



Submit by Tuesday 1 December 2015

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 22: STAGE 2

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

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Fauna & Flora International
Address:	The David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street
City and Postcode:	Cambridge, CB2 3QZ
Country:	United Kingdom
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref:	Title (max 10 words): Connecting coastal communities for integrated seascape management in Atlántida, Honduras
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

FFI and five Honduran partners will conserve biodiversity and alleviate poverty through integrated seascape management. We will strengthen the knowledge base and capacities for ecosystem management and sustainable fisheries, conserve critical habitat and species, and empower fishers and vulnerable groups through participatory governance structures and seascape-wide cooperation for sustainable livelihoods.

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: HONDURAS	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date:01/04/2016		End date:31/03/19		Duration:3 years	
Darwin request	2016/17 £109,364	2017/18 £103,264	2018/19 £93,924	Total request £306,552	
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					44%
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)			DFID		

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Fauna & Flora International	The Community Tourism Network of Honduras (LARECOTURH/ LAPROCOTURH)	Centre for Marine Studies (CEM)
Surname	Bensted-Smith	Rivera Ramirez	Alegría
Forename (s)	Robert	Marcio Orlando	Andres
Post held	Regional Director ACR	Executive Director	Field Biologist & Database Manager
Organisation (if different to above)			
Department	Americas & Caribbean		
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Cuero-y-Salado Foundation (FUSCA)	Th Bay Islands Foundation (FIB)	The Cayos Cochinos Foundation (FCC)
Surname	Paz	Cabañas	Aronne
Forename (s)	Ana Celestina	Francisco	Marcio Rafael
Post held	Executive Director	President	Coordinator of Research and Conservation Program
Department	Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge		
Telephone			
Email			

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
2792	Alison Mollon (interim)	Supporting Community Conserved Areas in Uganda for biodiversity and livelihoods.
2324	Sophie Benbow	Enhancement of wellbeing and conservation in Cape Verde's biodiversity hotspots

19-019	Arthur Mugisha	Integrating Batwa cultural values into national parks management in Uganda
19-004	Chloe Hodgkinson	Building capacity of the next generation of Liberian conservation professionals
19-001	Dr. Stephen Browne	Conservation of the newly-discovered Burmese (Myanmar) snub-nosed monkey
19-017	Dr. Robert Bensted-Smith	Building capacity for participatory ecosystem-based marine conservation in Central America

8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

8b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

Lead institution and website: Fauna & Flora International FFI www.fauna-flora.org	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words) FFI works in >40 countries to conserve biodiversity together with the people who live with that biodiversity. This project forms part of FFI's flourishing marine programme, in which Latin America has been prominent. FFI coordinated project development, jointly with LARECOTURH. In leading implementation, it will adopt a collegiate approach, coordinating a Project Steering Group and using the Theory of Change and M&E process to keep strategically focused, adapting where necessary. FFI will provide technical guidance and training, especially in relation to governance, empowerment, marine research, ecosystem management, fisheries, and M&E. It will produce or oversee most publications and materials for international communications. In addition to named project personnel, FFI has technical experts and substantial regional and global experience on these themes. FFI will sign project-specific MOUs with each partner and will ensure proper administration and accounting, with backstopping and coaching from its expert UK-based team. FFI will not administer all matching funds but will liaise with each partner to ensure the funds are available and applied to the project as planned. It will coordinate and track additional fund-raising, firstly to ensure the project is fully financed (Section 22b) then to generate additional investment in implementation of seascape management and livelihoods.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website:</p> <p>The Community Tourism Network of Honduras</p> <p>LARECOTURH (commercial name)</p> <p>LAPROCOTURH (legal name)</p> <p>www.larecoturh.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>LARECOTURH has evolved from an initial focus on building a local network of communities offering ecotourism services to being an influential driver of coastal community organisation and marine livelihood development. The experience and capacity gained as a partner in the Central America MPA project (19-017) motivated LARECOTURH and FFI to tackle the evident need for much larger-scale, integrated management. LARECOTURH played a central role in building the six-partner alliance and in consulting numerous fishers, community groups, government agencies and the CBD focal point for the project.</p> <p>LARECOTURH's role in implementation plays to this strength, as it will lead responsibility for managing stakeholder engagement, organisational strengthening of community groups, seascape-wide dialogue including forum and focal group meetings, organisation of training events, dissemination of communications materials, and collecting much of the monitoring data on social aspects. It has a strong track record in promoting the role of women throughout its activities, so will strengthen this aspect of the project. These activities fall under Outputs 4 and 5.</p> <p>LARECOTURH will also participate in socio-economic research under Output 3 and in community mobilisation around conservation action, especially on mangroves and flagship species (Output 1).</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website:</p> <p>Centre for Marine Studies</p> <p>CEM</p> <p>www.utilaecology.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Centre for Marine Studies is a Honduran NGO established in 2008 with a mission is to improve human welfare and economic growth in Honduras through support for the management and sustainable use of its marine biodiversity.</p> <p>CEM has strong internal scientific capacity and networks, and a track record of ecological and fisheries research in Utila and Cuero-y-Salado Wildlife Refuge. In the project development process CEM identified priorities for strengthening the seascape evidence base and shaped the enforcement component, incorporating its ongoing work with the Government, Navy and Smithsonian Institute to improve surveillance and security at sea of artisanal vessels, for which CEM received a special award from the Navy in 2015.</p> <p>CEM will lead, in close collaboration with FFI's Marine Specialist, most activities under Output 3 scientific information management, field research, eliciting traditional knowledge, collecting socio-economic data, synthesising results and working with partners to present them in an appropriate form to stakeholders. CEM will collaborate closely with FFI on the participatory monitoring design.</p> <p>CEM is leading the piloting and introduction of the vessel tracking system with the Navy. It will cooperate closely with co-managers on this and on monitoring the effectiveness and fairness of surveillance (Output 2).</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner name and website:</p> <p>Cuero-y-Salado Foundation</p> <p>FUCSA</p> <p>http://fucsa.blogspot.co.uk/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>FUCSA has been the co-manager of Cuero-y-Salado Wildlife Refuge (CSWR) since its creation in 1987 and continues to have that responsibility and necessary capacities. It is responsible for implementing or overseeing all project activities in the Refuge, using the expanded base of scientific and traditional knowledge. Mangrove conservation, sustainable fisheries at sea and in the estuaries, and addressing sediment and pollution problems all fall under its remit (Output 1). Regarding flagship species, FUCSA will lead project activities on manatees seascape-wide. FUCSA is also responsible for surveillance and enforcement at CSWR, together with Navy and government (Output 2). As co-manager FUCSA has a central role in strengthening participatory MPA governance (Output 5) at CSWR, with guidance and support from FFI and LARECOTURH. However, the essence of this project is integrated seascape management, so FUCSA has a vital role in cooperating with other co-managers and stakeholders, to develop the integrated approach to seascape management (Output 4). The capacity of FUCSA to work with stakeholders was strengthened in their involvement in the Central America MPA project (DI 19-017) which also supported logistical aspects of FUCSA's marine enforcement efforts.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner name and website:</p> <p>The Cayos Cochinos Foundation</p> <p>FCC</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Cayos Cochinos Foundation (FCC) is the NGO co-manager of the protection of the Cayos Cochinos Marine National Monument (CCMNM). FCC has the necessary management capacities and runs a small scientific research station to monitor the ecosystem.</p> <p>FCC will be responsible for implementing or overseeing all project activities in the CCMNM, using the expanded base of scientific and traditional knowledge developed and collected during the project. This includes tackling invasive oil palm and developing sustainable fisheries at Laguna Cacao (Output 1). Regarding flagship species, FCC will be responsible for mobilising people for conservation of the hawksbill turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i> throughout the seascape.</p> <p>FCC is also responsible for surveillance and enforcement at CCMNM, together with Navy and government (Output 2), and as co-manager has an essential role in strengthening participatory governance of CCMNM, which is an objective of the current management plan (Output 5).</p> <p>As the essence of this project is integrated seascape management, so FCC has a vital role in cooperating with other co-managers and stakeholders, to develop the integrated approach to seascape management (Output 4).</p> <p>CCMNM has much past research information, so FCC will have a significant role in the pooling and analysis of seascape information (Output 3).</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner name and website:</p> <p>The Bay Islands Foundation (FIB)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>FIB was legally established in 2008, but has a longer history as a research centre for threatened species, especially the Utila spiny-tailed iguana, <i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>, an endemic flagship species for mangrove habitat. FIB is one of four NGO co-Managers of the Bay Islands Marine National Park (BIMNP), but it is the key one for this project due to its focus on Cayos Utila, the base for most BIMNP fishers and the sector nearest to the mainland, so crucial for the seascape. FIB will be responsible for implementing activities at Utila, especially educating and mobilising people to protect and monitor the iguana and conserve its mangrove habitat (Output 1). FIB, with support from FFI and LARECOTURH, will work with Utila fishers to help strengthen their internal organisation and voice in management and improve coastal/marine livelihoods (Output 5). FIB has a crucial role in engaging with integrated seascape management in its own right and bringing into that process the Utila fishers, who use sites within CSWR for catching fish and lobster (Output 4). FIB, LARECOTURH and CEM will all play a part in transforming this potential conflict into a motive for cooperation and joint problem-solving.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Robert, Bensted-Smith	Project Leader	Fauna & Flora International	12%	Yes
Jose Bonilla	Specialist Marine Ecosystems & Fisheries Management	Fauna & Flora International	50%	Yes
Mary Rider	Partner and Finance Administration	Fauna & Flora International	10%	Yes
Marcio Rivera	Project Supervisor	LARECOTURH	25%	Yes
Icauri Ramos	Project Coordinator	LARECOTURH	50%	Yes
Iris Castro	Project Administrator	LARECOTURH	50%	Yes
Oscar Lanza	Field Coordinator	FUCSA	23%	Yes
Franciso Cabañas	Field Coordinator	FIB	23%	Yes
Marcio Aronne	Field Coordinator	FCC	23%	Yes
Andres Alegría	Marine Monitoring and Technical Coordinator	CEM	25%	Yes
Cristhian Perez	Social Development Coordinator	CEM	25%	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and (essential for DFID projects) its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom?

How did you identify these problems?

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 300 words)

The seascape encompassing CSWR, BIMNP and CCMNM contains inter-connected estuary, lagoon, mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitat, and has high species diversity, including Hawksbill turtle (CR), Uta spiny-tailed iguana (CR) and Antillean manatee (VU). It supports an important tourism industry but many coastal villagers remain marginalised and endure severe poverty, depending heavily on fishing for food security and livelihoods. Fisheries have declined due to degradation of mangroves (cutting, livestock grazing, invasive oil palm) and estuaries (sediment, pollution), harmful fishing practices (fine-mesh nets, bottom trawling) and over-fishing (low compliance, weak enforcement). Coastal problems impact juveniles of reef species, such as commercially important yellowtail snapper. Thus, depleted fish populations, sediment, pollution and consequent macro-algal growth impact coral reefs offshore and ultimately the biodiversity, productivity and climate-resilience of the ecosystem.

This web of problems demands an integrated solution. Each MPA has a dedicated co-manager and has received some support for management and research, but in isolation. Integrated seascape management requires pooling scientific and hitherto undervalued traditional knowledge and augmenting understanding of connectivity. Social connectivity is also lacking. Communities share fisheries and depend on each other's custodianship of critical habitat, yet there is minimal dialogue between them. Lack of inter-community cooperation engenders conflict around fishing practices and access rights, weakens their collective voice in marine management decisions or negotiations e.g. with fish buyers or tourism businesses and undermines resilience.

An underlying problem is weak organisation and capacity of local groups, especially those who depend on subsistence fisheries, have low income, limited education or face gender discrimination. FFI, LARECOTURH and partners have previously (19-017) strengthened the CSWR fishing cooperative and participatory governance system; this approach needs to be extended seascape-wide. Lastly, enforcement must be strengthened.

The Mesoamerican Reef system is globally important, yet Honduras, ranking 129 on the HDI, features in only 5 Darwin projects.

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Which of the conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project support? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s), treaties and agreements your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

The project focuses on CBD Articles 8 (in-situ conservation) and 10 (sustainable use of biodiversity) and supports achievement of Aichi targets under Strategic Goal B, "Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use". Targets 6 (ecosystem-based approach and over-fishing), 8 (pollution), 9 (alien species) and 10 (coral reefs) are all pertinent.

Because of poverty levels and vulnerability to climate change, the Government accords high priority to Targets 14 (equitable distribution of benefits) and 15 (ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation), both of which the project addresses. Scientific information (Target 19) and traditional knowledge (Target 18) underpin the project, in line with national policy.

The Mesoamerican Reef is a priority for Government, demonstrated by inclusion in a recently launched GEF project (see Section 22), with components on strengthening stakeholder participation in MPAs and developing sustainable financing mechanisms. The GEF project leader intends to collaborate with the Darwin project (see support letter), so we expect to leverage both co-project financing and additional investment in seascape management measures, thereby intensifying the impact on achievement of Aichi targets.

The project contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals, especially goals 14 (sustainable oceans), 1 (end poverty), 2 (food security) and 5 (gender equality).

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?

Yes if yes, please give details:

The director of LARECOTURH has discussed this proposal extensively with the CBD focal point, José Antonio Galdames Fuentes, the Minister of State for Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines with whom he has an excellent working relationship. The Minister is very supportive, pointing out that the project aligns well with the government's decision to open all current MPA management plans to a process of review with local communities. This decision reflects the policy of promoting participatory governance and the sustainable, equitable use of marine resources. He has confirmed that the Mesoamerican Reef is a national priority and that the Government will continue the inter-ministerial initiative to strengthen marine enforcement nationally, in which CEM is involved (see logframe assumptions - Output 2) and which is already delivering results.

The discussions also stressed the relevance of integrated seascape management to resilience and adaptation to climate change, because the coastal ecosystems and communities of Honduras are highly vulnerable to extreme weather events, sea warming, acidification and sea level rise.

Throughout the project LARECOTURH will liaise regularly with the Minister and his team, keeping them informed of project progress, research and monitoring results, and recommendations relevant to government policy and regulations.

This relationship complements CEM's ongoing liaison with the Navy and relevant ministries on fisheries surveillance and monitoring and security of artisanal vessels at sea.

(The Minister offered a letter of support but unfortunately left for the Paris climate change conference before he could fulfil that offer. Though it will be too late for the proposal, we will obtain the letter of support when he returns, as it will reinforce the significance and status of the project within Honduras and with future Ministers)

13. Methodology (see Annex 1 TOC Diagram)

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

FFI and partners will implement a collaborative process through which stakeholders, authorities and NGOs use their capacities in governance, research, MPA management, fisheries, tourism and community development, to develop effective seascape management and improve livelihoods. Three partners are MPA co-managers and two bring cross-cutting expertise, CEM in scientific research and enforcement, and LARECOTURH in organisational strengthening, inter-community networking and marine livelihoods. FFI brings expertise and international experience in ecosystem management, research, participatory governance, livelihoods development and capacity-building (Sections 9, 25 describe roles and management arrangements).

Integrated management demands a **seascape-wide evidence base, incorporating scientific and traditional knowledge**. We will:

- Compile and review information from individual MPA studies, fishers' knowledge and other sources.
- Conduct research to fill critical gaps in information for management and sustainable livelihoods. These include habitat mapping, fishing effort and catch distribution, snapper size and reproductive state, inter-habitat connectivity and habitat use by key species. We will produce a report on bottom trawling impacts, using international studies.
- Establish a sustainable, seascape-wide, participatory monitoring system, focused on elements of common interest.

The growing evidence base will inform **management of the seascape's inter-connected habitats, key species and fisheries**. We will support MPA co-managers and stakeholders to:

- Implement spatial management measures (e.g. conservation zones, seasonal closures, quota distribution) for biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries;
- Address threats to priority mangrove, estuary and lagoon habitat;
- Make the case to Government for exclusion of bottom trawling from the seascape;
- Establish seascape-wide management of the snapper fishery as a model for sustainable use of shared resources;
- Broaden participation in combatting threats to hawksbill (egg theft, by-catch), spiny-tailed iguana (habitat damage, hunting) and manatee (inadequate monitoring).

For **increased compliance with regulations**, the project will cooperate with an initiative of CEM, Smithsonian Institute and the Navy to enable tracking of artisanal vessels for **enforcement**, security at sea and fisheries monitoring (**Annex 3**), currently being piloted in CSWR and Utila. We will:

- Strengthen technical underpinning and social legitimacy of regulations;
- Train enforcement personnel;
- Monitor effectiveness of control, to ensure fairness and transparency.

Ecological connectivity must be complemented by **social connectivity** i.e. seascape **stakeholders cooperating** with each other and with MPA co-managers on ecosystem management, equitable resource use, and livelihood development. We will:

- Establish a seascape stakeholder forum and associated cooperation mechanisms.
- Facilitate agreements on management measures, monitoring, livelihood initiatives, harmonised regulations, access rights etc.
- Facilitate cooperation to improve fisheries and food security and develop equitable relationships with market actors in tourism and fisheries.

Also essential is **empowerment of stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups**. We will:

- Support fisher registration for access rights;
- Use CSWR experience to develop participatory governance at each MPA, and train stakeholders and co-managers;
- Assist organisations to plan their development and acquire skills, relationships and

funding;

- Facilitate learning opportunities, including a visit to Mexico.
- Increase appreciation of the value of artisanal fisheries and fishing culture.

These components will establish an integrated, collaborative management regime that conserves critical habitat and species and enables fishing communities to improve livelihoods while being responsible custodians of the ecosystem.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q15 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 300 words)

Critical components and linkages within the inter-connected ecosystem of estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, sea grass and coral reefs will be better protected and managed. Mangroves will suffer less damage by invasive oil palms, cutting and livestock, while estuaries and lagoons will experience reduced pollution, sediment and over-fishing. Improvements in health of these habitats, and connected sea grass and coral reefs, should accumulate soon after EOP. Bottom trawling will be excluded from the seascape. The yellowtail snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) fishery will have been put under sustainable, seascape-wide management, leading to post-project stock recovery and increased catches, and adoption of ecosystem approaches to other fisheries. Threats (specified in logframe) to Hawksbill turtle, spiny-tailed iguana and manatee will have been reduced, leading to long-term population recovery.

Through cooperation with a parallel CEM vessel tracking initiative, compliance with marine regulations will have increased substantially.

Seascape stakeholders will have attained increased capacity and opportunity to participate in marine management and livelihood development, and hence overcome poverty. Networks with peers will have further empowered them, enabling development of robust livelihood initiatives attracting external support. Increases in commercial and subsistence fish catches will materialise soon after EOP and be sustained. Resilience of both ecosystem and coastal communities to climate change will be increased.

The evidence base for integrated seascape management will have been augmented by incorporation of traditional knowledge, additional research and participatory monitoring. Gaps to be filled include habitat distribution, ecological connectivity and fisheries data for spatial management.

To achieve and sustain these changes, participatory governance systems will have been strengthened and an additional forum for dialogue and cooperation amongst seascape stakeholders established. By EOP they will have resolved most inter-community conflicts, implemented joint action plans for sustainable development, and strengthened their relationships with MPA co-managers, government and economic actors, such as fish traders and tourism businesses.

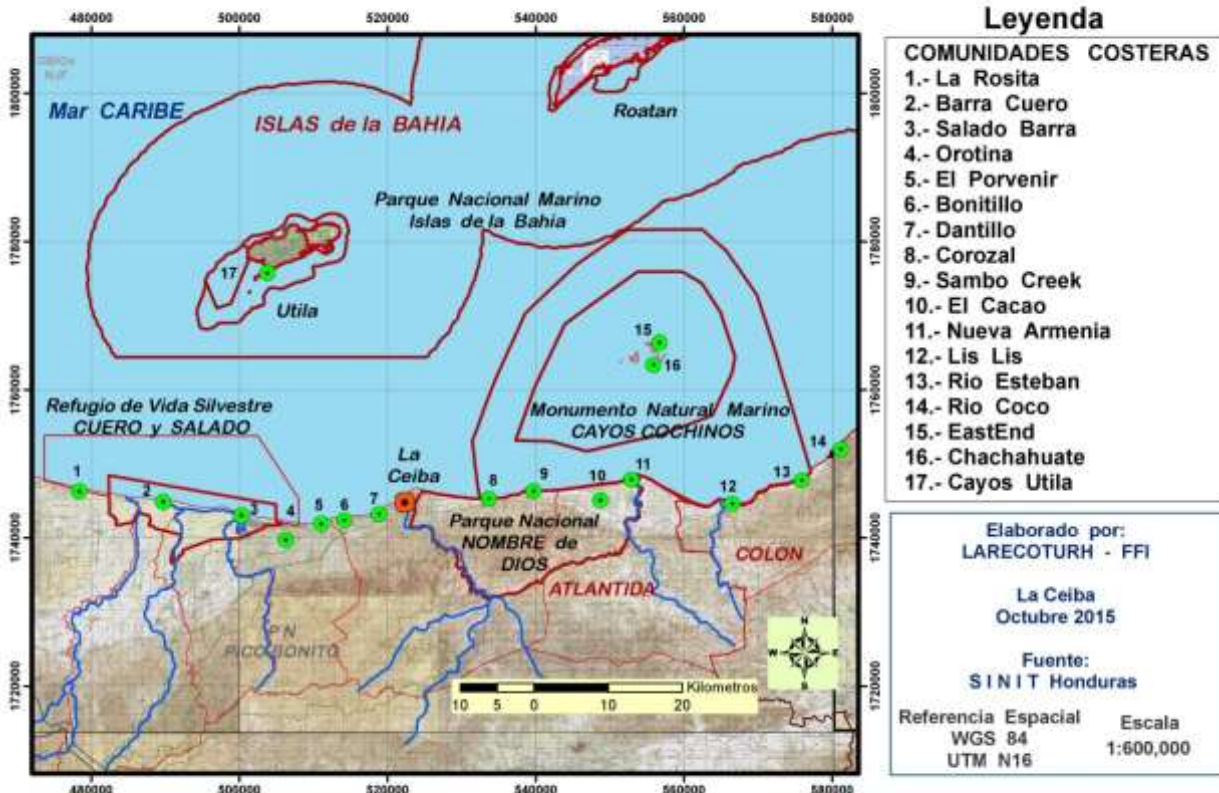
15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

The project will benefit fishers, other vulnerable people, and their families (see map) - at least 250 households by EOP and eventually all who depend on marine resources. Fishers number >500 (68 CSWR, 304 CCMNM, 105 Utila, 30 "floating", unquantified inshore/inter-tidal users). They have low incomes (US\$120 monthly, two-thirds of national average), <40% have completed primary education (half national average), they are marginalised from tourism development and are vulnerable to severe weather (limiting access to oceans) and other climate change effects (sea warming, acidification and sea level rise). Priority beneficiaries include women who are subsistence users of coastal resources or provide services to tourism. The project will respect cultural traditions of the seven Garífuna communities, who face similar challenges to other communities as regards marine livelihoods.

Comunidades Costeras y Zona de Propuesta



The project address three dimensions of well-being: natural, human and social capital.

Natural capital - ecosystem connectivity, resilience, productivity and sustainability, and secure access to resources - is central to the project.

Increased human capital (skills and knowledge for resource management and livelihoods; empowerment; esteem) is achieved through:

- Developing inclusive, transparent structures for participatory governance;
- Training to participate effectively in governance, management and marine livelihoods;
- Recognising traditional knowledge and expertise;
- Increasing access to seascape information;
- Supporting fishing cooperatives and other groups on organisational development and livelihoods planning;
- Raising awareness of the value of fishing culture.

Increased social capital (inter-community cooperation; external relationships) is achieved through:

- Establishing a seascape stakeholder forum and associated mechanisms (smaller

stakeholder meetings, sub-groups on specific themes);

- Facilitating equitable relationships with marine managers and economic actors in tourism and fisheries;
- Facilitating links with sources of livelihoods technical assistance and funds.

Throughout, the project will prioritise inclusion of women and vulnerable groups.

These improvements will enable communities to strengthen livelihood strategies, reduce vulnerability and adapt to future stresses, including climate change.

16. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

The project will establish new management practices and processes for integrated seascape management. Their continuation beyond EOP is largely assured by the fact that FUCSA, FIB and FCC are MPA co-managers with permanent responsibilities and commitment to integrated seascape management. LARECOTURH and CEM are also locally based, with long-term commitment. Thus, the in-country partners will together drive continuing implementation, allowing FFI to scale back its technical input and hand over fully within 1-2 years of EOP.

Sustainability of community participation in integrated seascape management is equally important. It should be secured by capacity building and motivation stemming from empowerment and other benefits of seascape-wide cooperation. However, participation costs time, effort and incurs opportunity costs, so the project will monitor stakeholder perceptions of the cost-benefit balance. To demonstrate their commitment to seascape participatory processes and ensure they are sustained, co-managers may continue to cover some specific costs, like forum meetings.

The MPA financial sustainability component of the GEF/UNDP MPA project, referred to in Section 12b, will reinforce the sustainability of the outcomes of this Darwin project.

There will be scope for expansion - e.g. to additional fisheries and livelihood opportunities - for which project partners would have to raise fresh funds.

17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

A foundation stone of this project is the Cuero-y-Salado component of an earlier FFI-led project, funded by Darwin Initiative (reference 19-017) and the Arcadia Fund, on participatory MPA governance in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras. This current project builds especially on the partnership with LARECOTURH and the success in strengthening the role and capacities of the fishing cooperative, APROCUS. Further funding to FFI from the Arcadia Fund has laid the groundwork for the present proposal, which not only expands greatly the geographic scope and array of partners, but also adds the whole new dimension of integrated management at seascape scale.

Similarly, ongoing activities by individual project partners help to provide a platform for this project, notably the work of CEM on artisanal vessel tracking and the ongoing management work of FUCSA, FIB and FCC. The integrated seascape management approach is, however, new.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? **No**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will

be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

We are not aware of similar proposals but, as explained already, there is a complementary CEM/ Smithsonian/ Navy project, focused on vessel tracking, and a GEF/ UNDP project which could provide additional support for implementation of some of the measures developed under the present proposal.

FFI and LARECOTURH have been collaborating for 4 years and are familiar with projects in the area. By teaming up with the three MPA co-managers, plus the leading research NGO in CEM, we have identified opportunities for synergy and minimised any risk of inadvertent duplication.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

FFI actively seeks to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance the wellbeing of poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon, or live adjacent to, natural resources. The FFI Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team work across the organisation to support this ambition and will be specifically engaged to provide guidance to this project. FFI is also a founding member of the [Conservation Initiative on Human Rights](#) which promotes increased integration of human rights in conservation. Our position statement on conservation, livelihoods and governance is available [here](#).

Generating sustainable, equitable benefits from marine resources is a central theme of the project. The work to empower local communities uses DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework, which ensures a holistic approach, includes disadvantaged groups and minimises risks of inadvertently exacerbating inequality. Activities under Output 3 value and incorporate traditional knowledge alongside scientific knowledge, to provide a comprehensive underpinning of marine management decisions. We will recognise people's rights in research activities, be it as subjects of socio-economic studies, co-investigators or owners of traditional knowledge. The project's emphasis on open dialogue about marine issues, plans and decisions enables Prior Informed Consent principles to be followed throughout. Stakeholder participation and involvement of multiple NGO partners guarantees that research methods, activities and results will be thoroughly scrutinised, ensuring integrity of the process and confidence in the findings.

FFI takes seriously health and safety of all project staff, regardless of nationality, and will ensure risk assessments are undertaken in line with institutional policy.

With five national NGO partners and strong stakeholder participation, national leadership of the project is assured. FFI will bring a seascape-wide approach, specialist expertise and capacity building services, but we will do this together with partners, in ways that reinforce local leadership and ownership of the initiative.

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

The primary audience is communities in and around the seascape, especially people dependent on marine resources. The purposes are to:

- Expand understanding of the seascape ecosystem and resources, their status, threats and opportunities for improvement;
- Ensure they are well informed as they provide inputs throughout the process of making rules and plans for fisheries and other aspects of seascape management;
- Increase transparency around resource management, including enforcement;
- Build self-esteem and collective responsibility for custodianship.

The project's communication with stakeholders is through:

- The seascape forum and subsidiary mechanisms (sub-group meetings, visits between communities, visits by project staff to each community);
- Existing connections and activities of the partner NGOs; the project will enable increased contact, supported by low-cost, locally-tailored materials - research summaries (incorporating scientific and traditional knowledge), maps, printed guidelines, presentations, filmed interviews, radio programme slots, and events.

A second audience is municipalities, marine authorities, businesses and influential leaders concerned with the seascape. The purpose is to generate cooperation with the initiative, and ultimately to influence policy. Engagement will be through:

- Communications materials mentioned above;
- Technical reports e.g. on connectivity and bottom trawling;
- Personal meetings;
- Supporting local stakeholders to meet with authorities and leaders and share directly their achievements, issues and proposals.

A third audience is people involved in marine resource use and management nationally, regionally and internationally. The purpose is to share learning from the project which is of international relevance, through:

- Inviting media coverage in Honduras;
- Producing articles for Darwin Initiative newsletter and FFI and partner websites;
- Disseminating project reports, articles and videos through contact lists and networks;
- Publishing a case study;
- Presenting papers at conferences (this is not included in the project budget but we expect at least one opportunity each year to present project results internationally).

Materials will be in Spanish and/or English, according to the audience.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

150 individuals will acquire increased knowledge, of whom some will acquire specific skills, as indicated:

- 150 seascape stakeholders/actors: knowledge about seascape values and resources, connectivity, status and trends, means of reducing vulnerability and value of monitoring for adaptive management. Through a series of one-day workshops.
- 40 seascape stakeholders/actors: skills in governance concepts, representation, negotiation and conflict management. 4 days of training workshops.
- 30 seascape stakeholders/actors: skills in fisheries monitoring, use of monitoring results and ecosystem-based management. 4 days field practice and workshops.
- 6 community members: skills in data collection, through on-the-job coaching, complemented by classroom sessions. Dive training as needed.
- At least 4 individuals learn from visit to peers at Kanan Kay Alliance, Mexico.
- Training for specific livelihoods initiatives, to be determined through community planning (subject to additional co-financing).

Most fishers are male but women do associated work, such as gear preparation and fish marketing, and will comprise at least 40% of trainees. Data on participation and impact will be gender disaggregated.

Ongoing accompaniment by LARECOTURH, CEM and FFI, will assist in applying skills and monitoring impact. Beneficiaries are local, so most acquired capacities will remain local.

Institutional capacity building will focus on:

- Institutional organisation and planning for at least 2 community groups, guided by LARECOTURH/ FFI. The CSWR fishing cooperative, APROCUS, will share its experience.
- Establishing and consolidating mechanisms for seascape-wide stakeholder cooperation.
- Strengthening NGO co-management partners' capacities to incorporate participatory approaches at their MPAs, through FFI advice and links with initiatives in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Ecuador.
- Enhancing management capacity by increasing scientific and traditional knowledge and establishing monitoring system.

Increased capacity will be secured long-term through ongoing co-manager involvement and by ensuring that participatory governance and seascape-wide cooperation deliver sufficient tangible benefits to all actors to persuade them that the results justify their efforts - see Section 16.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

A central strategy of the project is to ensure that discussions amongst seascape stakeholders, co-managers and authorities are as fully and equitably informed as possible. Under **Output 3** we will bring together relevant research and monitoring reports and data sets (ecological, socio-economic, fisheries etc.), enrich them with stakeholder knowledge, and add new research findings. All this information will be available to seascape actors through:

- The seascape stakeholder forum and associated mechanisms;
- Collaboration on research and monitoring;
- Production and distribution (print and electronic) of materials, supported by local presentations;
- Links on FFI and partner websites and, for appropriate management tools, on www.capacityforconservation.org ;
- Document sharing on internet (Basecamp) for partners and others with internet access.

In addition, the case study and report on ecosystem connectivity will be submitted for publication in a relevant journal, and the author's copy will be shared with Darwin.

By Year 3 MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum will agree a protocol for managing information (including videos and other communications materials) and facilitating open access for seascape actors, plus outside parties, such as other Mesoamerican Reef entities, the wider region and international research and conservation communities. The protocol should formalise information sharing practices developed through this project and add use of partners' institutional information systems and existing regional or thematic portals.

Formal agreements between FFI and each partner NGO will reflect Open Access policy, while respecting intellectual property rights.

The support of Darwin will be acknowledged on all written project outputs.

22. Match funding (co-finance)

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

£154,000 of currently confirmed funding will contribute to the project. FFI has supported marine activities at one of the three sites - Cuero-y-Salado Wildlife Refuge (CSWR) - since 2012. Current funding continues until December 2015 and has established the platform for moving to the seascape-scale programme described in this proposal. FFI is actively fundraising for this project and can confirm matching funds from FFI's Global Marine programme portfolio (Arcadia £XXX), which will support staff time and project activities in years 1 and 2. LARECOTURH is providing matching funds for project staff time and operational costs (£XXX). FIB has confirmed a financial contribution from their volunteer program donations to support project staff time and operational costs (£XXX). CEM will contribute co-financing from Smithsonian, NOAA and Summit Foundation grants for project staff time and monitoring and research costs (£XXX). n.b. CEM's large investment in the complementary project on surveillance of small vessels is not considered match funds.

FFI will also support local partner fundraising efforts and work to secure the unsecured match funding below.

22b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
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Early 2016	MARFund	£12,000	FIB is working with the Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MARFund) and is submitting a proposal for funding for the mangrove conservation planned under this Darwin project in years 2 and 3. No proposal has yet been submitted but there is every indication that this will be funded.
Soon after Darwin proposal is approved.	GEF/ UNDP	£75,000	<p>The leader of the recently launched GEF Coastal Marine Project in Honduras has confirmed in meetings and in writing (see letter of support) his enthusiasm for cooperating with the Darwin project and co-financing the activities of mutual interest. The amounts and mechanisms have to be negotiated once we are in a position to confirm that the Darwin project will go ahead. In planning and budgeting our proposal, we have erred on the side of caution; £75,000 is a low estimate, given the extent of shared interest and the US\$3m total resources of the GEF project.</p> <p>In the likely event that the GEF co-financing exceeds this amount, it will enable us to intensify the activities, especially the investment in research, implementation of seascape management measures, and sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>In the unlikely event that GEF co-financing does not materialise as planned, it is very probable that the shortfall will be covered by the ongoing fund-raising efforts of project partners, especially FFI, FCC and FUCSA. FFI in particular has a proven track record in obtaining substantial matching and post-project funds for its marine projects in the region.</p> <p>Thus, although there is an element of unconfirmed funding, especially in years 2 and 3, we are confident that this amount will be met and exceeded.</p>

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT

23. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: The Honduran section of Mesoamerican Reef and associated marine habitat and species are protected and sustainably managed, while participating coastal communities enjoy improved livelihoods and food security, and reduced vulnerability.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Integrated, collaborative management established across an 800,000-hectare seascape, encompassing 3 MPA's, thereby protecting critical habitats and species, making fisheries more sustainable, and improving livelihoods and food security of 1000 people.</p>	<p>0.1 20 ha of mangrove restored and 200 ha with improved protection by EOP.</p> <p>0.2 In CSWR estuary at least one major source of sediment and pollutants has modified practices, reducing nearshore turbidity by EOP.</p> <p>0.3 At CSWR estuary and Laguna de Cacao (CCMNM) harmful fishing practices have been reduced by 20% by EOP.</p> <p>0.4 By EOP measures are implemented to reverse decline of CPUE and mean size of yellowtail snapper (<i>Ocyurus</i></p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and historical distribution and status derived respective MPA management plans and publications they refer to, updated with field observations and photo records. Progress verified by co-manager records of protection measures (delimitation, elimination of alien species), photo records and local interviews.</p> <p>0.2 Records of field visits to observe and sample source of sediment/pollution. Verification by before/after measurements of turbidity/pollution levels, using standard water quality methods, in estuaries and adjacent sea grass.</p> <p>0.3 Results of community-led fisheries monitoring; focus group discussions and direct observation of fishing practices and of species/size distribution in catches.</p> <p>0.4 MPA regulations and procedures documented by co-managers and verified by focus groups. Reports</p>	<p>We assume that government and co-managers continue the policy of strengthening community participation in MPA governance. Current evidence supports this assumption (e.g. decision to review management plans with local stakeholders).</p> <p>We assume that if authorities, co-managers and stakeholders perceive benefits from seascape-wide networking and cooperation, they will continue and consolidate the practice. We will monitor these perceptions during the project.</p> <p>For each of the three flagship species there are known threats, which can be mitigated through increased public engagement. Existing baseline data will be compiled in Q1 to enable quantitative monitoring.</p> <p>We expect to be able to report continuing post-project improvements in species populations, ecosystem status, fish populations and catches, and livelihoods beyond EOP (see section 19</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p><i>chrysurus</i>), with systems to monitor that trend, and plans to extend the same approach to other seascape fisheries.</p> <p>0.5 By EOP, bottom trawling within seascape reduced to <5 incidents per year, of which at least 50% are followed up by authorities.</p> <p>0.6 By EOP, threats to hawksbill turtle, <i>Utila iguana</i> and manatee are reduced through increased public commitment and participation in protection and monitoring.</p> <p>0.7 Livelihoods: 0.7a Fishing or ecotourism-related livelihoods: By EOP, at least 100 households have increased their income from marine resources by at least 15% relative to SOP baseline by increasing the value of fisheries products and/or increasing income from provision of goods and services to the tourism industry.</p> <p>0.7b Inclusion and empowerment: (i) at least 80 fishers by project mid-point and 200 fishers by EOP have officially recognised fisheries access rights (ii) by EOP, in 70% of seascape villages the primary stakeholders report</p>	<p>analysing catch data collected at landing stations with local fishers and traders, using OurFish app where appropriate. Manual for ongoing participatory monitoring.</p> <p>0.5 Local fishers' reports to project partners on observed incidents and action taken.</p> <p>0.6 For hawksbill, FCC records on nesting beach protection by volunteers and reports on by-catch within the seascape. For iguana, FIB records on population, mangrove habitat (see 0.1 above) and reports of hunting. For manatee, seascape-wide data on population distribution and habitat use, to be held by FUCSA. Baseline status and quantitative targets to be set in working group session in Q1.</p> <p>Baseline and EOP surveys, including gender-specific questions, of men and women engaging with the project on livelihoods training/technical support</p> <p>(i) Fisheries registration database and permits, carried by fishers, which specify the "home" MPA, to which they have rights of access. (ii) Focus group discussions with a representative sample of primary stakeholders in each of at least seven villages. Most participants will be</p>	<p>on sustainability). In particular, post-project monitoring should reveal improvements in status of mangroves, estuary and lagoon water quality and fisheries, snapper populations and catches, and status of the <i>Utila iguana</i>. Status of turtle and manatee may improve more slowly and, especially in the case of turtles, be more dependent on events outside the project area. We expect coral reefs to benefit from the ecosystem improvements, and that this would be reflected in improvements in the "Healthy Reefs" report card for the Mesoamerican reef against their 2015 baseline.</p> <p>We assume that the direct improvements obtained by 250 community members - fishers and other vulnerable groups - will benefit their households i.e. about 1000-1250 people in total. This will be tested by the monitoring data and EOP evaluation.</p> <p>Quantitative income indicators assume reasonable degree of success in enabling community groups to obtain additional funding for livelihood initiatives from other sources i.e. activities 5.8 and 5.9.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>substantially stronger influence on MPA management decisions than before the project.</p> <p><i>0.7c Cooperation with other stakeholders:</i> (i) By EOP the seascape stakeholder forum has achieved consensus on actions to address at least 2 major fisheries issues (1 by project mid-point) and at least 1 external threat to the seascape which impact the livelihoods of marginalized fishing communities. (ii) By EOP there has been a 50% reduction in incidences of conflict over fisheries and marine resources.</p> <p><i>0.7d Food security:</i> By EOP, at least 80 low income households able to meet household food requirements during periods of unfavourable weather without resorting to unsustainable harvesting of juvenile marine organisms.</p> <p><i>0.7e Marine resource status:</i> By EOP, at least 60% of women and 60% of men report that the project has contributed to improvements in the health and sustainability of the marine resources on which they depend.</p>	<p>(predominantly male) fishers but we will also hold separate FGDs with women and men involved in fish processing and marketing, and in (eco)tourism service provision.</p> <p>Records of forum meetings and subsequent progress reports on agreed actions. Reports by MPA co-management NGOs (FUCSA, FIB, CCF). Focus group discussions with stakeholders in at least seven villages, as a representative sample. Most participants will be fishers but the groups will also include women and men involved in fish processing and marketing, and in ecotourism service provision</p> <p>EOP surveys of women and men from poorer households to assess levels of food insecurity.</p> <p>EOP survey of women and men in seascape communities, triangulated with information gained from inclusion of this topic in focus group discussions and in the participatory EOP evaluation, as well as ecological and fisheries data under Output 3.</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. Across the seascape, management of key fisheries, habitats and species are strengthened through coordinated</p>	<p>1.1 Spatial management priorities for seascape agreed amongst stakeholders and co-managers by Sept 2018 and 3 or more measures benefitting fisheries</p>	<p>1.1 Document analysing current spatial management from integrated seascape management perspective. Records of stakeholder forum and co-manager</p>	<p>2.2 Habitat measures would be developed through participatory governance mechanisms involving MPA co-managers and stakeholder groups.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>planning and action.</p>	<p>under implementation by EOP.</p> <p>1.2 Habitat conservation measures agreed and adopted by seascape stakeholders, co-managers and authorities: (i) mangrove protection/restoration, (ii) elimination of bottom trawling, (iii) sediment and pollutant reduction by commercial agriculture at estuaries, (iv) management measures for fisheries in estuaries and coastal lagoons, (v) other measures tbd with stakeholders. At least 1 of these by December 2016, 3 by December 2017, 4 by EOP.</p> <p>1.3 Seascape-wide yellowtail snapper (<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>) fishery management and monitoring plan agreed and adopted by December 2017 and in implementation by March 2018.</p> <p>1.4 Numbers of people and institutions engaged actively in conservation and monitoring of manatee, hawksbill turtle and <i>Utila iguana</i> increased by 30% by March 2017 and 60% by EOP.</p>	<p>discussions and agreements. MPA co-manager activity reports of measures, such as additional protection for zones with critical connectivity function, seasonal closures in certain zones, fishing quota distribution etc.</p> <p>1.2 Records of stakeholder forum and individual MPA participatory management meetings between co-managers, stakeholders and scientists. Authority resolutions where relevant. Public dissemination materials about measures. Co-manager progress reports. Project Steering Group presentation to stakeholder forum and feedback received.</p> <p>1.3 Records of stakeholder forum and individual MPA participatory management meetings between co-managers, stakeholders and scientists. Authority resolutions where relevant. Public dissemination materials about measures. Co-manager progress reports. Project Steering Group presentation to stakeholder forum and feedback received.</p> <p>1.4 Project partner records of people signing up as volunteers (e.g. iguana nest protection, iguana protection), or providing monitoring data, reporting incidents, doing conservation education etc. Data on public action will be disaggregated by age groups as well as gender. Baseline tbd in Q1.</p>	<p>We assume that they would confirm most or all of these themes as priorities but are open to the possibility that they may bring one or more additional priorities to the table.</p> <p>We assume the oil palm managers will continue to be open to dialogue with stakeholders and authorities about reducing proven impacts of their operations.</p> <p>We assume that the NGO co-managers of the three MPAs will broadly maintain their current levels of management capacity and operating revenue, as they intend to do (as a minimum). Thus, the improvements through this Darwin project will be incremental, leveraging existing capacities and facilitating additional fund-raising.</p> <p>The agreed priority management measures will be initiated through this project, to achieve EOP aims, and co-managers will continue the activities beyond the project. All parties will cooperate with efforts to secure additional funding in order to accelerate the pace and scope of implementation during and after the project (see activity 1.9). There is much scope in the GEF project, well beyond what we have counted on for budgeting purposes (see letter from GEF project leader).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2. Across the seascape, there is increased compliance with regulations and enforcement capacity is enhanced.</p>	<p>2.1 By Dec 2018 30 enforcement personnel have improved knowledge and skills and are sharing relevant information between MPAs.</p> <p>2.2 By Sept 2018 >50% of fishing sector stakeholders consider that the fisheries regulations are reasonable and should be complied with.</p> <p>2.3 By December 2018 reduction of 50% in level of illegal activities detected relative to intensity of surveillance.</p>	<p>2.1 Training records, post-training evaluation, follow-up interviews to assess use of learning and sharing of information.</p> <p>2.2 Survey data and focus group discussions. CCMNM has detailed studies of fisher opinions about regulations, zoning and their economic needs. The project will use this as the basis for monitoring willingness to comply and feasibility of compliance, from the perspective of fishers and other stakeholders.</p> <p>2.3 Records maintained by Navy, CEM, co-management NGOs and communities. These will be complemented by minutes of periodic meetings with Navy, co-manager, fishing cooperative and tour-operator groups to verify that all consider the reduced detection reflects real increase in compliance rather than inefficiency or corruption. Baseline data are available for each MPA but need to be harmonised and the precise common indicators defined in Q1.</p>	<p>We assume that, as affirmed in CEM's letter of support, CEM, the Smithsonian Institute and the Government of Honduras will continue with the roll-out of the surveillance, monitoring and fisher security system, using "Pelagic Data Systems" technology, which is currently being piloted in four locations, including CSWR and Utila (<i>see flyer</i>). Our project's role is thus to complement the new technological tool with activities to build Navy personnel capacity and to increase the social acceptability of regulations through stakeholder participation in their formulation, affirmation of access rights and use of monitoring data on both the effectiveness of control and resource trends.</p> <p>As mentioned in CEM's letter, we assume that the Government will continue its determined efforts at national level to establish effective control of marine activities, which have already delivered significant results. We assume that empowerment, especially secure resource access and increased involvement in generating and debating information for management decisions, will increase willingness to comply. However, perceptions of the feasibility of compliance will depend on progress on improving livelihoods, so there is an iterative process of improving compliance and livelihoods in tandem.</p>
<p>3. Evidence base for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management is strengthened, through</p>	<p>3.1 By June 2017 at least 300 stakeholders, across all seascape communities, plus other interested</p>	<p>3.1 Publication, prepared in collaboration with co-managers and stakeholders, and audience-specific</p>	<p>We assume Government will be open to dialogue about restrictions on bottom trawling and other destructive fishing</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>research and seascape-wide sharing of scientific and traditional knowledge, and is informing seascape management.</p>	<p>parties, have received new information about ecological connectivity and ecosystem values, relevant to them.</p> <p>3.2 By March 2018 synthesis of existing and new ecological information available to inform spatial management measures and fisheries management (snapper and estuarine fisheries) referred to in Output 1 above.</p> <p>3.3 By Sept 2017 a report on bottom trawling impacts and the reasons for eliminating it from the seascape is produced, in collaboration with co-managers and stakeholders, and presented by them to relevant authorities.</p> <p>3.4 Two socio-economic, cultural and market studies completed to inform outputs 2 (management) and 5 (livelihoods), by Sept 2017 and March 2018.</p> <p>3.5 Findings of seascape-wide monitoring, incorporating individual MPA monitoring results, is discussed by the seascape stakeholder forum with co-managers at least three times in the course of the project, by Sept 2017 and Sept 2018 and at EOP.</p> <p>3.6 By Sept 2018 co-managers and stakeholder forum agree a protocol for maintaining and sharing information, plus channels for access by outside parties under principles of open access.</p>	<p>materials derived from it. Records of distribution and presentation at meetings.</p> <p>3.2 Research reports. Products of meetings with fishers to incorporate traditional knowledge. Reports of meetings between MPA co-managers, stakeholders and project personnel on sharing information. Documents synthesising information from sources across the seascape. Presentations.</p> <p>3.3 The report and records of response from authorities (statements and actions).</p> <p>3.4 Study reports and documents showing their use by co-managers and community groups respectively.</p> <p>3.5 Documents and presentations provided to the forum.</p> <p>3.6 Signed agreement. Records of access to information by seascape actors and by external parties. Verifiable by direct experience of access.</p>	<p>practices. The bottom trawling is already infrequent, and is prohibited within the MPAs but not seascape-wide. However, recent legislation relaxes restrictions and it is important to counteract initiatives to revitalise the industry and expand its activities.</p> <p>We assume Government, co-managers and communities will be willing to use evidence based on scientific and traditional knowledge to support new conservation and livelihood measures.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	3.7 Simple, sustainable post-project monitoring system adopted by co-managers and stakeholder forum, by EOP.	3.7 Document describing monitoring system, with records of meeting agreeing to apply it. Relevant data on EOP status.	
4. The principal seascape stakeholders have enhanced social capital, with a forum and networks for cooperation on participatory marine management, fisheries, ecotourism and other priority development issues which they may identify.	<p>4.1 By Dec 2016 the forum is set up and equitably representing the stakeholders who depend directly on the seascape; aim to reach 30% female representation.</p> <p>4.2 Forum is sharing information by March 2017 and by June 2017 is producing joint resolutions and contributing to development of the management measures described under Output 1.</p> <p>4.3 By Dec 2017, two action plans adopted by the stakeholder forum in relation to their shared interests in sustainable fisheries and ecotourism, with women's concerns incorporated.</p> <p>4.4 Three funding proposals developed on the basis of seascape stakeholder agreements, by March 2018.</p> <p>4.5 MPA access and regulations harmonised across the seascape by Sept 2018, including inter-community agreements on shared fishing grounds.</p> <p>4.6 By EOP the stakeholders consider that the forum and associated networks and external links bring significant benefits that justify their investment of time and effort (transaction costs).</p>	<p>4.1 Records of community meetings. Minutes of first forum meeting. Correspondence with stakeholder groups.</p> <p>4.2 Records of forum meetings. Statements by the forum and by member groups about the management measures. Verify through interviews and focus groups at EOP.</p> <p>4.3 Records of forum meetings. Subsequent progress reports on action plan implementation.</p> <p>4.4 Funding proposals and records of their submission to potential donors.</p> <p>4.5 Published regulations. Agreements between co-managers and authorities. Minutes of forum meetings and of facilitated inter-community negotiations.</p> <p>4.6 Focus groups and interviews with stakeholders, including the Most Significant Change methodology.</p>	<p>We assume co-managers are willing and interested in aligning and developing joint regulations and marine management plans.</p> <p>We assume that, with good preparation and expert facilitation, any barriers to networking between coastal communities can be overcome. Regarding barriers to participation by women and vulnerable groups, our experience with the fishers' cooperative APROCUS has been positive (e.g. 3/9 board members are women). Regarding cultural barriers, 7 of the 18 villages have Garifuna people, who have a distinct culture but similar fishing practices and poverty levels. Hitherto we have not encountered barriers to dialogue, but will be sensitive to that and to the positive reinforcement of cultural traditions.</p> <p>We assume that donors will be interested in community proposals developed through this process. Evidence is provided by the letter from the UNDP Small Grants Program, confirming their intention to cooperate with the project.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>5. 150 community members, who depend directly on the seascape, have enhanced human capital and are empowered to access and sustainably manage fisheries and strengthen economic enterprises.</p>	<p>5.1 By Sept 2018, 150 people, including at least 30% women and individuals from groups identified as vulnerable, are trained to participate in marine governance and management.</p> <p>5.2 By June 2018, at each MPA processes for participation by local stakeholders in governance are strengthened.</p> <p>5.3 Registration of local fishers, confirming their access rights, is completed at the three MPAs by March 2018.</p> <p>5.4 By EOP, sustainable fisheries or ecotourism-related enterprises are developed, or existing enterprises improved, benefitting people in at least six communities, with emphasis on women and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>5.5 One international learning visit conducted to a community-based sustainable fisheries project (Kanan Kay, Mexico), by March 2017.</p> <p>5.6 Case study published on the value of artisanal fisheries and the empowerment of coastal communities, by EOP.</p>	<p>5.1 Training records, post-training evaluation, recorded follow-up interviews to assess use of learning, meeting minutes and attendance lists.</p> <p>5.2 Signed agreements between co-managers and stakeholder groups, including resolution of areas of tension or conflict. Records of meetings and actions taken in fulfilment of the agreements.</p> <p>5.3 Registration database. Credentials issued to fishers.</p> <p>5.4 Written and photographic records of enterprises and interviews with people participating in them.</p> <p>5.5 Visit agenda and report. Follow-up interviews on use of lessons learned.</p> <p>5.6 Published case study and associated conference presentations and media coverage.</p>	<p>We assume that coastal communities will be willing to invest the time necessary for effective participation. Experience suggests that they will if they truly influence decisions.</p> <p>We assume that fisheries access rights system can be readily adapted to local context and needs.</p> <p>We assume that coastal communities will have sufficient commitment to develop the capacities needed for improved fisheries-related livelihoods and for improved or new enterprises linked to the tourism market in this part of Honduras.</p> <p>We assume that existing tourism volumes in this part of Honduras will be maintained, as recent trends indicate, so that there continues to be scope for small, ecotourism-related enterprises.</p> <p>We assume that food insecurity is caused largely by limited capacity to access resources, low income from fishing, high dependence on fishing and declining fish stocks in estuarine and nearshore areas.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Discuss the findings of the spatial management assessment (see output 3) amongst the MPA co-managers and with the stakeholder forum, and facilitate agreement on consequent management decisions and actions in individual MPAs, the unprotected area or seascape-wide. Support initial implementation of priority new measures.</p> <p>1.2 Support implementation of priority mangrove conservation activities in the seascape, including removal of introduced African Oil Palm, restoration by local groups</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>(predominantly women), and demarcation of boundaries to curb cutting and livestock incursions.</p> <p>1.3 Present the assessment of bottom trawling impacts (see output 3) to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum for discussion and decisions on a proposal to government on policy and actions. Support preparation and presentation of this proposal by stakeholders and co-managers to government.</p> <p>1.4 Present to the MPA co-managers, the stakeholder forum, municipal authorities and agricultural stakeholders the assessment of seascape estuaries and coastal lagoons, including their role in sustaining marine and brackish water fish populations, their connectivity with sea grass beds and reefs, their pollution (including oil palm waste) and sediment problems, and their use by women and men for subsistence fisheries.</p> <p>1.5 Facilitate the development of affordable action plans for estuaries/lagoons, which would include measures by plantations to reduce pollution and sediment and monitor changes, and promote its implementation in priority sites (CSWR estuary, Cacao lagoon).</p> <p>1.6 Work with local users, principally subsistence fishers but also commercial fishers and tourism users, to understand the multi-species fisheries in estuaries and lagoons and their inter-dependence with marine fish populations. Develop community action plans to improve fisheries and make them more sustainable fisheries, with emphasis on subsistence fisheries by vulnerable groups and use of inshore areas in periods when weather prevents ocean fishing. Contribute technical support to implementation and participatory monitoring.</p> <p>1.7 Present the findings of the yellowtail snapper studies (see output 3) to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum, to discuss and decide actions to improve the management and sustainable use of the resource, as well as potential implications for other fisheries in the seascape. Contribute technical support to implementation and participatory monitoring.</p> <p>1.8 Enable NGO lead agency for each flagship species to present species status and action plans to stakeholder forum, where actions to enhance custodianship and stimulate participation by seascape users will be agreed. Provide small-scale support to actions by stakeholders to reduce threats (by-catch, collisions, killing for consumption, habitat degradation).</p> <p>1.9 Collaborate on the development of funding proposals for further implementation and expansion of the seascape management activities developed under this project.</p>			
<p>2.1 Work with the Navy to incorporate a short module on protection of marine resources in their training programmes, and design and deliver a pilot module.</p> <p>2.2 Establish practice of sharing information between co-managers about fisheries and tourism users of the seascape, including any irregularities such as illegal catches, with a view to identifying risks, preventing infractions, and facilitating detection and prosecution.</p> <p>2.3 Organize the process by which local stakeholders participate in the piloting, evaluation and roll-out of the artisanal vessel tracking system (by Government of Honduras, CEM and Smithsonian), so that its use enjoys broad support and cooperation, especially by fishing cooperatives committed to responsible fishing practices. (Stakeholder support depends on perceptions of the fairness and technical justification for regulations, also addressed by this project).</p> <p>2.4 Disseminate widely amongst stakeholders and authorities information about access rights, responsibilities and regulations within the seascape, especially any new or modified regulations that are prepared through this project. In each case, explain reasons, benefits and stakeholder input to formulating the regulations.</p> <p>2.5 Monitor the effectiveness of control and response to illegal activities and make the results publicly available.</p>			
<p>3.1 Drawing on the work already done (see M&E section below), review existing data on ecological connectivity between key components of the seascape ecosystem: mangroves, estuaries and coastal lagoons, sea grass beds and coral reefs. This will focus on key habitat for different life cycle stages of species important for commercial and subsistence fisheries (marine and brackish water), as well as the three flagship species. It will also cover data on fisheries.</p> <p>3.2 Conduct meetings with fishers and other coastal community members throughout the seascape, to compile complementary traditional knowledge of the same issues.</p> <p>3.3 Together with co-managers and stakeholders identify and prioritise gaps in the above information, which include detailed habitat mapping, updated status of coastal lagoons and estuaries, mangrove and sea grass (using modified Caricomp method http://biogeodb.stri.si.edu/physical_monitoring/downloads/caricomp_manual_2001.pdf), effects of pollution, larval movements and data on yellowtail snapper and other fisheries for Cuero y Salado and Utila.</p> <p>3.4 Undertake research critical for the management purposes summarised under Output 1, i.e. estuary and lagoon management, maintaining critical habitat and</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>connectivity, sustaining subsistence fisheries, conserving threatened species.</p> <p>3.5 Study the zoning schemes of the three MPA and other spatial management measures applied in the seascape, and assess how well they collectively serve the needs of the seascape, taking into consideration advances in knowledge of habitats, species, connectivity and resource use.</p> <p>3.6 Analyse ecological and fishery information for yellowtail snapper across the seascape, including size distributions in different locations and the size-reproductive capacity relationship, and produce recommendations for improving management of this resource.</p> <p>3.7 Use global information on bottom trawling impacts and local experience of excluding bottom trawling from MPA's to characterise the potential benefits of eliminating that fishing method from the whole seascape.</p> <p>3.8 Prepare and disseminate a technical publication about ecological connectivity in the seascape, together with a popular summary version, and present it in community meetings.</p> <p>3.9 Prepare and provide to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum technical reports, incorporating scientific and traditional knowledge, to inform their discussions on the themes listed under Output 1 and others requested by the forum.</p> <p>3.10 Undertake two socio-economic, cultural and market studies needed to support the sustainable livelihood initiatives to be identified under Output 5.</p> <p>3.11 Agree between co-managers and seascape stakeholders a protocol for managing seascape information to facilitate open access for all actors, and for interested outside parties. In principle, this will formalise within-seascape practices developed through this project, and in addition use the partners' institutional information systems and regional or thematic portal(s) that are already functioning (e.g. Healthy Reefs). Periodically review and update the protocol.</p> <p>3.12 Design, in consultation with MPA co-managers and stakeholder, a simple, low-cost seascape-wide participatory monitoring system, which builds on individual MPA systems and focuses on elements of joint interest (e.g. shared fisheries resources, mangroves). This will include CEM-led trials of the Android app OurFish, which is a catch monitoring tool for use by fish buyers and cooperatives. The project will support initial implementation of the participatory monitoring.</p>			
<p>4.1 Building on LARECOTURH's work to mobilise a multi-community group on mangrove conservation, bring together MPA co-managers and marine stakeholders, principally those dependent on artisanal fisheries or small-scale ecotourism ventures, from the user communities of CSWR and CCMNM and the Utila Cayo community of BIMNP. Facilitate an event to identify themes of common interest (and in certain cases, tension or conflict) in relation to the marine ecosystem and its uses and values, and their aspirations for improved livelihoods and food security and reduced vulnerability. Agree and implement follow-up steps, including the establishment of a regular, seascape-wide forum, complemented by working groups and processes for dialogue and cooperation between communities on specific themes.</p> <p>4.2 Support and facilitate the further development and operation of the forum and associated sub-groups and processes, including the production of basic guiding documents, then joint action plans around the themes of marine management (output 1), livelihood opportunities (output 5) and other topics which they may identify.</p> <p>4.3 Support processes of feedback between representatives in the forum/working groups and the stakeholder groups to which they pertain. It is not anticipated that the forum will have formal power, nevertheless its legitimacy amongst stakeholders as a space for debate of important issues is crucial.</p> <p>4.4 Expand the prior work of LARECOTURH in connecting community groups of ecotourism service providers and fish suppliers with potential partners in the tourism industry, who already bring clients to the area.</p> <p>4.5 Support the development of proposals by groups of seascape stakeholders to obtain financial and technical support for the projects which they prioritise, and enable them to present these proposals to UNDP Small Grants Program and other sources.</p> <p>4.6 Facilitate discussion within the forum and sub-groups of access rights, which are being introduced in each of the three MPAs, and identify opportunities for improved management, and resolution of actual or potential conflicts (e.g. fishing grounds midway between CSWR and Utila). Use spatial data on resources and their use in the seascape to inform these discussions and develop equitable agreements on access rights. Use this ongoing dialogue to advance progress on the introduction of access rights across the whole seascape, taking care to identify and safeguard the interests of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>4.7 Facilitate discussion within the forum and sub-groups of fisheries regulations in the three MPAs and identify opportunities for harmonisation, in order to improve management and promote responsible fisheries throughout the seascape.</p> <p>4.8 Maintain records of the work of the forum and its sub-groups and incorporate in the process periodic feedback from participants to ensure that the forum is effective in</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
serving the needs of members and is valued by them.			
<p>5.1 Amongst the community members who depend directly on marine resources, identify sub-groups or individuals who are especially vulnerable e.g. because of heavy dependence on subsistence fisheries, marginalisation from decision-making or gender-related factors. Ensure that they are prioritised in the training and empowerment processes.</p> <p>5.2 Complete registration of fishers with access rights to CCMNM and CSWR respectively, and of Utila fishers.</p> <p>5.3 Continue strengthening the CSWR fishing cooperative, APROCUS, and expanding the role of women in it.</p> <p>5.4 Use the successful experience of APROCUS to inspire and guide strengthening of other fishers' organisations associated with Utila and CCMNM, and to strengthen the systems and structures for participatory governance, especially of CCMNM, as envisaged in the 2014-25 management plan. This will strengthen the Community Commission and increasing the role of women and vulnerable groups within it.</p> <p>5.5 As part of the above, design and implement a series of training events related to the strengthening of internal organisation, representation, negotiation and conflict management. APROCUS leaders will be involved in sharing their experiences and delivering elements of the training, alongside project partners.</p> <p>5.6 Provide training on participatory governance for staff of co-managers and relevant authorities, to enable them to manage better and benefit from the participatory systems.</p> <p>5.7 Organize a visit to learn from fishers, NGOs and authorities involved in the Kanan Kay Alliance, Mexico. A minimum of 4 people will travel, including 3 fishers, but we aim to expand the group by finding additional funds and contributions in kind. Undertake post-visit events and informal feedback to relay experiences and ideas.</p> <p>5.8 Through strategic planning exercises, plus exchange of ideas between the user groups, assist the groups to identify priority livelihood development aims and develop action plans. Where possible, connect the community groups with relevant buyers, collaborators or sources of technical assistance and funding e.g. UNDP Small Grants Program.</p> <p>5.9 For a few selected livelihoods initiatives linked to marine resources (e.g. fisheries, blue crab fishery at Utila, provision of goods and services to tourism industry) and involving women or vulnerable groups, provide technical assistance, market research, business planning advice and/or other small-scale inputs. Where appropriate, develop funding proposals involving the local entrepreneurs and one or more project partners to expand these initiatives.</p> <p>5.10 Prepare and publish a case study and present it in at least one regional event.</p>			

24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2016)

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
0 Project start-up activities (agreements, management systems, initial partner meeting, workplans, meetings with authorities and stakeholders)	4	x	x										
0 Implement M&E described in Section 25, including EOP evaluation with intended project beneficiaries	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 1													
1.1 Discuss spatial assessment; agree and implement priority management measures	18					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.2 Implement priority mangrove conservation activities already identified	18		x		x		x		x		x		
1.3 Discuss bottom trawling report; prepare policy/action proposals with stakeholders	4					x	x	x					
1.4 Present estuary/lagoon assessment to forum, municipalities authorities and agricultural stakeholders	1						x						
1.5 Facilitate action plan for estuaries and lagoons, promote implementation in two sites and monitor changes	6					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.6 Study estuary/lagoon fisheries with stakeholders, develop community action plans for improvement and support implementation and monitoring	12					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.7 Present snapper studies to forum to decide actions, and contribute technical support to implementation and participatory monitoring	9				x	x		x		x		x	
1.8 Co-managers present flagship species status and action plans to forum, mobilise and support action by seascape community members	15			x	x	x		x		x		x	
1.9 Develop funding proposals for further implementation and expansion of seascape management activities	9			x		x		x		x	x	x	
Output 2													
2.1 Work with the Navy to pilot a marine protection module in training programmes.	5			x			x			x	x	x	
2.2 Share information between co-managers about seascape users and infractions	3			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.3 Organize local participation in the artisanal vessel tracking system trials	12		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
2.4 Disseminate information about access rights, regulations and their basis	4				x		x		x		x		x

2.5	Monitor effectiveness of control of illegal activities and make results available	6			x		x		x		x		x
Output 3													
3.1	Review existing data on ecological connectivity between seascape components	4		x	x	x							
3.2	Compile traditional knowledge with fishers and other coastal community members	4			x	x							
3.3	Identify and prioritise gaps in information for management (some known already)	1		x		x							
3.4	Undertake research critical for management purposes summarised under Output 1	30		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.5	Assess MPA zoning schemes and other spatial management measures	1				x					x		
3.6	Analyse information for snapper and produce management recommendations	5		x	x	x				x	x	x	x
3.7	Use global and local information to make case for excluding bottom trawling	4		x	x	x							
3.8	Prepare and disseminate seascape connectivity, with a popular summary version	4				x	x	x					
3.9	Provide technical reports as required to MPA co-managers and stakeholder forum.	12				x		x		x		x	x
3.10	Undertake two socio-economic, cultural and market studies for livelihood	4						x		x			
3.11	Agree and update protocol for managing seascape information for open access	2		x				x				x	
3.12	Design, trial and initiate simple seascape-wide participatory monitoring system	16				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 4													
4.1	Bring together seascape actors, facilitate event to identify common issues, agree and implement follow-up steps, including seascape forum establishment.	12		x	x	x	x						
4.2	Facilitate operation of forum and associated processes, to produce guiding documents, then joint action plans on marine management and livelihoods	21						x	x	x	x	x	x
4.3	Support communication between forum representatives and stakeholder groups	8					x		x		x		x
4.4	Expand connections of ecotourism service providers and fish suppliers with tourism industry.	6				x		x		x		x	
4.5	Support development of funding proposals by groups of seascape stakeholders	6						x	x	x			
4.6	Facilitate, using spatial data on resources, discussion of access rights issues; hence, support introduction of access rights, safeguarding vulnerable groups	12					x	x	x	x	x	x	
4.7	Facilitate harmonisation of fisheries regulations for improved seascape fisheries	15				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
4.8	Maintain forum records and incorporate periodic feedback from participants to ensure effectiveness in serving their needs.	8					x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Output 5														
5.1	Identify vulnerable sub-groups for prioritisation in training and empowerment	2			x	x	x			x				x
5.2	Complete registration of fishers for purposes of access rights	7		x			x	x	x	x				
5.3	Continue strengthening APROCUS and expanding the role of women in it	8			x		x		x		x			
5.4	Strengthen other fishers' organisations and systems for participatory governance	24			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5.5	Train community members in skills for organisation and participation in marine management	12				x	x	x		x			x	
5.6	Train co-management and authority personnel on managing and benefitting from participatory governance systems	7			x	x	x	x		x			x	
5.7	Organize learning visit to Mexico and post-trip feedback to communities	2	x			x	x							
5.8	Assist seascape user groups to identify priority livelihood aims, develop action plans and connect with relevant buyers, collaborators or sources of support	16				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
5.9	Support selected marine livelihood initiatives, especially involving women or vulnerable groups, and develop funding proposals	15							x	x	x	x	x	x
5.10	Prepare and publish a case study and present it in at least one regional event.	6								x	x	x	x	x

25. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

FFI will ensure the project is on schedule, is monitored and adapts as necessary. Responsibilities for specific indicators will be allocated according to capacities: CEM on scientific measures, co-management NGOs on management measures, LARECOTURH on social measures. FFI's project leader and marine specialist will engage with all aspects of monitoring, with additional guidance from FFI's Head of Conservation Livelihoods and Governance (CLG) and Global Marine team.

A Project Steering Group (PSG), comprising six partner focal points, will oversee implementation, meeting quarterly to review progress and plans, including updates on monitoring results and assumptions. FFI will review monitoring results with the heads of CLG and the Global Marine Programme. Partners will cooperate day-to-day through multiple informal mechanisms, including Basecamp software.

PSG will periodically report to the stakeholder forum (**Output 4**) and government agencies on project progress and plans. Their feedback and orientation are crucial to achieving the intended impact and to post-project sustainability.

For outcome indicators we will make good use of existing data and data gathering processes. The MPAs have some baseline data on habitat (mangroves, coral reefs), species and fisheries, but they vary in methodology, coverage, quality and age. Data on resource use (fisheries, tourism) and livelihoods exist but are variable and scattered. Respective MPA management plans provide useful summaries. FFI will organise in Q1 a 4-day working group session of project personnel and local experts to review available data, synthesise them, identify gaps and define monitoring protocols for each indicator of the project. One evident gap, which the project will fill, is the incorporation of traditional knowledge.

The same working group session will develop protocols for output indicators, checking them against Bond Evidence Principles and refining as needed. Indicators of technical products are straightforward; for each, we will seek review by experts and intended users. Indicators of management action are also straightforward, with validation through visual evidence and cross-checking with stakeholders, whose perspectives may differ from those of managers. Indicators of knowledge and skills will use before-and-after questionnaires and interviews, with subsequent surveys to assess application of skills. Methodologies for indicators of governance, social processes and livelihoods, in line with the DFID livelihoods framework, will be checked by the head of CLG. At outcome and output levels, data for perceptions and activities will be disaggregated by gender. Monitoring and evaluation tools will be designed to elicit gendered differences in roles, knowledge and impacts for men and women.

EOP evaluation will review M&E data with authorities, intended beneficiaries and associated parties (government, municipalities). Interviews and Most Significant Change methodology will be used. We aim to involve a Mesoamerican Reef conservation practitioner to enrich the evaluation if funds can be raised.

Measurable impacts on biodiversity status and livelihoods tend to be limited at EOP and accumulate thereafter (see logframe outcome assumptions). The project will develop a simple, sustainable participatory monitoring system, by which stakeholders and co-managers continue to track seascape-wide progress, especially on ecosystem health, key species and fisheries. This will be reinforced by regional links (e.g. Healthy Reefs reports).

Total budget for M&E	£25,400 This is for expertise, meetings and travel, for specific M&E purposes. In addition, a significant proportion of the rest of the budget will support generation of information needed for M&E purposes, especially - but not only - Output 3 .
Percentage of total budget set aside for M&E	5% in M&E budget line plus the additional investments mentioned above.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the ‘Finance for Darwin’ document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

26. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

FFI operates efficiently building on existing infrastructure and relationships in Honduras to be able to ensure the project start-up process is quick and economically efficient. We have an established system of sub-agreements with partners which allows us to mobilise locally and leverage the advantage of well-established in-country partners on the ground. Operating using local services and local knowledge (for example knowledge on the most efficient transport to use in protected areas) supports the communities we work in and also helps to reduce costs. The project will be receiving in-kind contributions for meeting spaces and other logistical needs where possible, maximising the advantage of working closely with local partners. The budget is extremely focused and builds on the existing strengths of each partner to make best use of co-financing.

The best market price in-country for any equipment purchased for the project will be ensured. FFI's financial system implements a procurement process which includes obtaining quotes for large expenses, passing expenses through delegations of authority and applying strict budget controls that ensure all expenditure is checked before being processed. This helps certify that funds are spent on the correct activities and resources appropriately distributed throughout the life of the grant.

27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

Two partners requested equipment for the project, all the capital items included in the budget relate to data capture or data processing equipment for the scientific research and monitoring of the project. These items will stay in Honduras at the end of the three years with partners CEM and FIB and will continue to be used to support their projects in-country.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

Yes (no written advice)	Yes, advice attached	No
	Yes	

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company* of
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £306,552 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports (if appropriate)

Name (block capitals)	Svetlana Ignatieva
Position in the organisation	Chief Operating Officer

Signed**	PDF Signature Page	Date:	
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If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding? NB: you cannot apply for both	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Tuesday 1 December 2015 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

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