



MarViva Foundation: Annual Report 2020

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Credits

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Sunset in the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica



Director General's message

The year 2020 was of deep reflection, overshadowed by the incalculable human, social, economic and environmental impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the uncertainty, MarViva has continued to make an impact, consolidating our regional work team, forging local and international alliances through changes in communication, coordination and information exchange mechanisms. We responded to the challenge of health restrictions by modifying the work model to protect the

health of our staff, collaborators and allies, strengthening remote work links without losing sight of the genuine personal motivation that governs each of our initiatives.

Our work has continued with more and greater challenges, more projects, more partnerships. I sincerely thank MarViva's donors, colleagues, beneficiaries, management and staff for their continued support during this time of great learning and adjustment. The staff has shown, during this period, an extraordinary capacity for adaptation and resilience that has been of great relevance in the

fulfillment of our mission, allowing us to continue working without interruption for the well-being of present and future generations.

I am confident that together we will move forward from this global crisis, promoting opportunities for innovation and multi-sectoral collaboration and contributing to marine conservation and sustainability in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

Dr. Jorge A. Jiménez Ramón
Director General

A large silky shark is shown swimming in clear blue water. The shark is positioned diagonally across the frame, moving from the bottom left towards the top right. Its body is sleek and tapers towards the tail. The water is a vibrant blue with some light reflections on the surface. The shark's gills are visible on its side, and its tail is large and pointed.

MarViva Foundation

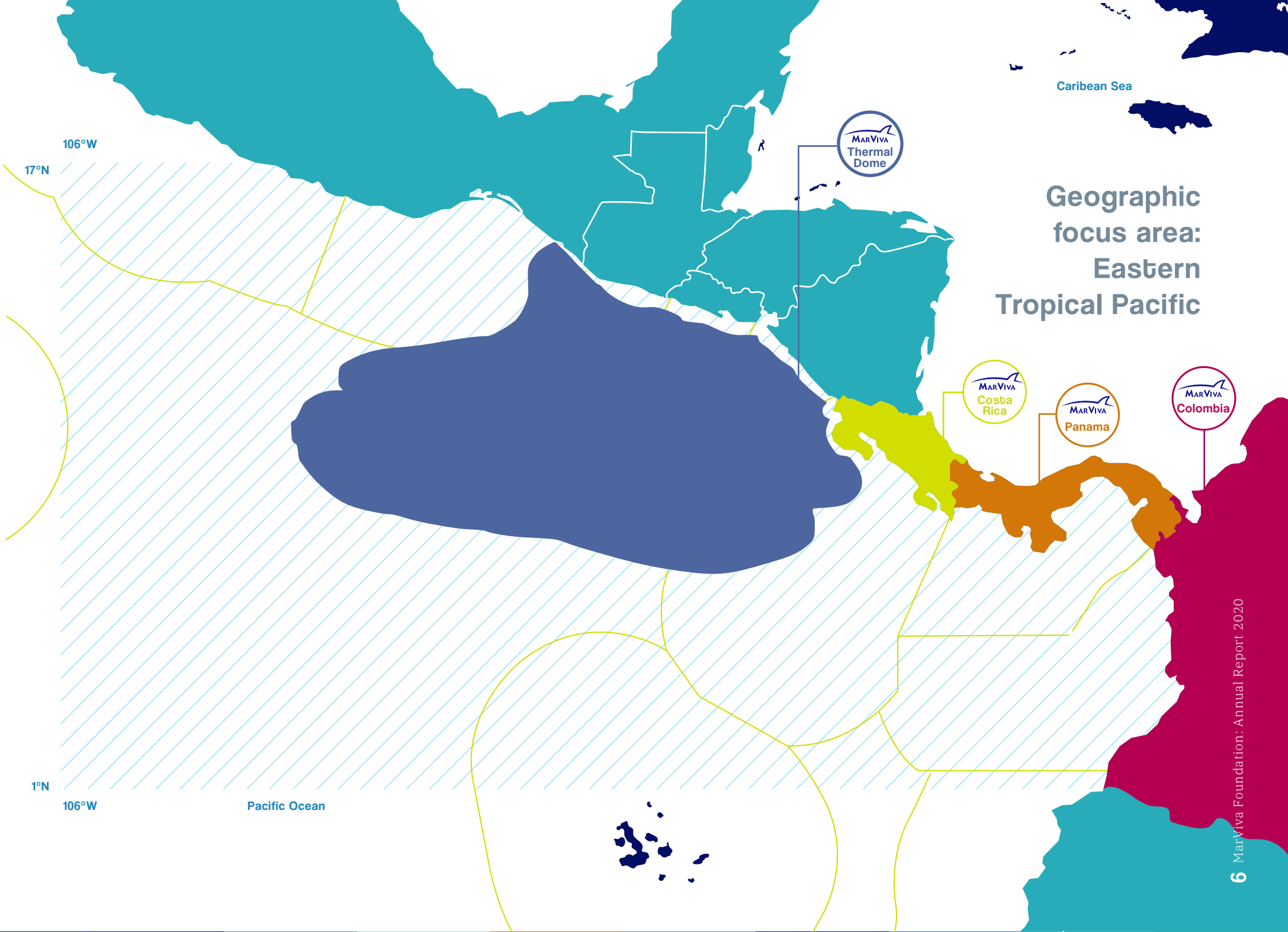
established in 2002, is a regional, non-government, non-profit organization.

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 the present and future generations.



Geographic focus area: Eastern Tropical Pacific

What we do

Coastal countries in the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP) face technical, political, budgetary and structural constraints regarding 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 the construction of institutional and sectoral capacities to optimize the effectiveness of regulations, strategies, and plans for marine conservation and sustainable development. Through access to technical and scientific information, training and partnerships between stakeholders, we promote an ecosystemic, multisectoral and interinstitutional approach based on advisory and empowerment

of relevant actors for decision making in the implementation and evaluation of management measures and voluntary best practices for the conservation of the natural resource. Also, we 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 pillars:

Marine Spatial
Planning
(MSP)



Responsible
production and
consumption of
marine products



Prevention of
marine pollution
by plastics

STRATEGIC PILLARS

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

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

Human activities at sea (e.g., exploitation of natural and mineral resources, mariculture, tourism, navigation, energy 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, regulation, and monitoring generates conflicts among users, as well as between users and the environment. This accelerates the degradation of habitats, ecosystems, and environmental services, harming the sustainability of biodiversity, food security and critical sources of income in the local local and international scopes.

Gulf of Tribugá, Nuquí
Chocó, Colombia

MarViva focuses its efforts on:

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



Artisanal fishers in Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia

In partnership with our donors and local partners, relevant advances during 2020 include:

≈ Strengthened implementation of the Management Plan for the Regional District for Integrated Management Gulf of Tribugá-Cabo Corrientes (DRMI GTCC) in Colombia, through support for participatory monitoring of artisanal fisheries and turtle nesting.

≈ Validated zoning proposal and voluntary agreement for the co-management of more than 4,200 km² of marine area in the central portion of the Gulf of Chiriquí

(Panama), with participation of representatives of the artisanal and sport fishing sectors, the National Federation of Artisanal Fishers (FENAPESCA) and the national fisheries and environmental authorities.

≈ Developed database on geographic limits and use restrictions in marine protected areas, marine management areas, and other marine areas in the jurisdictional waters of Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.



Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Regional governance

- ⌘ Trained representatives of international and civil society organizations, regional bodies and governments of Central America and the Dominican Republic (42) on the conservation and sustainable use of high seas resources in the Costa Rica Thermal Dome.
- ⌘ Promoted adoption of a hybrid governance scheme for the high seas area of the Thermal Dome, as a model site towards the approval of an international agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, before representatives of international organizations and civil society,

including: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Greenpeace, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Conservation International, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA), BirdLife International, Global Fishing Watch, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), OceanCare, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Blue Marine Foundation, Mission Blue, and Marine Conservation Institute.

- ⌘ Validated work plan proposal before the regional environmental authorities to incorporate the Thermal Dome into the marine-coastal

agenda of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) of the Central American Integration System (SICA).

- ⌘ Trained community leaders, public officials, representatives of international organizations and the fishing sector (more than 400) in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia (emphasis: alternative conflict resolution, associativity, effective public participation and social progress; environmental and fishing legislation and policy; governance of marine protected areas and marine and coastal territories).

Local governance

- Technical and policy advocacy for the approval of the Development Plan of the Municipality of Nuquí, Colombia, including the recognition of marine protected areas in the DRMI GTCC.
- Active collaboration in the framework of the Nuquí Alliance, in Colombia, including:

 - Policy and media advocacy for the protection of Afro-descendant collective territories against the potential construction of a mega-port in Tribugá, in the Chocó region.
 - Strengthened organization and structure of the Nuquí Alliance, made up of more than 20 civil society organizations, ethnic

authorities, universities, tourism operators, youth and leaders for the implementation of strategies in defense of an inter-ethnic development model that promotes coastal communities' collective wellbeing.

- Officialized parliamentary declaration in acknowledgement of the protected areas of the Pacific coast of Chocó and their own models of community and inter-institutional governance.
- Trained members of the General Community Council of Los Riscales and the Interinstitutional and Community Group of Artisanal Fishing (GICPA) to defend the DRMI

GTCC leveraging tools for identification of impacts of the construction of a mega-port in the Gulf of Tribugá, communication of arguments, and public participation in support of local ethno-development plans.

- More than 300 articles published in regional and national media, addressing the threat of the mega-port over biodiversity and the livelihoods of local communities.
- 5 million people sensitized through digital means on the impacts, transparency requirements, and public participation mechanisms associated to the potential construction of a mega-port in Nuquí.

- ❧ Policy and media advocacy in Panama for the issuance of the agreement of the Coiba National Park's Directive Council to restore multi-sectoral governance and representation in administrative decision making and management of the protected area resources.
- ❧ Responsible Fishing Committee, composed of the presidents of 8 artisanal fishing associations, established as a permanent body within the Gulf of Nicoya Network ('Red del Golfo'), Costa Rica.
- ❧ Artisanal fishing organizations formalized in Colorado, Nispero, and Pochote, in the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.
- ❧ Diagnostic study conducted on the effectiveness and efficiency of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms for marine fisheries governance and coastal development in Costa Rica.
- ❧ Pilot baseline of social and environmental welfare indicators generated for the fishing sector in the central canton of Puntarenas, Costa Rica, in the framework of the Social Progress Index (SPI).

The informative campaign against the construction of the Port of Tribugá included participation of 50 Colombian artists. #AlianzaNuquí promoted the dismissal of normative project 009 of 2020 that allowed the expropriation for the construction of a deep water port in Nuquí, Chocó.



Hammerhead Shark (*Sphyrna lewini*)

Illegal fishing and trade of marine species

- International agreement promoted at the World Trade Organization (WTO) to eliminate fishing subsidies that encourage the overexploitation of marine and coastal resources (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, Chile).
- 6 regulatory projects strengthened in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, on best practices in the use of longlines to reduce bycatch of

marine species, reduction of shark catches and shark fishery management, elimination of shrimp trawling, protection of coral reef ecosystems, and promotion of responsible tuna fishing using selective gear.

- Policy and media advocacy for the elimination of global quotas for endangered shark fisheries in Colombia, including a written intervention in support of a lawsuit.

- Involvement of more than 30 environmental organizations, scientific associations, and companies in support of the partial veto issued by the Presidency of Panama to the new Fisheries Law, which excluded the scientific sector and NGOs from the Commission for Responsible Fishing and weakened the institutional framework for combating illegal fishing.

- ❧ Policy advocacy to promote the veto issued by the Presidency of Costa Rica to the reactivation of shrimp trawling, including multisectoral alliances and 3 manifestos by the artisanal fishing and tourism sectors, 2 pronouncements by the tourism sector, 13 agreements by local coastal governments pronouncement, and 1 joint pronouncement between these actors.
- ❧ Media advocacy against shrimp trawling with the campaign “Trawling devastates everything”, including:
 - 1 on-line petition subscribed by more than 120,000 people, over 1,000 articles in written, digital, radio and television media, and the involvement of 117 organizations from the artisanal fishing and tourism sectors, municipalities, chambers of tourism, community organizations, academia and civil society organizations.
- ❧ Technical and political advocacy resulting in a court ruling that annulled Executive Decree 40379-MINAE-MAG, which established the Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPECA) as the sole scientific authority in charge of determining the viability of export requests for species of fishery interest included in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- ❧ Strengthened control and surveillance actions in the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, through technical and financial support to the fishing organizations of Chira Island to conduct marine patrols during the closure season.
- ❧ Technical support in the preparation of the Regulations to Law 9814 on the sustainable production of salt and farmed shrimp using conventional and organic methods, through the platform of the Inter-institutional Marine and Coastal Commission of the Osa Conservation Area (CIMCA) in Costa Rica.

STRATEGIC PILLARS



Yellowfin tuna
(*Thunnus albacares*)

Responsible production and consumption of seafood products

World fisheries production amounts to more than 179 million tons (t) per year (53% of which corresponds to wild catch), representing more than US\$401 billion per year in first sales. Of the overall total, 156 million tons were destined for human consumption, equivalent to 20.5 kg per capita per year. It is estimated that around 60% of marine fish stocks are overexploited, 34% are exploited at unsustainable levels, and only 6% are underexploited (FAO, 2020). At such a rate of global consumption, 100% of commercially harvested stocks could collapse by 2050, irreparably damaging food security and the survival of marine ecosystems (Worm et al., 2006).

The PTO faces this same challenge. In Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, marine

tourism and fisheries are critical sources of livelihoods in coastal communities. MarViva supports the sensitization of actors towards responsible supply and demand of marine products and services. 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 the commercial actors' commitment to environmental and social responsibility. In complement, we encourage the consolidation of technical and financial incentives for environmental conservation and the well-being of responsible artisanal fishers and tourism micro-entrepreneurs in vulnerable populations dependent on the sea.

MarViva focuses its efforts on:

- ⌘ Engagement of the corporate sector in the protection and integral management of the ocean.
- ⌘ Consolidation of market incentives for marine conservation.
- ⌘ Implementation of technological tools for traceability of fishery products.
- ⌘ Sensitization of market actors towards best practices in the consumption of marine products and services.
- ⌘ Promotion of responsible productive activities, with emphasis on fishing and ecotourism.
- ⌘ Support to mariculture initiatives, based on environmental and social responsibility criteria.



Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)

In partnership with our donors and local partners, relevant advances during 2020 include:

- ❧ E-commerce solutions promoted for commercialization of artisanal marine products validated under environmental responsibility criteria, in response to the closures and sanitary measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ❧ 9 receiving centers in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia trained on the use of digital business management tools and strategies for approaching potential and recurring customers.
- ❧ 123 fishers trained in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, with emphasis on gender equity, responsible fishing, and administrative, commercial and interpersonal skills.
- ❧ Despite the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (including over 80% reduction in sales of artisanal marine products),

81 annual tons of artisanal fish marketed through responsible fishing value chains in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, with traceability to the final point of sale.



MarViva's traceability system registers the artisanal fishing product's compliance with environmental responsibility criteria, including respect to the species vulnerability, minimum maturity size, legal fishing ground, temporal closures, and the use of selective fishing gear.

- ❧ Regional awareness campaign executed promoting responsible consumption of seafood products during Easter Week.
- ❧ 60 managers of receiving centers in the Gulf of Montijo (Panama) trained on safety protocols in the context of the health pandemic, including the establishment of 8 COVID-19 Emergency Committees.
- ❧ Technical and political advocacy for the inclusion of Veraguas as a tourism development pole under Panama's Tourism Master Plan, prioritizing the marine route in Santa Catalina, Gulf of Montijo. and Gulf of Chiriquí which encompasses more over 200 micro-enterprises involved.
- ❧ Executed digital campaign #TurismoPeroResponsable, in support of productive initiatives in Veraguas, Panama.

STRATEGIC PILLARS



Green sea turtle
(*Chelonia mydas*)

Combating marine pollution by plastics

In 2019, the global production and incineration of plastics generated more than 850 million tons (t) of greenhouse gases, a figure close to 20% of the annual quota allowed if we aim to limit global warming below 1.5°C, in accordance with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Worldwide, 8 million tons of plastics enter the oceans annually, equivalent to 1 garbage truckload of plastic every minute (Jambeck et al., 2015). According to Pew, the annual flow of plastic into the ocean will triple by 2040 and reach 29 million tons per year.

All species of sea turtles suffer some affectation from plastic debris pollution, as well as 44% of seabird species, more than 40% of cetacean species (UNEP, 2020) and multiple fish of commercial interest for human consumption. Plastic also affects human health throughout its life cycle, from the extraction of the raw material to its transformation with chemicals to produce disposable items and improper waste management.

MarViva focuses its efforts on:

- ⌘ Raising awareness about consumer best practices, beyond recycling, to encourage the rejection of single-use plastics.
- ⌘ Public acknowledgement of commercial establishments committed to good practices to reduce the use of disposable plastics.
- ⌘ Engagement of the corporate sector and municipal governments in integrated management of solid waste.
- ⌘ Promotion of municipal, national, and international legislation for the reduction of marine plastic pollution and the establishment of responsibilities.



Goliath grouper (*Epinephelus itajara*)

In partnership with our donors and local partners, relevant advances during 2020 include:

Regional initiatives:

- 🌀 Promotion of international legal instrument to reduce marine pollution from single-use plastics through participation in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) ‘Open-ended Ad Hoc Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics’.
- 🌀 International facilitation and technical support for the construction of the ‘Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter for the Northeast Pacific’, including the participation of institutional representatives from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El

Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, under UNEP coordination.

- 🌀 Actions to reduce single-use plastic pollution included in the ‘2020-2024 Work Plan of the National Technical Committee of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor’, in the framework of the Colombian Ocean Commission (CCO).
- 🌀 At least 1,100 public authorities, owners of commercial establishments, NGOs, universities and scientific community sensitized in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El

Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, on the negative ecological and socioeconomic impacts of marine pollution by plastic waste, sources of waste, forms of consumption, and regulatory measures to reduce it.

- 🌀 Implemented #ChaoPlásticoDesechable awareness campaigns in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, in partnership with local, national, and regional media (estimated outreach of 1 million people on social networks, in addition to newspapers, radio, and television).

National regulations:

- 13 regulatory projects in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia strengthened, including proposals to improve solid waste management and the regulation and/or prohibition of the use of disposable plastics, styrofoam, and polystyrene.
- Technical, political, and media support to Bill 010 of 2020 in Colombia, aimed at prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, marketing, and distribution of single-use plastics in the national territory, approved unanimously in the first debate by the Fifth Commission of the House of Representatives.
- Strengthened 'National Plan for the sustainable management of single-use plastics in Colombia', through legal analysis and proposals for awareness-raising,

extended producer responsibility, and impact monitoring.

- Technical, political, and media advocacy in Panama for the adoption of Law 187 of December 2, 2020, which regulates the reduction and progressive replacement of single-use plastics.



Pioneer within the region, Law 187 approved in Panama in December 2020, regulates 11 plastic products that must be taken off the national market by 2024, due to their polluting impact.



Hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*)

Combating marine pollution by plastics

Public-private partnerships:

≈ 13 additional commercial establishments committed to the adoption of voluntary measures for the reduction of disposable plastics (emphasis: restaurants, hotels), under the #ChaoPlásticoDesechable Voluntary Agreement (total to date: 55 allies in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia).

≈ Media advocacy to counteract the measure issued by the Colombian Ministry of Health requiring double plastic packaging in restaurants, supermarkets, and other businesses, given the lack of scientific evidence for the prevention of COVID-19 infection (includes two petitions- one signed by 45 congressmen and another by 13 civil society organizations, as well as an informative campaign in social networks).

Local regulations:

≈ Technical support in the drafting of 4 local laws approved in Colombia (Agreement 006 of 2020 of Medellín, Agreement Project of Nuquí, Ordinance 029 of Antioquía, and Agreement 010 of 2020 of Facativá), with emphasis on the substitution and promotion of alternatives to single-use plastic, extended producer responsibility models, and the participation of civil society in waste management.

≈ Generation and publication of the 'Practical Guide for the construction of Municipal Action

Plans leading to the reduction of disposable plastics', with the collaboration of the Mayor's Office in Panama.

≈ Promotion of measures to reduce single-use plastic pollution in the Municipal Development Plans of 1,103 municipalities in Colombia, in alliance with the Presidential Council for the Regions.

≈ Adopted cooperation agreement with the Municipality of Panama to promote actions towards reduced use and consumption of single-use plastics.

Humanitarian aid

Beyond specific projects, MarViva forges long-term partnerships with its allies and beneficiaries of marine conservation initiatives. We are teammates in the effort to protect the health of the biodiversity that sustains the ecosystem services upon which our quality of life, food sources, and livelihoods depend.

Many of these partners represent vulnerable coastal populations which socioeconomic condition has been significantly impacted by the closure of commercial activity in face of the COVID-19 sanitary crisis.

With the valuable support of our donors and local allies, during 2020 we assisted 2,465 families (more than 10,000 people) living in extreme poverty across 73 communities on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, reiterating our commitment to the well-being of ocean-dependent populations.



Click on the text to access the following videos:

Allison and Robert Price Family Foundation and MarViva support coastal communities severely affected by the pandemic in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia

Islas Secas Foundation and MarViva support the communities of the Gulf of Chiriqui in times of COVID-19

MarViva and Banco Nacional join efforts to deliver food assistance to families in the Gulf of Nicoya



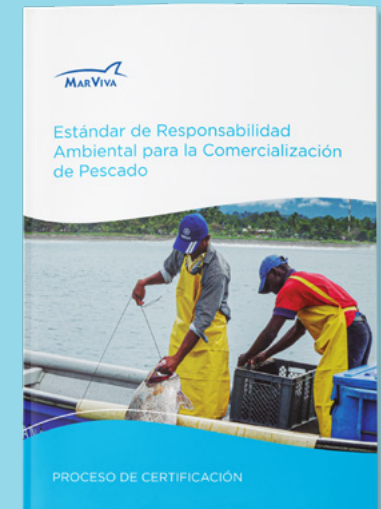
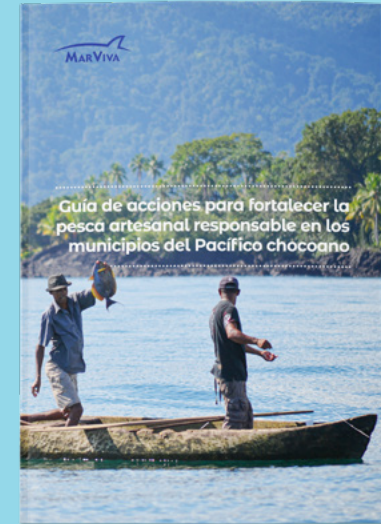
Gulf of Tribugá, Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia

Publications 2020

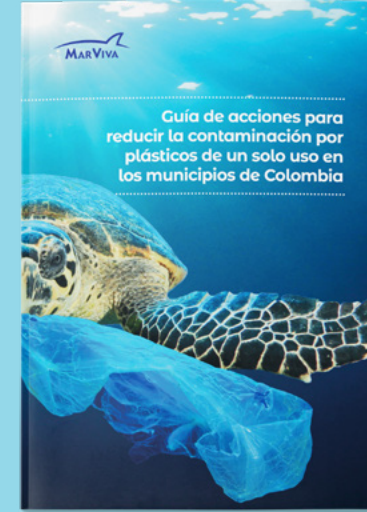
MarViva maintains continuous production of technical and informative documents on the marine issues in which it carries out actions. They are aimed at political decision-makers, community leaders and managers so that, in a synthetic form, they can learn about complex and multidisciplinary topics, which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

[Click to here to access the complete catalogue \(2002-2020\), available in our virtual library.](#)

During 2020, MarViva Foundation produced 12 publications:



The complete catalogue (2002-2020) is available in our virtual library.



The complete catalogue (2002-2020) is available in our virtual library.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHARKS

SHARKS BALANCE FOOD WEBS
As apex predators, sharks control the populations of their prey and help to keep the populations of their prey in balance. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

SHARKS REGULATE PREY POPULATIONS
Sharks help to regulate the populations of their prey and help to keep the populations of their prey in balance. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

SHARKS HELP KEEP VITAL HABITATS HEALTHY
Sharks help to keep vital habitats healthy by eating their prey and helping to keep the populations of their prey in balance. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

BENEFITS OF SHARK ECOTOURISM

Shark ecotourism provides a sustainable source of income for coastal communities. It creates jobs for local people and helps to develop the local economy. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

GLOBAL THREATS TO SHARKS

TARGETED SHARK FISHING
Sharks are targeted for their fins, which are used in shark fin soup. This has led to a significant decline in shark populations. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

BY-CATCH
Sharks are often caught as by-catch in commercial fisheries. This has led to a significant decline in shark populations. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

HABITAT DEGRADATION
Human activities, such as coastal development and pollution, have degraded shark habitats. This has led to a significant decline in shark populations. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

POLLUTION
Pollution, such as plastic and chemicals, has harmed sharks. This has led to a significant decline in shark populations. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION
Ocean acidification, caused by increased carbon dioxide levels, has harmed sharks. This has led to a significant decline in shark populations. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

100 Million each year

MORPHOLOGY OF A SHARK

CARTILAGINOUS SKELETON
Sharks have a cartilaginous skeleton, which is made of cartilage. This is lighter than bone and allows sharks to be more agile. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

DORSAL FIN
The dorsal fin is a large, triangular fin that helps sharks to maintain their balance and stability. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

LATERAL LINE
The lateral line is a series of small, hair-like structures that help sharks to sense their surroundings. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

PECTORAL FIN
The pectoral fins are located on the sides of the shark's body and help it to move. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

CAUDAL FIN
The caudal fin is the tail fin and helps sharks to propel themselves forward. This helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance, which helps to keep the populations of their prey in balance.

WHITETIP REEF SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Squaliformes
Family: Carcharidae
Genus: *Carcharodon*
Species: *C. carcharias*

CONSERVATION STATUS
Least Concern

HABITAT
Tropical and subtropical reefs and coastal waters.

DIET
Fish, squid, and crustaceans.

REPRODUCTION
Oviparous, laying large, egg-shaped eggs.

BULL SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Squaliformes
Family: Carcharidae
Genus: *Carcharodon*
Species: *C. carcharias*

CONSERVATION STATUS
Least Concern

HABITAT
Coastal waters, estuaries, and rivers.

DIET
Fish, seals, and humans.

REPRODUCTION
Oviparous, laying large, egg-shaped eggs.

PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Squaliformes
Family: Lamnidae
Genus: *Alopias*
Species: *A. paucus*

CONSERVATION STATUS
Least Concern

HABITAT
Open ocean, pelagic.

DIET
Fish, squid, and crustaceans.

REPRODUCTION
Oviparous, laying large, egg-shaped eggs.

TIGER SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Squaliformes
Family: Carcharidae
Genus: *Galeocerdo*
Species: *G. cuvieri*

CONSERVATION STATUS
Least Concern

HABITAT
Tropical and subtropical coastal waters.

DIET
Fish, seals, and humans.

REPRODUCTION
Oviparous, laying large, egg-shaped eggs.

OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Squaliformes
Family: Lamnidae
Genus: *Alopias*
Species: *A. superciliosus*

CONSERVATION STATUS
Least Concern

HABITAT
Open ocean, pelagic.

DIET
Fish, squid, and crustaceans.

REPRODUCTION
Oviparous, laying large, egg-shaped eggs.

GREAT HAMMERHEAD

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Spheroptera
 Family: Spheroptoridae
 Genus: *Spharodon*
 Species: *S. tiburo*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Great Hammerhead is a large shark with a distinctive broad, flat head. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its ability to leap out of the water.

REPRODUCTION
 The Great Hammerhead is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Great Hammerhead is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Great Hammerhead is a large shark with a distinctive broad, flat head. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its ability to leap out of the water.

MAKO SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Lamniformes
 Family: Lamnidae
 Genus: *Isurus*
 Species: *I. paucus*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Mako Shark is a large, fast-swimming shark with a sleek, torpedo-shaped body. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its speed and agility.

REPRODUCTION
 The Mako Shark is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Mako Shark is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Mako Shark is a large, fast-swimming shark with a sleek, torpedo-shaped body. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its speed and agility.

LEMON SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Spheroptera
 Family: Spheroptoridae
 Genus: *Spharodon*
 Species: *S. tiburo*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Lemon Shark is a large shark with a distinctive broad, flat head. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its ability to leap out of the water.

REPRODUCTION
 The Lemon Shark is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Lemon Shark is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Lemon Shark is a large shark with a distinctive broad, flat head. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its ability to leap out of the water.

GREAT WHITE SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Lamniformes
 Family: Lamnidae
 Genus: *Carcharodon*
 Species: *C. carcharias*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Great White Shark is a large, powerful shark with a white underbelly and a dark dorsal side. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its strength and speed.

REPRODUCTION
 The Great White Shark is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Great White Shark is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Great White Shark is a large, powerful shark with a white underbelly and a dark dorsal side. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its strength and speed.

WHALE SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Lamniformes
 Family: Lamnidae
 Genus: *Phalaro*
 Species: *P. mackerroni*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Whale Shark is the largest shark in the world, with a body covered in white spots and stripes. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its size and gentle nature.

REPRODUCTION
 The Whale Shark is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Whale Shark is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Whale Shark is the largest shark in the world, with a body covered in white spots and stripes. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its size and gentle nature.

BLUE SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Lamniformes
 Family: Lamnidae
 Genus: *Prionace*
 Species: *P. glauca*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Blue Shark is a large, fast-swimming shark with a blue dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its speed and agility.

REPRODUCTION
 The Blue Shark is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Blue Shark is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Blue Shark is a large, fast-swimming shark with a blue dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its speed and agility.

NURSE SHARK

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Lamniformes
 Family: Lamnidae
 Genus: *Ginglymostoma*
 Species: *G. cirratum*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Nurse Shark is a large, slow-moving shark with a brownish-grey dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its docile nature.

REPRODUCTION
 The Nurse Shark is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Nurse Shark is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Nurse Shark is a large, slow-moving shark with a brownish-grey dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its docile nature.

SPOTTED EAGLE RAY

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Rajiformes
 Family: Rajidae
 Genus: *Aetideus*
 Species: *A. ocellatus*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Spotted Eagle Ray is a large, flat ray with a dark dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its size and speed.

REPRODUCTION
 The Spotted Eagle Ray is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Spotted Eagle Ray is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Spotted Eagle Ray is a large, flat ray with a dark dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its size and speed.

SOUTHERN STINGRAY

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
 Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Rajiformes
 Family: Rajidae
 Genus: *Dasyatis*
 Species: *D. centroura*

CONSERVATION STATUS
 Vulnerable

REPRODUCTION
 Oviparous
 1-2 months
 10-15 cm
 10-15 kg

DIET
 Carnivorous
 Fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Southern Stingray is a large, flat ray with a brownish-grey dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its docile nature.

REPRODUCTION
 The Southern Stingray is an oviparous species, meaning it lays eggs. The eggs are large and contain a large yolk. The young are born in a protective case called an egg case.

DIET
 The Southern Stingray is a generalist predator, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, squid, crustaceans, mollusks, sea turtles, seals, and other sharks.

CHARACTERISTICS
 The Southern Stingray is a large, flat ray with a brownish-grey dorsal side and a white underbelly. It has a long, pointed snout and a powerful jaw. It is known for its docile nature.

Brochures

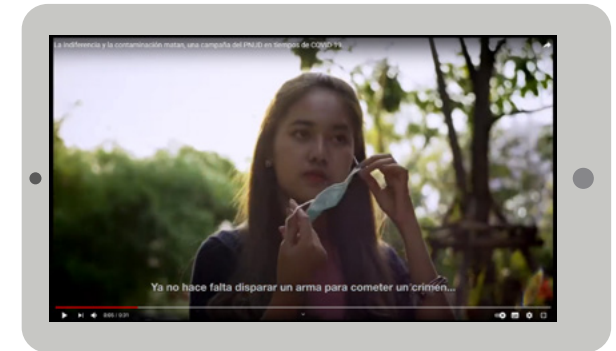


Videos

June 8, World Oceans Day
Deterrence of marine pollution by plastics



No to pollution by face masks and gloves



Interinstitutional Coordination Platform in Panama



Collaborative research
#ChapPlásticoDesechable (Colombia)



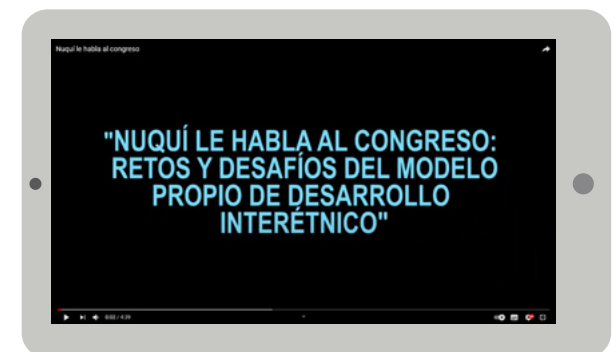
MarViva in 2020



Supporting ethnic communities towards integral coastal development
#NuquíDefiendeSuTerritorio



Nuquí addresses Congress
#NoAlPuertoDeTribugá



Artisanal fishing is the main economic activity in coastal communities

Contribution in technical fora and conferences

MarViva Foundation staff actively participates in a wide variety of forums, conferences, lectures, workshops and working groups at the local and international levels. During 2020 its most relevant participations were:

PANEL

Negotiation of the post-2020 targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on marine protection. Linkages between climate change and oceans

Blue Agenda Workshop

ORGANIZER

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, MarViva Foundation

January 2020

WORKSHOP

Regional Climate Change Adaptation Team Workshop in Panama

ORGANIZER

UNEP

February 2020

FIELD ACTIVITY

'Nuquí speaks to Congress: Challenges of our own development model' in Colombia

ORGANIZER

MarViva, #Alianza Nuquí

March 2020

PANEL

Biodiversity and the conservation status of the Gulf of Chiriquí and Gulf of Montijo in Panama

ORGANIZER

National Secretariat of Science and Technology (SENACYT)

June 2020

PANEL



For the health of the oceans
- towards a responsible and
sustainable fishery

ORGANIZER

Panama Maritime Chamber
June 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Adaptation of vulnerable
coastal communities to the
imminent threats of climate
change in the area of Paquera,
Puntarenas, Costa Rica’

WEBINAR

Climate actions in marine
ecosystems

ORGANIZER

Fundecooperación, ADAPTA2+
Program
July 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Our oceans, sustainability and
global challenges’.
SDG 14 Conference,
Underwater Life

ORGANIZER

Mexican Institute of Finance
Executives; Autonomous
University of Chiapas
July 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Proposal for the integration of
the conservation objectives of
the DRMI GTCC in municipal
development plans. Pilot case:
Nuquí, Chocó’.
II Symposium on ecological
connectivity as a conservation
tool for biodiversity and
ecosystem services in
Colombia.

ORGANIZER

GEF BioCaribe connection, GEF
SINAP
August 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Trawling in Costa Rica’.
Forum Unsustainable practices
in our seas: trawl fishing

ORGANIZER

Biodiversity Partnership
Mesoamerica
August 2020

EVENT



‘Strengthening fisheries
organizations as governance
and development actors
for social inclusion, marine
sustainability, and equitable
prosperity in the Gulf of
Montijo, Panama’

ORGANIZER

MarViva, European Union
August 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Challenges for addressing marine pollution by disposable plastics in face of COVID-19’

FORUM

Alternate Effects of the Pandemic on the Environment: Opportunities and Threats

ORGANIZER

Faculty of Nursing of the University of Panama

August 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Regional governance on marine litter’

FORUM

Regulation of single-use plastic pollution: a regional and international approach for the formulation of successful policies and regulations in Colombia

ORGANIZER

MarViva

September 2020

WEBINAR



Regulating single-use plastic pollution: A regional and international approach for successful regulatory policies in Colombia

ORGANIZER

MarViva

September 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Towards the protection and sustainable use of high seas biodiversity: Background and critical path’.
Oceans Month Forum in Panama

ORGANIZER

Oceans Month Committee

September 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Recovery of State Natural Heritage in the periphery of the Terraba-Sierpe National Wetland’.

WEBINAR

IX Research Conference of the South Headquarters

ORGANIZER

University of Costa Rica

September 2020

TECHNICAL TALK



‘Responsible markets as strategy for the conservation of fish stocks and implementation of the blue economy’.

WEBINAR

International Marine Science Conference: Tropical Ocean for the Future

ORGANIZER

Corporation Center of Excellence in Marine Sciences (CEMarin)

September 2020

PANEL 

‘Social responsibility in fish value chains’.

The Vigo Dialogue 2020

ORGANIZER

FAO

September 2020

TECHNICAL TALK 

‘Regional governance on marine litter’.

WEBINAR

Marine Debris

ORGANIZER

Directorate General of the Merchant Marine of Honduras

September 2020

TECHNICAL TALK 

‘So, do you want a global treaty on plastic pollution?’

ORGANIZER

CIEL, MarViva, Break Free From Plastics, GAIA

October 2020

TECHNICAL TALK 

‘Integrated waste management in the thematic axis:

experiences and regulatory advances in the integrated management of waste in Panama’

FORUM

Third National Meeting on Sustainable Development (ENADES-2020)

ORGANIZER

International Center for Sustainable Development (CIDES)

October 2020

TECHNICAL TALK 

‘Value Chains as part of an integrated coastal model’

ORGANIZER

Industrial Engineering Students Association, University of Costa Rica

October 2020

TECHNICAL TALK 

‘Approach to the Law of the Sea from a transversal vision’

FORUM

CIMAR is not the only one looking at the ocean: the new wave of experts in Law of the Sea

ORGANIZER

Faculty of Law, University of Costa Rica

November 2020

DEBATE

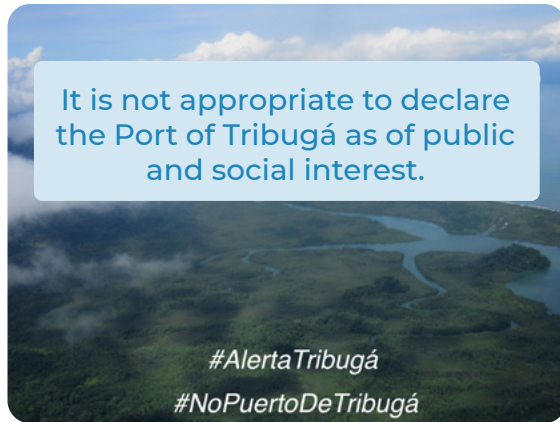


Political Control Debate in the Afro-Colombian Legal Commission

ORGANIZER

House of Representatives, Congress of the Republic of Colombia

December 2020



The debate on the construction of the Port of Tribugá (Colombia) was attended by community leaders, national authorities, congress representatives, and more than 300 people from civil society.

TECHNICAL TALK



'Shrimp farming as a productive alternative'.

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL FORUM

Feasibility of aquaculture as an alternative activity to trawl fishing

ORGANIZER

School of Biological Sciences of the Universidad Latina de Costa Rica; Center for Research in Marine Sciences and Limnology of the University of Costa Rica (CIMAR-UCR)

December 2020

WEBINAR



'Coral reef conservation, an indispensable contribution to mitigate climate change'

ORGANIZER

Museo del Agua; Fundación EPM

December 2020

NATIONAL WORKSHOP



'Evaluation of the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, Rays and Chimeras (PAN-Tiburones Colombia)'

ORGANIZER

Squalus Foundation

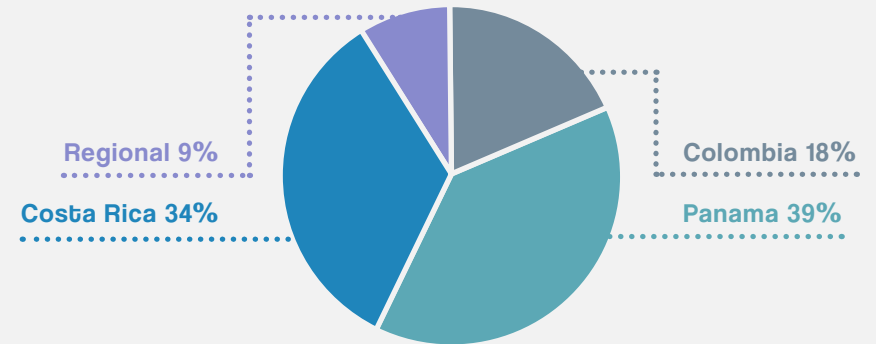
December 2020

Financials

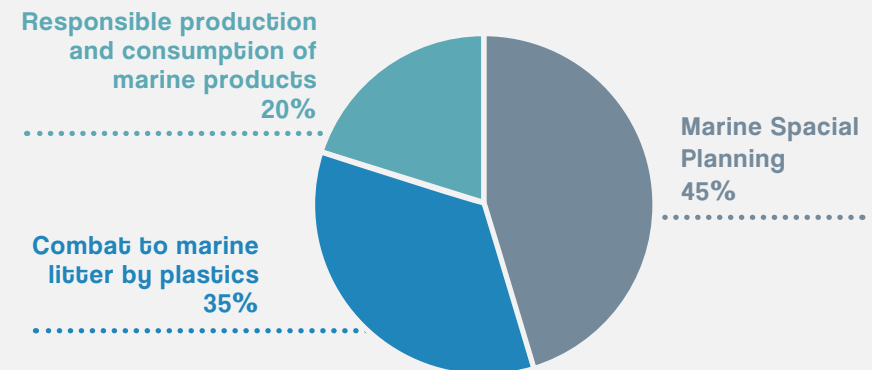
In partnership with our donors, during 2020, MarViva Foundation invested US\$2,337,000 towards marine spatial planning, the promotion of market incentives for marine conservation and the fight against marine plastic pollution in Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and the Eastern Tropical Pacific:



Geographic destination of the investment



Investment by strategic work area



MarViva's audited financial statements are available at <http://marviva.net/en/accountability>



Morros de Jurubirá, Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the commitment and support of our:

founders, Dr. Stephen Schmidheiny and Erica Knie (RIP, 2010):

collaborators in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia;

partners in project implementation, including public authorities, local leaders, community-based groups, private enterprises, scientific community, NGOs, media;

board of Directors: Roberto Artavia, Gian Castillero, Sibylle Feltrin;

financial and public relations advisors: Alonso Betancourt, Cristian Navarro, Marina Ramírez.

We especially highlight the financial and technical support of our donors during 2020, including:

VIVA Trust

European Union

US Department of State (OES)

US Department of State (CARSI)

Pew Charitable Trusts

Allison and Robert Price
Family Foundation

International Climate
Initiative (IKI)

Islas Secas Foundation

and Banco Nacional, Tamarin
Foundation, Environmental In-
vestigation Agency (EIA), Moody's
Foundation, National Fish and
Wildlife Foundation, UNEP, Fondo
Acción;

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

TVN-2

Medcom

NexTv

Pantallas y Digitales

Microsoft

and Caracol Radio, Marketmedios,
McCann Panamá, JC Decaux,
Gyrolando, Vegavisión Group
Panamá, Revista Autopista, Cau
Internacional, Revista Soy
Impacto Positivo, Group STT;

as well as the many friends of
MarViva 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!**

MarViva Foundation, established 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 a vision of healthy and biodiverse oceans for the well-being of the present and future generations.

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Thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*)