marine space so that fisheries, tourism, transportation, conservation, development and other uses can coexist with fewer conflicts.

Two broad zone types were explained:

- Human-use zones identify areas important for activities such as fishing, tourism, maritime transportation, community recreation, cultural use, energy, marine and coastal development and Coast Guard operations. A priority area shown for one activity does not necessarily mean that the activity is confined to that area.
- Objective-based zones are designated to achieve a defined outcome. Existing marine protected areas are the principal current example. Future possibilities discussed included low-impact recreation zones, pollution-control zones and mineral or sediment extraction zones.

Most human-use zones are multiple-use zones. A Coast Guard operational zone was presented as the main proposed single-use example, with exclusivity applying only during notified training exercises. Implementation tables accompanying each map will state the spatial objective, describe the zone and identify permitted, regulated/restricted and prohibited uses.

A compatibility matrix was used to assess relationships between activities. Green indicated compatible uses, yellow indicated uses that could coexist with management, and red indicated incompatible uses. This analysis informed the zoning typology and implementation tables.

4.5 Zoning maps and supporting analyses

The zoning maps were presented and summarized the technical analyses used to develop them. Milestone 6 sought greater representation of the EEZ and deep-sea geomorphological features, connectivity between protected areas, and reduced livelihood displacement based on information collected through the Ocean Use Surveys. The figures presented indicated 16.38% of Belize's ocean space under high protection and 13.62% under medium protection, totalling 30%.

The map overview included:

- overlap or intensity of human uses and a habitat-risk assessment for coral and seagrass;
- fisheries priority areas, including aquarium trade, flats/sport fishing, mariculture and general fishing uses;
- tourism priority areas and restrictions associated with preservation zones;
- Coast Guard bases and temporal operational zones;
- community recreation areas and religious or cultural-use areas identified by communities;
- water-taxi routes, shipping lanes, energy cables and proposed submarine cables; and
- historical dredging locations to help inform the future identification of strategic borrow sites.

Participants were invited to review the printed maps after the plenary session and advise whether the spatial depictions were accurate or required adjustment.

5. Stakeholder Discussion and Responses

The question-and-answer session generated substantial and at times strongly expressed feedback. The discussion below records the substance of the interventions without treating individual claims or estimates as independently verified facts.

Issue	Stakeholder input	Response/clarification
Consultation quality and trust	Some participants considered the process too rapid and top-down and questioned whether fishers and tour guides had been reached meaningfully. Concern was expressed that milestone deadlines had contributed to mistrust.	CZMAI acknowledged limitations and shortcomings in engagement, stated that approaches had been adapted over time, and emphasized that comments were being recorded and used to improve the plan.
Marine archaeology and cultural heritage	The St. George's Caye Village Council representative requested explicit recognition of St. George's Caye, the Battle of St. George's Caye area and known historic wreck sites in the marine archaeology section.	The team noted the request. It explained that exact wreck locations may be withheld on advice from the Institute of Archaeology to protect sensitive sites, although archaeological considerations were factored into compatibility analysis.
High-protection area east of Lighthouse Reef	A participant questioned the biodiversity evidence, tangible national benefit and practical enforceability of the remote proposed high-protection area, describing the risk of creating a "paper park."	The team explained that the selection followed a systematic process addressing gaps in deep-sea ecosystem representation, EEZ coverage, connectivity and minimization of livelihood displacement.
St. George's Caye and Gallows Point proposal	A protected or specially managed area was proposed on cultural, ecological, tourism and fisheries-replenishment grounds. A petition reported to contain more than 500 signatures was presented. Possible displacement of approximately 30 fishers was also acknowledged by the proponent.	The team recognized merit in the proposal but advised that BPZ designation is a fisheries-management mechanism requiring engagement with the Belize Fisheries Department. Alternative single-use, objective-based or special-management approaches could also be explored with evidence and dialogue.
Livelihood safeguards and compensation	Fishers argued that protection reduces access to traditional grounds and requested compensation, alternative livelihoods, training, scholarships, grants or other tangible benefits.	The team clarified that the 30% comprises both high- and medium-protection areas and that not all protected space excludes use. Broader compensation and fisheries livelihood measures were described as requiring sectoral action and financing beyond the spatial plan alone.
Dredging and coastal development	Participants cited impacts on flats, mangroves, fishing grounds and fishing gear in areas including Ambergris Caye and near development sites. They questioned why sensitive nearshore areas were not given stronger treatment.	The zoning framework identifies dredging as incompatible with flats and supports future strategic borrow sites. The team also referred to the developing marine dredging policy, environmental assessment processes, integrated coastal planning and future land-use planning.
Review of the final draft	A direct question was asked about whether stakeholders would see the revised plan before it proceeded to Cabinet.	The team advised that the updated plan would be made available and that meetings or clarification requests could still be accommodated, though another full validation

Issue	Stakeholder input	Response/clarification
		session was not confirmed.
Collaboration and governance	Calls were made for closer Coast Guard-fisher collaboration, stronger fisher participation, clearer NGO accountability and greater emphasis on implementation rather than continued planning.	The team reiterated that BSOP provides a baseline for implementation, with a five-year review and a ten-year revision cycle, and that continued agency and stakeholder collaboration will be necessary.
Licensing, safety and gear theft	A fisher raised concerns about increasing fishing pressure, licensing, theft of lobster shades/traps and reports of armed individuals at sea.	The team recorded the concerns but clarified that licensing, fisheries enforcement and safety responses fall primarily to the Belize Fisheries Department and Belize Coast Guard.
Lobster-shade flyer	Clarification was sought regarding a flyer on proposed lobster-shade rules that had reportedly accompanied an invitation.	The organizers stated that the flyer was unrelated to CZMAI's invitation and concerned an early-stage proposal under the fisheries legislation that would require its own consultation process.

6. Key Findings

- There was broad recognition of the need for coordinated and sustainable management of Belize's ocean space, even among participants who strongly criticized aspects of the process or particular zoning proposals.
- The distinction between marine spatial planning, marine protected areas and fisheries management remains insufficiently understood and should be reinforced in public communication.
- Trust and procedural legitimacy are as important as technical quality. Stakeholders want clear evidence showing what they said, how it was assessed and why it was accepted, modified, referred or not incorporated.
- The Cumulative Effects Assessment confirmed that resource dependence, tourism pressure, weak enforcement, climate and coastal erosion, consultation fatigue, cultural continuity and equity are interconnected implementation concerns rather than isolated sector issues.
- Fishers' concerns centred on cumulative loss of access, livelihood security, compensation, enforcement inequities, licensing pressure, dredging impacts and safety at sea.
- The St. George's Caye/Gallows Point proposal requires a documented technical and institutional response, even if it is not incorporated into the current BPZ configuration.
- Maps and zone tables are important practical tools, but users need accessible explanations of what priority areas mean and which activities are permitted, regulated or prohibited.
- Several important concerns fall outside CZMAI's direct statutory remit. A transparent referral and follow-up mechanism is therefore necessary so that comments do not appear to be dismissed merely because another agency is responsible.
- The plan should be presented as a baseline that will be implemented, monitored, reviewed after five years and revised on a ten-year cycle, while allowing evidence-based adjustments through established governance mechanisms.

7. Recommendations

1. Publish a concise comment-response matrix showing the principal national-validation inputs, the BSOP team's determination and the section or instrument through which each matter will be addressed.
2. Add or strengthen the narrative on marine archaeology and cultural heritage, including St. George's Caye, while protecting the precise locations of sensitive wreck sites.
3. Prepare a short technical explanation of the deep-sea BPZ selection, covering evidence, ecosystem-representation gaps, connectivity, livelihood criteria, enforcement considerations and monitoring expectations.
4. Clearly explain the difference between high- and medium-protection areas and quantify the degree to which each category permits continued use.
5. Strengthen the implementation plan with actions related to livelihood transition, equitable benefit sharing, community roles, grievance/redress, enforcement coordination and accessible financing, while identifying the responsible agencies.
6. Integrate the Cumulative Effects Assessment findings into implementation priorities and monitoring indicators, particularly livelihood diversification, equitable tourism benefits, enforcement capacity, coastal adaptation, community trust and cultural continuity.
7. Establish a referral tracker for fisheries management, safety, licensing, dredging, development and other issues outside CZMAI's direct mandate, including agency, status and feedback to the person or group raising the concern.
8. Release the updated draft for a defined final review window focused on factual corrections, map accuracy and confirmation that material comments were captured.
9. Continue targeted engagement with active fishers and tour guides at times and locations compatible with seasonal work patterns, using trusted fisher organizations and community representatives.
10. Maintain public access to readable maps, zoning tables and spatial data and provide plain-language guidance on how the plan will affect permitting and day-to-day ocean use.

8. Proposed Follow-up Action Register

Action	Lead/partner	Timing	Basis
Consolidate national-validation comments into the master feedback log.	CZMAI/MSP Unit	Before final document revision	Confirmed process
Verify and update marine archaeology/cultural heritage references, including St. George's Caye.	CZMAI with Institute of Archaeology	Before final BSOP	Recommended
Document the technical rationale and implementation implications of the Milestone 6 deep-sea BPZs.	CZMAI/technical partners	Before approval	Recommended
Issue a written response and referral pathway for the St. George's Caye/Gallows Point proposal and petition.	CZMAI and Belize Fisheries Department	Before/through implementation	Recommended
Publish the revised zoning maps and implementation/typology tables for final factual review.	CZMAI/MSP Unit	Following incorporation of validation feedback	Indicated by team
Refer licensing, gear theft, weapons and safety-at-sea concerns to the competent fisheries and enforcement agencies and record follow-up.	Belize Fisheries Department / Belize Coast Guard	Immediate and ongoing	Recommended referral
Clarify publicly that the lobster-shade proposal is separate from BSOP and subject to its own process.	Belize Fisheries Department	As the proposal advances	Clarification provided
Finalize the implementation and monitoring framework, including responsibilities, financing, indicators, review and redress.	CZMAI and partner agencies	For final BSOP	Ongoing

9. Closing Remarks

Director Young thanked participants and acknowledged the long and sometimes difficult journey to the validation stage. She reported that the broader BSOP process had engaged more than 9,000 individuals through over 800 events, meetings, workshops and public activities across 27 communities. She also acknowledged limitations and shortcomings in engagement and stated that the team had documented lessons, adapted its methods and incorporated local ecological knowledge alongside scientific information.

The closing message reaffirmed that fishers, tour guides, captains, operators, coastal communities and other resource users are partners and experts whose knowledge is essential to implementation. Participants were invited to continue reviewing the maps and submitting comments through CZMAI's communication channels. Appreciation was extended to the Belize Fund for a Sustainable Future, the Blue Bond and Finance Permanence Unit, CZMAI staff, the MSP Unit, technical partners and all stakeholder groups represented.

10. Conclusion

The national validation session achieved its principal purpose of reporting back on the draft BSOP and recording remaining stakeholder concerns before finalization. It also demonstrated that validation is not simply a question of support or opposition: stakeholders broadly endorsed sustainable ocean planning while calling for clearer evidence, stronger safeguards, more accountable follow-up and greater confidence that implementation will be fair and enforceable.

The final BSOP will be strengthened if the session's unresolved issues are addressed transparently, particularly the St. George's Caye/Gallows Point proposal, fishers' livelihood concerns, dredging and development pressures, enforcement capacity and the handling of matters requiring action by other agencies. Continued communication during finalization and implementation will be necessary to preserve trust and build shared ownership of the plan.

Annex 1: Validation Photos





A banner for a 'National Validation' event. The background is a textured blue with a faint map of Belize. On the left, the text 'NATIONAL VALIDATION' is displayed in large, bold letters, with 'NATIONAL' in white and 'VALIDATION' in yellow. Below this, the event details are listed in white: 'FRIDAY, AUGUST 7', '8:30 - 12:30 PM', 'SCA AUDITORIUM', and 'Marine Parade Blvd, Belize City'. On the right, the 'BSOP' logo is shown in white, featuring a stylized map of Belize and a circular pattern of dots. Below the logo, the text 'Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan' is written in a smaller white font. A circular inset on the right side of the banner shows a group of people seated at tables under a thatched roof structure, likely at the event venue.

Registration & Welcome

Opening Ceremony

Outcome of Public Inspection Period

BSOP Implementation Plan

Cumulative Effects Assessment Findings

Overview of Zoning Scheme

Interactive Q&A Session

Closing & Lunch

Event summary, closing remarks, and lunch distribution.



614-9825

Annex 3: Flyers

A. Invitation Save the Date

SAVE THE DATE:

NATIONAL VALIDATION

A final review of the information to
be included in the BSOP

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7



You'll have the opportunity to:

- Hear how your feedback was included
- See the near final information to be legalized this year

*Open to **all members of the public**
especially those
passionate about
Belize's ocean future!*



 www.bsop.coastalzonebelize.org

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B. Registration QR-Code

NATIONAL VALIDATION

A final review of the information to be included in the Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7
8:30 – 12:30 PM
SCA AUDITORIUM

Marine Parade Blvd, Belize City



You'll have the opportunity to:

- Hear how your feedback was included
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Open to **all members of the public** especially those passionate about Belize's ocean future!

Register Here:



Belize Fund For A Sustainable Future



www.bsop.coastalzonebelize.org



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