Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

DARWIN INITIATIVE

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# Darwin Initiative
# Final Report

## Darwin project information

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| Project Leader Name | Robert Bensted-Smith |
| Project Website | |
| Report Author(s) and date | FFI (Robert Bensted-Smith, Chelsea Combest-Friedman, Mary Rider, Julio Bernal), FUNDENIC (Ernesto Contreras, Rosario Saenz), LARECOTURH (Norman Flores, Marcio Rivera, Icauri Ramos), CoopeSoliDar R.L. (Vivienne Solís, Marvin Fonseca-Borrás), FFLA (Vincent Grávez). June 29, 2015 |

## 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 of each site within the project are attached as an annex at the end of this report.

In Nicaragua, La Anciana is considered to have the most pristine corals along the Pacific coast, a highly productive marine ecosystem due to an annual upwelling system. In Honduras, Cuero y Salado (CSWR) is an important wetland ecosystem designated a RAMSAR site, which protects endangered species such as the manatee as well as mangrove and coral reef systems. In Costa Rica, the proposal by Cabuya supports regional conservation planning in an area that has been designated nationally as a priority gap in Costa Rica's marine protected area network, and acts as a buffer zone to the strictly no-take Cabo Blanco Strict Nature Reserve.

At all three sites communities dependent on marine resources 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 felt 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 management tools and small enterprise activities. Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) are central to the strategy for achieving this, but current models in the region remain ineffective in conserving biodiversity and sustaining livelihoods. The project helped resolve this problem by enabling selected sites to develop three characteristics that are fundamental for long-term effectiveness of MPAs, but were weak or absent at the time of project initiation, 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 the national context.

## 2 Project Achievements

### 2.1 Outcome

The intended outcome of the project is to develop an innovative approach to Marine Protected Area management, emphasizing participatory governance, Ecosystem-Based Management, and support for local culture, livelihoods and access rights, in three Central American countries. Although this outcome requires a long-term commitment to processes at local and national levels, significant improvements have been made in the motivation, knowledge, participation and capacity of local communities to sustainably manage their marine resources. The experiences from each site have helped inform the FAO guidelines for sustainable small-scale fisheries primarily through input from partner CoopeSoliDar R.L. at FAO meetings (see reference materials in Indicator 5.2) and through presentations made by the project (including by fishers from project sites) at the 2nd Small-scale Fisheries Conference in Merida, Mexico where FAO held sessions to present and garner feedback on the guidelines. Through the participation of community members at the Merida conference and through regional exchanges and meetings, local stakeholders are aware that the challenges they face are shared by many artisanal fishing communities within the region, and globally, and many have said this knowledge helps to increase their motivation to work for responsible fisheries management in their own communities. Some of the early fruits of this increased motivation include the community of Cabuya influencing the Costa Rican approach to regional marine spatial planning, moving it to become more bottom-up, and the increased leadership and sense of stewardship over natural resources shown by APROCUS, in Honduras. In Nicaragua, efforts in Pie de Gigante have given rise to a more ambitious marine agenda along the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua including the activation of co-management committees not only in Pie de Gigante, but in two additional MPAs, and support for local efforts to tackle destructive fishing practices, particularly blast fishing.

*P1. # of sites with increased capacity of authorities and stakeholders for effective management.*

Great strides in capacity building have been made at each site, with very notable advances in the motivation, self-esteem and participation of community members in conservation and sustainable resource use efforts (P1). Understanding of participatory governance and access rights has improved among both community members and government authorities, evidenced by end of project interviews with community and government representatives (see videos in section 5.1) and by various policy outcomes. The designation of the La Anciana reserve (see Indicator 1.1 material) in Nicaragua included a proposed co-management governance structure, which allows for local stakeholder representation on a co-management committee. A Government directive and ensuing multi-stakeholder dialogue in Costa Rica to define a new law

banning bottom trawling, while supported outside of this project, is one example of the increased interest by INCOPESCA and MINAE to actively engage a wide range of stakeholders in marine management decisions. In Honduras, a result of capacity building has been the improved leadership and organization of APROCUS as a co-management entity, including their development of a strategic plan and annual operating plan.

*P2. # of MPAs (changed to sites) in which agreed governance system gives local stakeholders a substantive role.*

Cuero y Salado in Honduras undoubtedly has the strongest system for ensuring that local stakeholders are substantively involved in the governance of marine resources (P2). An official sub-agreement to the co-management agreement for Cuero y Salado names the local fishing association, APROCUS, as a co-manager with specific responsibilities in the management of the Refuge (see material in Indicator 1.2). The challenge from the beginning of the project has been improving the ability of APROCUS members to take up this role in a meaningful and active way and generally improving local stakeholder participation in conservation and management (a challenge expressed in the CSWR management plan, pg35). As mentioned above, their organizational strengthening through LARECOTURH's support has been essential. APROCUS now calls meetings with the co-manager FUCSA and is actively involved in discussions and activities around fisheries monitoring, zoning, fisheries management, and enforcement. In Nicaragua and Costa Rica significant improvements have been made and governance systems have been discussed and agreed at a community level. In Nicaragua important foundations have been laid with the legal declaration of La Anciana as a no-take marine reserve by municipal ordinance, which allows for community participation in a co-management committee, and the improved organization of fishers in Pie de Gigante, as evidenced by the creation of a Fishers Association. In Costa Rica, a participatory governance structure has been proposed as part of the community marine-managed area proposal (see proposal in Indicator 1.2 material), but this has yet to be approved by the Government (although the initial response has been very favourable). Members of Cabuya fishers' and womens' associations have become integrated into the network of responsible fishing areas in Costa Rica, where they can discuss issues of marine management with Government and other communities who legally have a role in managing fisheries in near-shore coastal waters. They have also, with support from CoopeSoliDar R.L. negotiated for their interests in meetings around the development of a regional marine zoning plan led by Tempisque Conseravation Area (TCA).

*P3. # of MPAs (changed to sites) which use zoning, including No Take Zones, as a tool for Ecosystem-Based Management.*

All three sites have used zoning to improve management (P3). A participatory zoning process with fishers was carried out prior to the project in Cuero y Salado, Honduras, to define the core fishing grounds/areas in the expanded marine area of the Refuge and three no-take zones exist in the coastal areas around river mouths. Through the project, LARECOTURH has strengthened the awareness of the existing zoning and regulations (see materials in Indicator 5.4) and worked with fishers to help them to vocalize their interests and concerns regarding sustainable fisheries management in the expanded marine area. Over the coming months, APROCUS will be presenting their ideas, including some fishing grounds that could be formalized as no-take zones, to FUCSA and discussing existing regulations to ensure clarity and buy-in. In Costa Rica and Nicaragua partners have facilitated participatory zoning processes that have been the cornerstones of the communities' proposals for marine protected areas (see Output 3 materials). The process in both countries engaged fishers, women and youth. The process was particularly detailed in Nicaragua, where fishers have proposed seasonal closures and other fisheries management measures along with the creation of two no-take zones (one of which is La Anciana as mentioned above). Further information on zoning processes is described under output 3 below.

*P4. # of sites in which access rights provide local stakeholders with an incentive for long-term conservation.*

Local stakeholders have legal access rights in Cuero y Salado (P4), as detailed in the official publication of the marine expansion of the Refuge (see materials in Indicator 1.1) by the national marine protected authority (ICF) as well as the Refuge management plan (material in Indicator 3.2 materials), both of which reference the rights of local fishers from communities within the Refuge to fish in the 'buffer zone', which includes the entire marine expansion, as long as this fishing is in accordance with the objectives, rules and regulations set forth by the management plan (see pg. 86-88). The publication of the marine expansion declares that 'in this zone, activities of livestock rearing, agro-fishing, ecotourism, fishing and other such enterprising activities can be carried out by the local communities that inhabit the Refuge and are compatible with objectives, criteria, and sustainable use programs…' Nevertheless, the management plan, written in 2011, references the weak participation of community members in Refuge management activities and the low level of understanding of Refuge objectives, rules and regulations. LARECOTURH has therefore focused their efforts in this project on empowering APROCUS and other community organizations (such as the community tourism committees) to build their knowledge and capacity to actively engage as local stakeholders and understand their marine access rights (see above paragraphs). Additionally, the project has supported the registration of 82 fishers with fishing licenses and, where applicable, APROCUS ID cards, as a precursor to effective enforcement of access rights (see photos in Indicator 1.3 materials). Efforts in Costa Rica have been focused on assuring for Cabuya the rights to use marine resources responsibly and the right to manage their own resources, as evidenced by the community proposal for management of their fishing grounds and their participation (and active negotiation) in meetings with Government authorities to define conservation planning in the Tempesque area, within which their proposal would fit (see meeting minutes in Indicator 2.1 materials). In Nicaragua, the community of Pie de Gigante has discussed access rights in the context of defining rules and regulations for their proposed community-managed marine area 'El Pargo' and clearly have an understanding of the benefits of preferential access rights. While the final decision of providing preferential access rights is within Government hands, and therefore outside the control of this project, the community has put forth an interesting proposal, which is evidence of their capacity to think critically about access rights. They propose that preferential access rights should go to the community, in exchange for their good management practices, during the first few months after the opening of seasonal closures for three key commercial species (octopus, sea cucumber and lobster), and following this the areas would be opened up to any fishers as long as they comply with fishing rules set by the community. This proposal also includes a transition to exclusive access for the community over time, with the number of months during which Pie de Gigante enjoys preferential access extending each year (see Indicator 1.2 materials for proposal).

*P5. 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.*

This project has focused primarily on improving the self-esteem (to encourage participatory governance), food security and socio-economic wellbeing of fishing communities to help reduce the risk placed on fishers and their families through the introduction of new conservation management measures. In total thirteen (out of a planned 16) livelihood objectives identified as priorities by the communities within the region were supported (see Output 2 below for further detail). Discussion with communities about their interests, concerns and vision for the future occurred at the beginning of the project at each site to create baselines, although with differing degrees of formality. Costa Rica has the most formal baseline (see Indicator 1.3 & 2.2 materials), having undergone a process of identifying indicators of progress with the community along both ecological and socio-cultural lines (8 of which can be considered livelihood objectives). While CoopeSoliDar R.L. is still working to carry out another survey that will allow us to measure overall progress against this baseline, evidence exists to show progress in a number of the livelihood indicators. In Honduras a great deal of socio-economic information existed prior to the project commencement, including a socio-economic monitoring study using SocMon methodology and a literature review describing the socio-economic and cultural

conditions within the Refuge in the management plan. This information combined with a site visit from CoopeSoliDar R.L. early in the project helped define the community livelihood objectives (see report and governance baseline in Indicator 2.2), which centred on improving the value of fisheries products, the food security of fishing communities in the Refuge and the organizational strengthening and financial sustainability of APROCUS. An impact of this organizational strengthening, which FUCSA has perceived as an important outcome, is that APROCUS now calls meetings with co-managers to discuss MPA management issues, demonstrating that they have improved their capacity to take on a more active role as a community co-manager. As in the case of Costa Rica, there is some limited evidence at this stage of the impact on overall human-wellbeing, which can be observed in post-project interviews (see examples in section 4.2 and video links in section 5.1 below). In Nicaragua, support has focused on building capacity to enable diversification of livelihood opportunities, capitalizing on the potential for ecotourism development, and the improvement of local micro-enterprise development, especially of women-led enterprises. Overall, support to livelihoods has helped build empowerment (e.g. through election of APROCUS Board, signed agreement for community-led ecotourism in CSWR and creation of Pie de Gigante fisher association), self-esteem (e.g. banners in Costa Rica promoting artisanal fishing community of Cabuya), and increased access to new or value-added economic opportunities (e.g. through improved management of fish collection centres, increased knowledge of markets, new equipment and enhanced marketing).

### 2.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

As mentioned in the original proposal, the sites are national priorities for biodiversity conservation and have critical roles in sustaining fisheries species. The project aimed to strengthen biodiversity conservation by:

- Developing replicable models of more effective, participatory MPA governance;
- Working with communities to pioneer effective No Take Zones and responsible artisanal fishing, both crucial for biodiversity, ecosystem resilience and sustainable livelihoods;
- Supporting initiatives to create/expand MPAs:

While the processes of participatory governance in each country are still young, the organization and motivation of two communities (Nicaragua and Costa Rica) to submit to Government proposals for new MPA models that are community-based and participatory is a significant accomplishment (Output 1). In Costa Rica this model has already been picked up by the TCA (the regional authority in charge of protected areas) and has influenced the way in which they are approaching and working with other communities in the region in their process to develop a regional marine conservation plan. In Nicaragua, FFI and FUNDENIC have already expanded efforts in MPA strengthening to the 80km 'Coral Corridor', in which work will continue with three additional communities. The experience in Pie de Gigante will be an important foundation upon which to build. In Honduras and Nicaragua the project has helped local stakeholders consider the benefits of no-take zones as part of the zoning process (Output 3). In Honduras three no-take zones exist legally; however fishing associations also comply with their own fishing rules, including fishing grounds that are considered 'replenishment zones', where fishing should not occur (see complete video in section 5.1 for interview with La Rosita stakeholders). Over the coming months LARECOTURH will be supporting APROCUS in discussions with FUCSA to help identify and formalize these rules. In Nicaragua, the community of Pie de Gigante has proposed two no-take zones, one of which is already legally declared by the municipality. In all three sites communities have suggested responsible fishing practices and conservation measures, as evidenced by the MPA proposals and in Honduras the plans produced by APROCUS. The creation of a new MPA in Nicaragua, the expansion of an MPA in Honduras and the proposed creation of an MPA in Costa Rica should help to conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable livelihoods in the long-term.
With the exception of Honduras, the challenge remains to consolidate national support for the participatory governance structures and access regimes in project sites. Nevertheless, much progress has been made, as detailed above, and all Governments maintain policies that support local stakeholder involvement in marine management.

See section 4.2 for commentary on the project's contribution toward poverty alleviation.

## 2.3 Outputs

*Output 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.*

The marine expansion in Honduras has been approved by the Executive branch of national Government, but is still awaiting approval and official publication by the Legislative branch (O1.1). It is anticipated that this can be achieved in the coming months, through follow-up meetings in the capital of Tegucigalpa with national government representatives. The delay in officialising the expansion has been attributed to a fire in the offices of ICF, which did not result in the loss of documentation of the expansion, but did slow down all official requests led by the agency. In addition, the election of a new Government fell in 2014 (Year 2 of the project) and very little was able to be pushed through the Legislative branch during the months leading up to and immediately after elections. Nevertheless, partners working in Cuero y Salado, including ICF themselves, consider the expansion to be approved and have supported (along with the Navy) the installation of buoys to demarcate the new boundaries (see Output 3 below). The sub-agreement to the co-management agreement signed between FUCSA, ICF and the four respective municipalities that have jurisdiction in CSWR names APROCUS as an additional co-manager, specifically of community fishing zones (outlined in the Fisheries Management Plan) and with specific responsibilities in surveillance, monitoring and fisheries management (O1.2). Although the document was in place for a number of years prior to the project, it had not been activated. Therefore, efforts to build the capacity of APROCUS to (a) want, (b) demand and (c) implement the agreement were the focus on the project to ensure APROCUS members' participation in management decisions. Organizational strengthening and training have allowed APROCUS to develop a strategic plan, annual operating plan and strengthen their skills in presentation and negotiation (O1.3). Perceptions of partners on the ground (such as FUCSA and Center for Marine Studies) are that APROCUS has taken on a more prominent leadership role, calling meetings with co-managers as needed, and has the capacity and motivation to add more constructively to discussions on the management of the Refuge. FUCSA will be working on renewing their sub-agreement to the co-management agreement in the coming months as well as working on formalizing a co-management committee (to include APROCUS) with by-laws. As mentioned in the Outcome section, the fishers in CSWR also have access rights to the marine resources in the Refuge and the project has helped to inform fishers of their rights (see published bulletin on access rights) and has supported the registration of 82 Refuge fishers (including all of the members of APROCUS) with licenses and ID cards.

In Nicaragua, it was anticipated that La Anciana would be declared an MPA by the national protected area authority, MARENA. This has not occurred yet, although they are still officially considering the proposal. The delay, at least in part, appears to be due to interests from the proposed inter-oceanic canal, the construction of which has been approved by the Nicaragua Government (after project commencement) and would open on the Pacific side close to La Anciana. Nevertheless, the municipality of Tola, in which Pie de Gigante sits, has declared La Anciana a MPA by municipal ordinance (O1.1). The ordinance references the creation of a co-management committee, to include representatives from Pie de Gigante (O1.2). Although this committee has yet to become functional, progress has been made in the Pie de Gigante community in anticipation of the formation of the committee. Fishers have come together to form the first Fishers Association in the community, which includes executive roles that have been taken up by women (wives of fishers). The President of the Association has met with the Municipality of Tola and this relationship will continue to be fostered with the support of FFI and FUNDENIC over the coming months. In addition, the community has put together an in-depth proposal for a larger community-managed marine area that would encompass the La Anciana MPA, but expand its impact in terms of compliance with sustainable fishing practices and conservation (O1.3). The proposal is the first of its kind in the country and the initial reaction by local Government is positive. It makes direct reference to access rights, through a tiered system of resource use that allows Pie de Gigante fishers exclusive access to fishery resources after seasonal closures for commercial species (octopus, sea cucumber and lobster) open. The proposal includes various fisheries and ecosystem management measures (e.g. no-take zones,

gear restrictions, seasonal closures) to ensure the sustainability of fishers livelihoods in the long-term.

In Costa Rica, the community of Cabuya has presented to Government a proposal for a community-managed marine area (O1.1), including proposed governance structure (O1.2), and is awaiting decision on its approval. The proposal by Cabuya came at a time in which the TCA was carrying out a top-down process (led by a consultant), consulting multiple communities in the area to assess how best to conserve a near-shore seascape around Nicoya Peninsula, which had been identified as a priority gap in Costa Rica's national marine protected area network. The proposal from the community of Cabuya convinced Government to redefine their process and accept a more bottom-up approach to planning the zonation of the area. Following this decision, the election in 2014 brought in a new Government that further supports a bottom-up approach to conservation and sustainable fisheries management. Given this process, it is unlikely that the Government will make a decision about Cabuya's proposal in advance of the final decision on zoning the larger area. The discussions around how this proposal would fit into the regional planning and what governance possibilities exist have been between Cabuya, with support from CoopeSoliDar R.L. and MINAE (national protected area authority) and INCOPESCA (national fisheries authority) (see meeting minutes in Indicator 1.2). If the proposal is accepted as an MPA by MINAE, it would be the first model that aims to formalize a participatory governance system. If the area is approved as a responsible fishing area, the legal framework already exists through INCOPESCA for a community (i.e. Cabuya) to have a prominent role in its management. CoopeSoliDar R.L. uses community development and human rights as a core tenet of their work; therefore the process in Costa Rica was highly participatory in nature, as evidenced by community-defined indicators, a community-led baseline survey of indicators, and a code of ethics defined between CoopeSoliDar and Cabuya (see Output 1 reference materials). Their approach also considers access rights from a human rights based angle with the first priority being to secure the rights of fishing communities, who are at risk of being marginalised by the advance of tourism and coastal property development, to use responsibly the marine resources. This includes preventing misuse by outsiders however exclusive access rights are not yet under discussion.

*Output 2: Coastal community livelihoods are enhanced through participation in marine governance, improved resource use, and equitable relationships with other actors (tourism industry, authorities).*

At all project sites local stakeholders have become more engaged in marine resource management, with differing degrees of formality (O2.1). In Costa Rica and Nicaragua, where communities are still awaiting formal approvals of their MPA proposals, stakeholder involvement in governance remains informal and has taken place primarily through meetings and negotiations with Government. In Honduras, a number of stakeholders had legal rights within the governance system prior to project commencement (4 municipalities, 1 co-managing NGO, 1 community association, and national government), but as mentioned above those of the community association APROCUS had not been activated. Progress has been made in working with all co-managers to build awareness of these rights and strengthen the capacity of APROCUS to take on further responsibility in the governance of the CSWR. Examples of the change in APROCUS include their election of a Board in 2012, their registration of members with ID cards, and their development of organizational planning tools, which include 16 priority projects for which they have requested assistance from Refuge partners. As evidenced through community proposals and end-of-project interviews (see videos in section 5.1) communities are now motivated to take part in the governance of their marine resources and are more capable of expressing their interests and concerns. The community of Cabuya in Costa Rica has gained approval by the Municipality for the development of a water channel to improve accessibility and safety of fishing boats. The community tourism committee of Salado Barra in Honduras has been granted rights, through legal agreement, to manage ecotourism activities in CSWR. APROCUS has been granted a space by FUCSA to re-visit the management plan so that their ideas and concerns regarding CSWR fishing regulations can be considered and has been told by the Municipality that further support will be provided to build a fish collection centre in the community of Boca Cerrada.

Livelihood interventions at each site have been driven by community needs, but broadly have aimed to offset risk to fishers and their families from the implementation of conservation measures, many of which may require setting aside short-term benefits for long-term gains (O2.2). In Honduras, LARECOTURH has continued to support (and train) the community tourism committees in and around the Refuge, which hold concessions for ecotourism ventures carried out within CSWR. A limiting factor for one of the communities was access to running water for food services; therefore the project has provided co-financing, along with community households, to extend water infrastructure to this community. The infrastructure is maintained by a local water council, which collects a small fee from participating households. In two of the three fishing communities access to fish for household consumption was causing food security concerns as was the quality of the fish that was landed (using hook and line method); therefore LARECOTURH has supported APROCUS with basic fishing equipment (small coolers, fish cleaning supplies, canoes), which is managed and maintained by APROCUS. LARECOTURH has observed that some fishers have used these coolers to access new markets that are further away (such as nearby La Ceiba) and require ice to keep the fish fresh. Other fishers, for example those from the fishing association in La Rosita, have begun to charge more for the fish they sell through their landing centre. LARECOTURH has also created a seed fund for APROCUS so that the association can support its members with micro-grants for fishery improvements or household needs. Early reports are that this credit system appears to be working well, and fishers who have borrowed money are paying it back. This support along with provision of seedlings has been cited by fishers as being important for their household wellbeing when fishing is low due to inclement weather. For example, in March 2015 fishers were unable to fish for 20 days straight due to high winds and the artisanal nature of their boats.

In Costa Rica, through the development of a baseline with the community of Cabuya, 8 livelihood related indicators were proposed (see organizational, human and cultural sections of the indicator matrix). Six of these 8 have been supported through the project thus far and support of the other two are planned between now and December 2015. Many of the indicators help measure progress in preserving cultural heritage, increasing the involvement of youth and women in fisheries management decisions and strengthening the identity of Cabuya as an artisanal fishing community. For example, the desire that the community identity become stronger and more visible led to the creation of large banners (put up as billboards along the road leading to Cabuya), which have resulted in an increase in buyers at the community fish collection centre (see photos in Indicator 5.4). In addition, the desire that youth become more involved in and benefit from conservation and development has been supported through their integration into the network of responsible fishing areas, where in 2015 CoopeSoliDar R.L. organized a youth fishing forum (see minutes in Indicator 4.1 materials). The women micro-entrepreneurs association have been supported through trainings on jewellery-making to create a product that they can sell to visiting tourists. Income from this activity supports their independence and self-esteem, but also reduces risk on the household, particularly when fishing season is low.

In Nicaragua, the approach to livelihood support has shifted over the course of the project, in part responding to practicalities and relationships on the ground and in part due to staff change-over and the differing skills and perspectives brought to the team. Initially livelihood support focused on building strong partnerships with the tourism sector and preparing community members, through training, to engage in ecotourism ventures (See Output 4 for further information on tourism trainings and impact on livelihoods) as this was seen as an important economic diversification strategy by the community. Later in the project, the focus broadened to support existing micro-enterprises, beyond tourism, and the newly formed fishing association in Pie de Gigante. In 2015, three women micro-entrepreneurs were selected who had taken part in a project-supported business planning training co-facilitated by FUNDENIC's project manager and the municipality of San Juan de Sur. These three women had existing micro-enterprises in Pie de Gigante, all in the food service business, and developed business plans through the training. They were provided donations in the form of equipment (cooking and serving ware) to support their businesses as well as to support the diversification of fishing households into community-led tourism ventures. Three leaders from the fishing association were provided with GPS units that will help improve security out at sea and support the participatory monitoring of their community proposal for a marine management area. Overall,

the project has strengthened markedly communities' capacities to manage and benefit from their marine resources, and this has been complemented by a number of specific, small-scale livelihoods interventions.

*Output 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.*

Zoning has been used at all three sites as a tool to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge into MPA planning and enhance the development of conservation, as well as sustainable fisheries measures (O3.1). In Nicaragua and Costa Rica, where the process began from ground zero, detailed participatory mapping exercises were carried out to determine the zonation and respective regulations in the community MPA proposals, as evidenced by the zonation maps produced. Two no-take zones were proposed as part of the community-managed marine area in Nicaragua. Also in Nicaragua, through financing of a complementary project on reducing destructive fishing practices, the first comprehensive ecological survey of the 80km 'Coral Corridor' was carried out using the Reef Life Survey methodology (see video in reference materials, Indicator 3.1). The analysis of the results will help to inform and measure success of zonation proposed at Pie de Gigante. In Honduras, the management plan for CSWR included zonation, in the development of which the community was involved. In particular, local stakeholder involvement was important in defining the community-managed areas and the communities' key fishing areas in the expanded marine area. The zonation also includes three no-take zones around the key river mouths of the Refuge. LARECOTURH has primarily supported building awareness of the existing zonation (see materials in Indicator 3.1 & 5.4), including delimiting the expanded marine boundaries.

Similarly, in Honduras a management plan for the CSWR and a fisheries management plan were written prior to project commencement. Both of these plans reference external socio-ecological dependencies, particularly around deforestation, agricultural impacts and climate change. In 2013, a conservation plan was developed with co-managers, local communities and other stakeholders (e.g. academia, NGOs, Government), which defined five key conservation priorities: mangroves, freshwater wetlands, river system, manatees and fisheries (O3.2). In 2014, LARECOTURH supported the development of a Public Use Plan for the Refuge with FUCSA, the municipalities, APROCUS, ICF and others. It is currently undergoing revision, but expected to be published by ICF in 2015. In Costa Rica and Nicaragua no formal management plans have been put into place as yet; however the community MPA proposals include information about the fishing rules and regulations that should be observed in the area. In Nicaragua, the community discussed in detail the uses that different zones should have, including uses allowed by tourism and scientific entities.

*Output 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).*

A great number of community members, government authorities and other stakeholders have been trained throughout the project, with trainee numbers above 200 in total across the three sites (see materials in Indicator 4.1). Formal trainings have focused on governance, access rights, conflict negotiation and sustainable tourism. Through the support of partner FFLA, trainings on the first three topics have been carried out in Honduras (2013 & 2014) and Nicaragua (2013 & 2015). In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L. has used less conventional techniques for training around governance and conflict negotiation, that have focused on participatory methods and direct experience (e.g. through meetings with government authorities and among community groups). Through end-of-project interviews, including a video created focusing on the impact of capacity building (see video link in section 5.1), it is apparent that community members and authorities (particularly in Costa Rica) have internalized the concepts of participatory governance and access rights and are applying this knowledge in practice, as evidenced by the two community proposals (O4.1). The formation of a new fishing association in Pie de Gigante, the development of planning documents by APROCUS in Honduras and the

consistent participation of fishers from Cabuya in marine planning negotiations demonstrates new skills in organization, communication and negotiation. An important motivating event, in particular for community leaders in Nicaragua and Honduras, was attendance at the 2nd Small-scale Fisheries Conference in Merida, Mexico (2014), where FFI co-led a session with fishers and project staff from all three sites. Hearing the experiences of fishers from around the world was noted by many community members (including those that were not in attendance). In Nicaragua, seven fishers were trained in scuba diving, culminating in PADI certifications. Four of the seven are currently working in the tourism sector full-time (and only fish recreationally) and the others have improved the safety conditions in which they dive for fishing purposes.

The use of Ecosystem-based management (EBM) in planning has occurred in Costa Rica and Nicaragua through participatory zoning processes, and in the case of Nicaragua, through the ecological survey using RLS protocols (see Output 3) (O4.2). In this project EBM has primarily been incorporated into planning through traditional ecological knowledge of local stakeholders. Input from the zoning processes has supported the development of zoning maps the sites in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. In Honduras, as mentioned in Output 3, existing management plans incorporate EBM principles. Plans over the coming months include reviewing the regulations in the management plan with APROCUS to ensure clarity and also address the interests and concerns of fishers in the Refuge. FUCSA's motivation to collaborate with APROCUS represents an important example of improved trust between the co-management NGO and local stakeholders as well as a commitment to incorporate their traditional ecological knowledge into management planning.

Regionally, a number of exchanges have taken place between project sites as well as meetings outside the region, where exposure to global fishing initiatives and fishers from around the world has been made possible (O4.3). Amongst project partners, two exchanges have taken place between Costa Rica and Honduras, one in each country. CoopeSoliDar R.L. and LARECOTURH supported the Ocean Festival, bringing together fishers from the region, including fishers from outside project sites. During the same trip, CoopeSoliDar R.L. helped LARECOTURH to facilitate focus groups with Refuge communities around livelihood interests (see report in Indicator 4.3 materials). In 2014 a team from Honduras, led by LARECOTURH visited CoopeTarcoles in Costa Rica, learning about their progress in fisheries cooperative management and monitoring. The President of APROCUS visited the Sian Kaan Reserve in the Quintana Roo region of Mexico in an exchange with Conservation and Biodiversity (COBI), a Mexican NGO that works to develop sustainable fisheries and marine participatory governance in Mexico (see photos in reference materials under Indicator 4.3). A female member of APROCUS participated, with CoopeSoliDar, in an exchange to India, to attend a meeting on the FAO small-scale fisheries guidelines (see video interview post-exchange in Indicator 4.1 materials). The project has also supported exchanges at a national level, between local communities, such as Cabuya and Tarcoles, in Costa Rica. These exchanges have allowed fishing communities within the region to share experiences, learn from each other, and in particular build motivation for their work 'at home'. Feedback from community members reinforces that these exchanges not only build motivation, but also are extremely important in building the self-esteem, strengthening the identity and improving the leadership skills of participants as well as the communities to which they belong. Regional staff have also kept in regular communication through Skype, email, two regional project meetings and through a Steering Committee formed in the last year of the project.

*Output 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.*

At a national level increased awareness about participatory approaches is reflected in, and reinforced by, the way in which each partner has integrated into on-going conservation planning efforts and strengthened partnerships with other national-level organizations. In Honduras, LARECOTURH was asked to form part of the regional inter-institutional coordination body for marine conservation for the Atlántida region and the project has helped support this body in its planning process (O5.1). LARECOTURH has also signed a memorandum of agreement with the Centre for Marine Studies (CMS), with whom they collaborate in CSWR, to strengthen project coordination and gain valuable support in scientific analysis and enforcement

technologies for MPAs, in which CMS has ample experience. LARECOTURH supported FUCSA, at their request, throughout the project with marine enforcement efforts, particularly through logistical support for marine patrolling. In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar and Cabuya have been invited to present their vision as part of a regional (i.e. sub-national) conservation planning process. In addition, Vivienne Solis was invited to serve as an expert on marine spatial planning by the CBD and on the organizing committee for the governance stream of the World Parks Congress 2014. In Nicaragua, FUNDENIC's project manager, Ernestro Contreras, was invited by the municipality of San Juan de Sur to co-facilitate a business planning training for coastal community members from the Rivas district.

The project has disseminated information on the FAO guidelines at our regional sites, and has produced a cartoon-style booklet of the guidelines (translated into Spanish and Garifuna) to support awareness-raising. In addition, a video created during the end of project evaluation highlights the project's experiences in relation to the guidelines and will be used by project partners to further build awareness post-project.

Awareness internationally of the benefits from participatory approaches to marine conservation has grown in recent years, but case studies remain an important way to validate this and learn from successful tools and techniques. The project has presented regional lessons learned (O5.2) at two international conferences, the 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries Conference and the World Parks Congress 2014, during which presentations were made by FFI and partners (O5.3). At a national scale, LARECOTURH participated in the first National Conference of the MesoAmerican Biology and Conservation Society (Honduran chapter) and CoopeSoliDar attended and presented on the process in Cabuya at the IUCN MesoAmerican Conference on Protected Areas. FUNDENIC have supported a number of news articles throughout the project, which have been published both nationally and internationally. A full list of published awareness materials (O5.4) and news articles can be found in the Publications list (Annex 5). Two articles about the project have also been published in the Darwin newsletter (Gender June 2015 and Trade & Biodiversity March 2015). FFI will also be presenting lessons learned of the project at an international conference on environment being held in Cuba in June 2015.

## 3 Project Partnerships

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 coastal livelihoods. The respective roles of partners derive from their respective technical strengths and geographic focus.

- **FFI** leads the project, coordinating a network of partner NGOs: FFLA, FUNDENIC, LARECOTURH and CoopeSoliDar R.L. FFI seeks to facilitate regional cooperation and also has a project-specific MoU with each partner. The approach involves steering the project sufficiently to keep it on the track set out in the log frame, while accommodating the fact that each partner has its own way of operating and each site has its own particular, context, stakeholders and challenges. FFI also channels in-house expertise to the project in areas such as participatory MPA governance, access rights and ecosystem based management.
- **CoopeSoliDar R.L.** leads the intervention in Costa Rica at site and national levels. Its responsibilities are to (i) coordinate on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders; ii) liaise with government on protected area designation; iii) provide expertise in community organisation, participatory processes, responsible resource use, and gender; iv) lead local and national communications, v) advise LARECOTURH in Honduras; vi) collaborate on multi-site analyses for "lessons learned" publications; vii) liaise with the FAO-led regional discussions on guidelines for sustainable small-scale fisheries.
- **FUNDENIC** and FFI both have teams in Nicaragua, so collaborate on that field component of the project. FUNDENIC's responsibilities include (i) lead the field intervention at La Anciana, in close collaboration with FFI's in-country team; ii) coordinate the on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders, using the expert

inputs of FFI and FFLA; iii) lead local and national communication programmes; (iv) liaise with government on the process of designating La Anciana as an MPA .

- **LARECOTURH**'s responsibilities are to i) lead the field intervention at Cuero y Salado, ii) coordinate on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders, using the expert inputs of FFI, FFLA and CoopeSoliDar R.L. as planned; iii) lead local and national communication programmes; iv) liaise with government and the Cuero y Salado Foundation (FUCSA), on the proposal to expand the Wildlife Refuge.
- **FFLA**'s responsibilities are to i) deliver training courses in participatory governance and conflict management, ii) provide advice on these topics as needed; iii) collaborate on multi-site analyses for "lessons learned" publications.

These responsibilities, described in the project proposal, 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 LARECOTURH and the teams have co-organized two exchanges. 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 shrimp bottom trawling. Compared to these bilateral collaborations, regional communication across all sites (including Ecuador) has proved somewhat more challenging, but communication was improved in the latter half of the project with the help of FFI's regional marine programme officer, Chelsea Combest-Friedman, based in Belize. More frequent site visits and conversations with all of the partners led to improved understanding among partners of the progress, successes and challenges at each site, technical support needs, and dissemination of results. A participatory evaluation at the end of the project, which included project staff and a site visit to each country helped strengthen links between partners and ideas for future regional cooperation around project themes.

The development of additional in-country partnerships related to the project has been very successful. In the case of Nicaragua, the partnerships with community groups and local government (especially the municipality of San Juan del Sur) have flourished, and partnerships with the tourism sector have improved. In Costa Rica, a positive consequence of the uncertainty about sites has been the cooperation initiated with the municipalities of Guanacaste and the Tempisque Conservation Area (TCA). Partnerships with central government have also strengthened significantly after the elections in 2014. In Honduras LARECOTURH's array of partnerships with community groups, government agencies, development projects and other organisations has burgeoned, with notable collaboration with the local fishers' association, APROCUS, the Refuge co-management NGO (FUCSA), the four municipalities and the three government agencies responsible for fisheries, protected areas and environment respectively. In addition, LARECOTURH has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Center for Marine Studies (CEM) to improve collaboration at Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge, particularly to strengthen enforcement, zoning and fisheries monitoring. FFI is continuing to collaborate with all four regional partners post-Darwin and expects to continue to do so.

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

### 4.1 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), updated at Aichi by resolutions 29 and 31 respectively: http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-10. Resolution 31 emphasises participatory governance and encourages parties to "Promote integration of the provisions of access and benefit sharing [...] in the governance of protected areas and support initiatives on

the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation as well as for indigenous and local community livelihoods".

The project has particularly contributed to Resolution 31 and CBD article 10. In Nicaragua, efforts underway on marine participatory governance and community-led conservation are providing new models for marine biodiversity management and sustainable use. For the first time, an 80km stretch of the Pacific coast of Nicaragua has been systematically studied, using Reef Life Survey methods, to provide a scientific assessment of Nicaragua's marine biodiversity and habitats. This information will help support the development of new marine conservation measures and the zoning of protected areas. In Costa Rica, the community-led initiative in Cabuya has encouraged government authorities to endorse and put into practice bottom-up marine conservation approaches. The network of responsible fishing areas in Costa Rica is also a unique model within the region, which in practice has advanced sustainable use of fisheries by allowing considerable involvement of community resource users in management decision-making. Significant efforts by partners in CSWR and by APROCUS in Honduras to build education and awareness around participatory governance, access rights, fisheries management and conservation have enabled an increase in community participation and interest in management of CSWR.

Partner organizations have engaged with CBD focal point agencies in each country throughout the project. Key technical publications that have been developed by the project on technical themes relating to governance, access rights, zoning and livelihoods of artisanal fishers will be (or have been) shared with CBD focal points/agencies. CoopeSoliDar R.L. was invited to participate in a CBD workshop of experts on marine spatial planning in Montreal, Canada.

### 4.2 Project support to poverty alleviation

Poverty is high in Central America, especially in Nicaragua and Honduras. Education, health and income indicators of project site communities are far below national averages as is vulnerability to socio-economic and environmental stresses. The project has made a significant difference to the empowerment of project communities through improvement in community members inclusion in marine decision-making and planning (See Outputs 1 and 3) and through increasing their knowledge of marine management themes and pressures (See Outputs 4 and 5). Local cultures (both artisanal fishing cultures and indigenous cultures) have been considered and integrated into marine management planning, particularly in Costa Rica (see, for example, banners in Output 5) and Honduras (see for example Garifuna booklet on FAO guidelines, in Output 5). Project impacts on safewater (e.g. through improved water infrastructure in Honduras), and food security (e.g. through fishing equipment in Honduras) can be seen in more depth in Output 2 (particularly indicator 2.2 on livelihoods).

Efforts to diversify livelihoods have helped to reduce vulnerability and complement incomes in the project. In Honduras and Costa Rica project interventions have led to increased market opportunities for fishers. For example, improved organizational support and fishing equipment donated by the project to the Fishing Association 'Los Delfines' in from the community of La Rosita (in Honduras) has led to the association collectively deciding to increase the price of fish that they sell in their collection centre. In Costa Rica, fishers from Cabuya report that fish sales have increased due to the installation of billboards and other signage, which advertises the town of Cabuya as an artisanal fishing community. They have reported (in discussions with project staff) that more buyers and tourists are now arriving at the community-run collection centre to purchase fish.

Women have been included in trainings at all sites. Women micro-entrepreneurs were supported in both the communities of Cabuya, Costa Rica and Pie de Gigante, Nicaragua (see Output 2). Women also play key roles in the community-run tourism committees that make up LARECOTURH. For additional information about gender in our project, please see our article in the Darwin Gender Newsletter from June 2015 (attached as reference material in Indicator 5.3).

#### 4.2.1 Programme indicators

- Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor in management structures of biodiversity?

In Cuero y Salado, Honduras the poorest fishermen, women and youth are well represented in APROCUS, thanks to the organisational strengthening undertaken by the project. APROCUS in turn is exercising a strong role in the CSWR management structure, participating in and influencing management decisions, as a result of the project activating the agreement, which before existed only on paper. Furthermore, their role in management has been reinforced by the project's progress towards registration and recognition of their access rights over the marine resources. This is especially significant for poor local fishers who do not, for the most part, have outboard motors (or, in some cases, even dugout canoes). Three representatives from Cabuya, one of the poorer communities in Costa Rica, have joined the network of responsible fishing areas and are now influencing decisions about new MPAs in their area. In Nicaragua, the creation of a new fishing association, which integrates artisanal fishers, women and youth from the community of Pie de Gigante as well as the opportunity for representation in the co-management committee under the 'La Anciana' MPA ordinance has improved engagement of local (traditionally marginalized) stakeholders in management structures. In a country that is ranked highest in poverty in the region, Nicaraguan small-scale fishers and their families have been among the most marginalized.

- Were any management plans for biodiversity developed?

Plans developed during the course of the project include the APROCUS strategic plan and annual operating plan and the Public use plan for Cuero y Salado (Honduras). The Cabuya proposal for a marine managed area (Costa Rica) and the Pie de Gigante marine protected area proposal (Nicaragua), while not management plans as such, do propose gear restrictions, zoning and other fishing regulations that will guide sustainable management and conservation of the proposed areas.

- Were these formally accepted?

The APROCUS strategic plan and operating plan have been adopted by APROCUS members. The public use plan has been drafted and is in the process of approval by ICF. The community level MPA proposals have not yet been accepted by Government.

- Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor and women, in any proposed management structures?

The APROCUS strategic plan and operating plan were developed over the course of multiple day-long workshops and meetings with high participation by association members, along with support in facilitation by LARECOTURH. The process for drafting the public use plan also involved workshops with various partners, including community and government representatives. Community level proposals were developed following a participatory zoning process and regular dialogue with fishers, women and youth in the respective communities. The management structures proposed in these MPA documents include high representation by community members along with government authorities (see verification documents under Output 1). To-date women representatives have participated in meetings with Government to negotiate Cabuya's marine managed area proposal and the regional marine conservation planning. In Nicaragua, executive members of the newly established fishing association include women; therefore it is likely that these women will play an important role in representing the association within future management structures.

- Were there any positive gains in HH income as a result of this project?

Income was not measured in this project. See examples of impact on economic wellbeing in Section 4.2 above.

- How many HH saw an increase in their HH income?

Income was not measured in this project.

- How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?

Income was not measured in this project.

### 4.3 Transfer of knowledge

Did the project result in any formal qualifications?

i. How many people achieved formal qualifications?
ii. Were they from developing countries or developed countries?
iii. What gender were they?

No formal qualifications, with the exception of dive certifications, discussed below.

Transfer of knowledge through training has been an important part of the project (see Output 4 above). In Honduras and Nicaragua MPA stakeholders, including national Government staff and community members, were provided formal training in themes of participatory marine governance, access rights and conflict negotiation (see workshop reports in reference materials under Indicator 4.1). Also in Nicaragua, a group of 7 fishers (all men) were provided with formal training as divers and received their PADI certifications (see Indicator 4.1 reference materials). Four of the 7 are no longer fishing and currently work full-time in the tourism sector and the others have improved the safety conditions under which they practice diving for fishing purposes. In Costa Rica, the process has directly engaged Government authorities at different levels in discussions around participatory governance, access rights and zoning; however the transfer of knowledge has been less through conventional training methods and more through negotiations around the proposed community-managed marine area in Cabuya and the regional conservation planning being led by TCA (see Indicator 1.2 reference materials). The national network of responsible fishing areas (Costa Rica), which has been supported by the project, including through the development of network indicators (see documents in Indicator 5.3 & 5.4), is an important forum for the transfer of knowledge between fishing communities.

### 4.4 Capacity building

i. Did any staff from developing country partners see an increase in their status nationally, regionally or internationally? For example, have they been invited to participate in any national expert committees, expert panels, have they had a promotion at work?
ii. What gender were they?

Vivienne Solis (female) from CoopeSoliDar R.L. was asked to join the organizing committee for the Governance stream of the 2014 World Parks Congress in Australia. In Honduras, Norman Flores (male) was asked to form part of the regional marine inter-institutional coordination committee for the Atlántida region, Honduras (see invitation in reference materials under Indicator 5.1). Relationships with CBD focal point government agencies exist in each country, and partners maintain an on-going dialogue around the themes of the project; however no specific inputs to negotiations were made. Vivienne Solis was invited to participate and provide input at a CBD technical meeting in Montreal on marine spatial planning (see invitation in reference materials under Indicator 5.1).

The role of capacity building in the project is discussed in greater depth above (Output 3 & 4). The project has focused mainly on organizational development of community-level organizations, training in governance, access rights and conflict negotiation, building capacity in zoning, including knowledge of the no-take zones and other EBM tools, and business planning, as well as strengthening the enabling environment for more effective MPAs. In all three sites, discussions with authorities and other national-level partners have moved from a site level to a larger seascape level (see further detail below in section 4.5).

## 4.5 Sustainability and Legacy

In Nicaragua, efforts have begun to strengthen MPA management and reduce destructive fishing practices in the wider 'Coral Corridor', which encompasses two additional legally designated MPAs with currently weak stakeholder participation. Additional funding has been secured to continue the work in Pie de Gigante and expand out the effort in the Coral Corridor in coming years. In Nicaragua, project staff directly engaged in the project will continue on with FFI and FUNDENIC. In Costa Rica, discussions with neighbouring communities to Cabuya have been initiated in support of the larger conservation planning process happening within the region. Recently national authorities have indicated that it is likely that a mix of MPA models will be used to fill this 'priority gap' in Costa Rica's MPA network, including the proposal by Cabuya. CoopeSoliDar R.L. will continue to support the process in Cabuya and the wider process of support to the network of responsible fishing areas; they are actively fundraising to ensure continuity in activities. In Honduras, attention is turning to Utila, which forms part of the Bay Islands MPA, whose border is only approximately 10 miles from that of the expanded boundary of Cuero y Salado. LARECOTURH will help to support the organizational strengthening of the fishing association on Utila to foster further participation in the management of that MPA and look for opportunities to improve the management coordination between the two MPAs. Recent studies have proven an ecological link between the two MPAs of the important commercial fish species, Yellowtail Snapper.

The main source of co-financing for this project will continue through December 2015 allowing for FFI to transition leadership to partners and support on-going fundraising. FFI's programme in Central America remains a core component of FFI's global marine programme and a priority in current fundraising efforts.

# 5 Lessons learned

The main project assumptions (listed in section 5.1) remain valid, demonstrating that the project was based on a good understanding of the underlying issues for sustainable small-scale fisheries and marine conservation in the region. Two notable challenges related to these assumptions are the relatively little control that a project has over the motivation and participation of Government authorities, and the fluctuations (through Government change-over) that will undoubtedly occur throughout a participatory process, such as this. The response of this project has been to position itself so that when good opportunities to work with Government (especially at the national level) are presented (such as the case with the elections in 2014 in Costa Rica), FFI and partners are poised to act quickly. In addition, focusing on work at local levels of Government, where authorities are often less constrained by the national political climate (e.g. Honduras and Nicaragua), has been a helpful strategy. Secondly, the importance of remaining flexible in project implementation to allow the process within each site to move at a pace that matches the mind-set and readiness of local stakeholders to consider and enact changes, has been paramount. For example, the timing of fishers' participation in the 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries Conference (2014), having previously participated in trainings and project activities, was a key driver of motivation and change in local efforts at each site.

In terms of project expertise and project management, having local partners that are established, well-known and integrated into national fisheries and marine conservation efforts in the host countries was a key component of this project and ensured not only successful project results, but will ensure sustained capacity and national-level efforts moving forward. At a regional level the project could have benefitted from further resources to consolidate coordination among partners and initiate earlier the project steering committee.

While at both national and regional levels the goal of participatory marine management requires a long-term process that goes beyond the life of this project, the resources allocated over the past three years have strengthened local stakeholder capacity and motivation, allowing for improved participation in marine governance and management.

The end-of-project external evaluation (see report and discussion in section 5.1) notes a number of lessons learned that result from discussions with project partners, local stakeholders and FFI throughout the evaluation site visits. These include:

- Understanding of participatory governance and adaptive management concepts improves the arguments and negotiations of coastal communities (as seen in particular through the resulting community-led MPA proposals)
- Exchanges among artisanal fishers has been one of the most important activities in terms of positively impacting organizational strengthening (of fishing associations/local organizations)
- The building of trust between project implementers and local communities is paramount (exemplified by the code of ethics used by CoopeSoliDar and continued transparent communication between actors in Nicaragua and Honduras)
- The integration of environmental education efforts in marine conservation programs is important to ensure sustainable social and cultural impacts over the long-term.
- An evaluation of pre-existing conditions in communities before beginning project implementation is important (evidenced by the change in site in Costa Rica upon evaluation of initially selected site).
- Measuring broader indicators (for example over changes in well-being of the community) that may not be directly attributable to the project (or for which the project may not be the only driver) can lead to a better overall sense of the context and accomplishments.
- Strengthening of artisanal fishers in the market value chain can help reduce vulnerabilities (as evidenced in particular in Honduras as well as Costa Rica), but should be approached with caution.

## 5.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Minor changes have been made to the output indicators, as detailed in the monitoring guide and noted in red in the annexed logframe. These changes reflect discussions with partners about their ability to measure certain indicators, considering national data collection methods, or about the appropriateness of the wording of indicators given that some sites are still awaiting legal approval of their MPAs. To address this latter point, the team has changed most of the indicators to measure progress at each ‘site’ rather than at each ‘MPA’.

The team, led by FFI, have made efforts to coordinate a regional M&E strategy, while also allowing for some flexibility to enable national partners to respect their distinct needs and approaches. During the first year of the project a regional meeting was held to discuss monitoring and evaluation, at which partners presented different methods and approaches for M&E, including the SLED methodology. Nevertheless, consolidating a central strategy for the regional team has proven to be a challenge throughout the project. In year 3, with a good idea of the data collection methods and particular challenges within each country, FFI coordinated a regional steering committee to discuss M&E recommendations and approve a monitoring guide. This has helped the project quantify the progress toward project outcome and outputs in a systematized manner. Also in year 3 of the project, FFI and FFLA designed a survey to help systematize the lessons learned from the project (attached in reference material as ‘project lessons learned survey 2014). This information helped consolidate project learning for presentations at international conferences, but also was instrumental amongst the regional team partners, improving shared learning around project themes. Project assumptions defined in the survey are listed below:

1. *Governance systems that are open to participation foster empowerment of local users as well as their collaboration in efficient and fair natural resource management.*
2. *The designation of preferential marine access rights for the benefit of artisanal fishers fosters a feeling of ownership and constitutes an incentive to respect the rules of agreed use, resulting in a positive impact on biodiversity conservation.*
3. *Spatial management of marine ecosystems through zoning (including creation of no-take zones and exclusion of destructive fishing practices) improves marine species*

*populations (for sustainable fishing) as well as the health of ecosystems, over the long-term.*

4. *The creation and management of MPAs results in improved ecosystem health and small-scale fisheries and benefits livelihoods for economic, social and cultural development of coastal communities.*
5. *Networks between partner institutions in different countries and with different approaches/strategies permits the strengthening of technical capacities, exchange of knowledge and strengthening of sustained efforts post-project.*

An end-of-project participatory evaluation was carried out by a committee made up of one representative from each partner institution (with the exception of FFLA) and FFI's regional marine programme manager. In addition, a visual media expert from Costa Rica accompanied the three site visits that formed part of the evaluation to film interviews with the local stakeholders who have taken part in the project and compile these interviews into four short videos around core project themes: access rights, participatory governance, strengthening capacities and food security (links to videos below). These videos will be used to showcase the experiences of the project as well as build awareness of the FAO voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries and early experiences implementing them in practice. Finally, as part of this evaluation, an external evaluator accompanied the committee on the three site visits (see external evaluation trip report). As a member of the initial scoping visit for the project, and a national of the region, the external evaluator was well placed to provide assessment of progress and recommendations for the future.

The external evaluation showed that a significant advance has been made in the management and governance of marine areas by artisanal fishing communities, although the evaluator notes that the political context in each country has evidenced both a positive and negative effect on the processes (depending on the country). The evaluator notes that the project strategy demonstrates that focusing efforts on participation and governance at a local level results in a higher probability of sustainability. He reports that evidence is strong in the three countries that participatory planning, zoning and discussion of regulations has enabled a sense of ownership over marine resource management by local actors and as such the project has achieved the empowerment of local actors in participatory governance of marine areas. The evaluation report lists a number of lessons learned (see section 5 for discussion) and challenges that the project has faced. Among the challenges (or next steps) are further consideration of ecosystem-service payments and value chain opportunities in Honduras, strengthening the network of responsible fishing areas and taking advantage of the favourable political climate in Costa Rica, and the development of strategies to ensure community participation in a centrist political climate and a growing coastal tourism industry. The evaluation concludes that although these types of interventions cannot measure in the short-term impacts on biodiversity or ecosystem health, the project has generated a social movement that will have positive repercussions in the long-term.

Video Links:

Complete Video:
https://youtu.be/W31XbKz8dmY

Access Rights:
https://youtu.be/G0ovhyMSw5w

Participatory Governance:
https://youtu.be/DeyNlltWfUg

Strengthening Capacities:

https://youtu.be/u-z7ZVQuFGc

Food Security:
https://youtu.be/CXPvNh_hp8w

### 5.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The project team received only one review (of our second annual report), which was shared and discussed with all regional partners. In the review, the reviewer recommended the creation of a steering committee, involving representatives across project sites and partners, to help ensure that monitoring and evaluation of the project was coordinated, consistent and participatory. FFI embraced this idea and set up a steering committee in year three of the project, which helped clarify measurement of project indicators, encouraged sharing of lessons across the project, and supported further participation in project planning and decision-making at a strategic level. Due to limited funding, the steering committee only met once in person (at the project's regional meeting), but used voice-over-internet software to meet regularly over the course of the project's last year. One of the main results from these meetings was the development of a 'monitoring guide', a set of definitions and measurable scales around which each partner could monitor their progress toward project outputs and outcomes (see project monitoring manual). This document includes minor changes to the output indicators where it proved too difficult to measure them in the way that was originally intended. The reviewer also recommended improving the visibility of the Darwin project on FFI and partner websites. This was discussed with partners during the Year 3 regional workshop and all partners as well as FFI have made efforts to update their websites.

## 6 Darwin identity

The Darwin logo has been used on major project publications, including published communications materials, presentations, publically displayed banners and videos (see O5.4 and Publication Annex). Each of FFI's local partners is unique; therefore the role of the project took shape differently at each site. In Nicaragua, the Darwin Initiative project had 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, known locally as the 'Coral project'. Through FUNDENIC's connections to local media, the project has been showcased on national TV and radio (see Annex of Publications). In Honduras, LARECOTURH had a dedicated project manager and the project maintained a clear identity at the site (Cuero y Salado) and sub-regionally, through a regional marine institutional coordination body. Similarly, LARECOTURH has close ties with local (municipal) and regional media outlets and many of the project's activities, such as capacity trainings, were covered by local TV and radio (see Publications Annex). The project is also closely integrated into LARECOTURH's on-going work, leveraging strengths in capacity building of community-level organizations and community-based tourism. In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L.'s method of operation focuses heavily on community organisation, but has also broadened in the last two years to support negotiation on artisanal fishing rights with high-level Government authorities, particularly MINAE. The Darwin Initiative project is well known within the community of Cabuya as the source of support, as well as among key government partners including INCOPESCA, MINAE, TCA and municipal authorities.

Regionally the team has presented the project, its initial results and lessons learned at international conferences (see further detail under Output 5). At the 2nd Small-scale Fisheries Conference in Mexico, a representative from each partner and a fisher from each site were involved in an FFI-led session. CoopeSoliDar R.L. has helped integrate experiences from the project into FAO sessions to develop the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries. Further dissemination of project materials, experiences and lessons learned will continue post-project, especially within the project countries, building on strengthened partnerships with communities and governments as well as strategic alliances (such as CREDIA in Honduras: http://www.credia.hn/quienes-somos/aliados-estrategicos). The last quarter of the project allowed for a deeper reflection of lessons learned and evaluation as the project drew to a close, and development of materials that reflect these conclusions (see for

example videos in Section 5.1). These materials will help enable dissemination of project results and experiences post-project.

## 7 Finance and administration

### 7.1 Project expenditure

| Project spend (indicative) since last annual report | 2014/16 Grant (£) | 2015/16 Total actual Darwin Costs (£) | Variance % | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff costs (see below) | | | 1% | |
| Consultancy costs | | | 1% | |
| Overhead Costs | | | 7% | FFI saved on the audit cost for this project by conducting several Darwin project audits at the same time. |
| Travel and subsistence | | | 12% | The final evaluation involved considerable travel to visit all the sites. |
| Operating Costs | | | | |
| Capital items (see below) | | | | |
| Others (see below) | | | 1% | |
| **TOTAL** | | | **1%** | |

| Staff employed (Name and position) | Cost (£) |
|---|---|
| Robert Bensted-Smith | |
| Helen Schneider | |
| Chelsea Combest-Friedman | |
| Nicola Barnard | |
| Aracelly Umaña | |
| Mary Rider | |
| **TOTAL** | |

| Other items – description | Other items – cost (£) |
|---|---|
| Bank charges<br>Communication Materials | |
| **TOTAL** | |

In addition to the above expenditure by Fauna & Flora International, the following table details the transfers made to host country partners for Apr14–Mar15:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May-14 | CoopeSoliDar | |
| May-14 | Fundenic | |
| Jul-14 | CoopeSoliDar | |
| Jul-14 | Fundenic | |
| Jul-14 | LARECOTURH | |
| Sep-14 | LARECOTURH | |
| Nov-14 | Fundenic | |
| Jan-15 | LARECOTURH | |
| Feb-15 | CoopeSoliDar | |
| Mar-15 | FFLA | |
| | **Total** | |

## 7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

| Source of funding for project lifetime | Total (£) |
|---|---|
| Oceans 5 Grant to FFI | |
| Arcadia Marine Grant to FFI | |
| Anglo American | |
| FFLA | |
| LARECOTURH (FUSCA, USAID, BID-FOMIN/CANATURH, IHT, ICF) | |
| CoopeSoliDar (ISCF, FIA, CoopSoliDar RL) | |
| FFI Inc (private donors to Nicaragua) | |
| | |
| | |
| **TOTAL** | |

| Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime | Total (£) |
|---|---|
| Arcadia Marine Grant to FFI | |
| Oceans 5 Grant to FFI | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| **TOTAL** | |

## 7.3 Value for Money

As evident from the above tables, the project has successfully leveraged co-financing from a variety of sources in each country, which has enabled the contributions of the Darwin Initiative to accomplish more and facilitate the continuation of activities post-project. In Nicaragua and Honduras, further funding has already been secured to expand on the achievements of the Darwin Initiative project. Where capital investments were made, such as the buoy purchase and installation in Honduras, significant in-kind resources from partners were secured to keep

overall costs to a minimum. Similarly, across all activities in Honduras, where a number of partners already are engaged in work in CSWR, efforts to coordinate and collaborate around similar programs of work has not only built stronger partnerships, but also reduced costs (such as the fisheries monitoring & license registration, which were carried out together with CMS). In Costa Rica, field visit accommodation and food services were contracted directly to community members, providing additional benefits to the community and reducing costs on hotels or restaurants. Finally, FFI's approach to project implementation through close collaboration with national partners enables us to mobilize several partner technical personnel in addition to FFI staff. The complementarity of skills and cost-effectiveness of implementation lead to good value for money.

# Annex 1 Project's logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Goal**:<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. | | | |
| **Sub-Goal**:<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. | SG1. Effectiveness of MPA network, according to the measures used by governments of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica.<br><br>SG2. Proportion of MPA's of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica in which communities have a substantive role in marine governance | SG1. National reports to CBD of Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica, plus independent studies of north coast of Honduras and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.<br>SG2. Project-compiled data on MPAs and their governance systems. | [redacted] |
| **Purpose**<br><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 Costa Rica) | (*data will be gender disaggregated*)<br>*(MPA's referred to in indicators may be already legally gazetted or in process of legal creation)*.<br>P1. # of MPAs with increased capacity of authorities and stakeholders for effective management. Baseline zero, target 3.<br><br>P2. # of MPAs in which agreed governance system gives local stakeholders a substantive role. Baseline zero, target 3.<br><br>P3. Use same indicator as O3.1.<br><br>P4. # of MPAs in which access rights provide local stakeholders with an incentive for long-term conservation. Baseline zero, target 2.<br>P5. Use same indicator as O2.2. | P1. Documentation of skills and operational capacity relative to needs identified in MPA planning docs.<br><br>P2. MPA plans, fisheries plans, other legal instruments, records of participatory management meetings.<br><br>P3. See O3.1<br><br>P4. licensing records, plus data on fishing activities in the MPA, where available.<br>P5. See O2.2. | We assume that by end-of-project the process of legal creation/expansion of the 3 MPAs will be well advanced, but timing of final approval depends on government. Project success does not depend on legal approval within 3 years, as capacity building, planning, negotiation and many practical actions will proceed anyway. We expect, nevertheless, that at least 2 of the 3 will be approved by end-of-project.<br>We assume governments are open to participatory governance, appropriate to national context, in line with CBD commitments. Regulation of access will take time to establish, so end-of-project target for that indicator is set below 100% (see Sustainability section). |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Outputs**<br>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. | O1.1 For each site, process to officially propose MPA creation/expansion is completed.<br>O1.2 Each MPA has an officially recognised document defining (i) role of stakeholders, (ii) mechanisms of participation, (iii) access rights.<br>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%. | O1.1 Technical documents and reports of process, supporting the official MPA proposal.<br>O1.2 MPA plan or other publicly available government document.<br>O1.3 MPA (draft) management plans and related instruments, plus documentation of participatory planning process. | 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.<br>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. |
| 2. Coastal community livelihoods are enhanced through participation in marine governance, improved resource use, and equitable relationships with other actors (tourism industry, authorities). | (*data will be gender disaggregated*)<br>O2.1 At each site # of stakeholders represented in the governance system. Baseline zero, target tbd.<br>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. | O2.1 Records of meetings of participatory governance bodies.<br><br>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. | 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). |
| 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. | O3.1 # of MPAs which use zoning, including No Take Zones, as a tool for Ecosystem-Based Management. Baseline zero, target 3.<br>O3.2 # of (draft) management plans with explicit reference to external ecological dependencies (including impacts from watersheds, climate change effects). Baseline zero, target 3. | O3.1 MPA plans, project documentation of processes, and publicly disseminated zoning maps.<br>O3.2 (Draft) management plans, fisheries plans, land use plans and regulations related to sources of sedimentation, pollution etc | 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). |
| 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). | (*data will be gender disaggregated*)<br>O4.1 Stakeholders, authorities and NGO's are applying new skills in organisation, representation, communication, negotiation and conflict management, as needed. Baseline zero, target 90 individuals trained, of whom >50% applying skills.<br>O4.2 At each MPA stakeholders, authorities and NGO's use knowledge of EBM in planning and adaptive management processes. Baseline zero, target 3.<br>O4.3 Coastal communities at each site have | O4.1 Training activity records (on- and off-site). Post-course interviews (immediate and after 6-12 months).<br><br>O4.2 Documentation of MPA planning meetings, negotiations and other governance processes. Management plans and their supporting documentation (participatory maps etc).<br><br>O4.3 Communications records. | |

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| | periodic communication with peers at other sites (including Ecuador) and share experiences. Baseline zero, target tbd with communities. | Responses to specific questions on this topic, put to community meetings. | |
| 5. Awareness raised nationally and internationally about the need for, and benefits of, an approach to management of marine biodiversity that is participatory, ecosystem-based, supports local culture and livelihoods, and involves preferential access rights. | 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 work of this project. Target 8.<br>O5.4 # of public awareness materials produced. Target 20. | O5.1 Written requests received.<br>O5.2 Conference announcements and proceedings.<br>O5.3 Copies of presentations/ 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 betwee ncommunities 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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2014-2015) | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Goal/Impact**:<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. | | Steps toward sustainable use of marine resources have been made through the empowerment of local stakeholders. At each site local communities, and authorities have gained greater understanding of participatory governance, access rights and spatial management of MPAs, and related skills in governance, negotiation and conflict management (see Output 4 below). In two sites local stakeholders have gained a stronger role in governance of near-shore marine areas (Honduras and Nicaragua), including certain responsibilities in management and rights to benefit from the resources (Honduras). Organisational and technical capacities and consequent self-esteem has increased and has led to negotiations with government parties (Honduras through APROCUS and Costa Rica through marine conservation planning process). These are important results to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use over the long-term. | N/a |
| **Purpose/Outcome** An innovative approach to Marine Protected Area management, which emphasises participatory governance, | P1. # of MPAs with increased capacity of authorities and stakeholders for effective management. Baseline 0, target 3. | P1. Total = 3 sites. (See O4.1 & O4.2)<br>P2. Total = 2 sites (La Anciana, Nicaragua and CSWR, Honduras). | N/a |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 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) | P2. # of MPAs in which agreed governance system gives local stakeholders a substantive role. Baseline 0, target 3.<br><br>P3. Use same indicator as O3.1.<br><br>P4. # of MPAs in which access rights provide local stakeholders with an incentive for long-term conservation. Baseline 0, target 2.<br><br>P5. Use same indicator as O2.2. | No legally approved governance system yet in Costa Rica, but local stakeholders participating in negotiations with Government about their proposed MPA. (See O1.2 & O2.1)<br><br>P3. Total = 3 sites. (See O3.1)<br><br>P4. Total = 1 (Honduras). Proposed preferential access rights system in Nicaragua. (See O1.2)<br><br>P5. Total = 16 projects completed of 19 proposed by communities (See O2.2) | |
| **Output 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. | O1.1 For each site, process to officially propose MPA creation/expansion is completed.<br><br>O1.2 Each site has an officially recognised document defining (i) role of stakeholders, (ii) mechanisms of participation, (iii) access rights.<br><br>O1.3 At each site the % of 5 management programmes (zoning, enforcement, fisheries, livelihoods, monitoring) to which communities have contributed in design and decision-making. Baseline 0, target 80%. | O1.1. Measurement of completion of social and technical process in MPA development as well as formal approval of MPAs or expansions.<br><br>Honduras: Completed. Formal instrument approved by Government and awaiting Legislative approval.<br><br>- Declaration of the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge through legislative decree 99-87 from July 29 1987, published in the Gazette 25,313 on August 31 1987<br><br>- Decision by the Honduran Government, represented by ICF, to re-define the limits of CSWR and integrate it into the national protected area network (SINAPH) through Ministerial agreement 030-2012<br><br>- Notice of the declaration of the re-definition of CSWR limits on Oct. 30 2012 in the Official Gazette (No. 32,961, section B). This notice was then published in two national newspapers (Diario La Prensa, El Heraldo)<br><br>Costa Rica: Social and technical process to propose MPA complete, | |

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| | | awaiting approval by Government.<br>- 2014 proposal for biodiversity conservation and cultural heritage from the community of Cabuya to the relevant authorities: 'Marine area for Community benefit and protection'.[1]<br>Nicaragua: Completed. Formal instrument approved by Government (municipal). Social and technical process to propose community MPA complete.<br>- Declaration and definition of La Anciana as a 'Protected Marine Landscape' under municipal ordinance No. 02-2012. Municipality of Tola, Department of Rivas.<br>O1.2.<br>Honduras: Completed. Official document completed prior to project commencement. Although access rights are documented in the declaration by ICF, there are some discrepancies in national laws that should be harmonized to ensure legal exclusive access rights.<br>- Stakeholders role, mechanisms for participation and access rights defined through Fisheries Management Plan (funded by WWF, created by FUCSA and approved by national Fishing Authority DIGEPESCA), which identifies community-managed fishing zones. In addition, the sub-agreement for co-management of the Refuge names APROCUS as a co-manager to the Refuge.<br>Costa Rica: Agreed & documented (i and iii), but not officially recognized.<br>- Local actors have agreed their roles, responsibilities, and access rights and documented this information in their proposal to Government. This information has already been presented to the Government by local actors.<br>Nicaragua: i and ii Completed. Role and participation mechanisms officially recognized for La Anciana. Roles, participation mechanisms and access rights (i, ii, iii) agreed and documented for the larger community-management proposal.<br>- The municipal ordinance declaring La Anciana states that the |

[1] CoopeSoliDar R.L., 2014. CABUYA: Un pueblo con mar a la par de una Reserva. Reporte de Proyecto. Documento Técnico. / Vivienne Solís Rivera, Marvin Fonseca Borrás, Roberto Cubillo Quesada. San Jose C.R. 1ed. 74 p.

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| | | governance of the area will be by co-management committee and this committee will include local actor representatives; however the committee has not yet been made functional. Local fishers have agreed and documented roles, responsibilities and access rights in their MPA proposal, expanding on the La Anciana MPA.<br><br>O1.3.<br><br>Honduras: 75% completed. Contributions to zoning (prior to project), enforcement, fisheries, livelihoods, monitoring. Decisions on zoning, enforcement and legal fisheries regulations ultimately taken by authorities or FUCSA; therefore the overall score is slightly lower.<br><br>- Contributions to zoning and livelihoods are discussed in Output 3 and 2 respectively. APROCUS priorities and planned actions in fisheries and enforcement/surveillance are apparent through their strategic and annual operating plans and licensing registration. Contributions to monitoring through collection of catch log data.<br><br>Costa Rica: 80% completed. Contributions to zoning, fisheries, livelihoods and monitoring.<br><br>- See Output 3 and 2 for zoning and livelihoods. Fisheries management measures detailed in community MPA proposal. Socio-economic monitoring to measure community baseline carried out by community members along with fishery infrastructure assessment.<br><br>Nicaragua: 80% completed. Contributions to zoning, enforcement, fisheries, livelihoods and in a limited capacity monitoring.<br><br>- See Output 3 and 2 for zoning and livelihoods. Community has proposed fishing regulations, allowable uses, and their role in the participatory surveillance of fishing activities (community MPA proposal). Monitoring has included a fishery survey carried out by the President of the fishing association (co-financed with funding from a complementary project) and inclusion of fishers from the region in an ecological baseline survey of marine habitats and species in the Coral Corridor using Reef Life Survey methods. |
| Activity 1.1 Design and facilitate a process through which stakeholders and authorities reach agreement on the designation/expansion of a MPA, the preferred category of MPA, and the design of a participatory governance system for it. | | Completed in Honduras. Completed in Costa Rica, however the preferred category of MPA is still being discussed amongst national authorities. Completed in Nicaragua for La Anciana. Agreed for the community proposal by Pie de Gigante, Nicaragua that expands the area under effective management around La Anciana, but presentation to Government has not |

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| | | yet been completed. |
| Activity 1.2. Within the programmed planning and management processes at each site (i.e. official, not project-specific), organise and accompany stakeholder participation (using the structures emerging from Activity 1.1) on topics that affect them, notably zoning, enforcement, fishing, tourism and monitoring. | | Completed at all sites. Support to APROCUS (Honduras) in development of their organizational plans, registration of licenses, meetings with co-management entities and meetings among members. Support to Cabuya fishing association, women's micro-entrepreneurial association and youth (Costa Rica) in socio-economic monitoring, participatory zoning, presentation of MPA proposal and meetings with relevant government authorities. Support to Pie de Gigante fishing households and women micro-entrepreneurs in participatory zoning, preparing MPA proposal, meetings with municipal authorities and private sector tourism businesses, and capacity building to support sustainable livelihoods. |
| Activity 1.3. Assist sectoral agencies to set up and institutionalise mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination, in order to make their roles in MPA management as efficient and effective as possible. | | Completed in Honduras (marine/coastal regional inter-institutional committee). Opportunity exists in Nicaragua to operationalize the co-management committee for La Anciana. In Cosa Rica the project has supported the strengthening of the network for responsible fishing areas between communities, municipalities and INCOPESCA. Progress has been made in improving coordination between MINAE and INCOPESCA in regional marine conservation planning. |
| Activity 1.4. Organise presentations and discussion fora around the issue of access rights, including discussion of the needs to (i) ensure that coastal communities can access and benefit from marine resources that are nearby and (ii) transition from "tragedy of the commons" open access to some form of preferential local access. Facilitate consensus on approaches appropriate to local and national context at each site. | | Completed in all three sites for (i) and in Honduras and Nicaragua for (ii). See notice of the re-definition of limits (expansion) for CSWR, citing resident fisher rights to access marine resources in the expanded MPA (within the confines of the management plan regulations). Awareness-raising materials produced in Honduras around access rights. In Nicaragua, access rights discussed by fishers and included in training by FFLA (2015). Rights agreed and documented in Nicaragua community MPA proposal, which describes a transition to exclusive access rights. In Costa Rica, access to marine resources and benefits therein was discussed and documented in community MPA proposal; transition to preferential access was not discussed. |
| Activity 1.5. Assist authorities and stakeholders to prepare the relevant legal instruments for MPA creation/expansion, participatory governance and access rights. | | Not applicable in Honduras and Nicaragua (the La Anciana proposal was led by the municipality and the community proposal is not yet ready for legal counsel). In Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L. provided legal support in the writing of the Cabuya community MPA proposal. |
| **Output 2**. Coastal community livelihoods are enhanced through participation in marine governance, | O2.1 At each site # of stakeholders represented in the governance system. Baseline 0, target tbd. | O2.1.<br>Honduras: 8 actors are formally represented in governance of marine resources in the CSWR (4 municipalities, 1 community fishing association, 1 |

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| improved resource use, and equitable relationships with other actors (tourism industry, authorities). | 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. | NGO co-manager, 1 fishing authority and 1 MPA authority) through a sub-agreement to the co-management agreement. In addition community tourism committees are formally represented in governance/management of tourism activities in the Refuge, also through specific agreements with the co-managing NGO, MPA authority and municipalities.<br>- In practice, the meeting of all of these official co-managers together has not been consistent and efforts to strengthen and formalize a committee (through bylaws and plans) continue. Nevertheless, many of the actors meet one on one to discuss various aspects of management (e.g. APROCUS and FUCSA) and all report that APROCUS has become more active in their participation.<br>Costa Rica: 6 actors are described in the community MPA proposal as needed for making up a representative and transparent governance system, including 4 national government representatives, 1 local government representative and community representatives (defined as being from the local area committee and the fishers association, among others).<br>- In practice, thus far, community representatives have engaged in planning meetings for the marine conservation planning process, which will determine the category and designation of their proposed MPA.<br>Nicaragua: 7 actors are detailed in the municipal ordinance for La Anciana, among them 4 national government actors, 1 municipal government actor, 1 representative from the fishing community of Pie de Gigante, 1 NGO actor. The roles and responsibilities of this committee are also detailed.<br>- In practice, the committee has not yet formed; however the efforts by fishers to construct the rules and regulations for a marine area that includes La Anciana could help initiate the dialogue among these actors.<br>O2.2.<br>Honduras: 5 community defined objectives completed (of 6 identified).<br>- 1) Improved food security to offset losses in low fishing seasons (seedlings donation and technical support). 2) Improved access to and quality of artisanal fishery products (fishery equipment donation). 3) Improved fishers position/relationships within the value chain (support for improvements to fish landing centres and technical support in their management). 4) Improved ecotourism service |

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| | | provision (support for water infrastructure and design of community sports fishing eco-tourism tour). 5) Improved access to micro-credit (support to APROCUS seed fund).<br><br>Costa Rica: 6 community defined objectives completed (of 8 identified).<br><br>- Livelihood related objectives are a combination of indicators from the organizational, human and cultural categories defined by Cabuya at the start of the project. 1) Strengthened women's association and improved economic opportunities (jewellery-making). 2) Youth have improved recreational/development options (improvements to communal areas in community and integration in project activities). 3) Better opportunities for youth participation in conservation and development that lead to benefits for them (Youth fishing forum and representation in meetings with Gov.). 4) Strengthened identity of Cabuya via communication campaign (banners on highway/road). 5) Artisanal fishers from Cabuya feel pride in their productive activity (improvements to landing center, integration in high-level meetings and association organizational development). 6) Regional recognition of Cabuya as an artisanal fishing community (visibility in national and international conferences and exchanges with project partners).<br><br>Nicaragua: 5 community defined objectives completed (no defined baseline).<br><br>- Improve economic diversification opportunities in the community via capacity building in (1) sustainable ecotourism development (2) business planning/marketing and (3) scuba diving. 4) Support existing women micro-enterprises in the community (equipment donations to three community food service businesses whose owners took the capacity training in business planning). 5) Improve participatory monitoring of marine area and fisher security (donation of three GPS units to Fisher Association members). |
| Activity 2.1. At each site work with communities to assess the current status of assets (human, financial, social, physical and natural assets) and livelihoods, and to prioritise community-defined livelihood objectives (economic, food security, cultural traditions, self-esteem etc), and associated needs for capacity building. Particular attention will be paid to segments of society vulnerable to marginalisation e.g. on basis of gender or age. | | Completed at each site. In Honduras, previous studies, including a socio-economic assessment and various academic publications helped define the current status. Support by CoopeSoliDar in facilitating focus groups identified community livelihood interests and needs related to marine governance and management. In Costa Rica, a baseline assessment was carried out using community-defined indicators, 8 of which relate to livelihoods. In Nicaragua current status was evaluated through information compiled from previous projects in the area and discussions with the community. Later in the project focus group discussions were held with |

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| | | women micro-entrepreneurs to develop more targeted objectives. |
| Activity 2.2. At each site work with communities to develop a strategy for achieving their priority livelihood objectives and a mechanism for monitoring progress towards them. | | Strategy completed at all three sites. In Honduras livelihood activities were compatible with the APROCUS strategic plan and community tourism committee needs. In Nicaragua the initial strategy focused on supporting opportunities for communities to benefit from tourism and later broadened to supporting micro-enterprises and the Pie de Gigante Fishing Association. Monitoring mechanism completed in Costa Rica (see indicator matrix). The indicators developed guided the strategy for achieving livelihood objectives. |
| Activity 2.3. For fisheries-related livelihood objectives, provide advice and facilitate dialogue between the communities and other key players: authorities, traders, consumers, fisheries technicians. For tourism-related livelihood objectives, provide advice and facilitate dialogue between communities and tourism enterprises, coastal property developers and authorities, leading to equitable, mutually beneficial agreements. | | Completed at all 3 sites (see meeting minutes in annexed reference material) and agreements under Activity 2.4 below. |
| Activity 2.4. Help community-led livelihoods initiatives to obtain technical, financial and material support from government, tourism sector, NGOs or donors, where needed. | | Completed at all 3 sites. Co-financing of water infrastructure improvements in Honduras with community households. Co-financing of business planning workshop in Nicaragua with San Juan del Sur municipality and co-financing of sustainable tourism workshops by large hotel in the area. Approval of community request for a channel (to improve access to shore in Cabuya) by municipality in Costa Rica was made possible through the technical support of CoopeSoliDar R.L. |
| **Output 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. | O3.1 # of MPAs which use zoning, including No Take Zones, as a tool for Ecosystem-Based Management. Baseline 0, target 3.<br><br>O3.2 # of (draft) management plans with explicit reference to external socio-ecological dependencies (including impacts from watersheds, climate change effects). Baseline 0, target 3. | O3.1. Baseline = 1 (Honduras); Total Completed = 3<br><br>Honduras: A zoning plan exists in the CSWR management plan. The zoning plan comprises 2 zones (core conservation zone and buffer zone) and 6 sub-zones (recuperation, special management, public use, historical-cultural, fishing and no-fishing). The marine expansion is considered part of the 'buffer zone'.<br><br>Costa Rica: The community MPA proposal from Cabuya includes two main zones, one an artisanal fishing zone (1km from the coast, in which only fishing by hand-line and free dive fishing can occur) and the other a marine managed zone (from 1km to 7 miles, in which certain gear and fishing restrictions apply). The proposal also specifies that the River Lajas should be fully protected as it provides spawning grounds for fish.<br><br>Nicaragua: The participatory zoning process in Pie de Gigante has concluded with a map and proposal agreed among fishers that specifies two no-take zones: La Anciana, (68.3 hectares, declared MPA by municipal |

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| | | ordinance) and 'La Polvosa' (41.5 hectares). In these zones only non-extractive tourism, scientific investigation and sub-aquatic monitoring would be allowed. The proposal also details fishing regulations for a zone of 'sustainable management', which include seasonal closures for three key commercial species (lobster, octopus and sea cucumber).<br><br>O3.2. Baseline = 2 (Honduras); Total Completed = 4 (Honduras)<br><br>Two plans were in existence in CSWR, Honduras at the project commencement, the Management Plan and the Fisheries Management Plan, both of which mention socio-ecological dependencies such as climate change and deforestation. During the project, two additional plans were drafted and one was approved, a Conservation Plan. This plan identifies key conservation priorities for the Refuge and also discusses deforestation, watershed impacts and climate change. Currently in draft form the Public Use Plan is expected to be approved in 2015. |
| Activity 3.1. Organise presentations and discussion fora to learn about experiences of using zoning as a tool for marine Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) in the Americas and elsewhere and to build commitment to its use in the project MPAs. This will be coordinated with activity 1.4 because of the link between zoning and preferential access rights. | | Completed at all three sites through trainings (e.g. FFLA governance training and biodiversity trainings carried out by FUNDENIC), exchanges between partners in the region (such as at the 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries Conference where fishers from the region learned about zoning processes from around the world). |
| Activity 3.2. At each site, design and facilitate a participatory process, using available scientific information and local knowledge, for MPA zoning, that seeks a high degree of consensus 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. | | Completed at all sites. Participatory mapping processes in Costa Rica and Nicaragua were carried out with community members, including women and youth. Communities, particularly fishers, have come to a high degree of consensus on the zoning scheme at each site. Also in Nicaragua the first comprehensive ecological assessment of marine habitats in the Coral Corridor, in which Pie de Gigante, is located. In Honduras printed material was used to build awareness of current zoning regulations, current expansion boundaries were demarcated with buoys to improve visibility (and enforcement) of zonation. |
| Activity 3.3. Within the programmed planning and management processes at each site, introduce the issue of ecological dependence on external factors, such as river water quality and nearshore construction. Facilitate the inter-institutional collaboration necessary to address the external threats to the MPA. | | Completed in Honduras (discussions reflected in management plans). In Costa Rica and Nicaragua discussions have focused on the impact of tourism, particularly large tourism developments. In Nicaragua discussions with private sector tourism actors and municipalities have occurred and both actors are interested in partnering with the community around waste management (including beach and underwater derelict gear clean-ups) and community enterprise development (including tourism-service enterprises). |

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| Activity 3.4. Assist the MPA authority and stakeholders to determine simple indicators (of diverse kinds) that they will use to monitor progress of their MPA, then advise on the measurement and analysis of monitoring data and discussion and use of the findings. | | Completed in Costa Rica (see indicators) and partially completed in Honduras (the management plan for CSWR includes a monitoring and evaluation framework that evaluates progress in defined programs of work, but not indicators of effective management as such). The second assessment of progress toward indicators in Costa Rica, after the baseline assessment, will be completed in 2015. In Nicaragua, the community has participated in collecting information about the fishers and fishery in Pie de Gigante, but these have not been related specifically to the MPA. |
| **Output 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). | O4.1 Stakeholders, authorities and NGO's are applying new skills in organisation, representation, communication, negotiation and conflict management, as needed. Baseline 0, target 90 individuals trained, of whom >50% applying skills.<br><br>O4.2 At each site stakeholders, authorities and NGO's use knowledge of EBM in planning and adaptive management processes. Baseline 0, target 3.<br><br>O4.3 Coastal communities at each site have periodic communication with peers at other sites (including Ecuador) and share experiences. Baseline 0, target tbd with communities. | O4.1. Baseline = 0; Total Trained = 503: 187 Honduras (110 men, 77 women), 132 Costa Rica (89 men, 43 women), 184 Nicaragua (105 men, 79 women)<br><br>The project has had difficulty quantifying the percentage of trainees applying new skills; however post-project interviews (see videos in Section 5.1 above) demonstrate that there is now a good understanding of core project principles such as access rights, participatory governance and the utility of zoning and other fisheries management measures. In addition, the community proposals but forth by Cabuya and Pie de Gigante, and the plans developed by APROCUS show that many of these skills have been acquired and put into practice. The on-going meetings between Cabuya and TCA, MINAE and INCOPESCA in Costa Rica and the meetings between APROCUS and FUCSA, Municipalities and ICF in Honduras demonstrate that community actors are applying new skills in negotiation. The strengthening of fishing associations and collections centres in Cabuya and CSWR and the new creation of a fishing association in Pie de Gigante show application of new organizational skills. Perceptions reported from Nicaragua are that fishing inspectors and authorities from municipalities are more active (increasing their participation in meetings in Pie de Gigante) and have improved their dialogue with fishers, after having taken part in governance trainings provided by the project. The scuba diving training provided in Nicaragua has resulted in all 7 divers applying their new skills, both in fishing (improving safety) and in tourism (4 work full-time in tourism). Based on the above and field conversations with stakeholders, project partners perceive that at least 50% of trainees are applying new skills acquired through trainings.<br><br>O4.2. Baseline = 0; Completed = 3<br><br>In Costa Rica and Nicaragua traditional ecological knowledge of fishers and their families has been incorporated into the zoning process and subsequent |

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| | | planning of their MPA proposals. In Honduras, APROCUS has similarly use traditional ecological knowledge to support the development of their strategic plan (which includes 16 concrete projects) and annual operating plan. Additionally, in Nicaragua, ecological information collected using Reef Life Survey methods, and incorporating the participation of fishers will be used as input in final MPA zoning and fisheries management measure decisions.<br><br>O4.3 Completed through 8 exchanges and 3 in-person project meetings.<br><br>Two local exchanges took place between (1) the communities of Cabuya and Tarcoles and (2) the communities of Pie de Gigante and San Juan del Sur. Three regional exchanges took place between (1) Honduras and Costa Rica community members and project staff in Honduras – during the same exchange they co-hosted the Ocean Festival with fishers from around Central America, (2) Costa Rica and Honduras community members and project staff in Costa Rica (community of Tarcoles), and (3) Ecuador and Costa Rica government authorities in Costa Rica (co-financed through a complementary project on shrimp bottom trawling). Three international exchanges took place including (1) the President of APROCUS visiting a community-managed MPA site in Mexico, (2) a female member of APROCUS attending a FAO fisher's conference in India and (3) fishers focus groups and exchanges organized as part of the 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries Conference, involving fishers from project sites across the region. Five in-person project meetings were also held in the region, which included discussions with community members in the sites where they were being held (2 Honduras, 1 Costa Rica, 2 Nicaragua). |
| Activity 4.1. Using results of Activity 2.1 plus consultations with key institutions, design and deliver training workshops for stakeholders, authorities and local NGOs in organisation, representation, communication, negotiation and conflict management. | | Completed at all three sites (see O4.1 above). |
| 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. | | Follow-up training sessions completed in all sites. In Costa Rica the approach to training has been integrated into on-going activities and meetings with Cabuya community members, and has consistently been shorter in nature and less formal. In Honduras and Nicaragua follow-up training sessions on governance were carried out by FFLA and consistent support has been provided to APROCUS and Pie de Gigante fishers as they integrate knowledge of governance, access rights and zoning into their marine visions. |

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| 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. | | Completed. Regional communication occurred regularly through Skype (voice-over-internet software), email and in-person project meetings and exchanges throughout the region. |
| 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. | | Initial dialogue between APROCUS and FEDEPESCA. In Costa Rica efforts have focused on integrating Cabuya into the national-level network of responsible fishing areas. At all sites, the 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries Conference allowed for linking into a global network (Too Big to Ignore) and networking with regional fishing organizations. |
| 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. | | Completed (see project meetings in O4.3 above). Transition discussed in end-of-project evaluation trip, which included a site visit to the three countries and participation of each partner in the evaluation team. |
| **Output 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. | 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><br>O5.2 # of conferences at which project themes and results presented. Target 3 national, 1 international.<br><br>O5.3 # of conference presentations and technical publications on the work of this project. Target 8.<br><br>O5.4 # of public awareness materials produced. Target 20. | O5.1. Completed: 7 formal requests<br><br><u>Honduras:</u> LARECOTURH was invited to participate in and provide support for the Regional inter-institutional committee on marine/coastal management. They were requested by FUCSA to support enforcement efforts in the Refuge. LARECOTURH has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Center for Marine Studies to strengthen support for evidence-based management measures, monitoring and enforcement in the Refuge. Informally, LARECOTURH has supported municipalities and community tourism committees relevant to the Refuge throughout the project.<br><br><u>Costa Rica:</u> CoopeSoliDar R.L. was invited to be on an expert panel of the CBD on marine spatial planning and was invited to co-organize a session of the Governance stream of the World Parks Congress 2014. They have also been invited by the Government (TCA), along with community members, to present the Cabuya MPA model as part of a regional marine conservation planning process.<br><br><u>Nicaragua:</u> FUNDENIC project staff was requested by the San Juan del Sur municipality to co-facilitate a micro-business planning and marketing workshop/training to support coastal community livelihood diversification.<br><br>O5.2. Completed: 2 national conferences and 5 international conferences<br><br>National conferences included the 1st Conference of the Honduran chapter of the MesoAmerican Society for Biodiversity and Conservation in Honduras (2012) and the IUCN Protected Areas conferenced in Costa Rica (2014). International conferences included the IMPAC3 Conference in France |

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| | | (2013), the 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries Conference in Mexico (2014), the FAO Committee on Fisheries in Rome (guidelines negotiations, 2014), and the World Parks Congress in Australia (2014). CoopeSoliDar R.L. was invited to participate as an expert in a CBD organized workshop on marine spatial planning in Montreal, Canada (2014).<br><br>O5.3. Completed: 4 presentations and 6 technical publications<br><br>Presentations were given by FFI and project partners at the IMPAC3, IUCN Protected Areas, 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries (2WSSFC) and World Parks Conferences. A two hour session was held as part of the 2WSSF Conference. CoopeSoliDar R.L. has published a technical account of the process in Cabuya and a publication entitled 'Strengthening marine governance: an account from artisanal fishers', which includes indicators for measuring progress in sustainable fisheries management. LARECOTURH has prepared a technical account (including lessons learned) of the process carried out in the project. FFLA is in the final stages of revision of a governance training manual (using lessons learned from the project). CoopeSoliDar has produced a layman's version of the FAO voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fishing in Spanish and, together with the support of LARECOTURH and ODECO (Garifuna Association in Honduras); this has been translated into Garifuna.<br><br>O5.4. Completed: 29 materials and 19 communication pieces (TV, Radio, News Articles)<br><br>See full publication list annexed. It should be mentioned that LARECOTURH has produced important materials about the Refuge and its rules and regulations that are being used to build awareness within Refuge communities, but are also technical in nature and could serve to inform others outside of the Refuge context (e.g. Expansion booklet, Livelihoods Booklet and Access Rights booklet). |
| Activity 5.1. Document project activities, including recordings of significant events and of the views and experiences of protagonists. The materials will be used for communications (below), inter-site exchange and M&E. | | Completed. Documented interviews in videos produced through end-of-project evaluation (see you tube links), through national-level videos produced by partners and through individual interviews (see for example taped interview in O4.1. with Carmen M. from APROCUS who discusses the impact of her trip to India for a FAO meeting). |
| Activity 5.2. Plan and implement local and national communications programmes, designed to raise awareness, stimulate discussion and build support for marine conservation in general and for innovations in MPA governance, the role of communities, EBM, access rights and exclusion of | | Completed at all three sites. See information on blast fishing campaign in Nicaragua. In Honduras, see awareness-materials to increase knowledge and understanding of Refuge rules and regulations, as well as the role of livelihoods and access rights in MPAs. In Costa Rica, see Cabuya video, |

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| destructive practices (especially bottom trawling) from nearshore areas. | banners (increasing visibility on road leading to Cabuya in area of tourism activity), posters. |
| Activity 5.3. Participate in the ongoing consultations for development and formal adoption of “Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-Scale Fishing”, led by FAO and scheduled for completion in 2014. | Completed by CoopeSoliDar R.L. through their participation in FAO negotiations (see participation in COFI31 in Rome). |
| Activity 5.4. Prepare and publish materials incorporating project results and experiences of the project (adding, where appropriate, the FFI-FFLA Ecuador MPA results), in order to disseminate lessons learned and stimulate replication (see section 15). | See technical publications in O5.3 above. |
| Activity 5.5. Disseminate project results through presentations in national seminars (co-hosted by project) and at least one international conference (attended), in order to disseminate lessons learned and stimulate replication. | See presentations in O5.3 above. |

# Annex 3 Standard Measures

| Code | Description | Total | Nationality | Gender | Theme | Language | Comments |
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| **Training Measures** | | | | | | | |
| 1a | Number of people to submit PhD thesis | | | | | | |
| 1b | Number of PhD qualifications obtained | | | | | | |
| 2 | Number of Masters qualifications obtained | | | | | | |
| 3 | Number of other qualifications obtaine | | | | | | |
| 4a | Number of undergraduate students receiving training | | | | | | |
| 4b | Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students | | | | | | |
| 4c | Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above) | | | | | | |
| 4d | Number of training weeks for postgraduate students | | | | | | |
| 5 | Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(e.g., not categories 1-4 above) | | | | | | |
| 6a | Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above) | 160 | Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, France, USA | Female, Male | Governance, Access Rights, Zoning, Diving, Business Planning, Sustainable Tourism, Fisheries Value Chain | Spanish | Included here only trainings of 3 days or more.<br>Honduras: 80 (45 men, 35 women)<br>Costa Rica: 36 (18 |

| Code | Description | Total | Nationality | Gender | Theme | Language | Comments |
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| | | | | | | | men, 18 women)<br>Nicaragua: 44 (26 men, 18 women) |
| 6b | Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification | 14.3 | Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua | Female, Male | Governance, Access Rights, Zoning, Diving, Business Planning, Sustainable Tourism, Fisheries Value Chain | Spanish | Included only trainings of 3 days or more |
| 7 | Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials) | 11 | Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua | Female, Male | Zoning, Livelihoods, Access Rights, Artisanal Fishing, Responsible Fishing Practices and Marine Biodiversity | Spanish | Includes: video, manual, leaflet, poster, banner, book, map, logo, t-shirt (w/logo), hat (w/logo), sticker |

| Research Measures | Total | Nationality | Gender | Theme | Language | Comments |
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| 9 | Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies) | 6 | Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua | Female & Male | Marine zoning, governance, fishing regulations, access rights | Spanish | Includes two community proposals; see O3.2 |
| 10 | Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording. | | | | | | |
| 11a | Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals | 0 | | | | | |
| 11b | Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere | 2 | American | Female | Gender, Destructive fishing practices | English | Darwin Newsletter articles |
| 12a | Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country | | | | | | |
| 12b | Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country | | | | | | |
| 13a | Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s) | | | | | | |
| 13b | Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s) | | | | | | |

| **Dissemination Measures** | | **Total** | **Nationality** | **Gender** | **Theme** | **Language** | **Comments** |
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| 14a | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work | 9 | Honduran, Nicaraguan, | Female & Male | Governance, Access | Spanish | Includes: Ocean |

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| | | | Costa Rican | | Rights, Zoning, Livelihoods, FAO guidelines, Youth, Destructive Fishing | | Festival, Blast Fishing workshops, Youth forum, Responsible Fishing Network, Public use plan. Trainings not included. |
| 14b | Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated. | 7 | Honduran, Nicaraguan, Costa Rican, French, American | Female and Male | Small-scale fisheries, Protected Areas, marine spatial planning | English & Spanish | See O5.2 |

| **Physical Measures** | | **Total** | **Comments** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s) | 4,500 | Demarcation buoys (Honduras) |
| 21 | Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established | | |
| 22 | Number of permanent field plots established | | |

| **Financial Measures** | | **Total** | **Nationality** | **Gender** | **Theme** | **Language** | **Comments** |
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| 23 | Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work | 316,000 | | | | | See finance section for |

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| | | | | | | | details. |

# Annex 4 Aichi Targets

| | Aichi Target | Tick if applicable to your project |
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| 1 | People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. | X |
| 2 | Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. | |
| 3 | Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. | |
| 4 | Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits. | |
| 5 | The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. | |
| 6 | All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. | X |
| 7 | Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. | |
| 8 | Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. | |
| 9 | Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. | |
| 10 | The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning. | |
| 11 | At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. | X |
| 12 | The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained. | |
| 13 | The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. | |

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| 14 | Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. | X |
| 15 | Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification. | |
| 16 | The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation. | |
| 17 | Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan. | |
| 18 | The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels. | X |
| 19 | Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied. | X |
| 20 | The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties. | |

# Annex 5 Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

| Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs) | Detail (title, author, year) | Nationality of lead author | Nationality of institution of lead author | Gender of lead author | Publishers (name, city) | Available from (e.g. contact address, website) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Video DVD | Building capacity for participatory, ecosystem based marine conservation in Central America. Project partner interviews. FFI, LARECOTURH, FUNDENIC, CoopeSoliDar R.L. | No lead author | British | No lead author | FFI, Cambridge | FFI |
| National Newspaper | Nuestros Cetaceos, Jessly Obando, 2013 *Our cetaceans* | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Female | Hoy | http://issuu.com/FUNDENIC/docs/diario_hoy._nuestros_cet_ceos_feb_2013 |
| National Newspaper | Capacitan para tratar ballenas. Jessie Ampié. 2013. *Training for dealing with whales* | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Female | El Nuevo Diario | http://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/nacionales/278070 |
| National Newspaper | Apoyarán en Nicaragua el avistamiento de | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Unknown | La voz del Sandinismo (government | http://www.lavozdelsandinismo.com/nicaragua/2013-02-17/apoyaran-en-nicaragua-el-avistamiento-de- |

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| | cetáceos, La voz del sandinismo, 17 Feb 2013<br>*Whale watching to be supported in Nicaragua* | | | | paper) | cetaceos/ |
| National Newspaper | El ABC de las Ballenas, Jessly Obando, 19 Nov 2012<br>*The ABC of whales* | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Female | Hoy | http://www.hoy.com.ni/2012/11/28/el-abc-de-las-ballenas/ |
| National Newspaper | Expulsan a Pescadores, Vladimir Vazquez, 27 Oct 2012. *Fishermen expelled* | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | La Prensa | http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2012/10/27/nacionales/121551-expulsan-a-pescadores |
| National Newspaper | No explosivos para pescar: En hermosa playa Gigante rechazan a pescadores de Masachapa, Ramon Villareal, Sept 2012<br>*No to use of explosives for fishing. In beautiful Playa Gigante they reject the fishermen from Masachapa* | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | La Prensa | http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2012/10/20/departamentales/120625-no-explosivos-para-pescar |

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| National Newspaper | Pesca con Bomba una desgracia<br>*Fishing with dynamite is a terrible thing* | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Unknown | Hoy | http://www.hoy.com.ni/2012/10/25/pesca-con-bombas-una-desgracia/ |
| Articles in national and international media | Denuncias de usos de explosivos<br>*Reports denouncing the use of explosives* | Various | Various | Various | Various | http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=cetaceos+nicaragua&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8#q=Explosivos+proyecto+coral&client=safari&hl=es&rls=en&ei=PJZkUczwN4X69gTuwYCoCw&start=0&sa=N&bav=on.2,or.r_qf.&bvm=bv.44990110,d.eWU&fp=bb1ae9e2b6d79032&biw=1234&bih=655 |
| Manual | Training manual for whale-watching tours | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | FUNDENIC, Managua | Available from info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |
| Video | A voice for the young fishermen and women of Mesoamerica. 2012 | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Female | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San Jose | http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EYK9j9_5Fu4&feature=context-cha |
| Leaflet | Access Rights and Ocean Use – CSWR MPA' LALARECOTURH-FUCSA-ICF (2014) | Honduran | Honduran | | LALARECOTURH - La Ceiba Honduras. | http://www.laLARECOTURH.org/?lang=en |
| Manual | 'Community manual for Salado Barra on climate resilience and food security' LALARECOTURH-FUCSA-UNAH-CURLA (2014) | Honduran | Honduran | | LALARECOTURH & UNAH CURLA, La Ceiba Honduras. | http://www.laLARECOTURH.org/?lang=en |

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| Booklet | 'Sport fishing: Technical Booklet, Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge' (2014) | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH & FUCSA, La Ceiba, Honduras | http://issuu.com/isisica/docs/pesca_deportiva2_librito |
| Booklet | 'Marine Governance and Participatory Conservation Project in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge' 2014 | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH - La Ceiba Honduras. | http://issuu.com/isisica/docs/avances_web |
| National Television Show | 'Importance of marine conservation and the value of resources in the Southern Pacific, Nicaragua', Iván Ramírez/FUNDENIC, 2013 | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | Channel 12, Danilo Lacayo en Vivo, Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |
| National Television Show | 'Minimum catch sizes for 8 fish species', Iván Ramírez/ FUNDENIC, 2013 | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | Channel 12 'Danilo Lacayo en Vivo', Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |
| National Television Show | 'Marine tourism as an alternative for Nicaraguans, ecological value of La Anciana', Iván Ramírez/ FUNDENIC, 2013 | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | Channel 12 'Danilo Lacayo en Vivo', Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |

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| National Television Show | 'Blast fishing and its impacto on biodiversity: Marine Outreach Program', Iván Ramírez/ FUNDENIC, 2013 | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | Channel 12 'Danilo Lacayo en Vivo', Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |
| National Television Show | 'Presentation of activities in the Darwin Marine Program (patrols and training), Iván Ramírez/FUNDENIC & FFI, 2013 | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | Channel 12 'Danilo Lacayo en Vivo', Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |
| National Radio Program | 'Radio campaign to educate about blast fishing', Otto de la Rocha, (July-Oct 2013) | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | 'La palomita mensajera, Tu nueva Radio Ya 91.5fm', Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |
| National Radio Program | 'Awareness-raising about the use of blast fishing in the Coral Corridor', Ivan Ramírez and Magda Garcia (program host), Agosto 2013 | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Female | 'La revista del medio día Radio 800', Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |
| National Television Program | 'Minimum size limits established for 8 Pacific fish species in Nicaragua, Ivan Ramirez and Fabio Buitrago, | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Male | Channel 13, 'revista de sol a sol', Managua | Recording available from: info@FUNDENIC.org.ni |

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| | September 2013 | | | | | |
| Book | 'Strengthening marine governance in artisanal fishing communities: Responsible fishing areas & the vision of the protagonists' Ayales Cruz, I; Solís Rivera, V; Fonseca Borrás, M; Madrigal Cordero, P. 2013 | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Female | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |
| Manual | 'Marine conservation and quality of life. Criteria for the monitoring and evaluation of responsible fishing areas' | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Female | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |
| Video | 'Cabuya: A community of talented people.' CoopeSoliDar R.L., Castro Madrigal, C. 2013 | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Female | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |
| Poster | 3 Posters showcasing (1) Women micro-entrepreneurs, (2) Youth and (3) Artisanal Fishers, from Cabuya, 2013 | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Female | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San Jose, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |

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| Logos | 3 logos, one each for the Artisanal Fishermen Association of Cabuya, the community of Cabuya and the Association of Women Micro-entrepreneurs. 2013 | | | | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |
| Booklet | 'Livelihoods: The landscape of the community of Salado Barra.' 2014 | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | http://issuu.com/isisica/docs/medios_de_vida_pdf_eb710f9d2bf6dd |
| Booklet | 'Marine Expansion: Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge' 2014 | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | http://issuu.com/isisica/docs/cartilla_ampliacion_rvscs_librito |
| News Article | 'In Atlántida guides are trained in sustainable tourism and bird monitoring' | Honduran | Honduran | Unknown | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | http://www.hondurastips.hn/2014/12/04/en-atlantida-capacitan-a-guias-en-turismo-sostenible-y-monitoreo-de-aves/ |
| Website Blog | Course-training on dialogue and collaborative negotiation for the transformation of socio-environmental conflicts in the Caribbean of | Ecuadorian | Ecuadorian | Unknown | FFLA, Quito, Ecuador | http://www.ffla.net/noticias/item/gobernanza-marina-2.html |

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| | Honduras | | | | | |
| Website Blog | 'Artisanal fishers and APROCUS membership licensing' | Honduran | Honduran | Female | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | http://www.laLARECOTURH.org/licenciamiento-de-pesca-artesanal-y-membresias-aprocus/ |
| Website Blog | 'LALARECOTURH and APROCUS at the 2nd World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress' | Honduran | Honduran | Female | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | http://www.laLARECOTURH.org/laLARECOTURH-y-aprocus-en-2do-congreso-mundial-sobre-pesquerias-artesanales/ |
| Book | 'Cabuya: A community with a sea beside a Reserve' | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Female | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |
| Banner | Numerous roadside banners to increase the visibility of Cabuya as an artisanal fishing town | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Male | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |
| Book | Cartoon-style book on FAO small-scale fishing guidelines in Spanish | Costa Rican | Costa Rican | Female | CoopeSoliDar R.L., San José, Costa Rica | www.coopesolidar.org |
| Book | Cartoon-style book on FAO small-scale fishing guidelines in Garifuna | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | On request:direccion.ejecutiva@larecoturh.org |
| Sticker | Stickers with key | Nicaraguan | Nicaraguan | Female | FUNDENIC, | |

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| | messages for communication campaigns: I don't fish with 'bombs'; Protect Marine Biodiversity; I am a responsible fisher | | | | Managua | |
| Leaflet | Fisheries Regulations in CSWR | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | On request: direccion.ejecutiva@larecoturh.org |
| Report | Marine Governance & Participatory Conservation (report of project aims and achievements) | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | On request: direccion.ejecutiva@larecoturh.org |
| Video | Marine Governance & Participatory Conservation in CSWR (description of project in Honduras) | Honduran | Honduran | Male | LALARECOTURH, La Ceiba, Honduras | On request: direccion.ejecutiva@larecoturh.org |
| Manual | Governance for the management of natural resources and protected areas (training manual) | French | Ecuadorian | Male | FFLA, Quito, Ecuador | Currently Draft version only. |

# Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

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| **Ref No** | 19-017 |
| **Project Title** | Building capacity for participatory, ecosystem-based marine conservation in Central America. |
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| **Project Leader Details** | |
| Name | Robert Bensted-Smith |
| Role within Darwin Project | Project Leader |
| Address | Fauna & Flora International<br>Jupiter House, 4th Floor<br>Station Road<br>Cambridge, CB1 2JD<br>UK |
| Phone | |
| Fax/Skype | |
| Email | |
| **Partner 1** | |
| Name | Marcio Rivera |
| Organisation | LALARECOTURH |
| Role within Darwin Project | Lead project partner in Honduras |
| Address | Col. El Sauce 4ta Etapa, Bloque W, casa 16. La Ceiba, Atlántida, Honduras |
| Fax/Skype | |
| Email | |
| **Partner 2** | |
| Name | Rosario Saenz |
| Organisation | FUNDENIC |
| Role within Darwin Project | Lead project partner in Nicaragua |
| Address | Residencial Las Colinas, casa No. 50. Managua, Nicaragua |
| Fax/Skype | |
| Email | |
| **Partner 3** | |
| Name | Vivienne Solis |
| Organisation | CoopeSoliDar R.L. |
| Role within Darwin Project | Lead project partner in Costa Rica |
| Address | San Pedro, Montes de Oca, San Jose, Costa Rica |
| Fax/Skype | |
| Email | |
| **Partner 4** | |

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|---|---|
| Name | Vincent Gravez |
| Organisation | Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano |
| Role within Darwin Project | Project partner from Ecuador |
| Address | Guipuzcoa E16-02 y Av. Coruña, Quito, Ecuador |
| Fax/Skype | |
| Email | |