



## Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

**Important note:** *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:*

*it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

**Submission Deadline: 30 April**

### Darwin Project Information

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project Reference           | 19-017                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Project Title               | Building capacity for participatory, ecosystem-based marine conservation in Central America                                                                                                                      |
| Host Country/ies            | Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Contract Holder Institution | Fauna & Flora International                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Partner institutions        | CoopeSoliDar R.L.<br>Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA)<br>Red de Comunidades Turísticas de Honduras (RECOTURH)<br>Fundación Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Sostenible (FUNDENIC)                          |
| Darwin Grant Value          | £294,610                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Start/end dates of project  | 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2012 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015                                                                                                                                                         |
| Reporting period and number | Apr 2013 – Mar 2014<br>Annual Report 2                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Project Leader name         | Robert Bensted-Smith                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Project website             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Report author(s) and date   | FFI (Robert Bensted-Smith, Chelsea Combest-Friedman, Mary Rider), FUNDENIC (Ivan Ramírez), RECOTURH (Norman Flores), CoopeSoliDar R.L. (Vivienne Solís, Marvin Fonseca-Borrás), FFLA (Vincent Grávez) 8 May 2014 |

### 1. Project Rationale

The project grew out of communications between the five partner organisations about our respective work to promote marine conservation with coastal communities. FFI and FFLA were already cooperating on a Darwin-supported project in Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve in Ecuador and organised in April 2011 a study visit to sites in Nicaragua (La Anciana), Costa Rica (Coyote and Bejuco) and Honduras (Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge). Subsequently the Costa Rica site has been changed to the waters around Cabo Blanco Strict Nature Reserve. Maps are attached as an annex at the end of this report.

At all three sites communities dependent on the marine ecosystem for their livelihoods were witnessing degradation of the ecosystem and depletion of resources by over-fishing, destructive fishing, coastal development, pollution and other threats, yet they were powerless to tackle the problems. There was a need 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, better 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 aims to 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, which benefits local artisanal fishers, who contribute to conservation. Preferential access provides motivation for compliance with regulations but must be tailored to national context.

## **2. Project Partnerships**

As mentioned above, the project was developed collectively by the group of partners, who identified common challenges and themes in their efforts to achieve marine conservation and sustainable livelihoods. The respective roles of partners derive from their respective technical strengths and geographic focus (detailed description of partners and their respective responsibilities can be found in Year 1 report).

These responsibilities, described in the project proposal and in the first annual report, have broadly worked out as planned, with communication mainly by e-mail, phone and occasional face-to-face meetings. FFI is in regular communication with each partner. In Nicaragua, where FFI has a permanent office, there is very close collaboration with FUNDENIC. FFLA's technical advice, in addition to the courses, has focused mainly on Nicaragua and Honduras, where cooperation with local partners has built capacity in governance and conflict management. CoopeSoliDar R.L. has maintained close collaboration with RECOTURH and the teams have jointly organized a learning exchange for April/May 2014 to share lessons learned from Costa Rica. A separately funded spin-off of the project was a visit by fisheries authorities, an NGO partner and an artisanal fisher from Ecuador to a CoopeSoliDar R.L. site in Costa Rica, to learn about participatory monitoring of marine resources after elimination of bottom trawling for shrimp. Compared to these bilateral collaborations, regional communication across all sites (including Ecuador) has proved more challenging to develop but FFI's regional marine programme officer, Chelsea Combest-Friedman, based in Belize, has made significant progress in the past semester. More frequent conversations with all of the partners have led to improved understanding of the progress, successes and challenges each partner is facing and have resulted in better coordination to provide technical support where it is needed. She is now working to strengthen further the communication and cooperation. A priority for Year 3 will be analysing and disseminating results across the whole project and ensuring that regional cooperation will endure beyond the lifetime of this project.

In-country partnerships with authorities and stakeholders have also been strengthened this year, as described in the section on Project Progress.

## **3. Project Progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

The project activities address common themes at all three sites but specific activities vary between sites, because of different socio-political and ecological contexts, conservation status,

partner skills and approaches. This overview of activities is organised by outputs, with a paragraph on each site under each output.

The establishment or expansion of new MPA's, with participatory governance systems and preferential access rights for local communities (**Output 1**):

In Nicaragua strong relationships were built this year with the Navy, the fishing authority, INPESCA, and local micro-enterprises. FUNDENIC brought together the Navy, a local cooperative (Cooperativa Arrecife), INPESCA and the protected area authority, MARENA, to carry out four patrols of the proposed Coral Corridor area. Each patrol was accompanied by journalists and not only served the purpose of monitoring marine resource use and illegal fishing practices, but also allowed for national press coverage of the Corridor's ecological importance and need for protection (important for achieving Output 5). One of the challenges has been the engagement of municipal authorities in project activities (such as the registration of fishers to reinforce access rights) after a change in central government regulations that now require projects involving municipalities to gain approval from the Institute of Municipal Development. The project will obtain approval early in Year 3 for full participation by municipal authorities. This will greatly help the creation of an informal inter-institutional committee, which will provide the foundation for participatory governance of La Anciana prior to designation of the Reserve and the wider "Coral Corridor", as proposed by the Ministry (MARENA) and FUNDENIC to the National Assembly (see Year 1 report). On the issue of access rights, informal discussions with authorities and stakeholders during a site visit by FFI and FUNDENIC in Feb 2014 confirmed that our entry point to this issue is to continue reinforcing local rights to exclude outsiders who come with destructive fishing practices, notably blast fishing. This approach enjoys strong support among authorities and stakeholders.

In Honduras, Recoturh has continued to put in practice the sub-agreement between the co-managing NGO Foundation Cuero y Salado (FUCSA), relevant authorities and the Association of fishermen of the Rosita, Cuero y Salado (APROCUS), through which the local community can participate in reserve management. They supported APROCUS this year in the development of a strategic plan, which highlights 16 project proposals that the group will seek funding to implement over the next 5 years. These projects cover many of the Darwin project's central themes under Outputs 1 and 2, including improving the value of artisanal fish products, community tourism development, community-led enforcement and improved monitoring and research of important marine species. Between July-September 2013, a Working Group of the Refuge's co-managers was formed to strengthen participatory governance and the group was successful in coordinating meetings with at least 15 different organizations during this time. Unfortunately, the willingness to continue the coordination on the part of the Refuge manager, FUCSA, has weakened over time. A goal for Year 3 of the project will be to revitalize this group or consider an alternative system to continue multi-stakeholder input in the management of the Refuge. Otherwise, development of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms has advanced well, including the revitalization of the regional Marine/Coastal Sub-Committee for the Honduran Caribbean, the Marine/Coastal Sub-Committee on Climate Change and new partnerships with regional initiatives such as the Cousteau Observatory. To support the enforcement of fishers' access rights within the Refuge, around 70 fishers from within the Reserve were registered and issued artisanal fishing licenses. An additional ID card was issued for registered members of APROCUS (36 members). Information has also been collected on marine tenure and laws relating to access in the Reserve and this will be the basis for developing a manual on the topic in Year 3.

In Costa Rica, the change of site (approved by LTS) to Cabuya meant that activities started a year behind schedule. However, they have progressed exceptionally well and in February 2014, at a community meeting attended by FFI, the people of Cabuya presented their proposal for a community-based conservation area to both the Municipality and the senior management of the Tempisque Conservation Area (TCA), which is in charge of all protected areas in this part of Costa Rica. CoopeSoliDar R.L. accompanied the community through the proposal design and development process, providing technical guidance in the areas of access rights (especially around ensuring direct community benefits from local resource use) and participatory mapping for zoning. Support was also given for the legal design of the proposal and in negotiation with government authorities. CoopeSoliDar R.L. carried out an inventory of

fishing vessels and registered fishers (35 total) in the community of Cabuya, which is an important step in promoting access rights, especially as many traditional fishers are unregistered and hence officially illegal.

The enhancement of coastal community livelihoods (in a broad sense, not just economic) **(Output 2):**

FUNDENIC (Nicaragua) continued to work on bringing the fishing and tourism sectors closer together, particularly around potential options for developing community-based sustainable tourism ventures. One workshop focused on building fishers understanding of the potential of La Anciana MPA to generate income through tourism, describing a 5 step model for developing responsible tourism (21 participants). Further trainings were tailored to the interest of distinct community groups. For example, 2 workshops were held with fishers on responsible fishing practices, whereas for the women entrepreneurs in the community training focused on building understanding of the unique marine biodiversity in the La Anciana area and the associated tourism opportunities (22 participants). A package of four training modules, supported by the tourism resort owner, Grupo Pellas, was offered to build knowledge and capacity in developing sustainable marine tourism ventures (85 participants). The themes of the trainings covered areas from the biology of marine species in the Pacific of Nicaragua, to key aspects of responsible tourism, the importance of conserving marine biodiversity, and the rules for tour operator behaviour around cetaceans.

In Honduras, the relationship between tourism committees and fishing associations in the reserve has continued to be strengthened under the guidance of Recoturh. In collaboration with the Centre for Marine Ecology (CEM) and FUCSA, Recoturh has also worked with fishing associations to ensure their compliance with responsible fishing practices, helping improve the sustainability of fishery benefits for the community in the long-term. One of the community interests related to tourism is the development of small-scale sports fishing within the Refuge; this will be explored further in Year 3. A number of micro-projects have been implemented to improve food security within the Refuge communities as well as the value of fishery products. Among these were the development of home gardens (720 yucca, 180 banana, 144 coconut seedlings distributed) and seed banks as well as improved access to artisanal fishery inputs (e.g. tools and equipment, small freezers/ice, etc.), which increase the value of the landed product. The target beneficiaries for the latter were the 36 members of APROCUS, each of whom received one ice chest and a package of artisanal fishing tools. Based on the strategic plan developed by APROCUS, Recoturh has helped begin dialogue with potential donors or partners to move some of their proposed livelihood projects forward. It seems probable that the municipality will offer support for one of these projects, the construction of a landing centre in one of the Refuge communities, in Year 3.

In Costa Rica, a work plan developed with the community of Cabuya identified activities to improve the value of the fishery for community members as well as create new economic opportunities. Further developing these ideas into action will be a priority for Year 3. One concrete advance that has been made by the community in consultation with TCA and the municipality has been the agreement that the municipality will support the construction of a channel to improve access for the fishers' boats into the community harbour and landing centre. Members of the community and fishers of Cabuya participated in an exchange with the cooperative in Tárcoles, where CoopeSolidar R.L. has worked for over 13 years. This allowed participants to learn about the importance of organisation among fishers and for visualisation of a range of economic activities that could be carried out in Cabuya, such as food vending and tour guiding, as well as opportunities for women entrepreneurs to be more involved in the marketing and sale of fish products.

The use of zoning as a marine management tool and the consideration of external dependencies **(Output 3):**

As a precursor to participatory mapping in Nicaragua, an agreement was signed with fishers from Pie de Gigante community to adopt a code of responsible fishing in the La Anciana proposed area (51 fishers have signed). In Tola a workshop was held with 53 participants to

promote the adoption of this code in Pie de Gigante. Preliminary discussion of zoning for La Anciana has shown that, even though it is quite a small area, there are multiple users, whose interests will need to be balanced in the negotiation of the initial zoning scheme, including No Take Zones. Meanwhile spatial management at a larger scale has come to the fore, with the proposal to establish the “Coral Corridor”, discussion of resort development ambitions and consideration of possible impacts of a future inter-oceanic Canal. With this in mind, FFI and FUNDENIC are in the process of securing additional funds, which will both strengthen the Darwin project and enable us expand the programme to the larger scale of the Corridor.

Recoturh (Honduras), in partnership with FUCSA, National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development (ICF), APROCUS and the Navy, installed six marker buoys to demarcate the new limits of the expanded Wildlife Refuge. Another 12 are planned for installation in Year 3 of the project. During this exercise geographic information and simple mapping of the expanded MPA zone was completed. Some biological monitoring has begun with the Navy, APROCUS and FUCSA to help feed into the development of further zoning (e.g. no-take zones) in the expanded Refuge. In addition, Recoturh developed strong partnerships with the Centre for Marine Ecology (CEM), FUCSA, ICF and local universities that carry out monitoring on manatees, finfish and mangroves and also participated in a regional roundtable on biological monitoring. With support from CEM, catch log data is now being collected by fishers in the Refuge to monitor fishing catch and effort. In Year 3, Recoturh will carry out participatory zoning in the expanded Refuge, assess further external threats to the Refuge, including options for managing them, and pursue opportunities to build an MPA network between CSWR and nearby MPAs, including the Bay Islands National Marine Park and Cayos Cochinos.

In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L. carried out a participatory mapping exercise with Cabuya community members, which defined important fishing grounds and cultural heritage sites, principally their cemetery on an offshore island. These maps were used as input in defining the zonation of the community-based conservation area proposed by Cabuya (photos of activity attached as supplementary material). The zonation scheme proposes two main zones, one out to 1km and the other out to 7km from the community’s coastline, which limit destructive fishing practices (such as gillnetting and compressor diving) and protect the estuaries and river heads. There is also interest by the community in prohibiting bottom trawling in the proposed area.

The development of capacities necessary for effective participatory governance (**Output 4**):

In Nicaragua tourism sector, fishing sector, Government and community stakeholders were trained in governance and marine resource management (15 workshops/trainings in total). With support from FFLA, a governance training workshop (24 participants, including 8 women) was carried out in Nicaragua that increased knowledge of participatory governance structures and how to create them. Participants included the municipality of Tola, central government authorities and community members from Astillero and Pie de Gigante. Four workshops were held to discuss the negative influence of destructive fishing practices and the importance of marine resources for the economic sustainability of coastal communities.

In Honduras, there has been great participation by local stakeholders (at least 70% of key stakeholders) in governance trainings and meetings this year. Of note, FFLA carried out a second workshop on collaborative negotiation and conflict transformation, with participation by FFI, Recoturh, partner municipalities, community association members (including APROCUS leadership) and central government (23 participants total). Community members from the Refuge participated in 3 training events on the appropriate use of landing centres. Recoturh has helped APROCUS begin conversations with national and regional federations of fishers to improve their visibility and reach. Recoturh itself has benefitted from close communication with CoopeSoliDar R.L. and other partners and from FFI’s technical guidance. They have planned an exchange of fishers from Refuge communities to visit the Tárcoles fishing cooperative in Costa Rica (taking place April 2014). The project coordinator of Recoturh also participated in an exchange visit to Belize to learn about the implementation of fisheries access rights and meet with FFI’s Head of Livelihoods and Governance.

In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L. is strengthening the network of Responsible Fishing Areas and took fishers from the project site (Cabuya) to a functioning Responsible Fishing Area at Tárcoles. A reciprocal exchange brought Tárcoles community members to Cabuya. Four meetings with local government representatives have been organized to promote the small scale fishing sector and ensure its consideration in municipal decision-making. In Cabuya, where historically there has been conflict between the community and the Cabo Blanco Nature Reserve, CoopeSoliDar R.L. has incorporated training in conflict management and governance into their community interventions and has facilitated dialogue between the community and local government.

Raising awareness (**output 5**) about marine conservation and about the themes of this project – participatory governance, zoning and access rights:

FUNDENIC (Nicaragua) was a guest on numerous television and radio programs over the past year to bring attention to marine resource management needs and the Darwin project goals. A video and song was produced by popular artist, Son Machin, discussing marine resource problems in Nicaragua. Five television programs were aired by Danilo Lacayo on minimum size limits for 8 finfish species, sustainable tourism as an alternative to fishing, project activities including patrols and trainings, the impact of blast fishing and the importance of marine conservation. A radio campaign was launched for 4 months (with messages aired 3 times per day) to educate the public about the negative impacts of blast fishing. An additional 45 minute program was aired on Radio 800 exploring in greater depth the use and danger of blast fishing in the Coral Corridor. The blast fishing and responsible fishing campaigns included the distribution of numerous outreach materials including t-shirts (120), stickers (3,000) and posters (350), all with popular logos developed uniquely for the campaigns (see attached). Materials were distributed at trainings run by FUNDENIC and at landing centres in the area. Two training events were carried out with schools in the municipality of Tola (44 and 33 participants respectively) about waste management and its relation to marine conservation. Teachers from each school received 14 books on natural science to strengthen their capacity for environmental education. In addition, 6 youths were taken on an underwater tour to learn about participatory zoning and build understanding of the ecological richness and distinct habitat types in the proposed MPA area.

In Honduras, communications have concentrated more on local audiences. Over the past year Recoturh (Honduras) has produced audio-visual and written materials to build awareness of the central themes of the project with key stakeholders and regional partners. In addition, they have translated and published the FAO voluntary guidelines for sustainable artisanal fishing into Garifuna language, with support from CoopeSoliDar and the Organization for Ethnic Community Development (ODECO), and are now in the process of disseminating this guide to the Garifuna community within and outside the Reserve.

CoopeSoliDar R.L. (Costa Rica) carried out a community visioning exercise with Cabuya highlighting the importance of the artisanal fishing sector for marine conservation. Based on this exercise a number of communications materials were produced including a video about the community and their interest in marine conservation, logos for local community organizations and posters showcasing artisanal fishing (see publications table for more details). In addition, CoopeSoliDar R.L. participated at last year's National Parks day, which was a significant event permitting visibility of artisanal fishermen, craftswomen and the overall work of CoopeSoliDar R.L. Outreach about the Darwin Project was also disseminated through numerous presentations both in and out of Costa Rica by CoopeSoliDar R.L. Notable among these was the MesoAmerican Congress on Protected Areas in Costa Rica, the MARE Congress in the Netherlands and the World Future Conference in Costa Rica.

In addition to communication activities in the host countries, a presentation on the project was given at the 3rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress in Marseille, France by Vincent Gravez of FFLA. The presentation 'Learning from innovative governance systems of some Marine Protected Areas in Latin America: advocating for new institutional arrangements' recommended a strategy for consensus-based participatory management of coastal and marine resources, drawing mainly on lessons learned from this project and our prior Darwin project in Ecuador. FFLA also co-facilitated a workshop, 'Improving participation

for better governance of MPAs', that included 12 presentations and drew over 80 attendees. As envisaged in the project timetable, the bulk of international dissemination, including synthesis of project results and learning across all three sites, will take place in Year 3. It will include presentations and participation in events such as the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Small-scale Fisheries Congress, the IUCN World Parks Congress and the 67<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, among others.

### 3.2 Progress towards project outputs (and referring to indicators O1.1, O1.2 etc)

The legislative proposals (**Output 1**) are still in process. In Nicaragua, there has been no decision on proposed legislation to create La Anciana Wildlife Refuge and also designate a 12-mile wide "Coral Corridor" for sustainable artisanal fishing along the coasts of the districts of Tola and San Juan del Sur (indicator O1.1). The Corridor encompasses La Anciana and two existing protected areas (Chacocente and La Flor), which currently serve to protect turtle nesting beaches but exist only on paper as far as their marine component is concerned. The lack of progress on legislation may be related to the emergence of a controversial, seemingly improbable mega-infrastructure project to build a canal through Nicaragua, to compete with the Panama Canal. The proposed canal would start quite near to La Anciana. The need for marine management, including improved fishing practices, exists with or without the Canal, so FFI and FUNDENIC are maintaining project plans. We have met in Nicaragua with the impact assessment consultants and in UK with the Chinese company involved, and are tracking progress of the Canal plans. In any case, we will set-up an interim inter-institutional committee for our project site, to build awareness of participatory governance among key stakeholders and prepare the foundation for formal creation of a committee if the MPA proposal is approved (indicator O1.2). This interim committee will also benefit the project by providing a forum for multi-sector stakeholder dialogue, particularly between the local municipalities, the tourism sector and the fishing sector, and potentially with Canal proponents

In Honduras, the expansion of Cuero y Salado has been approved by government, but the final step of formal publication by the National Congress is still pending (indicator O1.1). This delay is, at least in part, due to a fire in the government building responsible for these administrative processes. Nevertheless, it is expected that formal publication will occur during 2014. A sub-agreement to the co-management agreement between FUCSA, ICF and the National Fisheries Department (DIGEPESCA), allows for the participation of APROCUS in management of the Reserve (O1.2). This agreement outlines each party's obligations under the agreement, shared obligations and a mechanism for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the Reserve's management. Recoturh is working to strengthen the compliance of this sub-agreement as well as strengthening APROCUS institutionally and operationally to enhance their capacity to participate actively in decision-making. The current management plan for the Refuge includes zoning (3 no-take zones at each river head), but needs to be amended to include further zoning within the expanded marine area of the Refuge. Recoturh has been working with the local fishing associations and tourism committees active in the Refuge to ensure compliance with the rules for fishing within the Refuge (a legal document) and to promote sustainable community-based tourism plans (O1.3). Currently, the management plan declares that fishing in the Reserve is restricted to those fishing communities located within its boundaries; however enforcement of this is weak and regulations are not well-known or understood. In Year 3, work will support APROCUS and the other managers in enforcement (including full demarcation of the expanded boundaries) and education about existing regulations to reinforce access rights for local fishers.

In Costa Rica, progress has been made swiftly following a change in the project site from Coyote/Bejuco to the community of Cabuya. The February 2014 proposal by Cabuya fishers and community members for a community-managed marine conservation area includes a zoning scheme and detailed fisheries rules (as in Indicator O1.3) and proposes a mechanism for community participation (first step of Indicator O1.2). If approved by the Government, it will act as a buffer zone to the already established Cabo Blanco Strict Nature Reserve. This stakeholder proposal, which was very well received, will feed into a national GIZ-funded process to expand the national MPA network. Thus, eventual legal designation (indicator O1.1) is very probable but the timing is linked to a broader process and may take longer than the community want. At the same time, the joint presentation led to concrete decisions about

coordination between Municipality and TCA on issues raised by the stakeholders, so there is locally driven inter-institutional coordination.

In Nicaragua, there has been good participation by fishers and women entrepreneurs (5) in the communities of Astillero and Pie de Gigante in governance training and in discussions on fisheries management, zoning and marine conservation. While good progress has been made, work remains to build a functional participatory governance system (O2.1). The main livelihood objectives (**Output 2**) of the communities are to improve artisanal fishing and community-based tourism operations (O2.2). Many community members were provided training in responsible fishing practices and sustainable tourism this year (11 workshops/trainings). Support has also been provided to 3 women entrepreneurs in Astillero and 2 in Gigante to demonstrate the need for marine conservation in the region and the potential for community-led sustainable tourism to provide an alternative income source. However, there have been challenges in acquiring co-financing to support the seed investment needed for to get proposed ventures off the ground, as well as marketing for community tour operations and services such as community-run whale watching tours. In Year 3 the project will address these challenges by building relationships with an expanded network of tour operators in the area and developing strategies to market community-run tourism ventures nationally.

In Honduras, APROCUS is the community organisation with an established legal role in the governance system for CSWR and it has participated heavily in the project along with the 4 local fishers' associations and local tourism committees in the area (O2.1). Assessments were carried out in Year 1 of the project with support from CoopeSoliDar R.L. and through meeting with the fishing associations and APROCUS throughout the year, to gain an understanding of livelihood objectives. The communities mentioned food security, health, improved value for fishery products, and other income-generating activities, such as tourism, as important. Recoturh has made progress in addressing most of these (see activities section above for details) and will work further in Year 3 on building capacity for new tourism opportunities, such as sport fishing, as well as further improving fishery product value (O2.2).

In Costa Rica, an indicator framework was developed for the community of Cabuya to measure progress in conservation and community wellbeing over time. A baseline study captured community objectives in a number of areas: environmental, community organization, institutional, social and cultural. Based on the findings of this study, CoopeSoliDar R.L. will work with the Cabuya community to meet some of its livelihood and human wellbeing goals in the next year (O2.2), including supporting value added to fishery products, through a landing centre. CoopeSoliDar R.L. engages a wide-range of stakeholders in the community with particular emphasis on including women and youth (e.g. 5 youth and 5 women were recruited to enumerate the baseline study, which consisted of separate surveys for women and youth). Although a formal governance structure has not yet been put in place for the proposed community-managed marine area, many sectors of the community have participated (O2.1) and engaged in the project to-date (e.g. artisanal fishers association, women entrepreneurs' organisation).

Participatory zoning (**Output 3**) has progressed well at two sites (O3.1), in Cabuya, Costa Rica and in CSWR, Honduras. In Cabuya the community proposal to TCA included a zoning scheme with distinct regulations restricting destructive fishing practices and/or limiting fishing activities. The proposed community-managed conservation area also borders an existing MPA (Cabo Blanco Strict Nature Reserve), therefore acting as a buffer zone and improving overall ecosystem management of the area. At CSWR in Honduras, 3 no-take zones were already included in the management plan prior to expansion. A participatory mapping exercise with fishers in CSWR identified fishing areas in the expanded Refuge area and the next step will be to formalize the rules relating to each of these zones. No zoning schemes have been agreed in Nicaragua to-date, but spatial management will be a priority topic in Year 3 at the level of La Anciana and the proposed Corridor (O3.1).

The only site that currently has a management plan is CSWR in Honduras (O3.2). The plan includes marine-estuarine interdependence. A regional climate change forum that Recoturh helped organize last year resulted in a regional climate change adaptation plan;



however this has yet to be incorporated into the Reserve's management plan. In the coming year, Recoturh plans to explore the influence of terrestrial-marine influences in greater depth and is also exploring the ecological connection between CSWR MPA and the Bay Islands MPA to the East and the potential for shared management rules for a larger area encompassing them all.

The knowledge and skills acquired (**Output 4**) in Nicaragua by authorities, stakeholders and collaborating partners have been primarily around participatory governance, the impact of destructive fishing practices and sustainable tourism development. Skills gained in these areas have improved the organisation of fishers and women entrepreneurs in Gigante, initiated dialogue around participatory governance among distinct sectors and increased the ability of stakeholders to get jobs in the tourism sector (O4.1). Notable this year was a group of 6 fishers who were trained in 5 of the workshops/trainings provided by FUNDENIC and who were later offered jobs as marine tourism guides with a large tourism operator (Pastora Tours). While not their own community-run tourism operation they were offered these jobs because of skills gained through the project and this reduced fishing pressure in the area. In Year 3 a focus of the project will be to provide further education and outreach on ecosystem-based management (EBM) principles, particularly among the communities of Astillero and Pie de Gigante (O4.2). A representative from one of these communities will attend and present results of the project at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Small-scale fishers conference in Merida, Mexico in 2014 (abstract accepted) along with representatives from the other two country sites (O4.3 and O5.3).

In Honduras, the conflict transformation course run by FFLA facilitated networking among partners, particularly those who attended both this course and the one last year on governance (O4.1). It also allowed participants to apply knowledge learned through both courses to pressing environmental conflicts occurring in Honduras and consider the role that governance plays in managing conflict. Although more work will be done in Year 3 to provide capacity-building in EBM, traditional knowledge of fishers in the CSWR was used in determining fishing zones in the expanded marine area (O4.2). Additional scientific expertise through partners such as CEM has augmented stakeholder knowledge, especially around MPA monitoring and connectivity of habitats.

Similar to Honduras, traditional knowledge of the marine area in front of Cabuya was used by fishers and community members in the participatory mapping exercises that led to zoning in the community-managed marine conservation area proposal (O4.2). The methods of CoopeSoliDar R.L. focused more on regular meetings with community members and fishers in Cabuya rather than organized trainings as the community voiced this as a preferred method of communication (O4.1). Themes such as governance, conflict management and access rights were discussed in these ways with a broad base of community stakeholders. In addition, dialogue with local government and the protected area authority in the region was strengthened.

Awareness-raising activities (**Output 5**) were advanced in all project sites, both nationally and internationally. In Nicaragua the blast fishing and responsible fishing campaigns built awareness of destructive fishing practices nationally (O5.4). These campaigns impacted both national authorities, who were more collaborative and participative in workshops held post-campaigns, and local stakeholders, who put further pressure on Government through formal complaints. National and international presentations by all partners also brought awareness of the project beyond the region (O5.3). In Costa Rica the Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea- National System of Protected Areas Division (MINAEM-SINAC) has changed its approach to the national GIZ-funded process to expand the national MPA network, at least in this part of Costa Rica. They will use the Cabuya community proposal as an input in the process and discuss it with other communities in the vicinity, rather than limit themselves to consultant-led village meetings, as had been planned. In Honduras, awareness of responsible fishing practices has improved among the marginalized Garifuna fishers through the translation and communication (cartoon style book) of FAO international guidelines. In addition the revival of the Coastal/Marine regional sub-committee, led by Recoturh has improved awareness of and collaboration on marine conservation in the region.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome**

The essential purpose of the project is to pilot in three countries innovative approaches to MPA management, especially in the areas of participatory governance, zoning and the access rights and livelihoods of coastal communities. The project is on track to achieve this and the assumptions and indicators remain valid. The three sites are proving diverse in context and process, and a challenge for FFI and partners is to take full advantage of this diversity, especially in Year 3 as we draw lessons learned from the project. The capacity of authorities and stakeholders to engage in decision-making on marine resource use has increased in each site, with the most progress in CSWR (P1). In CSWR the fisher association APROCUS has gained experience and expertise in governance and conflict management, has developed organisational capacity and direction (via a strategic plan), has a legal mandate to act within the Refuge's governance structure and is currently representing fisher associations in the Refuge to improve community involvement in management. In Cabuya, while the MPA has only been recently proposed in February 2014, capacity of community organisations has increased and the community has proposed a participatory governance structure to which they are committed (P2). In Nicaragua, while the proposed MPA has not been approved yet, there has been a lot of preparatory work with local communities and the project will now focus on putting in place an informal governance structure that includes community representation. The third year of the project will also aim to consolidate (in CSWR) or introduce (in Cabuya and La Anciana) access rights for local fishers (P4). While it is difficult to predict the outcome of national decisions regarding MPAs, the project can make important progress toward strengthening the role of communities in governing their marine resources.

### **3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

The project's goal is "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."

Through catch data now being collected by CEM and Recoturh in Honduras information about the impact of the expanded Refuge on biodiversity should be available in preliminary form by next year (the first fisher catch logs are being collected this year). In the other two sites the MPAs have not been put into effect yet on the ground, therefore it is not possible to show change in biodiversity. Overall, through its work to empower stakeholders, promote responsible fishing, reduce over-fishing and incentivise opportunities in other sectors (such as tourism), and strengthen awareness and capacity of key actors, the project should have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation. In particular, we believe that by demonstrating the merits of participatory governance systems, spatial management and access rights, the project can influence national policies on marine resource management. Detailed baseline data has also been collected on the socio-economic conditions at each site to enable monitoring of human welfare and determine, over time, the social and economic impact of each MPA. Similarly, it is difficult to measure change as of yet, but further data will be collected in Year 3 to compare with the baseline. Please see below for discussion of poverty alleviation.

## **4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)**

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), which were updated at Aichi. In each country the relevant project partner communicates regularly with the CBD focal institution,

but hitherto the communications have tended to focus on project-specific issues, such as the proposed MPA designation/expansion, plans and governance structures. We will provide inputs, based on our Darwin project experience, to the respective governments in their preparation for the next CBD COP this year. We anticipate that, following recent presidential elections, the new government of Costa Rica may be particularly receptive to more participatory approaches to marine governance and coastal community livelihoods. The central government in Nicaragua continues to show openness to participatory approaches by encouraging communities to get involved in “collaborative management” of natural resources.

## **5. Project support to poverty alleviation**

The region of Central America is known for high levels of poverty and food insecurity, particularly in Honduras and Nicaragua. The project has a major component that addresses human wellbeing and poverty reduction through empowerment and improved livelihoods of coastal fishing communities (see Output 2 above). The expected beneficiaries of the work at all project sites are artisanal, small-scale fishers, their families and their communities. Each partner collects information related to human wellbeing and livelihoods differently. In the case of Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L. has defined their own indicators and defined a baseline with them, including information disaggregated for women and youth (based on separate surveys with these two groups), with plans to continue monitoring over time. In Honduras, Recoturh has information from distinct studies that have quantified social and economic vulnerability and identified community goals to reduce poverty. An example is the analysis of socio-ecological resilience, food security and climate vulnerability in Salado Barra community using CRiSTAL, a tool that helps communities design activities that support climate adaptation. This past year, Recoturh has participated in a regional initiative on climate change that produced a climate change adaptation plan for the region, which will help inform further work in this area in Year 3 and beyond.

## **6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

With regard to programmatic management, the project partners have used their experience and initiative to implement activities effectively, within the framework of the project, and in consultation and collaboration with FFI. In Nicaragua FFI is in continuous contact with FUNDENIC, whereas the Honduras and Costa Rica components depend on regular telecommunication plus site visits. In this year there were two site visits to Honduras and one site visit each to Costa Rica and Nicaragua made by the regional marine programme manager to discuss project progress and provide technical support. The FFI Regional Director made one trip each to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, plus two trips to Ecuador, where FFLA is based.

With regard to monitoring, we have gathered from the start a great deal of information about the project activities, particularly on stakeholder participation. Partners have compiled detailed baseline information, although not all directly related to the pre-determined project indicators. Project indicators have been used during preparation of annual work plans at each site and served the valuable purpose of reinforcing shared understanding of the project purpose and intended results. However, we have found that some of the indicators are more difficult to measure consistently across sites, particularly those related to measuring progress in support of community-defined livelihood goals (Output 2, O2.2) and measuring the use of new skills and knowledge acquired through project training/capacity building (Output 4, O4.1 & O4.2). In part this is due to differences in project implementation and data collection at sites, but, in the case of Output 4, further data collection will be required in Year 3 to quantify changes in the behaviour of trainees following project interventions. Indicator O5.1, which measures the project’s impact on national and international awareness, may need to be revised as it has proven difficult to consistently and accurately measure solicitations for additional assistance from project partners. In addition, some indicators have been challenging to measure until now, since Nicaragua and Costa Rica do not yet have a legally established MPA for which management plans and management programmes are developed (e.g. Purpose indicators, O3.2, O4.2). Nevertheless, these indicators have been helpful in guiding the project

interventions around participatory governance, local access rights and effective fisheries regulations and enforcement, all of which are important in improving marine conservation at each site independent of the establishment of an MPA. It is also anticipated that progress will be made in MPA designation in both Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Year 3.

A task in Year 3 remains to ensure that all partners understand fully how the different sets of indicators are related, to simplify the system as much as possible and document the guidelines in a manual (the manual which FFI and FFLA had used on a previous project in Ecuador has proved relevant but not directly usable in the new context). This activity should enable the collective use of the monitoring information as a basis for discussing progress and adapting plans, as originally intended, both during and beyond the lifetime of this project.

## **7. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

Not applicable.

## **8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

No additional comments.

## **9. Sustainability**

At each site partners have disseminated information about project objectives and progress (see Output 5 above), including through conferences and regional initiatives or partnerships. In Honduras, Recoturh's participation and leadership in many of the marine and coastal themed regional initiatives has afforded the project improved visibility and potential for new partnerships. Through CoopeSoliDar R.L.'s participation in international events, including with FAO, the project has gained international recognition and will continue to do so through international conferences planned in the coming year. One of FUNDENIC's strengths has been their ability to design and implement successful national campaigns in Nicaragua that bring recognition to the project itself and to wider marine conservation needs. In all three sites government authorities and local stakeholders continue to show vested interest in the goals of the project. In Costa Rica and Nicaragua the MPAs being proposed would be new models within their context and therefore offer the opportunity of creating a broader national interest in MPAs and possible transferability nationally.

Looking long-term, the project strategy is designed to ensure sustainability, by (i) institutionalising more effective and socially robust governance systems, involving authorities, communities and other stakeholders, (ii) establishing access rights and spatial management regimes that restore productivity and provide a long-term incentive for coastal communities to maintain this improved regime, and (iii) building capacities of authorities and stakeholders to enable them to maintain this approach. The Darwin Initiative project will make great advances in the pilot sites but the associated policy changes will take time to embed nationally, so we envisage the project's national partners continuing to champion them beyond the lifetime of this project and to promote replication. The fact that the project was designed by, and is being implemented with, a coalition of national and regional partners gives it an inherent sustainability, especially given the demonstrated commitment and durability of the partners involved. All of the countries continue to demonstrate a strong will to address marine conservation deficiencies.

The central government in Costa Rica has made significant institutional changes over the past two years, with marine conservation acquiring much greater status in MINAEM, a large new marine protected areas fund (Forever Costa Rica) and a big GIZ initiative to expand and strengthen the MPA network. These changes offer good entry points for the project to impact policies on governance, as we have seen with the Cabuya proposal. With the election of a new

President this year, seemingly favourable to conservation and community empowerment, this trend appears likely to continue. A proposal was submitted to GIZ-SINAC to further CoopeSoliDar R.L.'s work on marine governance and contribute as co-financing to Arcadia. It is also anticipated that CoopeSoliDar R.L. will look to the Inter-American Foundation for co-financing of their ongoing work on Responsible Fishing Areas. In Nicaragua, FFI and FUNDENIC will be scaling up activities relating to the elimination of destructive fishing practices and improving MPA management in the Coral Corridor area through a complementary project to be funded by Oceans 5. This will offer the opportunity to leverage the accomplishments of the Darwin project while maintaining momentum in marine conservation gains along the Pacific coast of Nicaragua beyond the end of the Darwin project.

## 10. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative logo has been used by all local partners in their publications and official project documentation and has been highlighted at project workshops. Each of the partners is unique, therefore the role of the project has taken shape differently at each site. In Nicaragua, the Darwin Initiative project has a clear identity. Although it builds on existing work by FFI (mainly on turtles) and FUNDENIC (mainly on reducing environmentally harmful practices), it was identified from the start as a distinct project in the country. Through FUNDENIC's strong media contacts, the project has been showcased on national media, including TV and radio. In Honduras, Recoturh has a dedicated project manager and the project maintains a clear identity and leadership role in regional institutional coordination around marine/coastal issues. At the same time, the project is closely integrated into Recoturh's ongoing work, leveraging their strengths in managing networks and community-based tourism. In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L.'s method of operation produces particularly impressive results in community organisation. The Darwin Initiative project is well known within the community of Cabuya as the source of this support, as well as among key government partners such as the TCA and municipal authorities.

## 11. Project Expenditure

**Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)**

| Project spend since last annual report | 2013/14 Grant (£) | 2013/14 Total actual Darwin Costs (£) | Variance% | Comments (please explain significant variances)              |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Staff costs (see below)                |                   |                                       | -         |                                                              |
| Consultancy costs                      | -                 | -                                     |           |                                                              |
| Overhead Costs                         |                   |                                       | -         |                                                              |
| Travel and subsistence                 |                   |                                       |           |                                                              |
| Operating Costs                        | -                 | -                                     |           |                                                              |
| Capital items (see below)              | -                 | -                                     |           |                                                              |
| Others (see below)                     |                   |                                       |           | We have underspent on FFI communications materials this year |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                           |                   |                                       | -         |                                                              |

| Staff costs specified by individual              | Grant | Total actual Darwin Costs (£) | Variance% | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Project leader: Robert Bensted-Smith             |       |                               |           |                                                 |
| Governance / livelihoods expert: Helen Schneider |       |                               |           |                                                 |

|                                                                                        |  |  |  |                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Regional marine / Nicaragua manager: Jose Urteaga replaced by Chelsea Combest-Friedman |  |  |  | Chelsea took over from Jose's role in October - change request accepted.                        |
| Global marine specialist: Katie Lee Brooks                                             |  |  |  | Nic Barnard took maternity leave, Katie started the role in November - change request accepted. |
| Nicaragua administrator: Aracelly Umaña                                                |  |  |  |                                                                                                 |
| UK administrator: Louise Elliott replaced by Mary Rider                                |  |  |  | Mary took over from Louise's role in October - change request accepted.                         |

Budget breakdown between host country partners for Apr13–Mar14 was as follows and the final expenditure reports submitted by the host country partners can be provided upon request:

|                                               | CoopeSoliDar | Fundenic | Recoturh | FFLA | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| <b>Consultancy Costs</b>                      |              |          |          |      |       |
| Legal advisors for protected area instruments |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                               |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Overhead Costs</b>                         |              |          |          |      | -     |
| Institutional overheads Fundenic              |              |          |          |      |       |
| Institutional overheads CoopeSoliDar          |              |          |          |      |       |
| Institutional overheads RECOTURH              |              |          |          |      |       |
| Institutional overheads FFLA                  |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                               |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Travel and subsistence</b>                 |              |          |          |      |       |
| International travel                          |              |          |          |      |       |
| Fieldwork travel and subsistence              |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                               |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Operating Costs</b>                        |              |          |          |      |       |
| Conferences, workshops and seminars           |              |          |          |      |       |
| Fieldwork operating costs (not travel)        |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                               |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Capital Equipment (Specify)</b>            |              |          |          |      |       |
| Laptops, accessories, camcorders              |              |          |          |      | -     |
| Equipment for MPAs (demarcation)              |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                               |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Other Costs (specify)</b>                  |              |          |          |      |       |
| Consumables                                   |              |          |          |      |       |
| Communications materials                      |              |          |          |      |       |
| Livelihoods support                           |              |          |          |      |       |
| Agreements with local organisations           |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                               |              |          |          |      |       |
| <b>Salaries</b>                               |              |          |          |      |       |
| CoopeSoliDar R.L. coordinator: Vivienne Solis |              |          |          |      |       |

|                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| CoopeSoliDar R.L. technical assistant: Marvin Fonseca           |  |  |  |  |  |
| CoopeSoliDar R.L. community organisation expert: Ivannia Ayales |  |  |  |  |  |
| CoopeSoliDar R.L. administrator: Alexis Astua                   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recoturh project supervisor: Marcio Rivera                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recoturh project leader: Norman Flores                          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recoturh project administrator: Cristhian Perez                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| FUNDENIC project supervisor: Rosario Saenz                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| FUNDENIC field coordinator: Ivan Ramirez                        |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFLA conflict management trainer: Volker Frank                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFLA governance course trainer: Vincent Gravez                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FFLA training assistant: Cristina Rivadeneira                   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>TOTAL COST</b>                                               |  |  |  |  |  |

The following table details the transfers made to the host country partners for the period April 13 - March 14.

| Host Country Partner | Date   | Amount |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| CoopeSoliDar         | May-13 |        |
| CoopeSoliDar         | Jul-13 |        |
| CoopeSoliDar         | Sep-13 |        |
| CoopeSoliDar         | Nov-13 |        |
| CoopeSoliDar         | Mar-14 |        |
| FFLA                 | Feb-14 |        |
| Fundenic             | Oct-13 |        |
| Fundenic             | Feb-14 |        |
| Recoturh             | May-13 |        |
| Recoturh             | Dec-13 |        |
| Recoturh             | Feb-14 |        |
| Recoturh             | Mar-14 |        |
|                      |        |        |

**12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

There have been a number of notable achievements this year. In Costa Rica the community of Cabuya, through the guidance and support of CoopeSoliDar R.L. put forward a proposal for a community-managed marine conservation area, which includes a participatory governance structure. This proposal, if accepted by the Government will provide a new model for MPAs in Costa Rica and is already impacting the manner in which other communities in the region are being approached to discuss management of marine resources. In Honduras, Recoturh has been successful in engaging partners from multiple sectors to improve the management of fisheries in CSWR and strengthen the role of community associations, such as the fisherfolk association APROCUS in decision-making. They were successful in securing a commitment from the Navy to station a patrol boat at the Refuge and through local partners have installed

the first set of buoys around the Refuge's expanded boundaries. They have also, in partnership with the Centre for Marine Ecology, successfully registered around 70 artisanal fishers, helping to improve the access rights of local fishers who reside in the Refuge boundaries. In Nicaragua successful campaigns to reduce destructive fishing practices and protect the marine environment have resulted in stronger demands by community members for action against these practices whenever they occur. Through training in responsible tourism practices provided to fishers in the communities of Astillero and Gigante, six fishers were able to acquire jobs in the tourism sector as guides.



## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

| Project summary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Measurable Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Actions required/planned for next period                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>Early to report impacts, but the project has clearly started to empower coastal communities in ways that will contribute to all three aims: conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>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)</p>                                                                                                                                              | <p><i>(data will be gender disaggregated)</i><br/><i>(MPA's referred to in indicators may be already legally gazetted or in process of legal creation).</i></p> <p>P1. # of MPAs with increased capacity of authorities and stakeholders for effective management. Baseline zero, target 3.</p> <p>P2. # of MPAs in which agreed governance system gives local stakeholders a substantive role. Baseline zero, target 3.</p> <p>P3. Use same indicator as O3.1.</p> <p>P4. # of MPAs in which access rights provide local stakeholders with an</p> | <p>P1. One (CSWR). Capacity of authorities and stakeholders in participatory governance has been increased at all sites. Measuring the impact of this capacity on improved MPA management at La Anciana, Nicaragua and Cabuya, Costa Rica is difficult at this stage because no MPA has yet been declared.</p> <p>P2. CSWR has made significant progress through the activation of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and agreements for community co-management of certain zones, which had never been put into practice. Other two sites not yet at this stage.</p> <p>P3. See O3.1</p> <p>P4. One. Legally, only fishers within CSWR are allowed to fish within the Refuge; however further work is needed to enforce this (which has</p> | <p>Develop collaborative management group for La Anciana, bring tourism sector more fully into the process, and continue to promote enactment of legislation for the MPA and Corridor.</p> <p>Revitalize the working group of MPA co-managers, promote the role of APROCUS in enforcement and other MPA management areas, reinforce scheme for exclusive access rights for local fishers.</p> <p>Promote acceptance of Cabuya community proposal by Tempisque Conservation Authority, continue to increase the capacity of Cabuya community associations to engage in participatory governance structures, support community defined access rights.</p> |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>incentive for long-term conservation. Baseline zero, target 2.</p> <p>P5. Use same indicator as O2.2.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>begun through registration of local fishers). Other two sites not yet at this stage.</p> <p>P5. See O2.2</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>Streamline project monitoring and evaluation.</p> |
| <p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>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. Completed at all three sites (La Anciana, Cuero y Salado and Cabuya). In Nicaragua, a proposal for the La Anciana Wildlife Refuge – plus a larger “Corridor” for sustainable use - has been completed, including background studies, stakeholder consultations and presentations. The Ministry (MARENA) has presented a draft law for consideration by the National Assembly. In Honduras, the proposal for a 24,000 hectare expansion of Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge (CSWR) has been completed, approved by the Ministry and is awaiting ratification by Congress. In Costa Rica the community of Cabuya has presented their proposal for a community-based marine conservation area. The community proposal is under consideration by the Government, who will prepare the final proposal for the MPA if it is approved.</p> <p>O1.2 Progress on this indicator has been made at CSWR and Cabuya. At CSWR a sub-agreement of the co-management agreement allows for community participation in the management of CSWR, through the fisherfolk association APROCUS. In Cabuya, the community proposal outlines a participatory governance structure; however final decision on a management structure will be made by the Government.</p> <p>O1.3 At CSWR, the legal instrument for expansion includes zoning based largely on community inputs. Tourism plans, fishers’ association regulations and municipal regulations also reflect community input. Monitoring of catch data by fishers has begun. Legally APROCUS can contribute to enforcement at CSWR, but so far this has been difficult in practice. At Cabuya, the community proposal includes zoning and fishing regulations. A baseline for monitoring community goals has been developed, but not as yet monitoring of the reserve itself. At La Anciana local discussions on fishing, tourism and participatory zoning are under way but there is not yet a management programme. Total: 40%</p> |                                                      |
| <p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>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.</p>                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>In all three sites proposals for new or expanded MPAs have been submitted formally to the Government with stakeholder input or design (in the case of Cabuya). In Costa Rica and Honduras the design of a participatory governance system has been proposed, but requires reinforcement. In Nicaragua, a major challenge has been garnering support from local</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                      |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>municipalities due to a lack of clarity in new regulations that dictate when and how municipal authorities can participate in projects. The project will secure this formal support from the central government in Year 3.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                | <p>In Nicaragua formal planning for La Anciana has not yet started. Next step is to facilitate discussions amongst stakeholders and local authorities about main lines of action for proposed Wildlife Refuge and governance system, in anticipation of legal declaration of the MPA.</p> <p>In Honduras there is a management planning process for the existing Refuge but there is a need for this to be revised and extended. Recoturh has helped facilitate dialogue between APROCUS and the Refuge's co-managers.</p> <p>At Cabuya, CoopeSoliDar R.L. has worked with Tempisque Conservation Area authority and Cabuya community on governance, participatory zoning and planning for fisheries, which were included in the proposal for a protected area.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.3</p> <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>In Nicaragua permission for municipal participation will be attained this year and an inter-institutional committee will be set-up for La Anciana and the Corridor.</p> <p>In Honduras the Sub-Committee on Marine and Coastal Resources has changed name, but remains operational and is being led by Recoturh.</p> <p>In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L. has helped build a successful relationship between the municipality and Cabuya community associations and has fostered a relationship with the Tempisque Conservation Area authority who will be using the Cabuya proposal as a model for their discussion of marine protected areas in neighbouring villages.</p>                                                                                      |
| <p>Activity 1.4</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>In Nicaragua legalisation of the many informal fishers is being undertaken, but requires more support from the municipality. The project has enabled wide press coverage of the issue of destructive fishing (5 television programs, a radio campaign and a radio program).</p> <p>In Honduras, the project is supporting registration of local fishermen (70 registered), to help enforce their right to exclusive access to fisheries in the CSWR.</p> <p>In Costa Rica, the discussions with municipalities have stressed the issue of the rights of traditional fishing communities, with special attention on strengthening the capacity of women and young people to understand and</p>                                                                    |

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | exert their rights.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p>Activity 1.5</p> <p>Assist authorities and stakeholders to prepare the relevant legal instruments for MPA creation/expansion, participatory governance and access rights.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>In Nicaragua the project compiled technical studies for proposed La Anciana MPA and a larger “Corridor”. FUNDENIC has provided further technical advice and support to the National Assembly on the proposal draft this year.</p> <p>In Honduras the project assisted ICF to digest the large amount of technical information compiled prior to the project, leading to the production of the formal Ministerial Agreement to expand and zone the CSWR.</p> <p>In Costa Rica CoopeSoliDar R.L. has supported Cabuya community in drafting and presenting a proposal for a community-managed conservation area to the Tempisque Conservation Area.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p>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 In CSWR, 4 main stakeholders are involved in the management and decision-making of the Refuge legally. In practice, this group has had difficulty meeting regularly and making decisions together. In Cabuya and La Anciana no governance system has been finalized as of yet; however there has been significant involvement by women entrepreneurs and fishers from both communities in project activities and planning.</p> <p>O2.2 In Cabuya, indicators have been developed to measure community objectives, but the first evaluation of progress is still being analysed.</p> <p>In CSWR, the communities were interested in improving food security, health care, fishing productivity, and developing other income-generating opportunities (e.g. tourism). Progress has been made in addressing all of these except for health, with more work needed in the area of tourism development as well. Total = 63%</p> <p>In La Anciana, a number of tourism trainings and capacity-building exercises have been carried out. A group of 6 fishers who participated in trainings offered by the program have received jobs through a tourism operator in-country (Pastora Tours). While this is not a community-run enterprise, it reduces fishing pressure in the area and offers an alternative livelihood opportunity.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.1</p> <p>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</p> | <p>Quantitative socio-economic information has been compiled for all sites.</p> <p>In Tola District, Nicaragua, the project has identified livelihood objectives around improving artisanal fishing productivity and community-run tourism.</p> <p>A project workshop enabled the fishers association, APROCUS, to prepare a strategic plan for the Association, which contains 16 project proposals.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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| <p>marginalisation e.g. on basis of gender or age.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>Based on livelihood objectives around food security and improved fishery productivity, Recoturh supported home gardens, seed banks and subsidized fishery inputs (e.g. artisanal equipment).</p> <p>In Cabuya and associated villages CoopeSoliDar R.L. has applied the livelihoods diagnosis and planning methodology for communities in Areas for Responsible Fishing, to develop a two-year plan of priority actions. Initial dialogue indicates priorities will include fish storage and marketing, craft making and rural/marine tourism development.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p><b>Activity 2.2</b></p> <p>At each site work with communities to develop a strategy for achieving their priority livelihood objectives and a mechanism for monitoring progress towards them.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>This activity is in effect merged with 2.1.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p><b>Activity 2.3</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>In Tola and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, further dialogue was supported between fishers and the tourism sector. In addition, a group of women entrepreneurs (5) interested in learning about sustainable tourism opportunities and marine resource management were provided with training in these areas.</p> <p>In CSWR, Honduras, RECOTURH has linked fishers to the tourism economy, through provision of fisheries products and exploring the development of locally based sport fishing.</p> <p>In Cabuya, Costa Rica, the two local associations (fishers and craftswomen) have been strengthened. Development of community-based tourism opportunities for the community's unique island cemetery is being explored as are opportunities to improve the landing centre.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 2.4</b></p> <p>Help community-led livelihoods initiatives to obtain technical, financial and material support from government, tourism sector, NGOs or donors, where needed.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>In Costa Rica, the community has been successful, with help from CoopeSoliDar R.L. in garnering Municipal support to construct a channel for fishing boats.</p> <p>In Honduras a workshop was held to introduce the 16 projects from the APROCUS strategic plan to potential donors and partners. Recoturh helped facilitate further dialogue with municipal authorities, and it seems likely that the municipality will support a landing centre in Salado Barra in Year 2.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p>At each MPA managers use participatory zoning as a tool to enhance ecosystem resilience,</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>O3.1 Zoning, including NTZ's (3 around each river head), existed in CSWR (Honduras) prior to expansion and seem to be respected by local artisanal fishers, but not always by those from outside the communities. Fishing grounds have been zoned in the expanded area of CSWR, but in practice</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

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| <p>productivity and biodiversity, as well as to harmonize uses, and take into consideration dependence on adjacent areas.</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>there is not yet enforcement of these zones or clarity among fishers on what regulations apply to them (e.g. no-take, seasonal closures, etc.). In Cabuya (Costa Rica), zoning was included in the community-managed marine area, but does not include an NTZ. Zoning is not yet applicable for La Anciana (Nicaragua). Total = 2</p> <p>O3.2 Currently there is only a management plan for CSWR (Honduras), which includes marine-estuarine interdependence. RECOTURH helped to organise and participated in a regional climate change forum that has produced a regional climate adaptation plan, but the results of this plan have not yet been incorporated into the CSWR management plan. Total = 1</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.1</p> <p>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.</p>                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>In Tola District (Nicaragua) the idea of zoning has been introduced at two levels: (i) zones within the proposed LAWR and (ii) protected areas within the larger Corridor.</p> <p>In Costa Rica and Honduras zoning has been introduced within the MPA proposals. Recoturh has also supported fishers in participatory zoning of key fishing areas in the expanded CSWR.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <p>Activity 3.2</p> <p>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 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.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>Not yet applicable for Tola District (Nicaragua).</p> <p>In Costa Rica, fishers from Cabuya took part in participatory mapping to determine a zoning scheme for their proposed MPA. It is now being reviewed by authorities.</p> <p>At CSWR (Honduras), RECOTURH introduced the zoning plan for the proposed marine expansion of CSWR, including the key fishing areas identified by communities. In Nov 2012 RECOTURH and CoopeSoliDar R.L. discussed zoning and participatory management during a series of meetings in each community. Recoturh has supported the installation of 6 marker buoys this year in the expanded Refuge, with 12 more planned for installation next year.</p>                   |
| <p>Activity 3.3</p> <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>Not yet applicable for La Anciana (Nicaragua) or Cabuya (Costa Rica).</p> <p>At CSWR estuarine-marine inter-dependencies are contemplated in the management plan.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p>Activity 3.4</p> <p>Assist the MPA authority and stakeholders to determine simple indicators (of</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>Not yet applicable for Tola (Nicaragua) or Cabuya (Costa Rica). CoopeSoliDar R.L. has worked on a system of indicators based on FAO</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

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| <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                   | <p>guidelines for artisanal fishing, which may be applicable with the Cabuya community.</p> <p>At CSWR (Honduras) the project will facilitate community input to the definition of indicators during the management planning process.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>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 &gt;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 periodic communication with peers at other sites (including Ecuador) and share experiences. Baseline zero, target tbd with communities.</p> <p>O4.1 Data exists on numbers of stakeholders, authorities and NGOs trained for each site (see standard indicator table); however data collection for tracking the application of these skills will occur next year to capture all trainings in the project and to allow sufficient time for skills to be put into practice. Total = 405</p> <p>O4.2 Traditional knowledge of EBM (e.g. seasonal changes, species movement patterns) have been used by fishers to carry out participatory mapping exercises in Cabuya (Costa Rica) and CSWR (Honduras). In addition scientific expertise through partners such as CEM in Honduras has influenced stakeholder knowledge, especially in MPA monitoring. In Nicaragua, a workshop was held to discuss participatory approaches to marine conservation with a focus on ecosystem-based management of marine resources (16 participants). Total = 2</p> <p>O4.3 Planning occurred this year for an exchange of fishers from CSWR in Honduras to travel to Tarcoles, Costa Rica to learn about the successful fishing cooperative model that CoopeSoliDar R.L. has been working on for over 10 years. The exchange will take place in April 2014. Organization is also in process to have fishers from each of the communities attend and present results of the project at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Small-scale fishers conference in Merida, Mexico in 2014 (abstract accepted). Two site visits within Costa Rica have taken place, both between Cabuya and Tarcoles. Total = 2</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 4.1</b></p> <p>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.</p>                                   | <p>FFLA delivered a training workshop on participatory governance in Honduras (April 2013) and on conflict transformation (February 2014). In Tola District the project organised workshops for women entrepreneurs and artisanal fishers on tourism and responsible fishing practices.</p> <p>In Honduras RECOTURH provided training to CSWR communities on sustainable fishing methods, marine resource use, governance, tourism and organisational strengthening of APROCUS (the local fishing organisation).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | In Costa Rica CoopeSoliDar R.L.'s approach was to work on conflict management and negotiation skills with community members in a more informal setting during their site visits, rather than set up structured workshops.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Activity 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.                                                                                                                      | Not yet applicable. This will start in Year 3 with a "pre-committee" for collaborative management at La Anciana and the sub-agreements between FUCSA and community groups at CSWR.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Activity 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.                                                                                                                                                                                            | E-mail or Skype is the main form of communication between regional partners. FFI has improved regular communications between partners this year, but will work in Year 3 on institutionalizing these communications to ensure sustainability past the project end.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Activity 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.                                                                                                                         | Within Costa Rica CoopeSoliDar R.L. has facilitated the development of a network of "Areas for Responsible Fishing", organising meetings of fishing community representatives and connecting them with the FAO small-scale fisheries initiative (see Activity 5.3). Recoturh has helped APROCUS dialogue with both national and regional fishing federations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Activity 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.                                                       | The third-year regional meeting will be held this coming year.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Output 5</b> | 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.                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                 | O5.1 # of requests to project actors to participate in related activities of MPA governance, coastal community development, marine policy, networks etc. Target 9.<br>O5.2 # of conferences at which project themes and results presented. Target 3 national, 1 international.<br>O5.3 # of conference presentations and technical publications on the | O5.1 There has been a lot of interest in having participation by FFI, CoopeSoliDar, Recoturh and FUNDENIC, but attribution and quantification have both proved problematic. This indicator may need to be revised to improve measurement of the project's impact on national and international awareness.<br>O5.2 Project experiences were presented internationally at IMPAC in Oct 2013, at MARE in Netherlands and ACE in Puerto Rico. Many conferences were attended by project partners (primarily CoopeSoliDar R.L. and Recoturh) nationally where initial project results were discussed. Total = 15<br>O5.3 One technical publication and 15 presentations. |



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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>work of this project. Target 8.</p> <p>O5.4 # of public awareness materials produced. Target 20.</p> | O5.4 Eighteen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p>Activity 5.1</p> <p>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&amp;E.</p>                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                         | <p>Project activities have been documented through reports and photographs at all sites and major events.</p> <p>Video material has been recorded at all sites and has been used in subsequent presentations during community meetings.</p> <p>Project activities have also often been recorded by media and presented in local news, on radio or through special television programs (e.g. in Nicaragua the radio and television programs mentioned below).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p>Activity 5.2</p> <p>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.</p> |                                                                                                         | <p>In Tola District FUNDENIC has designed 5 television and 2 radio programs over the past year to bring attention to marine resource management needs and the Darwin project goals. A video and song was produced by popular artist, Son Machin, discussing marine resource problems in Nicaragua. Outreach materials were distributed including t-shirts (120), stickers (3,000) and posters (350).</p> <p>Over the past year Recoturh (Honduras) has produced audiovisual and written communications materials.. They have translated and published the FAO voluntary guidelines for sustainable artisanal fishing into the Garifuna (a marginalized social group) language.</p> <p>In Costa Rica CoopeSoliDar R.L. produced a video about the community of Cabuya and their interest in marine conservation, logos for local community organizations and posters showcasing the community associations (e.g. artisanal fishers, women entrepreneurs). They also brought awareness to the project through participation in National Parks Day.</p> |
| <p>Activity 5.3</p> <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                         | <p>CoopeSoliDar R.L. has continued to participate in the FAO-led process and has disseminated the products to the Costa Rican network of Areas for Responsible Fishing and to project partners in Nicaragua (FUNDENIC) and Honduras (RECOTURH and Cuero y Salado comunites). CoopeSoliDar R.L. participated in a meeting about the FAO guidelines in May 2013.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p>Activity 5.4</p> <p>Prepare and publish materials incorporating project results and experiences of the project (adding, where appropriate, the FFI-FFLA Ecuador MPA</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                         | <p>See publications list below for materials published by partners this year. FFLA will participate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Small-scale Fisheries Congress with partners.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <p>results), in order to disseminate lessons learned and stimulate replication (see section 15).</p>                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p>Activity 5.5</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>Partners plan to attend the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Small-scale Fisheries Congress (session proposal accepted), the IUCN World Parks Congress and the 67<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute. In addition partners will disseminate project results nationally through conferences, workshops, regional groups (e.g. Marine/coastal Sub-committee in Honduras) and local partners.</p> |

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

| Project summary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Measurable Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Means of verification                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Important Assumptions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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| <p><b>Goal:</b><br/>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.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <p><b>Sub-Goal:</b><br/>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.</p>                                                                                                         | <p>SG1. Effectiveness of MPA network, according to the measures used by governments of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica.</p> <p>SG2. Proportion of MPA's of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica in which communities have a substantive role in marine governance</p>                                                                                                                                                       | <p>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.</p> <p>SG2. Project-compiled data on MPAs and their governance systems.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <p><b>Purpose</b><br/>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</p>                                                         | <p><i>(data will be gender disaggregated)</i><br/><i>(MPA's referred to in indicators may be already legally gazetted or in process of legal creation).</i></p> <p>P1. # of MPAs with increased capacity of authorities and stakeholders for effective management. Baseline zero, target 3.</p> <p>P2. # of MPAs in which agreed governance system gives local stakeholders a substantive role. Baseline zero, target 3.</p> | <p>P1. Documentation of skills and operational capacity relative to needs identified in MPA planning docs.</p> <p>P2. MPA plans, fisheries plans, other legal instruments, records of participatory management</p>                                     | <p>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.</p> <p>We assume governments are open to participatory governance, appropriate</p> |

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| Costa Rica)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>P3. Use same indicator as O3.1.</p> <p>P4. # of MPAs in which access rights provide local stakeholders with an incentive for long-term conservation. Baseline zero, target 2.</p> <p>P5. Use same indicator as O2.2.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>meetings.</p> <p>P3. See O3.1</p> <p>P4. licensing records, plus data on fishing activities in the MPA, where available.</p> <p>P5. See O2.2.</p>                                                                                                                                        | <p>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>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <p><b>Outputs</b></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.</p> <p>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 &gt;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 periodic communication with peers at other sites (including Ecuador) and share experiences. Baseline zero, target tbd with communities.</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. Responses to specific questions on this topic, put to community meetings.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p>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>                        | <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</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>O5.1 Written requests received.</p> <p>O5.2 Conference announcements and proceedings.</p> <p>O5.3 Copies of presentations/</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

|  |                                                                                 |                                                                        |  |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | project. Target 8.<br>O5.4 # of public awareness materials produced. Target 20. | publications.<br>O5.4 Copies of materials (printed, video, audio etc). |  |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

**Activities** (details in workplan)

0.1 Prepare annual workplans, measure baseline, monitor and review progress

0.2 Conduct participatory evaluation

1.1 Facilitate negotiation of MPA designation and governance system.

1.2 Organise participation in planning of key issues: zoning, enforcement, fishing, tourism, monitoring.

1.3 Assist mechanisms of inter-institutional coordination.

1.4 Organise presentations and discussion, to build consensus on approach to access rights.

1.5 Assist preparation of legal instruments for MPA creation, governance system, access rights.

2.1 Assess livelihood assets and assist communities to define livelihood objectives and capacity building needs.

2.2 Assist communities to develop a strategy for achieving livelihood objectives and monitoring progress.

2.3 Provide advice and facilitate dialogue between communities and other actors regarding fisheries and tourism livelihoods.

2.4 Help community livelihood initiatives to obtain technical, financial and material support.

3.1 Organise presentations and discussions about zoning as a tool for EBM.

3.2 Facilitate design of MPA zoning scheme, with high degree of consensus, publicise it widely and demarcate it.

3.3 Introduce issues of external ecological dependencies into MPA planning processes.

3.4 Advise on the selection and measurement of simple indicators for MPA monitoring.

4.1 Design and deliver training workshops for stakeholders, authorities and local NGOs.

4.2 Incorporate short education/training sessions in governance system operations.

4.3 Enable periodic communications between sites and with Ecuador.

4.4 Assist coastal communities to link to regional network and to form a network of responsible artisanal fishing areas.

4.5 Organise a regional meeting of partners and stakeholders to discuss project results and follow-up.

5.1 Document project activities, including recording significant events and interviews with stakeholders.

5.2 Plan and implement local and national communications programmes about key issues for MPA governance and management.

5.3 Participate in FAO consultations about voluntary guidelines for sustainable small-scale fishing.

5.4 Prepare and publish materials about project results and experiences, to disseminate lessons learned and stimulate replication.

5.5 Disseminate results and lessons learned through national seminars (co-hosted by project) and international conferences (attended).

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

| Code No.          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Year 1 Total | Year 2 Total | Year 3 Total | Year 4 Total | Total to date | Number planned for Year 2 period | Total planned during the project |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Established codes |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |              |              |              |              |               |                                  |                                  |
| 6A                | Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)<br><i>See Output 4 + 14A below</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 50           | 55           |              |              | 105           | 50                               | 90                               |
| 6B                | Number of training weeks to be provided                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2.4          | 4.8          |              |              | 7.2           | 4                                | 15                               |
| 7                 | Number of (i.e. different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2            | 12           |              |              | 14            | 11                               | 3                                |
| 8                 | Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 19           | 18           |              |              | 37            | 18                               | 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<br><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> | 0            | 4            |              |              | 4             | 4                                | 12                               |
| 11A               | Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0            | 0            |              |              | 1             | 1                                | 1                                |
| 11B               | Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0            | 0            |              |              | 1             | 1                                | 1                                |



|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                               |           |         |  |  |    |    |          |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--|--|----|----|----------|
| 14A                    | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings<br><i>(omitted from proposal; need to add workshops of &lt;3 days here)</i>                   | 3         | 12      |  |  | 15 | 12 | 0        |
| 14B                    | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.                                                           | 1         | 15      |  |  | 16 | 15 | 4        |
| 15A                    | Number of national press releases in host country(ies)                                                                                                                                        | 8         | 2       |  |  | 10 | 2  | 12       |
| 15B                    | Number of local press releases in host country(ies)                                                                                                                                           | 1         | 5       |  |  | 6  | 4  | 12       |
| 15C                    | Number of national press releases in UK                                                                                                                                                       | 0         | 0       |  |  | 0  |    | 2        |
| 17A                    | Number of dissemination networks to be <b>established</b>                                                                                                                                     | 0         | 3       |  |  | 3  | 3  | 1        |
| 17B                    | Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>                                                                                                                              | 0         | 3       |  |  | 3  | 2  | 1        |
| 18A                    | Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)                                                                                                                                | 3         | 8       |  |  | 11 | 5  | 3        |
| 19A                    | Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)                                                                                                                              | 2         | 7       |  |  | 9  | 4  | 6        |
| 19C                    | Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)                                                                                                                                | 2         | 8       |  |  | 10 | 6  | 9<br>8   |
| 20                     | Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)<br><i>(of this, £6300 are Darwin Initiative-funded assets, the rest co-financed)</i>                          | 0         | £2,500  |  |  |    |    | £19,800  |
| 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> | £<br>118K | £95,000 |  |  |    |    | £274,240 |
| New - Project specific |                                                                                                                                                                                               |           |         |  |  |    |    |          |

|          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| measures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

**Table 2 Publications**

| Type<br>(eg journals,<br>manual, CDs)                   | Detail<br>(title, author, year)                                                                                                            | Publishers<br>(name, city)                              | Available from<br>(eg contact address,<br>website) | Cost £<br>(approx<br>direct<br>production<br>costs; all<br>free to user) |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poster                                                  | 'Demarcation of CSWR'<br>LARECOTURH-FUCSA-ICF<br>(2014)                                                                                    | LARECOTU<br>RH - La<br>Ceiba<br>Honduras.               | www.recoturh.org                                   | 313.06                                                                   |
| Poster                                                  | 'Access Rights and Ocean<br>Use – CSWR MPA'<br>LARECOTURH-FUCSA-ICF<br>(2014)                                                              | LARECOTURH<br>- La Ceiba<br>Honduras.                   | www.recoturh.org                                   | 341.51                                                                   |
| Manual                                                  | 'Community manual for<br>Salado Barra on climate<br>resilience and food security'<br>LARECOTURH-FUCSA-UNAH-<br>CURLA (2014)                | LARECOTURH<br>- UNAH<br>CURLA. La<br>Ceiba<br>Honduras. | www.recoturh.org                                   | 199.22                                                                   |
| Poster                                                  | 'Sport fishing in the CSWR<br>MPA' LARECOTURH-FUCSA<br>(2014)                                                                              | LARECOTURH<br>- La Ceiba<br>Honduras.                   | www.recoturh.org                                   | 142.30                                                                   |
| Informational<br>Pamphlet/Mag<br>azine                  | 'Advances in the marine<br>participatory governance<br>project' LARECOTURH - FFI /<br>2014                                                 | LARECOTURH<br>- La Ceiba<br>Honduras.                   | www.recoturh.org                                   | 367.13                                                                   |
| Television:<br>Channel 12<br>'Danilo Lacayo<br>en Vivo' | 'Importance of marine<br>conservation and the value<br>of resources in the Southern<br>Pacific, Nicaragua', Iván<br>Ramírez/FUNDENIC, 2013 | Channel 12,<br>MANAGUA                                  | Copy of audiovisual<br>tape (FUNDENIC<br>Office)   | 175                                                                      |
| Television:<br>Channel 12<br>'Danilo Lacayo<br>en Vivo' | 'Minimum catch sizes for 8<br>fish species', Iván Ramírez/<br>FUNDENIC, 2013                                                               | Channel 12,<br>MANAGUA                                  | Copy of audiovisual<br>tape (FUNDENIC<br>Office)   | 175                                                                      |
| Television:<br>Channel 12<br>'Danilo Lacayo<br>en Vivo' | 'Marine tourism as an<br>alternative for Nicaraguans,<br>ecological value of La<br>Anciana', Iván Ramírez/<br>FUNDENIC, 2013               | Channel 12,<br>MANAGUA                                  | Copy of audiovisual<br>tape (FUNDENIC<br>Office)   | 175                                                                      |
| Television:<br>Channel 12<br>'Danilo Lacayo<br>en Vivo' | 'Blast fishing and its impact<br>on biodiversity: Marine<br>Outreach Program', Iván<br>Ramírez/ FUNDENIC, 2013                             | Channel 12,<br>MANAGUA                                  | Copy of audiovisual<br>tape (FUNDENIC<br>Office)   | 175                                                                      |
| Television:<br>Channel 12<br>'Danilo Lacayo<br>en Vivo' | 'Presentation of activities in<br>the Darwin Marine Program<br>(patrols and training), Iván<br>Ramírez/FUNDENIC & FFI,<br>2013             | Channel 12,<br>MANAGUA                                  | Copy of audiovisual<br>tape (FUNDENIC<br>Office)   | 175                                                                      |
| Radio: 'La<br>palomita                                  | 'Radio campaign to educate<br>about blast fishing', Otto de                                                                                | 91.5FM,<br>MANAGUA                                      | Copy of Program<br>(FUNDENIC Office)               | 650                                                                      |

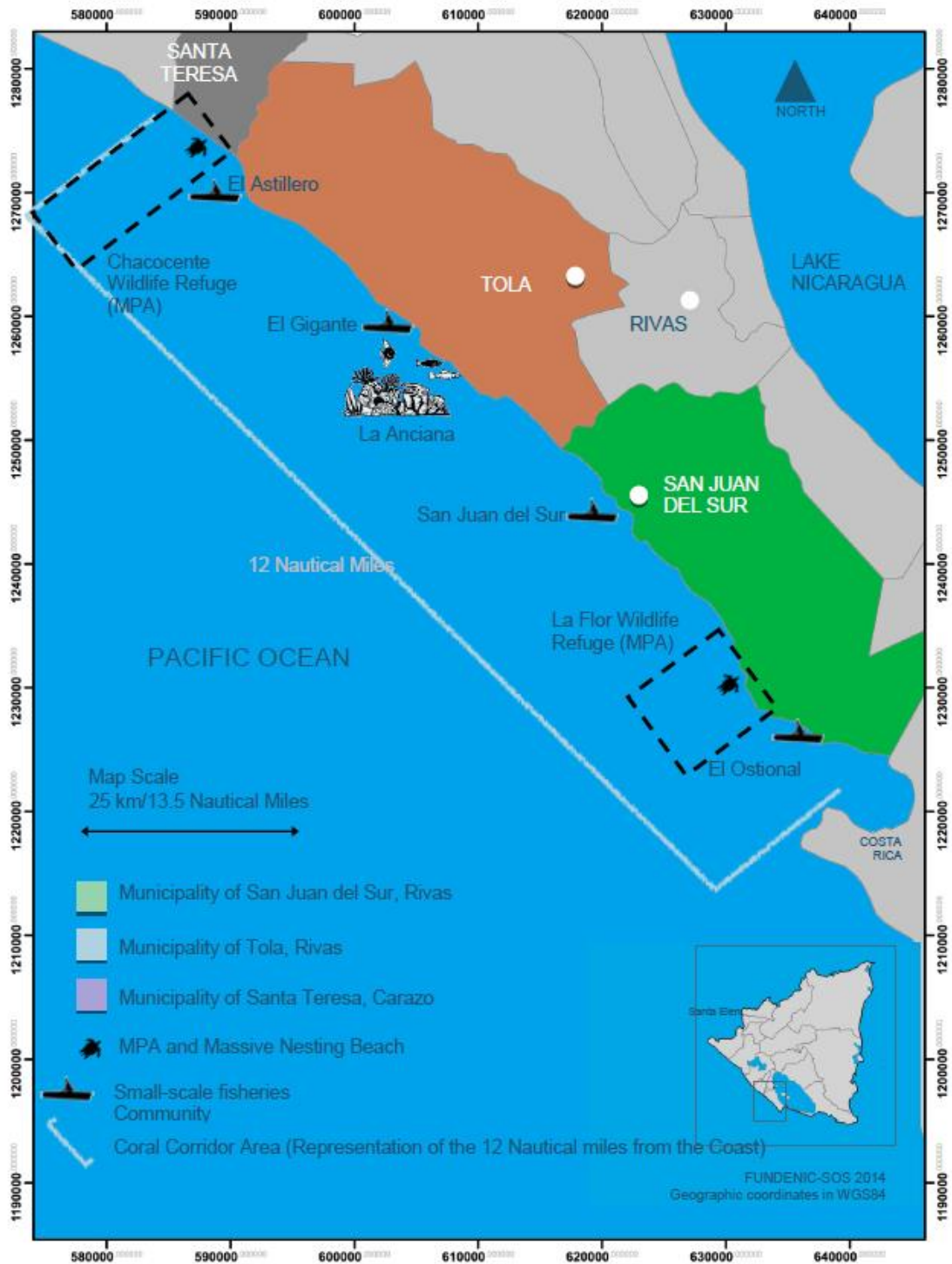
|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                         |                                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| mensajera, Tu nueva Radio Ya 91.5fm'           | la Rocha, (July-Oct 2013)                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                         |                                                    |                      |
| Radio: 'La revista del medio día Radio 800'    | 'Awareness-raising about the use of blast fishing in the Coral Corridor', Ivan Ramírez and Magda Garcia (program host), Agosto 2013                                                                                                            | Radio 800, MANAGUA                      | Radio 800 archives; Photographs (FUNDENIC Office)  | Free (by invitation) |
| Television: Channel 13, 'revista de sol a sol' | 'Minimum size limits established for 8 Pacific fish species in Nicaragua, Ivan Ramirez and Fabio Buitrago, September 2013                                                                                                                      | Channel 13, MANAGUA                     | Channel 13 archives; Photographs (FUNDENIC Office) | Free (by invitation) |
| Book                                           | 'Fortaleciendo la gobernanza marina desde las comunidades de pesca artesanal: Áreas marinas de pesca responsable y la visión desde sus protagonistas en el mar.' Ayales Cruz, I; Solís Rivera, V; Fonseca Borrás, M; Madrigal Cordero, P. 2013 | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org                               | 626.60               |
| Indicator Manual                               | Conservación Marina y calidad de vida. Criterios para el seguimiento y evaluación de Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable                                                                                                                        | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José Costa Rica  | www.coopesolidar.org                               | 945.80               |
| Video*                                         | Cabuya: Un pueblo de gente talentosa. CoopeSoliDar R.L., Castro Madrigal, C. 2013                                                                                                                                                              | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org                               | 557.53               |
| Posters*                                       | 3 Posters of Women, Youth and Artisanal Fishers from Cabuya, CoopeSoliDar R.L., 2013                                                                                                                                                           | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org                               | 641.92               |
| Logos                                          | 3 logos (artisanal fishers, community of Cabuya and women entrepreneurs, CoopeSoliDar R.L., 2013                                                                                                                                               | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org                               | 356.62               |

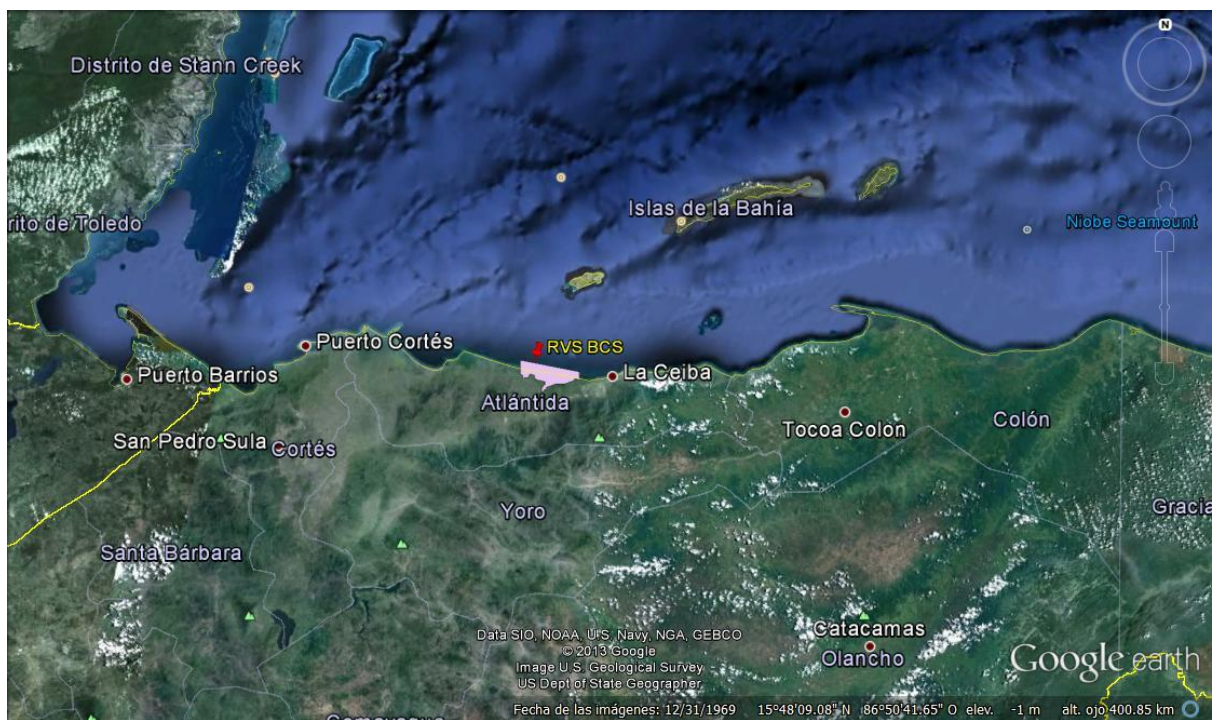
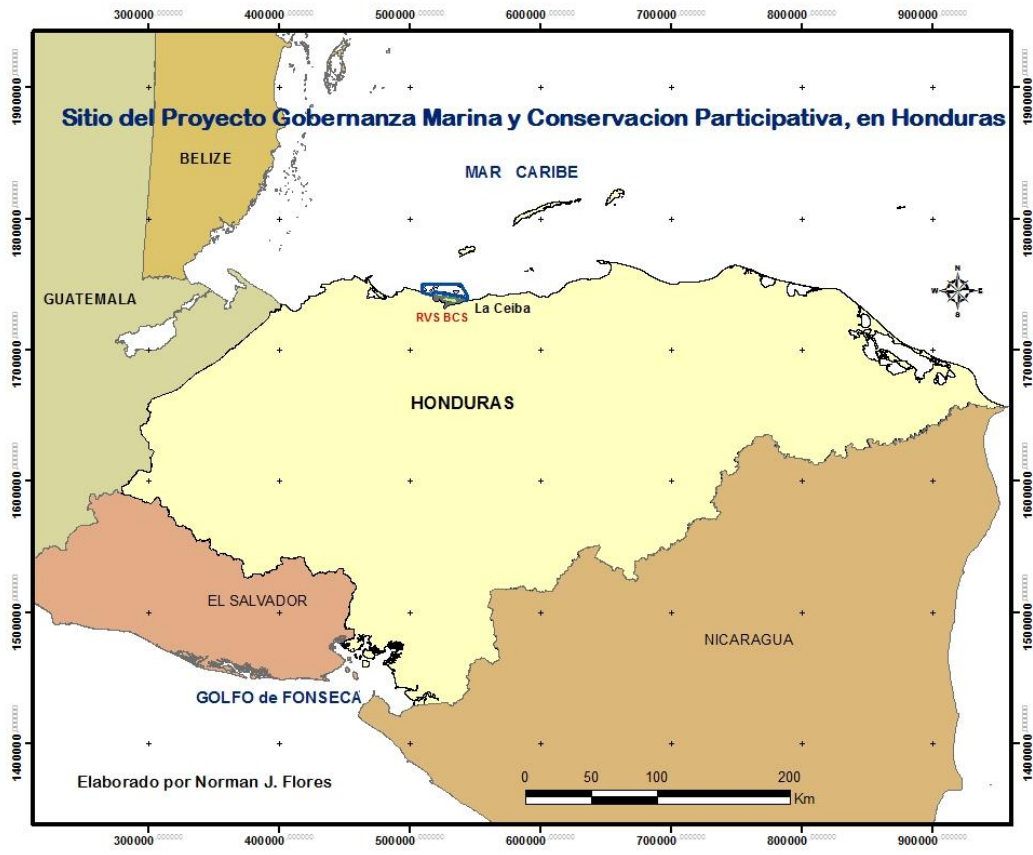
## Annex 4 Supplementary material

The great majority of project materials are in Spanish. We are including some with this report, with a brief note in English on the content of each, as follows:

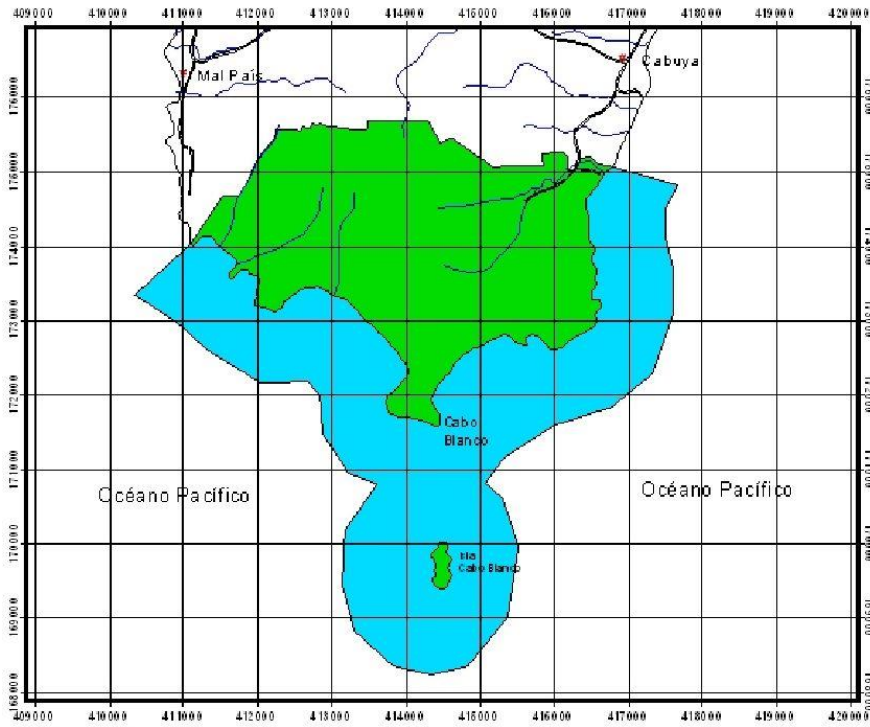
1. The proposal put forward to TCA senior management and municipal authorities by the community of Cabuya for a community-managed marine conservation area.
2. The framework of indicators (including those related to human wellbeing and livelihoods) developed for the community of Cabuya and the results of the baseline study that was conducted to begin their measurement and monitoring.
3. A photo showing fishers engaging in a participatory mapping exercise in Cabuya, facilitated by CoopeSoliDar R.L. and used as input to determine zoning for the community-managed conservation area.
4. Photos of the posters (3) developed on women, youth and artisanal fishers from Cabuya.
5. We invite you to watch a video showcasing the community of Cabuya and its local associations through the organizational website of CoopeSoliDar R.L. or directly through the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QJzr-px3MYM&feature=youtu.be>
6. The APROCUS Strategic Plan, which includes 16 projects that the association would like to implement over the coming 5 years. This plan has been instrumental in improving the visibility and identity of APROCUS and helping to build new partnerships. In addition, a photo is included of FFI's regional marine programme manager and the President of the Board of APROCUS at the launch and presentation of the Strategic Plan in November 2013.
7. The report from FFLA's conflict transformation courses in Honduras (February 2014), including a photo of participants receiving information about their next activity.
8. A photo showing work to site and install the first buoys to demarcate the expanded Refuge boundaries of CSWR (Honduras).
9. A photo and short description of a crucial meeting with the Navy, CEM, Recoturh and APROCUS to lobby for more enforcement capacity in the Refuge resulted in the commitment of the Navy to assign a patrol boat to the Refuge and increase capacity building of the Refuge's co-managers in enforcement: <http://www.recoturh.com/jornada-de-trabajo-con-fuerza-naval-de-honduras/>
10. A photo showing the ice chests that were provided to APROCUS members as part of this year's livelihood support in Honduras to improve the value of their fish product.
11. Photos depicting the registration of artisanal fishers in CSWR Honduras.
12. The report from FFLA's governance course in Nicaragua (April 2013).
13. A photo and a short description of a publicised patrol of the Coral Corridor, organized by FUNDENIC, to bring attention to the threats of destructive fishing practices and the need for marine conservation can be accessed through the following link: <http://www.fundenic.org.ni/2013/10/13/travesia-en-compania-de-ballenas-y-delfines-por-el-pacifico-de-nicaragua/>
14. As an example of the regional reach of the campaign in Nicaragua to reduce destructive fishing practices, particularly blast fishing, the following article was published by the Mexican press: <http://www.vozdemichoacan.com.mx/uso-de-explosivos-seria-causa-de-muerte-de-delfines-en-nicaragua/>. Further articles were also published in national press outlets in Nicaragua highlighting the impact of blast fishing on the marine environment and marine species, such as this one: <http://www.eluniverso.com/vida-estilo/2013/10/16/nota/1590791/muerte-masiva-tortugas-amenazadas-impacta-centroamerica>

# MAPS OF LA ANCIANA, CUERO Y SALADO AND CABO BLANCO









## Checklist for submission

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Check |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.                                                |       |
| <b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. | Yes   |
| <b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.                                                           | Yes   |
| <b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.                                         | No    |
| Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors                                                                                                                                          | Yes   |
| Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?                                                                                                                                                                               | Yes   |
| Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.                                                                                                                                                                  |       |