



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post to the Project Leader)

Name: Fauna & Flora International	Address: 4 th floor, Jupiter House, Station Rd, Cambridge CB1 2JD, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Building capacity for participatory, ecosystem-based marine conservation in Central America.

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date: 1 April 2012		Duration of project: 3 years			End date: 31 March 2015	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £	2012/13 £91,740	2013/2014 £101,400	2014/15 £101,470	2015/16 £	Total £294,610
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 48%						

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

An innovative approach to Marine Protected Area management, which emphasises participatory governance, Ecosystem-Based Management, and support for local culture, livelihoods and access rights, is developed in pilot sites in three Central American countries (Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica).

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more UK personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Regional project partner, based in Costa Rica
Surname	Bensted-Smith		Solis-Rivera
Forename (s)	Robert		Vivienne
Post held	Regional Director		Manager and Associate
Institution (if different to above)			CoopeSoliDar R.L.
Department	Americas and Caribbean Programme		-
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project partner in Honduras	Project partner in Nicaragua	Regional project partner, based in Ecuador
Surname	Cabañas	Buitrago	Gravez
Forename (s)	Francisco	Fabio	Vincent
Post held	Project director	Conservation expert	Governance expert
Institution (if different to above)	RECOTURH	GIZ (German International Cooperation), seconded to Fundenic as a technical collaborator	FFLA
Department	-	-	Marine governance strategic initiative
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
18-007	Zoe Cullen	Collaborative conservation of critical Kerinci-Seblat National Park buffer zone forest
18-015	Paul Hotham	Addressing the illegal trade in the critically endangered Ustyurt Saiga
17-017	Robert Bensted Smith	Innovative governance models for marine protected area management in Ecuador
17-016	Richard Lamprey	Conservation and sustainable management of Kenya's marine and coastal resources
17-014	Pippa Howard	Developing a cross-sectoral environmental governance platform for the Nimba Mountains
17-013	Liesje Birchenough	Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution), and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Applicant institution and website where available:</p> <p>Fauna and Flora International www.fauna-flora.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FFI's mission is to '<i>conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take account of human needs.</i>' Founded in 1903, FFI has consistently demonstrated a people-centred approach to environmental conservation, ensuring that communities, including those most disadvantaged or marginalised, are empowered to influence decision-making processes regarding natural resources. FFI will lead the project, coordinating a network of regional and national partner NGOs, all working to strengthen the role of communities in coastal resource management. As in the proposal preparation phase, all partners will participate in post-approval work planning, monitoring and discussion of issues across all three countries, thereby strengthening the regional character, learning and sustainability of the project. Project-specific MoU's will be signed with each partner.</p> <p>Into each site programme and associated training and communications, FFI will channel in-house specialist expertise, covering Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM), spatial planning, community empowerment, participatory MPA governance, access rights and industry engagement. The principal sources of expertise will be FFI's project leader (Robert Bensted-Smith), regional marine expert (José Urteaga), global marine specialist (Nicola Barnard), and Head of Conservation Livelihoods and Governance (Helen Schneider). FFI will advise on national policy development on the core themes of the project, coordinate multi-site analyses for "lessons learned" and lead international communications and publications.</p> <p>To prepare this proposal, FFI built on established dialogue with the partners, especially FFLA and CoopeSoliDar R.L. In-depth discussion, sharing of experiences, and project planning took place in March 2011, when FFI organised a 3-week, multi-partner series of site-visits and workshops in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras, including visits to all three project sites. FFI, CoopeSoliDar RL, FUNDENIC, RECOTURH and FFLA all participated, plus additional in-country collaborators. Since March FFI and partners have maintained regular dialogue about project plans and preparatory activities.</p>
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<p>Lead Partner and website where available:</p> <p>CoopeSoliDar R.L. www.coopesolidar.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Coope SoliDar R.L.'s mission is to develop innovative ways for biological and cultural wealth of the region to contribute to the quality of life of local communities, with justice and equity. Its inter-disciplinary team accompanies communities through processes of planning, decision-making and organisational development. Coastal communities and sustainable fishing lie at the heart of their programme. CoopeSoliDar R.L.'s advocacy of Areas for Responsible Artisanal Fisheries in Costa Rica, its intermittent assistance to the Coyote community since 2006 and its collaboration with RECOTURH on a joint project in 2010 all provide a good platform for the present project, in which it will i) lead the intervention at Coyote/Bejuco, coordinating on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders; ii) liaise with government on protected area designation; iii) provide expertise in community organisation, participatory processes, responsible resource use, and gender; iv) lead local and national communications, v) advise RECOTURH in Honduras; vi) collaborate on multi-site analyses for "lessons learned" publications; vii) liaise with the FAO-led regional discussions on guidelines for sustainable small-scale fisheries. In the project preparation process CoopeSoliDar R.L. led project planning for Coyote, collaborated with RECOTOURH on planning for Cuero y Salado, and advised on project design for La Anciana. It participated in the multi-partner site-visit in March 2011, coordinating site visits in Costa Rica and co-hosting with FFI the workshop of project partners and other actors from all three sites.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Fundación Nicaraguense para el Desarrollo Sostenible (FUNDENIC) www.fundenic.org.ni</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Foundation for Sustainable Development in Nicaragua (FUNDENIC) is Nicaragua's leading NGO specialising in environment and sustainable development. Programme areas include protected area planning, sustainable resource management and rural and community development. FUNDENIC and FFI collaborated on a 2009 rapid ecological assessment of La Anciana, which led to the idea to establish a MPA, and has held workshops with coastal communities in the area. Key responsibilities of FUNDENIC include (i) lead the field intervention at La Anciana, in close collaboration with FFI's in-country team; ii) coordinate the on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders, using the expert inputs of FFI, FFLA and CoopeSoliDar R.L. as planned; iii) lead local and national communication programmes; (iv) liaise with government on the process of designating La Anciana an MPA . FUNDENIC collaborated with FFI throughout the project preparation process, co-hosting the multi-partner visit to La Anciana in March 2011 and participating in the workshop and site visits to Costa Rica and Honduras.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Red de Comunidades Turísticas de Honduras (RECOTURH)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Community Tourism Network of Honduras (RECOTURH) specialises in linking Protected Area conservation with sustainable development of local communities. Its efforts to improve livelihoods through community engagement in the protected areas of the “Caribe Esmeralda” region of Honduras have won support from local and national government agencies and also private sector bodies, notably the local Chamber of Tourism.</p> <p>In the project RECOTURH will i) lead the field intervention at Cuero y Salado, in collaboration with CoopeSoliDar R.L., ii) coordinate on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders, using the expert inputs of FFI, FFLA and CoopeSoliDar R.L. as planned; iii) lead local and national communication programmes; iv) liaise with government and the Cuero y Salado Foundation (FUCSA), on the proposal to expand the Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p>RECOTURH collaborated with CoopeSoliDar R.L. and FFI throughout the project preparation process, co-hosting the multi-partner visit to the Caribe Esmeralda region in March 2011 and participated in the workshop and site visits in Costa Rica.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA) www.ffla.net</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FFLA, founded in 1993, is a regional NGO, based in Ecuador, that promotes constructive dialogue, builds social, political and institutional capacity to reduce conflict over resource management, and establishes innovative, socially legitimate and resilient governance models for protected area management. FFLA has been involved in the design and implementation of the co-management system of the Galapagos Marine Reserve and has been collaborating with FFI since 2008 on a Darwin Initiative project for participatory governance of MPA’s at three sites in Ecuador.</p> <p>In the project FFLA will i) deliver training courses in participatory governance and conflict management, ii) provide advice on these topics as needed; iii) collaborate on multi-site analyses for “lessons learned” publications.</p> <p>FFLA collaborated with FFI throughout the project preparation process and participated in the March 2011 workshop and site visits in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras.</p>
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<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>The following stakeholders have been consulted:</p> <p>In Honduras, the Cuero y Salado Foundation (FUCSA), the conservation NGO that manages the Wildlife Refuge; adjacent local communities, including (i) organisations of Salado Barra community (local council or “patronato”, community tourism committee, fishers’ group), (ii) members of Orotina community (located in Refuge buffer zone); (iii) local council of Boca Cerrada community; (iv) council and artisanal fishers of La Rosita community (who have special management responsibilities in the river estuaries of the Refuge).</p> <p>In Costa Rica, artisanal fishers and other community members of Coyote and Bejuco, the Association of Fishers of Coyote (ASPECOY), which is the grass-roots organisation of artisanal fishers; and the Programme for the Restoration of Marine Turtles (PRETOMA), a conservation organisation working in the area.</p> <p>In Nicaragua, Grupo Pellas, the company developing the tourism resort opposite La Anciana, and two grass-roots community organisations: ARRECIFE, a multiple service (fishing and tourism) cooperative from San Juan del Sur, and the group of 30 fishers of Astillero in Tola Municipality. Also Paso Pacifico, a US-based NGO working on sea turtle conservation, research and community outreach in San Juan del Sur Municipality, to the south of our project area.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
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For each site, socio-economic information has been compiled as part of the project planning process.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

In Honduras, the General Direction of Fishing and Aquaculture (DIGEPESCA), which is the national institution in charge of fisheries in the country.

In Nicaragua, the National Fisheries Institute (INPESCA), the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN) and the Central American University (UCA).

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

In Costa Rica:

- The mayor of the Municipality of Nandayure, where Coyote and Bejuco are located;
- The National Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPECSA);
- The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunication- National System of Protected Areas Division (MINAET-SINAC), offices of the Conservation Area of Guanacaste, environmental administrative division where Coyote is located.

In Honduras:

- Municipalities of Porvenir, to which the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge pertains, and Esparta;
- National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development (ICF), national institution in charge of conservation policies, forest development, protected areas and wildlife.

In Nicaragua:

- The Municipalities of San Juan del Sur and Tola (La Anciana area is used by fishers of both municipalities).
- The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA), offices of the Departments of Rivas and Carazo.

9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories?

Yes No

If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

Marine biodiversity is vital for livelihoods but ecosystem degradation, resource depletion and inequitable distribution of benefits are causing biodiversity loss and reduced fisheries, income and protein. In many countries marine governance is top-down, so the only response open to disempowered local fishers and stakeholders is to intensify fishing effort, exacerbating ecological problems and loss of biodiversity. Industrial fishing – especially shrimp trawling - harms habitat and artisanal fishing grounds. Developments, such as marinas and coastal tourism, often displace and marginalise local people, eroding cultural identity and traditional knowledge.

This **problem** is prevalent in Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica. For each government it is a **priority** to restore over-exploited marine ecosystems and strengthen capacities of coastal communities both to participate in conservation and to emerge from poverty, through improved **organisation**, fisheries and new economic activities, such as ecotourism. Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) should be central to the strategy for achieving this, but current models are ineffective in conserving biodiversity and sustaining livelihoods. The project will help **resolve** this problem by enabling selected MPA's to develop three characteristics that are fundamental for long-term effectiveness but currently weak or absent, namely:

- Participatory governance structures, in which communities, especially artisanal fishers, play a substantive role in decision-making and cooperate as respected partners with authorities and other stakeholders, while enhancing their livelihoods.
- Implementation of zoning as an essential tool in the Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) toolbox for biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries.
- Moving from open access fisheries to a system of controlled access rights, that benefits local artisanal fishers, who contribute to conservation. Preferential access provides essential motivation for compliance with zoning and other regulations and for active participation in protection, but must be tailored to national context.

The project addresses **CBD Articles 8, 10, 13 and 17** and contributes to the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and protected areas, and related Aichi targets. Though not targeting migratory species, the project will protect habitat for species listed under **CMS**, including sea turtles, **sharks**, cetaceans, and manatee.

The project will **benefit communities** by restoring the marine ecosystem on which they depend, empowering them to conserve and responsibly use resources, and reducing vulnerability.

The project sites differ in legal and institutional framework and ecology but have features in common: important biodiversity, traditional fishing communities, tourism development imminent, proposals to create/expand a multiple-use MPA, significant poverty, and vulnerability to climate change. They are:

La Anciana, Nicaragua: Proposed MPA with unique mix of corals, rocky reef and sandy bottom, exceptional species richness, close to major turtle nesting beaches on Pacific coast. Fishing communities endure severe poverty. **The two adjacent municipalities have about 1,100 fishers in 4 main fishing villages.** The company planning adjacent tourism resort seeks collaboration with FFI/FUNDENIC.

Coyote, Costa Rica: A 20,000-hectare area off Nicoya peninsula, connecting two multiple-use MPAs, with two adjacent communities supported by CoopeSoliDar R.L. Proposed as a Marine Management Area or Responsible Artisanal Fisheries Area, to allow integrated management of whole 60,000-hectare area. **The fishing villages of Coyote and Bejuco have 30 fishers, but up to 150 people are involved in the activity.** They are remote from markets, basic services and development decision-making.

Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge (CSWR), Honduras: A 13,200-hectare Wildlife Refuge, terrestrial and marine, with a proposal to extend seaward limit from 2 km offshore to an average of 9 km, increasing the marine area from 5,000 to 30,000 ha. **The managing NGO, FUCSA, has increasingly embraced participation of communities, who include indigenous Garífuna people. About 110 households within CSWR, plus others in the buffer zone, depend on fishing.** RECOTURH facilitates collaboration between communities and tourism sector on ecotourism development and conservation.

The project will build the capacities of authorities, stakeholders and NGO's to make each site a national pioneer in participatory governance, participatory zoning (as part of EBM) and local access rights. The **outcomes** at each site are:

- Increased organisational and technical capacity of authorities and stakeholders to develop and implement participatory governance systems.
- Agreement on governance systems, that institutionalise participation by local stakeholders in MPA decision-making and management.
- **Empowerment of communities to improve their livelihoods (income, cultural identity, self esteem, food security etc).**
- Agreement on access rights, that give local communities an incentive for compliance and long-term conservation, while fitting the social, legal and political context.
- Incorporation of participatory zoning and external ecological dependencies into management.
- Capacity for more effective management, reducing threats to marine biodiversity.

We will disseminate lessons learned, relevant to national policies and international guidelines (e.g. FAO), about:

- **Overcoming barriers to empowerment for participatory MPA governance;**
- **How empowerment and capacity building can serve both participatory governance and livelihood development;**
- **Developing locally appropriate approaches to access rights;**
- **The multiple benefits of integrating participatory governance, livelihoods, zoning and access rights.**

Strategy:

FFI and partners will work as a team to design, guide and facilitate a process through which stakeholders, authorities and NGO's at each site **construct** a participatory system of MPA governance. Issues for negotiation include the role of stakeholders in decision-making, inter-institutional coordination and access rights. We will use experiences and advice from elsewhere (including our Darwin-supported MPA project in Ecuador, 17-017) to stimulate debate. Technical inputs to management planning will focus on EBM, zoning and monitoring. **Empowerment and training, with attention to gender and disadvantaged groups, will enable communities to participate effectively in governance and improve livelihoods e.g. through fisheries management, marketing and equitable relationships with tourism developers.** Training courses and on-site guidance will build organisational and technical capacities of stakeholders and authorities. Regional networking between stakeholders will disseminate experiences and facilitate learning. Communication activities will first build support for innovative approaches locally and with national authorities, then subsequently aim to stimulate replication, inform national policy and disseminate results internationally (including CBD-related events). Project monitoring and evaluation methods will involve stakeholders and authorities, thereby developing skills for adaptive management.

FFI will provide multidisciplinary UK expertise, including governance, empowerment, MPA planning, EBM, zoning and monitoring. Partner roles are described in Section 8.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**Please give details:**

The project is essentially a new initiative but it builds on prior work on the theme of participatory governance by FFI and FFLA in Ecuador and CoopeSoliDar R.L. in Costa Rica, as well as preparatory work carried out by partners at each site. In the case of **La Anciana**, FFI has been working since 2002 on sea turtles and coastal zone conservation at a site 30 km to the north, Chacocente. This programme has involved extensive collaboration on conservation and livelihood development with the people of Astillero, the Municipality of Tola and the Ministry (MARENA), all important actors in the present project. In the case of **CSWR**, RECOTURH has been working since 2006 to build relationships with the communities associated with that protected area and to forge links between the communities and the tourism industry in the "Caribe Esmeralda" region of Honduras. Since 2009 CoopeSoliDar R.L. has been assisting RECOTURH with strengthening community organisation. In the case of **Coyote** CoopeSoliDar R.L. has had periodic collaboration with Coyote (and to a lesser extent Bejuco) since 2007, strengthening their responsible fishing practices and doing participatory mapping of their fishing grounds. This preparatory work, plus the multi-partner workshop and site visits in March 2011, provide the platform for regional collaboration on MPA governance and improved livelihoods.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

In Honduras the USAID-funded project, ProParques, includes a component for The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to strengthen FUCSA, the NGO which manages CSWR. RECOTURH maintains a close relationship with FUCSA and there is an opportunity for synergy, with TNC building general organisational capacity and sustainability of FUCSA, and our Darwin Initiative project focusing specifically on the capacities of local stakeholders, as well as FUCSA and government agencies, to fulfill their respective roles in a participatory governance system. This in turn may enhance replicability to other sites in Honduras, since TNC has recently won an Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) project to support protected areas (not including CSWR). In addition, the Chamber of Tourism of La Ceiba has just signed an agreement with IADB-FOMIN for tourism capacity building. RECOTURH will approach the Chamber of Tourism to negotiate capacity building in ecotourism for Cuero y Salado communities.

In Costa Rica, the Regional Programme for Marine Turtles, PRETOMA, has been working in the Coyote area and is considering developing a project to promote establishment of a protected area, that involves fishing communities in its management. CoopeSoliDar R.L. has approached PRETOMA to coordinate plans and take advantage of the common aim and complementarity between respective resources and areas of expertise. We envisage that PRETOMA may help build local alliances for creation of the protected area and bring additional resources for its implementation.

FAO is leading a process to develop voluntary guidelines on securing sustainable small-scale fisheries (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/18241/en>). Civil society consultations and discussion of drafts run through 2012-13, with the final product due in 2014. CoopeSoliDar R.L. is already involved in the civil society consultations in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua, and will be our principal channel into the FAO process, although other partners and stakeholders will also participate directly in relevant fora. This is part of a wider FAO programme on small-scale fisheries (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16152/en>), which includes reviewing issues of rights-based approaches, access and empowerment. We see this programme as an opportunity for the results of our project to have an impact on policy and practice worldwide, and to promote the integration of sustainable artisanal fisheries and biodiversity conservation.

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes No
If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

FFI is in advanced negotiations with the Arcadia Trust for a large, global marine grant, including an amount of £150,000 over 3 years earmarked for this project. We expect confirmation in November or December 2011. The Arcadia grant will be conditional on FFI raising matching amounts each year, so approval of this Darwin Initiative proposal would enable us to meet that condition.

CoopeSoliDar R.L. has a grant for Year 1 of £9,180 from the Inter American Foundation and is confident of the grant being renewed for at least two more years.

As part of the ongoing dialogue with the resort developer, Grupo Pellas, FFI and FUNDENIC have obtained a general commitment by the company to participate actively in the project. In this context we expect by December 2011 to obtain their specific commitment to contribute £12,000 in cash and kind, as budgeted here.

RECOTURH is negotiating with the USAID to secure contributions totalling £7,500 from a protected areas project, Proparque, and a regional marine project, MAREA. The latter has a specific interest in MPA access rights but is not yet supporting CSWR. A decision is expected in January 2012. RECOTURH is also negotiating contributions of £3,150 pounds each from FUCSA and La Ceiba Chamber of Tourism. These contributions, which are small in amount but important in reflecting local commitment, are expected to be confirmed if and when the Darwin Initiative proposal is approved.

The first priority of FFI and partners is to obtain the funding from Darwin Initiative and the other sources listed above, to ensure that this project, focused on participatory governance systems and local empowerment, can go ahead. Once that funding is secured, our next priority will be to obtain additional funding for full implementation of the new/expanded MPAs and associated community livelihoods, and for post-project follow-up. Fund-raising for activities **additional** to the present proposal are listed in Section 22.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes NoCITES Yes NoConvention on Migratory Species (CMS)* Yes No

*If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWa etc)

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

Each partner organization in this project has plans to engage with the CBD focal point in each host country. In the case of Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L. has worked in conjunction with the national focal point in the past, in the production of communication material accessible at community level regarding the CBD. This Darwin Initiative project could be linked with this previous effort and on a new effort of producing an easily accessible material for communities on the subject of responsible fishing, community strengthening and participation in Protected Area Governance, responsibilities, rights and roles of local communities in marine conservation.

In Honduras the CBD focal point is the Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA). Hitherto, our project partners have worked more closely with the National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development (ICF), which participated in the March 2011 site visit. There is coordination between ICF and SERNA, nevertheless RECOTURH will strengthen direct links with SERNA, especially with regard to discussing lessons learned and collaborating on dissemination.

In Nicaragua the CBD focal point is the Director of Protected Areas in MARENA. FFI and FUNDENIC already work closely with the Director, who is very interested in the project's potential to develop a model for coastal community participation in MPA management. He also has a specific interest in La Anciana, for its inherent biodiversity value and strategic location between protected turtle nesting beaches. MARENA will be involved throughout the project, including in the designation of La Anciana as a protected area, dissemination of lessons learned and potential replication of the governance model.

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

The project addresses CBD Articles: 8 (in-situ conservation), 10 (sustainable use of biodiversity), 13 (education and awareness), and 17 (exchange of information). It contributes to the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on protected areas (especially governance, equity, participation and ecosystem approach), updated at Aichi by resolutions 29 and 31 respectively: <http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-10>. Resolution 31 emphasises participatory governance and encourages parties to "*Promote integration of the provisions of access and benefit sharing [...] in the governance of protected areas and support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation as well as for indigenous and local community livelihoods*". FFI-FFLA's dissemination of MPA governance findings from Ecuador and frequent dialogue with CoopeSoliDar R.L., including discussions in UK with CoopeSoliDar's manager, highlighted region-wide, inter-related deficiencies in empowerment of communities for participatory MPA governance and associated livelihoods, consideration of access rights, and effective spatial management of nearshore marine ecosystems.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

At each site local communities will have gained a stronger role in governance of nearshore marine areas, including certain responsibilities in management and rights to benefit from the resources. To fulfill this role and implement agreements negotiated with other parties (government, tourism sector) they will have increased organisational and technical capacities and consequent self-esteem. Stakeholders and authorities will have gained greater understanding of participatory governance, access rights and spatial management of MPAs, and related skills in governance, negotiation and conflict management. The collective experience will have informed FAO's guidelines for sustainable small-scale fisheries and be building governmental confidence in MPAs under participatory governance as a means to conserve biodiversity and improve livelihoods of marginalised coastal communities. Authorities and stakeholders at each site will be aware of progress and problems at other sites and feel themselves to be the vanguard of a trend towards empowerment of coastal communities for marine conservation.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

The sites are national priorities for biodiversity conservation and have critical roles in sustaining fisheries species. The project strengthens biodiversity conservation by:

- Developing replicable models of more effective, participatory MPA governance;
- Working with communities to pioneer effective No Take Zones and responsible artisanal fishing, both crucial for biodiversity, ecosystem resilience and sustainable livelihoods;
- Supporting initiatives to create/expand MPAs:
 - Creation of new MPA at La Anciana, with unique concentration of Nicaragua's Pacific habitats and species;
 - CSWR, with estuarine and nearshore habitats and flagship species including the manatee, will be expanded to take in diverse coral and rocky reefs and intervening deep waters habitats, and be more ecologically viable size;
 - Camaronal/Caletas-Ario National Wildlife Refuges, with estuarine, coastal and marine habitats and flagship species - Pacific Leatherback (CR) and Olive Ridley turtles - will be complemented by Coyote MPA, to form a 3-times bigger, ecologically viable unit.

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

Local and national dissemination:

- Workshops/meetings, nationally and in other coastal communities;
- Press releases;
- Distribution of short videos, featuring fishers and other local protagonists;
- Collaboration with CBD focal points on production and distribution to coastal communities of leaflets about the project themes.
- In Honduras dissemination through the new information centre for the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor (www.credia.hn).

Internet dissemination:

- Posting material on a project blog;
- Articles on institutional websites of FFI and project partners;
- Contributions to lists covering Central American marine issues, artisanal fishing, MPAs.

Other international dissemination:

- Channelling project experiences into FAO's national and regional civil society consultations for developing Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/18241/en>).
- Publication in Darwin newsletter, Oryx journal, FFI magazine, FFI Update;
- Peer-review publication;
- Policy and lessons-learned analysis, distributed through partner and FFI networks, including IDS Livelihoods Network, IIED Poverty & Conservation Learning Group, BOND Development & Environment Group;
- Presentation at World Conference on Marine Biodiversity in 2014 (more conferences,

subject to fund-raising).

Events and materials will acknowledge Darwin Initiative funding orally and in writing and display the logo, generally in combination with a project “badge” reflecting coastal communities and regional collaboration.

14. What will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and local communities) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

Central America’s artisanal fishing sector has grown to 900 communities with 140,000 registered fishers and many more involved in fishing, while marine ecosystems are declining in productivity and biodiversity. Education, health and income indicators of these communities are far below national averages. This project targets biologically important areas and uses inclusive methods of empowerment and capacity building to pioneer fundamental changes in participatory governance, defined access rights and ecosystem management. Long-term benefits include effective biodiversity conservation in three MPAs and sustainable livelihoods (cultural, social and economic aspects) for associated communities. Our wider ambition is to promote replication and scaling up of this initiative, benefitting numerous coastal communities and helping achievement of Aichi targets in coastal and nearshore ecosystems, not just oceanic islands.

The main challenge, to both durability of benefits and scaling up, is to consolidate national support, in policy and practice, for the governance structures and access regimes. Our strategy is to involve authorities throughout, address their fears, publicise positive change, and strengthen communities’ ability to exercise their rights. By working in three countries and linking with international processes (CBD, FAO), we will generate not only learning but also regional momentum and confidence in the new policies.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The project aims to bring about significant social and institutional changes, which will require a period of implementation to become fully embedded in the local and national mind-set. Follow-up support for implementation will be led by in-country partners, with FFI having a reduced technical advisory input. The transition in leadership should be straightforward, because of the strong role of partners in project design - the multi-partner project planning trip enabled in-country partners and stakeholders to shape the intervention at their respective sites – and implementation, with FFI focusing on coordination and provision of specialist expertise.

We are confident that the need for post-project funding and FFI expertise, at reduced levels, can be met, because (i) this Central America programme is a core component of FFI’s growing global marine programme, and (ii) project partners are already contributing significant co-financing to the present project and seeking additional funds to sustain and expand the initiative (see Section 22).

Note that in Nicaragua, where FFI has a significant in-country team led by a marine scientist, FFI will have a more hands-on role than in Costa Rica and Honduras, with a correspondingly greater role in the post-DI phase. Nevertheless, the approach is essentially the same.

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Capacity building targeting artisanal fishing communities will enable them to help construct and participate in multi-stakeholder governance systems and to articulate and achieve their livelihood objectives. Existing relationships (Section 11a) reveal a demand for training in basic skills needed for participation in governance, notably community rights, organisation, representation, communication between representatives and constituencies, and negotiation. Training in conflict prevention and management will help authorities and stakeholders to address trade-offs inevitable in tackling problems of unsustainable resource use. Baseline assessments, focus groups and individual interviews will refine understanding of training needs of different community segments, including women and youth. In planning capacity building, FFI's expertise in empowerment, using the principles of the [SLED](#) approach and FFI's livelihoods framework (adapted from DFID), will complement the expertise of FFLA and CoopeSoliDar R.L., allowing adaptation of best international practice to local contexts. The empowerment approach, embracing diverse segments of society, provides communities with skills applicable to a spectrum of governance and livelihood development opportunities post-project.

Delivery of community capacity building will be through training workshops and accompaniment in planning and negotiation processes. FFLA will lead governance and conflict management workshops, drawing on experience of courses in the FFI-FFLA project in Ecuador. Accompaniment of communities in participatory processes will be the responsibility of local partners, with guidance from CoopeSoliDar R.L., FFLA and FFI.

As the participatory fora tackle issues of marine management, FFI will introduce education and training on participatory mapping, zoning, EBM, GPS use, marine monitoring etc. Training will be based on dialogue with communities about their traditional knowledge, scientific knowledge and how these can complement each other.

Training effectiveness will be measured by doing pre- and post-training profiles, trainee interviews 6-12 months later, assessment of knowledge and skills used in negotiation and decision-making processes, and end-of-project community and institutional needs assessment (against baseline).

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please **highlight** any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Coastal and marine biodiversity of three Central American countries is conserved through increased effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas, in line with the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and protected areas.	SG1. Effectiveness of MPA network, according to the measures used by governments of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica. SG2. Proportion of MPA's of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica in which communities have a substantive role in marine governance	SG1. National reports to CBD of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica, plus independent studies of north coast of Honduras and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. SG2. Project-compiled data on MPAs and their governance systems.	
Purpose An innovative approach to Marine Protected Area management, which emphasises participatory governance, Ecosystem-Based Management, and support for local culture, livelihoods and access rights, is developed in pilot sites in three Central American countries (Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica)	<i>(data will be gender disaggregated)</i> <i>(MPA's referred to in indicators may be already legally gazetted or in process of legal creation).</i> P1. # of MPAs with increased capacity of authorities and stakeholders for effective management. Baseline zero, target 3. P2. # of MPAs in which agreed governance system gives local stakeholders a substantive role. Baseline zero, target 3. P3. Use same indicator as O3.1. P4. # of MPAs in which access rights provide local stakeholders with an incentive for long-term conservation. Baseline zero, target 2. P5. Use same indicator as O2.2.	P1. Documentation of skills and operational capacity relative to needs identified in MPA planning docs. P2. MPA plans, fisheries plans, other legal instruments, records of participatory management meetings. P3. See O3.1 P4. licensing records, plus data on fishing activities in the MPA, where available. P5. See O2.2.	We assume that by end-of-project the process of legal creation/expansion of the 3 MPAs will be well advanced, but timing of final approval depends on government. Project success does not depend on legal approval within 3 years, as capacity building, planning, negotiation and many practical actions will proceed anyway. We expect, nevertheless, that at least 2 of the 3 will be approved by end-of-project. We assume governments are open to participatory governance, appropriate to national context, in line with CBD commitments. Regulation of access will take time to establish, so end-of-project target for that indicator is set below 100% (see Sustainability section).

<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Three MPA's (in Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica) are in process of being (or are already) created or expanded, with governance systems in which local communities play a substantive role and have access rights that motivate long-term conservation.</p>	<p>O1.1 For each site, process to officially propose MPA creation/expansion is completed.</p> <p>O1.2 Each MPA has an officially recognised document defining (i) role of stakeholders, (ii) mechanisms of participation, (iii) access rights.</p> <p>O1.3 At each MPA the % of 5 management programmes (zoning, enforcement, fisheries, tourism, monitoring) to which communities have contributed in design and decision-making. Baseline zero, target 80%.</p>	<p>O1.1 Technical documents and reports of process, supporting the official MPA proposal.</p> <p>O1.2 MPA plan or other publicly available government document.</p> <p>O1.3 MPA (draft) management plans and related instruments, plus documentation of participatory planning process.</p>	<p>We assume, based on experience to date, that coastal communities will opt for MPAs under participatory governance as a means to reverse the decline of their marine resources and deliver benefits in medium term. We assume that at each site the authorities and communities are open to exploring some form of preferential access rights to provide a local incentive for long-term conservation.</p>
<p>2. Coastal community livelihoods are enhanced through participation in marine governance, improved resource use, and equitable relationships with other actors (tourism industry, authorities).</p>	<p><i>(data will be gender disaggregated)</i></p> <p>O2.1 At each site # of stakeholders represented in the governance system. Baseline zero, target tbd.</p> <p>O2.2. % achievement of community-defined, MPA-related livelihood objectives. We use "livelihoods" in broad sense to include culture, self-esteem, resilience to climate change etc, as well as food security and income.</p>	<p>O2.1 Records of meetings of participatory governance bodies.</p> <p>O2.2 Records of community workshops to (i) define measures of success for livelihoods, (b) assess their baseline and (c) assess end-of-project status.</p>	<p>We assume temporary opportunity costs of improved ecosystem management (zoning, gear and catch regulations etc) can be partially offset by empowerment (ownership of management decisions) and by timely benefits, including preferential access and some supplementary income from other sources (including MPA-related services and other livelihoods opportunities).</p>
<p>3. At each MPA managers use participatory zoning as a tool to enhance ecosystem resilience, productivity and biodiversity, as well as to harmonize uses, and take into consideration dependence on adjacent areas.</p>	<p>O3.1 # of MPAs which use zoning, including No Take Zones, as a tool for Ecosystem-Based Management. Baseline zero, target 3.</p> <p>O3.2 # of (draft) management plans with explicit reference to external ecological dependencies (including impacts from watersheds, climate change effects). Baseline zero, target 3.</p>	<p>O3.1 MPA plans, project documentation of processes, and publicly disseminated zoning maps.</p> <p>O3.2 (Draft) management plans, fisheries plans, land use plans and regulations related to sources of sedimentation, pollution etc</p>	<p>Based on discussions to date, we assume that local agreements can be reached to include No Take Zones needed for ecosystem recovery, on the understanding that communities will be helped to maintain sufficient income in the period before benefits of ecosystem recovery are felt (see above).</p>
<p>4. At each MPA stakeholders, authorities and collaborating NGO's have acquired knowledge and skills relevant to participatory governance, EBM, monitoring, and accessing and using information, and are networking with peers in other sites (including but not limited to these three).</p>	<p><i>(data will be gender disaggregated)</i></p> <p>O4.1 Stakeholders, authorities and NGO's are applying new skills in organisation, representation, communication, negotiation and conflict management, as needed. Baseline zero, target 90 individuals trained, of whom >50% applying skills.</p> <p>O4.2 At each MPA stakeholders, authorities and NGO's use knowledge of EBM in planning and adaptive management processes. Baseline zero, target 3.</p> <p>O4.3 Coastal communities at each site have</p>	<p>O4.1 Training activity records (on- and off-site). Post-course interviews (immediate and after 6-12 months).</p> <p>O4.2 Documentation of MPA planning meetings, negotiations and other governance processes. Management plans and their supporting documentation (participatory maps etc).</p> <p>O4.3 Communications records.</p>	

	periodic communication with peers at other sites (including Ecuador) and share experiences. Baseline zero, target tbd with communities.	Responses to specific questions on this topic, put to community meetings.	
5. Awareness raised nationally and internationally about the need for, and benefits of, an approach to management of marine biodiversity that is participatory, ecosystem-based, supports local culture and livelihoods, and involves preferential access rights.	<p>O5.1 # of requests to project actors to participate in related activities of MPA governance, coastal community development, marine policy, networks etc. Target 9.</p> <p>O5.2 # of conferences at which project themes and results presented. Target 3 national, 1 international.</p> <p>O5.3 # of conference presentations and technical publications on the work of this project. Target 8.</p> <p>O5.4 # of public awareness materials produced. Target 20.</p>	<p>O5.1 Written requests received.</p> <p>O5.2 Conference announcements and proceedings.</p> <p>O5.3 Copies of presentations/publications.</p> <p>O5.4 Copies of materials (printed, video, audio etc).</p>	
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <p>0.1 Prepare annual workplans, measure baseline, monitor and review progress</p> <p>0.2 Conduct participatory evaluation</p> <p>1.1 Facilitate negotiation of MPA designation and governance system.</p> <p>1.2 Organise participation in planning of key issues: zoning, enforcement, fishing, tourism, monitoring.</p> <p>1.3 Assist mechanisms of inter-institutional coordination.</p> <p>1.4 Organise presentations and discussion, to build consensus on approach to access rights.</p> <p>1.5 Assist preparation of legal instruments for MPA creation, governance system, access rights.</p> <p>2.1 Assess livelihood assets and assist communities to define livelihood objectives and capacity building needs.</p> <p>2.2 Assist communities to develop a strategy for achieving livelihood objectives and monitoring progress.</p> <p>2.3 Provide advice and facilitate dialogue between communities and other actors regarding fisheries and tourism livelihoods.</p> <p>2.4 Help community livelihood initiatives to obtain technical, financial and material support.</p> <p>3.1 Organise presentations and discussions about zoning as a tool for EBM.</p> <p>3.2 Facilitate design of MPA zoning scheme, with high degree of consensus, publicise it widely and demarcate it.</p> <p>3.3 Introduce issues of external ecological dependencies into MPA planning processes.</p> <p>3.4 Advise on the selection and measurement of simple indicators for MPA monitoring.</p> <p>4.1 Design and deliver training workshops for stakeholders, authorities and local NGOs.</p> <p>4.2 Incorporate short education/training sessions in governance system operations.</p> <p>4.3 Enable periodic communications between sites and with Ecuador.</p> <p>4.4 Assist coastal communities to link to regional network and to form a network of responsible artisanal fishing areas.</p> <p>4.5 Organise a regional meeting of partners and stakeholders to discuss project results and follow-up.</p> <p>5.1 Document project activities, including recording significant events and interviews with stakeholders.</p> <p>5.2 Plan and implement local and national communications programmes about key issues for MPA governance and management.</p> <p>5.3 Participate in FAO consultations about voluntary guidelines for sustainable small-scale fishing.</p> <p>5.4 Prepare and publish materials about project results and experiences, to disseminate lessons learned and stimulate replication.</p> <p>5.5 Disseminate results and lessons learned through national seminars (co-hosted by project) and international conferences (attended).</p>			

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0.1 FFI and partners prepare annual workplans, refine indicators with stakeholders, prepare monitoring manual, measure baseline, monitor indicators and review progress, locally with stakeholders and then collectively amongst project partners.	4	x	x		x		x		x		x		x
0.2 FFI and project partners organise a participatory evaluation of the project	2												x
1.1 Design and facilitate a process through which stakeholders and authorities reach agreement on the designation/expansion of a MPA, the preferred category of MPA, and the design of a participatory governance system for it.	15		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
1.2 Within the programmed planning and management processes at each site (i.e. official, not project-specific), organise and accompany stakeholder participation (using the structures emerging from Activity 1.1) on topics that affect them, notably zoning, enforcement, fishing, tourism and monitoring.	15				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.3 Assist sectoral agencies to set up and institutionalise mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination, in order to make their roles in MPA management as efficient and effective as possible.	3					x	x			x	x		
1.4 Organise presentations and discussion fora around the issue of access rights, including discussion of the needs to (i) ensure that coastal communities can access and benefit from marine resources that are nearby and (ii) transition from "tragedy of the commons" open access to some form of preferential local access. Facilitate consensus on approaches appropriate to local and national context at each site.	6				x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.5 Assist authorities and stakeholders to prepare the relevant legal instruments for MPA creation/expansion, participatory governance and access rights.	4					x		x		x		x	
2.1 At each site work with communities to assess the current status of assets (human, financial, social, physical and natural assets) and livelihoods, and to prioritise community-defined livelihood objectives (economic, food security, cultural traditions, self esteem etc), and associated needs for capacity building. Particular attention will be paid to segments of society vulnerable to marginalisation e.g. on basis of gender or age.	6		x	x		x	x						
2.2 At each site work with communities to develop a strategy for achieving their priority livelihood objectives and a mechanism for monitoring progress towards them.	6			x	x	x	x						
2.3 For fisheries-related livelihood objectives, provide advice and facilitate dialogue between the communities and other key players: authorities, traders, consumers, fisheries technicians. For tourism-related livelihood objectives, provide advice and facilitate dialogue between communities and tourism enterprises, coastal property developers and authorities, leading to equitable, mutually beneficial agreements.	6				x		x		x		x		
2.4 Help community-led livelihoods initiatives to obtain technical, financial and material support from government, tourism sector, NGOs or donors, where needed.	4					x		x		x		x	
3.1 Organise presentations and discussion fora to learn about experiences of using zoning as a tool for marine Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) in the Americas and elsewhere and to build commitment to its use in the project MPAs. This will be coordinated with activity 1.4 because of the link between zoning and preferential access rights.	3				x	x	x	x					
3.2 At each site, design and facilitate a participatory process, using available scientific information and local knowledge, for MPA zoning, that seeks a high degree of consensus	6						x	x	x	x			

	amongst stakeholders and authorities on both the scheme itself and the plan for implementing it. At each site print and disseminate information about the zoning scheme and support local actions to physically demarcate and publicise the zoning.													
3.3	Within the programmed planning and management processes at each site, introduce the issue of ecological dependence on external factors, such as river water quality and nearshore construction. Facilitate the inter-institutional collaboration necessary to address the external threats to the MPA.	2						x		x		x		
3.4	Assist the MPA authority and stakeholders to determine simple indicators (of diverse kinds) that they will use to monitor progress of their MPA, then advise on the measurement and analysis of monitoring data and discussion and use of the findings.	5						x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4.1	Using results of Activity 2.1 plus consultations with key institutions, design and deliver training workshops for stakeholders, authorities and local NGOs in organisation, representation, communication, negotiation and conflict management.	8				x	x	x	x	x				
4.2	Introduce into the functioning of the participatory governance system (and its precursors) short education and training sessions, designed to refresh skills acquired in 1.4, 3.1 and 4.1, in the context where they can be used.	6							x	x	x	x	x	x
4.3	Enable regular telecommunications between project sites and also with sites in Ecuador where FFI and FFLA have been working with Darwin Initiative support.	2	x		x			x		x		x		x
4.4	Assist coastal communities to link into a relevant regional network, i.e. Federation of Artisanal Fishers of Central America (FEDEPESCA), and initiate a network of community-managed areas for responsible artisanal fishing.	3							x	x	x	x	x	
4.5	Organise a regional meeting of partners and key stakeholders to discuss project results so far and detailed plans for the transition to a lower level, locally led follow-up. FFI and partners will seek additional funds to enable more people to participate in the regional meeting/workshop.	2										x	x	
5.1	Document project activities, including recordings of significant events and of the views and experiences of protagonists. The materials will be used for communications (below), inter-site exchange and M&E.	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5.2	Plan and implement local and national communications programmes, designed to raise awareness, stimulate discussion and build support for marine conservation in general and for innovations in MPA governance, the role of communities, EBM, access rights and exclusion of destructive practices (especially bottom trawling) from nearshore areas.	12				x	x	x	x		x		x	
5.3	Participate in the ongoing consultations for development and formal adoption of "Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-Scale Fishing", led by FAO and scheduled for completion in 2014.	3	x		x			x		x				
5.4	Prepare and publish materials incorporating project results and experiences of the project (adding, where appropriate, the FFI-FFLA Ecuador MPA results), in order to disseminate lessons learned and stimulate replication (see section 15).	10						x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5.5	Disseminate project results through presentations in national seminars (co-hosted by project) and at least one international conference (attended), in order to disseminate lessons learned and stimulate replication.	5							x		x		x	x

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure	Description	Estimate
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) <i>See Output 4</i>	90
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	15
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country <i>(34 person-weeks spent on project in the three host countries by FFI's regional marine expert, José Urteaga, who is based in Nicaragua, and 21 person-weeks spent in host countries by FFI staff based outside those i.e. in UK or, in one case, Ecuador)</i>	55
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country <i>Referring here to plans or components of plans, addressing fisheries, tourism, zoning, enforcement and monitoring, as in logframe indicator O1.3. Thus, 5 topics x 3 sites x 80% target = 12</i>	12
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	1
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	4
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	12
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	12
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	2
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	3
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	6
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	9
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	

20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies) <i>(of this, £6300 are Darwin Initiative-funded assets, the rest co-financed)</i>	19,800
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources <i>(in addition to Darwin funding) for project work (excluding funds raised for activities that are related, but additional to this project)</i>	£274,240

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The indicators in the log frame vary in subjectivity and in how straightforward they are to quantify.

- Output 1 and its indicators are broad in scope. Perceptions of achievement may vary between project staff, authorities and stakeholders, so the scores will be recorded separately and compared. Degrees of achievement will also be characterised, so that progress towards full achievement can be recorded systematically.
- Of the livelihood indicators, the first (O2.1) is about participation, so degrees of participation will be characterised (as FFI and FFLA have done elsewhere) and the perceptions of project staff and stakeholders compared. The second indicator (O2.2) is essentially a summary of a community-led definition and tracking of their livelihood objectives. The project may complement this with additional observations, based on FFI's livelihoods framework of human, financial, social, physical and natural assets.
- Indicators of MPA management tool uptake (O3.1-3.2) is readily assessed, but intermediate steps will be defined to allow more refined monitoring of progress over the course of the project (e.g. a management measure may have been proposed but not yet adopted).
- Capacity building indicators (O4.1-4.3) are essentially a summary of a more thorough assessment of needs, delivery and subsequent use, summarised (in the case of community capacity building) in Section 16. Their measurement is somewhat subjective, so perceptions of project staff, community members and authorities will be compared.
- Awareness indicators are mostly product measures (O5.2-O5.4), as are DI's standard measures on this topic. Impact is hard to measure but O5.1 is easy to record and is based on the observation that awareness of innovative pilot projects generates invitations to key actors involved, be they NGO staff, authorities or community leaders to participate in other initiatives.
- Distinct Purpose-level indicators (P1, P2, P4) are also subject to varying perceptions, so scores by project staff, authorities and stakeholders will be recorded separately and compared, and will require degrees of achievement will be characterised.
- Sub-Goal indicators (SG1-2) are national level, with scores based on discussions between project partners and government.

An important start-up activity of the project will be discussion of the purpose, outputs and indicators amongst project partners, communities and authorities at site level and exchange of ideas between sites. This activity serves not only to define the monitoring system but also to build mutual understanding of and commitment to the project. This start-up discussion will be used to produce, in collaboration with partners, a simple "monitoring manual", which will be similar across the three sites but with some local variation as appropriate. Baseline scores for the indicators will be measured, during and soon after these start-up discussions.

The process of community-led description of livelihood aspirations and indicators will start in the first semester of the project but is inherently more organic. As communities gain in capacity, and as disadvantaged segments of the community acquire a stronger voice, livelihood aspirations – and the way of expressing them - will evolve.

Throughout the project we will record interviews, to provide anecdotal information to reinforce or question the findings of the structured monitoring. This complementary information will be particularly important in relation to the livelihood indicators (O2.2) and the purpose-level indicators, and will also be a significant source for the end-of-project evaluation.

We have included in this project only very limited support to monitoring of ecological and socio-economic variables pertaining to each MPA. The participatory generation of such information and its use in management planning and decisions will be important. However, for reasons of both budget and process, this project concentrates on the prior step of empowering communities to participate in planning and decision-making processes, using information that is readily available. In all three sites, there is some scientific information, including technical studies undertaken to support MPA creation or expansion. The fishers have substantial traditional knowledge about the marine ecosystem (at Coyote CoopeSoliDar R.L. has already helped them use their knowledge in a participatory mapping exercise). Therefore this project will (i) compile, integrate and use available scientific and traditional knowledge, (ii) advise and assist simple, low cost, monitoring, and (iii) seek additional funding for more extensive participatory ecological and socio-economic monitoring of each MPA.

Responsibilities for applying the monitoring manual and maintaining the monitoring records will lie with the in-country partner in each case. FFI will coordinate this work and organise the multi-partner discussion of findings and consequent proposals for adapting and improving the project (to be discussed with Darwin Initiative if significant changes are proposed).

In the final quarter of the project FFI will organise a participatory evaluation, in which local communities and institutions will play an important role. The evaluation will use the monitoring records described here as well as more open-ended assessment of process and impacts, involving small working groups and a larger workshop at each site. A regional workshop involving all project partners and representatives of each site will contribute to the evaluation, as well as planning post-project follow-up activities. Current budget is for a small regional workshop but we will seek additional funds to allow broader participation.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

In 2010 Fauna & Flora International had a total income of £12,811,270 from the following sources:

- 32.4% Government & Multilateral
- 30.4% Trusts & Foundations
- 24.4% Corporate
- 11.3% Individuals
- 1.3% Membership
- 0.3% Investment

Donor relationships have been maintained over a prolonged period of activity, demonstrating both a strong conservation performance and technical credibility, combined with effective financial management and reporting. Furthermore, conservation expenditure accounted for 86% of overall expenditure in 2010, with 9% being spent on Management and Administration and a further 5% on Fundraising.

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

£3,450 by FFI Conservation Science (Halcyon etc.)
 £8,350 by FFI from Anglo American
 £12,360 by FFI Inc (USA) derived from private donors in USA
 £9,180 by CoopeSoliDar R.L. from Inter-American Foundation
 £30,270 by Fundación Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Sostenible (FUNDENIC) from GIZ and other sources
 £3,150 by RECOTURH
 £3,150 by Porvenir Municipality, Honduras
 £3,150 by Esparta Municipality, Honduras
 £7,020 by FFLA

Unconfirmed:**(i) Co-financing project budget**

£150,000 by FFI from Arcadia global marine grant
 £12,000 by Grupo Pellas (resort investor in Nicaragua).
 £18,360 by CoopeSoliDar R.L. from Inter-American Foundation for years 2 and 3
 £13,800 by RECOTURH from USAID's MAREA project, Proparque project, FUCSA and La Ceiba Chamber of Tourism (all for Cuero y Salado);

(ii) Funding for additional work and follow-up:

- FFI will seek further Halcyon Land & Sea funding. This would extend the project by providing more support to implementation of the MPAs and to post-project follow-up.
- Fundenic is submitting a proposal to an Italian development agency (the Autonomous Province of Trento) for US\$78K for livelihood development of fishing communities of San Juan del Sur.
- CoopeSoliDar R.L. has secured US\$15,000 from ICSF (International Collective in Support of Fishworkers) for research on the impacts of marine conservation on local communities in Central America.
- CoopeSoliDar R.L. is seeking \$150,000 from USAID for training local authorities in Costa Rica. This would enhance dissemination and replication of project approaches and results.

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):

Funding in kind:

There will be substantial, unquantified, in-kind contributions from local communities and authorities.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)



Yes, advice attached



No



A summary of Embassy contacts is attached.

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of trustees of
Fauna & Flora International

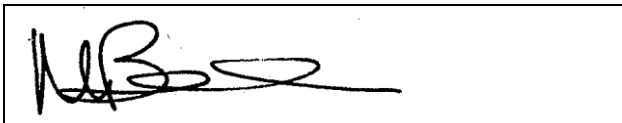
I apply for a grant of **£294,610** in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report can be found at : <http://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2010-FFI-Report-Financial-Statements-31-12-10.pdf> and <http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/reports-documents/> respectively.

Name (block capitals)	MARK BLAKE
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Signed



Date:

24th October 2011

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	X
Is the logframe no longer than 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	X
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.