

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Stakeholders' Perceptions of Nature-Based Solutions for Hurricane Risk Reduction Policies in the Mexican Caribbean

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Table S1. *Major International Agreements encouraging the use of NbS*

Major International Agreements	Relation to NbS for DRR and CCA
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	It urges national and local authorities to “strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction” [29].
Paris Agreement	It calls on all Parties to acknowledge “the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity”, which is crucial to both mitigation and adaptation [106].
Convention of Biodiversity (CBD)	At its 14th Conference of the Parties in 2018, the CBD formally decided to integrate climate change issues into national biodiversity strategies. It adopted a recommendation specifically on “Biodiversity and climate change: ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction”, bringing important interdependencies to light [107].
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	NbS efforts for managing climate risks can also contribute to meeting the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular, SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 6 (clean water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 14 (life below water) [108].
Ramsar Convention	DRR and CCA are specifically addressed in the convention, encouraging parties to integrate wetlands and marine and coastal ecosystems into their DRR and climate change strategies. This was made through the adoption of a resolution on wetlands and disaster risk in 2015 and a resolution on blue carbon in 2018 [109].

Table S2. *Questionnaire for semi-structured open-ended stakeholder interviews*

Stakeholder organization	Semi-structured questionnaire
ARISE MX – Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you tell me a bit about yourself and your experience in disaster risk management in Mexico? 2. So of the types of products you mentioned are offered by insurance companies like Munich RE (for example, Cancun reefs insurance): What opportunities do you see in that? 3. Do you take into account the risk zones for the reconstruction plans of your projects? 4. We know that German cooperation strategies have the component of EBA in policies and NDCs, but sometimes, it falls short in practice. Why do you think this happens? 5. Why do you think green infrastructure is not considered on the same footing as gray infrastructure? 6. How do you think the mainstreaming of ecosystems within different government sectors could be achieved? 7. How do you think that regional coordinating bodies can support the NbS issue for risk reduction?
PRONATURA Civil Association for the conservation of Nature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you tell me about yourself and your work at PRONATURA? 2. How was the project with Munich RE? 3. From the types of projects you mentioned, what opportunities do you think arise so that they can be replicated or incorporated into national and sectoral policies? 4. How does PRONATURA get involved in this type of projects? 5. Who are the main promoters of this type of nature-based solutions projects in Mexico? 6. What do you think are the main political, institutional, or capacity barriers for the long-term implementation of this type of ecosystem-based projects? 7. How can long-term projects be secured without being affected by changes in government or personnel? 8. How do you navigate the conflicts or challenges that arise between the interactions of different agencies and actors before different interests (such as land use, among others)? 9. Who is officially responsible for mediating these conflicts? 10. How do you work on governance within your strategy? 11. How do you think DRR and CCA could meet? Is there communication or coordination between agencies for this type of projects?
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was your experiences with Mi Costa project? And what difficulties and opportunities arise for this type of projects so that they have greater consideration in other countries in the region? 2. In terms of funding for long-term projects, how do you get the funding to cover enough time to maintain the project, monitor and achieve results? 3. How could local government support be achieved without projects being affected by changes in legislations and priorities of different governments? 4. How do you deal with conflicts of interest between different sectors and actors? 5. What opportunities exist at the time of rebuilding after a disaster?
Belize Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you briefly introduce yourself and describe your role in the coastal zone management authority institute? 2. What are the main activities that the coastal zone management institute have regarding ecosystem-based projects to mitigate coastal risk? 3. The ICZM plan recognizes the multiple services mangroves provide; in practice, what are the main challenges for the implementation? 4. What are the main sources of funding you used for the implementation and monitoring of your projects/plan? 5. What kind of funding do you look for mainly?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Do you also work with humanitarian organizations for coastal risk reduction projects (e.g. Red Cross)? 7. In planning coastal protection measures especially against floods, storms, what are the main approaches used currently in the coast and who are the main actors involved in the planning of these strategies? 8. How do you navigate the conflicts that arise because of the different interests of the people and agencies involved, especially regarding the use of resources? 9. How do you ensure complying with the agreements of the zoning scheme? 10. In general, do you think that the coastal communities are aware of the ecosystem services that reefs and mangroves provide? 11. Regarding strategic alliances, how do you cooperate with other institutions to support capacity building or training to reduce coastal risk? 12. Finally, do you have any other comments or important points that we did not cover during the interview?
Resilience Officer CZMAI Belize	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you briefly introduce yourself and describe your role at CZMAI? 2. What are some of the main activities of your organization regarding ecosystem-based projects for adaptation and mitigation of coastal risk? 3. How do you navigate the conflicts that arise because of different interests of people involved in the coastal area, especially regarding the use of resources? 4. In your strategy, do you consider DRR and CCA in your objectives? Do you collaborate with the institutions in charge of those areas, and do you take national objectives into account? 5. Can you tell me more about the strategy (“the three dimensions”) that you are working on? 6. About the funding of your project, does it come only from the Great Barrier Reef Initiative, or also from the national government budget or instruments? 7. Regarding innovative ways of financing this kind of projects, what do you think about the private or insurance sectors? 8. What are the key lessons from Belize in your experience, that other countries of the region could maybe take in and apply? How do you think regional organizations (e.g. SICA) could help? 9. Is there an institution in charge of the regional coordination? 10. From your point of view, what do you think are the main opportunities that you see for the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches either for CCA or DRR, both for Belize and the region? 11. Do you think the coastal communities in Belize are well aware of the services that coastal ecosystems provide?
ZURICH RE – Flood Resilience Alliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you tell me a bit about your work at Zurich RE Foundation, and how it relates to NbS to mitigate climate risk? 2. Working on the project, what were the main challenges or difficulties encountered in practice? 3. When you say there is a lack of understanding in relation to NbS are you referring to communities or in general? In What sectors or in what area do you see the greatest need for this understanding? 4. What kind of activities do you carry out in order to have an impact on policies and also to ensure that they are sustainable over time, that is, that they are not affected by changes in the legislation? 5. Why do you think they have had problems for Mexico to invest in this? 6. What opportunities do you think could arise from having more demonstrations of successful projects? 7. Does Zurich RE as a business (insurer) have products such as insurance schemes or financial incentives that facilitate the implementation of ecosystem-based risk reduction?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Why do you think, from your point of view, that we still do not have any type of product from the business? 9. How do you also consider that both the insurance sector and the private sector can support this transition from the current paradigm of ex post responses to ex ante risk reduction measures? 10. Do you as donors work only with the governments where you are working now or do you collaborate in other initiatives with other donors as well?
National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you tell me about yourself and your main functions and activities in CONAFOR? 2. How is climate risk management currently carried out in the coastal zone in Mexico, who are the main actors involved in decision making and what public policies have an impact on this coastal risk management? 3. How do you think it would be possible to promote the improvement of the participation of the different actors in the area? 4. Who would responsible or who would be the actors responsible for promoting the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems to increase the resilience of the area in general? 5. How could public policies be improved to be more informed by science? 6. Regarding CIMARES commission, which would be the coordinating body for coastal zone management? 7. Do you know how marine-coastal ecosystems are taken into account or what value is given to them within risk management in coastal areas and if they are taken into account in the vulnerability function? 8. How do you consider that the consideration of projects based on ecosystems as green infrastructure to reduce coastal risk is currently improving or could potentially improve without being affected by a change of government? 9. What challenges and opportunities in general do you see for ecosystems to play a solution role in coastal management?
Ministry of Tourism Mexico (SECTUR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you tell me about your role within the Secretariat of Tourism and how the Secretariat of Tourism addresses the issue of climate change and risk mitigation? 2. Do you work together with other sectors, is there communication and collaboration between different sectors that have an impact on this issue such as natural resources, climate change and risk management? 3. What coordination mechanisms do you have with the different levels of government and different sector? Is there an entity or institution with this responsibility? 4. How do you navigate the conflicts that also arise from different interests of each sector or actors and with different objectives or mandates that may possibly contradict each other? 5. How do you work with and involve the local communities? 6. Another important issue is that even though there are many studies on the effectiveness of these ecosystems such as mangroves and coastal protection reefs, a lot of protection is still favored with gray infrastructure such as retaining walls, why do you think is the case? 7. What have been the main challenges regarding the implementation of this strategy so far? 8. Can you think of any specific political or funding challenges that prevent greater integration of ecosystem-based solutions within national policies and strategies for development and tourism to increase resilience to extreme events? 9. As far as the zones of sustainable tourism development, these were designated according to these studies that they did in ADAPTUR? 10. Do you consider that the capacities exist within the local governments to do all this or are you the ones doing and creating these capacities and knowledge?

	<p>11. What opportunities do you think exist for this type of ecosystem-based projects to be more considered and to have an impact on public policies in the future? How do you think it is improving now or how could it potentially improve?</p> <p>12. Is there any other relevant topic that we have not touched on this interview?</p>
Mexican Fund for Nature Conservation (FMCN)	<p>1. Could you tell me about yourself and your work in the FMCN, your main activities and responsibilities?</p> <p>2. With regard to climate risk in the Caribbean coasts and specifically talking about extreme event such as hurricanes, floods, etc., who are the main actors or responsible agencies in charge of risk mitigation?</p> <p>3. Are there mechanisms for communication or coordination between these different agencies with respect to their different zoning criteria?</p> <p>4. Why do you think that despite the evidence on the protective services of coastal-marine ecosystems, there is still a preference for grey infrastructure? What do you think are the main institutional policy or capacity barriers to longer-term implementation of ecosystem-based projects?</p> <p>5. What opportunities do you see in this regard?</p> <p>6. Do you consider that current policies and funding instruments in Mexico are effective in supporting coastal resilience in particular to encourage the use of NbS?</p> <p>7. Can you think of any specific policy challenges that prevent further integration of such ecosystem approaches into public policy?</p> <p>8. How do you think this could be improved?</p> <p>9. How do you think Mexico could take this first steps towards an integrated coastal management plan or a Secretariat for integrated coastal zone management?</p> <p>10. As far as coastal communities are concerned, do you think they are aware of the value of their ecosystems?</p> <p>11. Do you consider that scientific knowledge is taken into account in coastal management decisions?</p> <p>12. Do you have any comments that you think are important that were not covered in this talk?</p>
National Center for Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED)	<p>1. Could you tell me about the specific work you do at CENAPRED, your main functions and responsibilities?</p> <p>2. What coordination mechanisms exist for the participation and communication between different sectors and actors, and levels of government for hydrometeorological risk management?</p> <p>3. As you mentioned, Fonden will be transformed into the General Directorate for Risk Management, what are they in charge of doing?</p> <p>4. Is each state in charge of making their own maps?</p> <p>5. Within the risk atlases, and the risk function that you manage, are ecosystems considered as a protective structure or as a social vulnerability reducer?</p> <p>6. What other factors do you think influence the preference of grave over green infrastructure for risk mitigation?</p> <p>7. When you mention ignorance, do you refer to the local population, decision-makers, or just in general?</p> <p>8. In your opinion, what opportunities do you think there are for natural solutions to be more integrated into public policies for risk reduction?</p> <p>9. Do you know if within universities, engineering colleges are offering courses/careers on natural engineering?</p> <p>10. Who are the main promoters of these risk reduction projects using ecosystems in the coastal zone?</p>
SVM Mx – Social and Environmental Impact Investment Advisory in Mexico and LATAM	<p>1. Could you tell me about yourself and your work in the SVM Mx, your main activities and responsibilities?</p> <p>2. What are the most important barriers for NbS to continue advancing?</p> <p>3. What are the opportunities for NbS in Mexico?</p>

CINESTAV Fisheries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How familiar are you with the concept and praxis of nature-based DRR? 2. Does your organization include mangroves and/or coral reefs ecosystems as potential options in the general strategy for DRR? 3. Are you aware of any (either national or local) legislation or planning instrument that promotes/supports the use of mangroves and coral reefs as coastal risk management tools? 4. From your point of view, which is the most viable context to use NbS in the region (e.g. is it used in programs with a focus on sustainable development, CCA, population health improvement, etc.)? 5. Which do you think are the priorities in the Caribbean region? 6. Do you know any current or past regional ecosystem based adaptation projects that focus on coastal protection from hurricanes and floods? 7. Do you consider that this type of projects are generally favored by governments and donor? Why? 8. From your experience, who are the main promoters of green infrastructure projects for risk reduction in Mexico (government, NGOs, donors, local communities, civil associations, etc.)? 9. Do you consider that the current policies and financing instruments in Mexico and the region are effective in supporting the adaptation and reduction of climate risks and, specifically, in promoting the use of green infrastructure? 10. What would you say are the gaps in the current political landscape in this regard? 11. Can you think of any specific problems or challenges that prevent further integration of green infrastructures in the country's CCA and DRR policies/strategies? 12. Which are the potential opportunities to increase the implementation of ecosystem based approaches as tools for CCA and DRR in the region? (This may include policies/strategies currently under development or ideas about the potential for increased action/financial support, research, etc.) 13. Which other institutions or actors would you recommend us to reach to discuss these issues?
Public Policy Officers – Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you please introduce yourselves and tell me about your specific work at the FAO? 2. Do you think NbS are included in the DRR policies in the Caribbean? 3. What are the barriers for the implementation of NbS in public policies related to coastal protection? 4. Why do you think NbS are not seen as an urgent matter by UN organisms, especially when the component of DRR through ecosystem protection is within your action frameworks (i.e. Sendai framework)? 5. Who do you think should be held accountable for the decision to incorporate NbS in the policies for DRR? Who would you recommend us to contact?
PRONATURA Yucatán	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you please tell us about your work at PRONATURA, your main tasks and responsibilities? 2. In your opinion, in what context do you think ecosystem-based approaches (or similar terms, e.g. green infrastructures, NbS) are mostly used in the region? (e.g. sustainable development, CCA, population health). 3. From your point of view, what should be the regional priorities? 4. Does PRONATURA carry out or is participating in projects focused on reducing climate risks – such as hurricanes- using NbS (mangroves, coral reefs)? 5. Do you consider that these types of projects are generally favored by governments and donors? 6. What challenges and opportunities of you consider exist for a greater integration of NbS in risk reduction policies? And for their implementation? 7. Which other institutions or actors would you recommend us to reach to discuss these issues?

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ Mexico	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you tell me a bit about yourself, the work you do at GIZ, your main activities, responsibilities, and your tasks within the BIOCITIES project? 2. Within this initiative (BIOCITIES), do you have a DRR component? 3. In your opinion, in what context do you think ecosystem-based approaches (or similar terms, e.g. green infrastructures, NbS) are mostly used in the region? (e.g. sustainable development, CCA, population health). 4. From your point of view, what should be the regional priorities? 5. Do you consider that these types of projects are generally favored by governments and donors? 6. What do you see as the potential opportunities to increase the implementation of ecosystem approaches as an adaptation or risk reduction tool? 7. How do you influence public policies, what strategies do you use? 8. Why do you think NbS continue to be disadvantaged in project implementation and climate risk reduction policies? 9. Do you consider that the current policies and financing instruments in Mexico and in the region are effective in supporting the adaptation and reduction of climate risks and specifically in promoting the use of nature-based solutions? 10. And this cooperation between different actors that you speak of, how do you consider that it is improving or how it could potentially improve to achieve greater consideration of NbS? 11. Do you think that the local communities where you have worked are aware of the services that ecosystems provide them or have you had to work to make them aware?
World Wildlife Fund for Nature - WWF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Could you tell me a bit about yourself and the work you are doing at WWF as well as within the “Costas Listas” project? 2. How do you specifically work with NbS on this project? 3. Do you consider that this type ecosystem based projects are generally favored by governments and donors? 4. How do you consider that it is currently improving or could potentially improve the consideration in public policies and the implementation of this type of projects (NbS) to increase coastal resilience in the long term? 5. What do you consider to be the main factors why NbS are no longer considered in the implementation of projects and in climate risk reduction policies in the region? 6. How do you manage these conflicts between different actors and interests?

Table S3. Survey for stakeholder identification and to assess general perceptions

Section	Questionnaire
I. Personal and institutional information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution. 2. Type of organization. 3. Personal data of the interviewee
II. Perceptions of coastal risk and current risk management approaches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. What are the climatic phenomena that affect the coastal zone of your country? Please select two. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Floods b. Hurricanes c. Drought d. Extreme temperatures e. Other. 5. In the last 10 years, have you noticed a change in the following phenomena? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of hurricanes a. Has decreased considerably b. Has slowed down a bit c. There have been no changes

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- d. Has increased a bit
 - e. Has increased considerably
 - f. Not sure
- Hurricane intensity
- a. Has decreased considerably
 - b. Has slowed down a bit
 - c. There have been no changes
 - d. Have increased a bit
 - e. Have increased considerably
 - f. Not sure
- Floods
- a. Has decreased considerably
 - b. Has slowed down a bit
 - c. There have been no changes
 - d. Have increased a bit
 - e. Have increased considerably
 - f. Not sure
6. What are the main strategies currently used in your country to reduce the effects of hurricanes? Check all that apply.
 - Protective barrier constructions (sea dikes, retaining walls, etc.)
 - Artificial beach and dune fill (addition of sediments to maintain natural barriers)
 - Use of natural barriers as green infrastructure (restoration and conservation of mangroves, coral reefs, etc. as coastal protection measures)
 - Use of planning regulations to limit development in coastal risk zones (e.g. retreat of beachfront communities and infrastructure, increase in structural soil levels)
 - Storm and hurricane preparedness education/campaigns**
 - There are no strategies to reduce the risk of hurricanes
 - Not sure
 - Other
 7. Who is usually included in the planning and implementation of coastal risk reduction and adaptation strategies in your country? Check all that apply.
 - National and local government representatives of coastal risk management
 - Municipal employees from other departments related to the coast (sustainable development, tourism, etc.)
 - Non-governmental organizations
 - Representatives of the business community
 - Scientists
 - Local community associations/groups
 - Coastal land owners/concessionaires
 - Members of fisheries associations
 - Individual members of the public
 - Not sure
 - Others
 8. Who should be included in these processes in the future and at what extent?
 - Representatives of the national and local government of coastal territorial planning (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure)
 - Municipal employees from other departments related to the coast (sustainable development, tourism, etc.) (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure)
 - Non-governmental organizations (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of the business community (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure) - Scientists (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure) - Local community associations/groups (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure) - Coastal land owners/concessionaries (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure) - Members of fisheries associations (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure) - Individual members of the public (decrease participation / maintain level of participation / increase participation / not sure)
	9. Is there any other actor of interest or institution that you consider should be involved in the planning and execution of adaptation strategies and coastal risk reduction in your region that has not been mentioned in the previous question?
	10. What do you think should be the action priorities for better coastal risk management in the event of hurricanes? (select the two most important according to your opinion)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment in engineering of coastal zones - Planning and coordination between sectors and actors linked to the coastal area - Promotion and support for research on coastal risk reduction - Conservation of the natural values of the coast - Information and citizen awareness - Not sure - Other
III. Coastal ecosystems and their role in reducing coastal risks	11. How would you rate the level of benefits of the services provided by mangroves in your country? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of communities and infrastructure against hurricanes and floods (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Improved water quality (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Provision of raw material (e.g. wood) (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Provision of habitat for fish species, commercial and non-commercial (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Cultural and historical value (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Opportunities for toursims and recreation (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Other 12. How would you rate the level of benefits of the services provided by coral reefs in your country? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of beaches and the coastline from hurricanes and storms (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Provision of habitat for fish species, commercial and non-commercial (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Provision of raw materials for the preparation of medicines (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Cultural and historical value (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Opportunities for tourism and recreation (no benefit / little benefit / moderate benefit / a lot of benefit / not sure) - Other

	<p>13. important do you consider coastal-marine ecosystems to be as a tool for reducing coastal risks?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely important Important Unimportant Not important at all Not sure <p>14. How effective do you consider are the coastal-marine ecosystems, such as mangroves and coral reefs, as protection against hurricanes and floods?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely effective Effective Not very effective Not effective at all Not sure
IV. Inclusion of marine-coastal ecosystems in policies and planning processes in the face of coastal risk	<p>15. How much consideration do mangrove and coral reef ecosystems have in risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies in your country?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are not considered enough They are considered, but very little Moderate consideration They are widely considered Not sure <p>16. Are you aware of any national or local legislation and/or planning instrument that promotes or supports the use of mangroves and coral reefs as coastal risk management tools?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No Yes, please specify <p>17. Are you aware of any agreement, legislation or planning instrument at the regional level (Central America/Caribbean) that promotes or supports the use of mangroves and coral reefs as coastal risk management tools?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No Yes, please specify <p>18. How would you rate the following statements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plans and policies of regional organizations (Central America/Caribbean) have a significant influence on coastal planning and the consideration of ecosystems as risk management tools in my country. (totally agree / ok / not sure / disagree / strongly disagree) - Coastal planning and coastal risk management in my country is based exclusively on the vision, goals and plans at the national level. (totally agree / ok / not sure / disagree / strongly disagree) - Risk reduction and adaptation strategies in the coastal zone of my country respond only to local needs, reflecting the vision and objectives of the different actors in the coastal zone. (totally agree / ok / not sure / disagree / strongly disagree) <p>19. To what extent does your country depend on non-governmental actors (NGOs, citizen groups, private companies) for the planning, design and management of ecosystem-based coastal risk reduction strategies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participation of non-governmental actors is the most influential factor in the planning and execution of risk reduction projects based on ecosystems in the coastal zone of my country. - The involvement of non-governmental actors is only useful in the financing/planning of ecosystem-based risk reduction strategies. Implementation and management are carried out by public officials. - The participation of non-governmental actors is only useful for the maintenance of risk reduction projects based on ecosystems. Most planning decisions are made by the government. - Additional comments.

	20. In your opinion, what are the main factors that can contribute to a greater integration of coastal-marine ecosystems in national adaptation and risk reduction policies? Name the top three.
V. Implementation and future opportunities	<p>21. What criteria does your institution use to prioritize and select the best coastal adaptation/risk reduction options? (eg risk/vulnerability scenarios/maps, cost-benefit analysis, etc.) Mention the three most used.</p> <p>22. How would you rate your country on the following aspects of implementing ecosystem-based risk reduction and adaptation projects in coastal zones?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of guidelines for the implementation of adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects that take into account ecosystem services. (very good / could improve / fair / bad / very bad) - Risk/vulnerability scenarios that consider ecosystems (risk/vulnerability with and without ecosystems). (very good / could improve / fair / bad / very bad) - Financing (availability of government budget, grants, sponsorships for ecosystem-based risk reduction projects). (very good / could improve / fair / bad / very bad) - Maintenance (financial, human and technical resources for regular maintenance of ecosystem-based risk reduction projects). (very good / could improve / fair / bad / very bad) - Monitoring (investigation of the success of habitat restoration, and of conservation). (very good / could improve / fair / bad / very bad) - Assessment (regular reports on the planning, progress and implementation of ecosystem-based risk reduction projects). (very good / could improve / fair / bad / very bad) <p>23. Is there a specific institution focused on the planning, implementation and monitoring of ecosystem-based coastal risk reduction and adaptation projects?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No b. Not sure c. Yes, please specify <p>24. Is there an institution in charge of coordinating efforts between actors and institutions for the implementation of risk reduction and adaptation projects based on ecosystems?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No b. Not sure c. Yes, please specify <p>25. What do you consider to be the main needs to foster capacities related to the consideration and implementation of disaster risk reduction and adaptation based on ecosystems?</p> <p>26. What do you consider to be the key factors that make it difficult to consider and use coastal-marine ecosystems as tools in coastal risk management in your city? Mention three key words.</p> <p>27. What do you consider to be the main factors that encourage the consideration and implementation of risk reduction projects based on marine-coastal ecosystems? Mention three key words.</p>