

DIR29S2\1072

Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

The Honduran Atlántida Seascape (300,000ha) has 21 coastal communities dependent on its small-scale fisheries (SSF), particularly reef finfish and spiny lobster. Harmful fisheries practices and limited national recognition of the SSF sector contribute significantly to biodiversity decline, exacerbated by Covid-19 and severe hurricane seasons. Through addressing fisheries threats, improving ecological and social monitoring, building recognition of SSF's importance, supporting responsible SSF market improvements and reinforcing marine governance platforms, we will strengthen ecological and socioeconomic resilience across the seascape.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Marcio
Surname	Aronne
Organisation	Fundación Cayos Cochinos
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Tel (Mobile)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

DIR29S2\1072

Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Marcio
Surname	Aronne
Organisation	Fundación Cayos Cochinos
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Tel (Mobile)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Fundación Cayos Cochinos
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR29S1\1277

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Marine shelves (seagrass, reefs, subtidal)

Biome 2

Shoreline or Supralittoral coastal systems

Biome 3

Palustrine wetlands (flooded forests, wetlands, marshes, floodplains)

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

External Capacity Building

Threat 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 2

Pollution (domestic, commercial, agricultural)

Threat 3

Climate change & severe weather

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The Honduran Atlántida Seascape (300,000ha) has 21 coastal communities dependent on its small-scale fisheries (SSF), particularly reef finfish and spiny lobster. Harmful fisheries practices and limited national recognition of the SSF sector contribute significantly to biodiversity decline, exacerbated by Covid-19 and severe hurricane seasons. Through addressing fisheries threats, improving ecological and social monitoring, building recognition of SSF's importance, supporting responsible SSF market improvements

and reinforcing marine governance platforms, we will strengthen ecological and socioeconomic resilience across the seascape.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Honduras	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2023	31 March 2026	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£198,653.00	£174,748.00	£156,598.00	£0.00	£529,999.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

In-kind matched funding from FCC's main sources of income, which are reality TV shows and tourism.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

£

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how will you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

N/A

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite any evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

The Atlántida Seascape, at the tip of the Mesoamerican Reef (MAR), is a 300,000ha area home to 21 communities dependent on fisheries (~700 small-scale fishers within associations), vast numbers of hermatypic and octocorals, seagrass beds, mangrove forests and estuarine habitats. Four Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) lend important protection to some of this biodiversity, but the unprotected “grey area” between them remains. The biodiversity and fisheries the seascape supports has declined markedly, with Healthy Reef Initiative’s (HRI) 2020 report card noting that Honduras saw the largest decline of any MAR country (from Reef Health Index 3.0 to 2.5), with good sites falling from 20% to 4% and critical sites rising from 6% to 15%, predominantly due to declines in commercial (-44%) and herbivorous (-56%) fish, despite coral cover increasing (22% to 27%).

In addition, the seascape supports key populations of locally and globally threatened species, including nesting beaches for hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricate*), and the only refuge of the endemic *Utila* spiny-tailed iguana (*Ctenosaura bakeri*), both Critically Endangered, as well as habitats for the Endangered Antillean Manatee (*Trichechus manatus manatus*). These species face multiple threats across the seascape, particularly habitat loss and poaching. The degradation of the marine and coastal environment links directly to increasing poverty, with the Centro de Estudios Marinos (CEM) collecting data in 2020 from nearly 100 respondents showing that fishers perceived their fisheries-associated income from the last year to be down by almost 50% on the previous year, with Covid restrictions on fishing and fish markets, bad weather, declines in key species and spiralling operating costs being the main drivers.

HRI’s most urgent call to action is to “declare and enforce more fully protected replenishment zones”, including more stringent enforcement and protection for parrotfish along the Honduras coast and fines for illegal fishing and mangrove destruction. Mangroves in the area are largely threatened by coastal development, encroachment and increasing storm severity, of concern for communities (storm protection; fish nursery grounds) and the seascape’s threatened species (crucial habitat for *Utila* spiny-tailed iguana). The seascape also faces poaching of iguana and turtles, pollution and the growing pressure of climate change, as seen through 2020’s severe and uncharacteristically long hurricane season and 2021’s drought that affected mangrove planting efforts.

In response to these challenges, this project proposes to maintain and expand co-management approaches that are already driving positive change in the seascape. Specifically, the project focuses predominantly on reducing destructive and/or illegal fishing practices, while helping to build vital ecological and social resilience to climate change-induced impacts, through 1) sustaining and improving protection and enforcement of critical marine habitats and species, 2) improving SSF markets that reward responsible fisheries and are more equitable, 3) building recognition of SSF importance with national government and empowering direct fisher engagement, 4) strengthening and building organisational resilience of existing seascape partners and management platforms to support locally-led, sustainable

conservation, and 5) better understanding community vulnerabilities to climate change and how to tackle these.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

The project supports Honduras' national and international policy commitments by:

- Commitment to SDGs:

Goal 1 (No Poverty) promoting equitable rights to natural resources and improving livelihood strategies for poor coastal communities.

Goal 5 (Gender Equality) ensuring at least 40% representation of women in training and market improvement initiatives.

Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) application of Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD) and supporting initiatives that increase the value of SSF.

Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) promoting growth of markets based on responsible fisheries.

Goal 14 (Life Below Water) improving fisheries management, increasing marine conservation monitoring and supporting enforcement of and compliance with regulations.

Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) strengthening the Seascope Committee that brings together government, NGOs, civil society, academia, community representatives and fisher association representatives.

- Implementation of CBD Articles:

Article 8 (In-situ Conservation), improving fisheries and MPA biodiversity management.

Article 13 (Public Education and Awareness), increasing community awareness of climate change impacts and importance of ecological recovery to enable social recovery.

Article 17 (Exchange of Information), strengthening existing seascope platforms to enable long-term sharing of lessons learnt between government, NGOs, civil society, academia, community representatives and fisher association representatives.

- 2017 Fisheries Law, which encourages strong community involvement and development of community-led Responsible Fishing Areas.

- Nationally Determined Contribution:

Objective 1 working closely with civil society, academia and Afro-Honduran (Garifuna) communities.

Objective 10 focusing on nature-based action, responsible resource use and social wellbeing.

Objective 11 and Commitment G2 promoting partnerships and focus on vulnerable groups (women, youth and Garifuna communities).

• National Climate Adaptation Plan:

Strategic Objective 1, "Reduce the socio-economic and institutional vulnerability associated with artisanal fishing".

Strategic Objective 4, supporting food security (stable subsistence and commercial SSF livelihoods) and promoting ecosystem protection, management and restoration.

Commitment to the Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR): improving monitoring in the seascape's RAMSAR sites (in Utila and Cuero y Salado).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Project methods are designed through Seascape Partnership of five Honduran NGOs: lead partner FCC and international NGO Fauna & Flora International.

Have been strengthened through integration of learning from final evaluation of FFI-led Darwin 23-028:

- Hiring dedicated Seascape Facilitator to coordinate partner activities.
 - PMSD application to reef finfish and spinylobster markets, complementing successful securing of commitments for implementation of yellowtail management plan (13/21 communities).
 - Building recognition of SSF importance and fisher voices, and their capacity to engage with national policymaking.
 - Understanding fisheries and non-fisheries vulnerabilities in greater depth, disaggregated by Garifuna and non-Garifuna communities and by gender.
 - Building increased protection of the grey area between MPAs.
 - Promoting compliance by increasing the number of infractions resulting in management responses
- Methods also informed by recommendations from the Participatory Impact Assessment of a complementary seascape-wide project that ended in August 2022:
- Maintaining consistent support to SSF communities from seascape partners to maintain momentum and further increase community resilience.
 - Further empower community groups to ensure their voices are heard, to improve enforcement of environmental regulations and address illegal fisheries.
 - Engage wider community, beyond those associated with fisheries, in identifying sustainable, climate change-resilient livelihood options.
 - Undertake Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments with communities to understand climate change impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods.

Objective 1

Pressure on iguana, hawksbill, manatee and their respective habitats remains high, particularly due to poaching/nest ransacking, habitat loss and poor environmental enforcement. Methods to tackle this include:

- Boat patrols inside MPAs, with navy; working closely with DIGEPESCA (fisheries authority) on enforcement in the grey area; training enforcement organisations in application of environmental regulations.
- Present community-endorsed environmental evidence dossier, monitoring plan, and management committee to DIGEPESCA, so that yellowtail and lane snapper responsible fisheries guidelines can be passed as ministerial decree.
- Roll out OurFish catch monitoring app, recording size, weight, gear type, length of fishing trip, and other data to track fisheries landings and Catch Per Unit Effort.
- Mangrove seed collection, community nurseries and planting as part of environmental outreach and habitat restoration.
- Training, implementation of the Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool (SMART) and Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA)

Objective 2

This project will drive a post-Covid-19 fisheries market recovery that rewards responsible SSF actors and ensures social and ecological resilience. Achieved by:

- Development of conservation business modules, with support from FFI's Conservation Enterprise materials and LARECOTURH's sustainable business development experience.
- Implementation of PMSD iterative steps (empowering marginalised actors, engaging key actors, participatory mapping and action planning, facilitating change, monitoring) adapted from Practical Action's guidance: <https://practicalaction.org/pmsd-toolkit/>
- Surveys and one-to-one discussions with participating actors regarding relevant fisheries supply chain(s).

Objective 3

By strengthening SSF governance platforms, this project provides a national model for effective marine governance and conservation, by:

- Modify FFI's strategic planning approach, including visioning exercises and Theory of Change development, to suit Fishers' Roundtable.
- Participatory community sessions detailing the relevant 2017 Fisheries Law articles and gathering feedback.
- Identify community leaders in communities not already represented on the Fishers' Roundtable Steering Committee. Involve community leaders consistently in process of developing Roundtable's protocols.

Objective 4

Building Honduran organisational capacity and enhancing sustainability of local governance frameworks will support locally-led conservation beyond the project period. Methods include:

- FFI runs virtual sessions with each Honduran partner to work through types of organisational resilience in an Organisational Resilience Check (ORC) spreadsheet. Partner staff (director, administrative staff and technical staff) discuss, facilitated by FFI, whether they are "not there", "getting there" or "good" across a range of competencies.
- FFI facilitates Organisational Development Plan based on priority areas identified through the ORC.
- FFI establishes necessary training based on priority areas identified through the ORC, and delivers training on project cycle (grant writing, financial management and reporting, in particular) based on Honduran partner needs already identified. Some training delivered to wider Seascope Committee. Mentoring provided throughout project in all areas.
- Social safeguards and safeguarding (see Q28 for distinction) training delivered to all partners by FFI, with particular support to FCC to develop their policies for implementation from the start of Y2.
- Long-term, locally-led fundraising plan developed by dedicated sub-group of Seascope Committee.

Objective 5

Measures to identify vulnerabilities and livelihood diversification opportunities will create new opportunities to strengthen resilience to climate change impacts, through:

- Implementing CARE's climate change vulnerability assessment across nine communities (<https://careclimatechange.org/cvca/>).
- Participatory sessions with communities and authorities to develop resilient livelihoods plans and implementing under this project.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit, and the post-project value to the country.

FFI's involvement in this project includes extensive capacity building in order to build technical, strategic and institutional capacity, particularly under Objective 4, to support partners and the Seascope Partnership in becoming self-sustaining. As described under Q13, partner capacity needs will be identified through undertaking an Organisational Resilience Check (ORC), which will underpin an Organisational Development Plan and linked training and mentoring plan. Organisational development will include pre-identified support required for proposal writing, grant administration, reporting, and conservation finance management. This capacity building will foster resilience of individual Seascope Partnership organisations, generating more effective, sustainable and locally-led conservation action in Honduras. In turn this will support more effective MPA management. Mentorship efforts will ensure that skills are truly embedded within the Honduran NGOs participating in this project, with focal staff members becoming trainers of others in priority competencies.

The ORC will also identify common areas where cross-seascope support is needed. For cross-seascope needs, practical training will be delivered at Seascope Committee-level, encompassing policymakers, community and fisher representatives, NGOs and civil society organisations. One such pre-identified area for capacity building is in social safeguards and safeguarding. FFI will accompany lead partner, FCC, in developing their social safeguards and safeguarding policy and framework, and will coach FCC through ensuring all staff are appropriately trained in their use, as well as supporting FCC through implementation. Social safeguards and safeguarding (see Q23 for distinction) training will also be delivered to all Honduras Seascope Partnership NGOs, creating organisational focal points who are capable of training new members of staff, supported by FFI's ongoing mentoring. This supports the long-term vision of our Seascope Partnership becoming a national model for marine governance and equity, particularly within a national context where social safeguards and safeguarding remain emerging concepts.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

The 21 seascope communities depend on fisheries for food security and income. Women play crucial roles in these fisheries, often as processors, restaurant-owners and fisher association members. Furthermore, two women form part of the nine-person Fishers' Roundtable Steering Committee, and women's groups across the seascope promote and/or lead waste management initiatives, savings clubs, crafts manufacture and food businesses.

The Women's Office in Balfate municipality is a strong ally to the Seascope Partnership, providing financial and technical support to women engaging in seascope-wide activities. However, despite these diverse and critical roles, women remain under-represented in male-dominated fisheries associations and decision-making bodies, and their vulnerabilities to market shocks, Covid-19 and other negative impacts are rarely disaggregated from those of men. This project will identify the vulnerabilities that women face in order to meaningfully address these across seascope platforms, whilst increasing representation of women and their priorities.

Progress related to gender will be explicitly tracked throughout the project logframe, including under Outcome indicator 0.4 which will use a gender-disaggregated Participatory Impact Assessment (or similar) to quantify changes experienced by women in the project communities, related to both their fisheries and broader wellbeing.

Partners will promote gender-inclusive recruitment processes and seek proportional representation of men and women wherever possible. This includes access to training, participation in the project's surveys, and planning and implementation at community and institutional levels. Due consideration will be given to the location and time of project activities to enable participation of women, alongside dedicated support (e.g. on-site childcare) and active facilitation of their participation.

The five Honduran partners involved in this project have received gender training facilitated by FFI, which has strong existing institutional policies and guidelines, including a position paper on gender in conservation.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who your stakeholders are, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

Stakeholders:

- Atlántida Seascope's 21 coastal communities. All Honduran partners will undertake regular community visits and work participatorily with communities, particularly to undertake Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments. During community engagement, Honduran partners will continue building women's group, fisher association, and wider community member understanding of the importance of protecting biodiversity to support their fisheries and ecosystem-dependent livelihoods. A recent evaluation highlighted that the links between ecosystem resilience, wellbeing and socioeconomic resilience are already widely understood.
- Fishers' Roundtable – set up by the Honduras seascope programme to bring together fishers from the 21 communities. Project aims were developed in response to needs discussed/requested by these communities, and awareness and understanding will be assessed through an end-of-project Participatory Impact Assessment (or similar).
- Seascope Committee – set up by the Honduras seascope programme to convene municipal and departmental-level government agencies alongside civil society, academia, communities and fisher representatives. Project progress will be shared with the Committee throughout in order to promote understanding among these diverse actors.
- Municipal Environment Units, Municipal Women's Offices and Municipal Departments of Community Development – to continue strengthening understanding of conservation topics and clarifying the remit of municipalities in enforcing environmental legislation

In working with all of these stakeholders, we will promote inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, young fishers and Garifuna communities) in decision-making and governance forums.

In order to ensure free and open data access, all project monitoring will be available across the Seascope Partnership through a joint database, accessible to the Seascope Committee and Fishers' Roundtable for informing decision-making. The results of the final project evaluation will be made widely available through partners' communications platforms. Depending on the results, the lead partner will explore

opportunities to publish in FFI's open access journal - Oryx. NB: Not all data will be publicly available, as

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short-term biodiversity impact:

No poaching of hawksbill turtles and continued absence of manatee poaching; no detected *Utila* spiny-tailed iguana meat sales.

Decreased illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing incidents, and decreased impact of said fisheries on the seascape's threatened species, particularly manatee and hawksbill.

Increased mangrove and associated native species cover through seedlings planted during project period.

Increased prosecution for environmental legislation infractions, resulting in management actions.

Creation of interactive monitoring database and information-sharing portal that allows better engagement with ecological and socioeconomic data, thus informing decision-making and management across all stakeholders for marine biodiversity and fisheries.

Short-term poverty reduction:

Vulnerabilities to livelihoods, disaggregated for Garifuna communities and women, are better understood and plans are implemented to address them, including specific measures to address climate change impacts.

More equitable access to SSF markets, through training and building fisher and women-in-fisheries' market literacy during PMSD activities.

SSF actors are empowered to advocate for their rights through the Seascape Fisher's Roundtable and National Fishers' Roundtable.

Monitoring database and information-sharing portal, as described under short-term biodiversity impact.

Long-term biodiversity impact:

Increased mangrove cover, benefitting *Utila* spiny-tailed iguana as part of its critical habitat, marine species as nursery grounds and coastal communities as hurricane buffers, with mangroves under improved protection as a result of greater community recognition of their importance and more effective prosecution for infractions.

Increased commercial and herbivorous fish biomass, resulting from decreased IUU fishing practices, well-managed legal fisheries and increased mangrove nursery grounds.

Resilient critical habitats and species, as a result of strengthened participatory seascape governance.

Long-term poverty reduction:

Improved value for catch, benefitting SSF, with a focus on women and Garifuna fishers.

Greater food security, through increasing commercial fish biomass, benefitting all 21 communities.

Seascape communities are benefitting from co-developed sustainable livelihoods that are resilient to climate change.

Potential to scale:

Involvement of national representatives of the Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA, competent fisheries authority) and Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal (ICF, competent authority for protected areas) will support application of lessons learnt and successes beyond seascape, through involvement of these authorities in the Seascape Committee.

The Seascope Partnership's increased proposal-writing, grant administration and conservation finance capacity will enable them to establish financing streams for core conservation activities and platforms in the long-term, including the Seascope Committee.

Project partners LARECOTURH, CEM and FFI (see Q21), who operate beyond the seascope's geography, provide an excellent opportunity to extend project impact to other ecosystems and communities along the Honduran coast and internationally.

By identifying SSF market opportunities and addressing barriers, there is strong potential to impact onwards supply chains beyond the seascope, promoting wider change towards rewarding responsible, equitable fisheries.

In the long term, this will enable more stable, equitable and resilient market systems across all 21 communities. This will benefit fishers and the Atlantida Seascope's reef species, particularly commercially and ecologically important fish.

Seascope fisher and partner engagement in the national Fishers' Roundtable generates excellent potential for seascope lessons learnt to influence national fisheries management and governance.

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

The project logic is such that, if monitoring and protection of marine habitats and threatened marine species is strengthened, and degraded mangrove is actively restored;
And if seascope households, with particular emphasis on women, youth and Garifuna people, have improved income and market access for fisheries products;
And if seascope small-scale fishers are supported to engage directly with national decision-making;
And if capacities of the seascope managing bodies, including NGO partners and Seascope Committee members, are enhanced (with a focus on institutional capacity and resilience);
And if seascope communities better understand the potential impacts of climate change on their ecosystems and socioeconomic standing, and are supported to adopt climate-resilient livelihoods;
Then we would expect SSF livelihoods to be more profitable, stable and resilient to shocks, SSF to have more influence over marine resource governance, communities to be more invested in ensuring ecosystem recovery and relevant stakeholders to have the capacity to support this recovery. This would mean that the protection of critical marine and land species and habitats is strengthened and their resilience to future changes is enhanced. Subsequently, in the longer term, we would expect this to result in the seascope serving as a national model for marine conservation.

Q19. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How could post-project scaling of the approach (if proven) be delivered: through new finance or through uptake by stakeholders or other mechanisms? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?





How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits?

- Seascope Committee will establish a revolving fund to reinvest in fundraising activities, so that core functions can be sustained, such as the running of annual Seascope Forum and to implement the activities

collectively agreed under the annual Committee’s action plan.

- Honduran partner capacity, including that of lead partner FCC, will be strengthened through training and mentoring from FFI, particularly with regard to the project cycle (development of project concept and proposals, grant/financial administration, and reporting on progress to donors), social safeguards and safeguarding, and institutional resilience. This will embed conservation capacity within Honduran NGOs, reducing dependence on international NGO FFI. Due to the long-term nature of FFI’s relationship within the Seascope Partnership, FFI’s technical and strategic guidance and experience will be available to the Honduran partners long beyond the lifetime of this project.
- Facilitating changes in the SSF market, to reward responsible fisheries, focuses on building self-sustainability from the beginning. Barriers to scaling these initiatives will be addressed through this project, as part of shifting markets towards being more ecologically and socially responsible. The access to national decision-making that the partners and fishers now have through the government’s creation of the National Fishers’ Roundtable also supports the scaling up of these efforts in the longer-term, from seascope-level to national-level.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

-  [Seascope Map with communities](#)
-  12/12/2022
-  21:02:48
-  pdf 163.69 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Partners may implement funds without complying with the Darwin grant agreement or on activities that stray from the agreed outputs and outcome.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	FCC will make Darwin Initiative requirements clear through sub-grant agreements. There will be a quarterly evaluation of fund implementation and regular financial and technical reporting for all partners. An evaluation committee will be appointed, representing all partners involved in the project.	Minor

Safeguarding	FCC does not yet have an overarching social safeguards and/or safeguarding policy. There is a risk that project interventions could cause unintended harm to existing livelihoods and already marginalised groups, as well as vulnerable members of project staff.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	FFI will provide training to all project partners and will mentor FCC through developing and implementing social safeguards and safeguarding mechanisms across the seascape. In the interim, FCC will implement FFI's social safeguards and safeguarding policy, with which it is familiar through adopting its principles in previous projects.	Minor
Delivery Chain	Risk that market initiatives and alternative livelihoods do not prove viable within the current market, or do not offer the necessary resilience to climate change. The project would generate valuable learning, but may not successfully generate alternative income options to diminish pressure on seascape resources and threatened species.	Major	Unlikely	Major	Market initiatives and alternative livelihoods pursued will be based on best available knowledge, from PMSD implementation and CCVA findings. Partner strengths, in particular LARECOTURH's sustainable tourism and development experience and FFI's conservation enterprise and conservation livelihoods and governance experience, will support the selection and development of viable options.	Minor
Risk 4	Overfishing of species of high commercial value due to the higher prices enabled through market initiatives pursued and supply chain connections enabled by the project	Major	Possible	Major	All market initiatives will focus on rewarding and evidencing responsible fisheries. Clear ecosystem recovery goals will be articulated, alongside the importance of maintaining catch at a stable or reduced level, while generating higher income through the better prices enabled. Separately, resilient non-fisheries livelihoods will be explored, to diversify income options.	Moderate

Risk 5	Limited presence of DIGEPESCA (the fisheries authority) in SSF communities, causing delays in fisher licensing and absence of equitable policies that support sustainable SSF livelihoods.	Moderate	Possible	Major	Partners are building strong relationships with the DIGEPESCA SSF representatives (roles only just created this year) and DIGEPESCA will continue to form part of the Seascope Committee and be invited to all relevant seascope events. Social safeguards and safeguarding training will be delivered to the full Seascope Committee, including DIGEPESCA.	Moderate
Risk 6	No identify	N/I	N/I	N/I	No identify	N/I





Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

-  [BCF Implementation Timetable Template 2022-23 FINAL](#)
-  12/12/2022
-  22:40:41
-  pdf 269.13 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

FCC will convene a project steering group (PSG) with representatives from each partner organisation, to meet at least quarterly and review progress against the project timeline and indicators. Each partner will be drawing on their technical teams' support, and FFI will be mentoring FCC and the PSG through Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) good practice as part of project cycle training. FFI will also facilitate the development of a seascape-wide database to support the collective tracking and standardisation of ecological and social indicators, against this project and the wider seascape Theory of Change.

Beyond formal review meetings for this project, partners will be in regular contact to coordinate joint activities and meet monthly (virtually) to review overarching seascape progress and priorities. The PSG will share quarterly progress with the Seascape Committee and Fishers' Roundtable, informing policymaking and action-planning at community, municipal, departmental and national level.

As a highly participatory project, regular feedback is built into methods being implemented, in particular under Output 2 and Output 5 where PMSD and CARE's CCVA approach require iterative review and learning as part of their implementation.

The EOP evaluation will add perceptions data to the more quantitative indicators tracked throughout project. A Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) with focal group (FG) discussions is proposed, as a way to facilitate semi-structured discussion with groups of different stakeholder types, to disaggregate data. The PSG will re-evaluate whether this is the best available approach in Y3. FGs may be supplemented with individual interviews, based on learning from a PIA undertaken for the seascape in 2022.

Measurable impacts on biodiversity status and livelihoods tend to be limited over the course of a single three-year project. As such, this project will also draw on MEL from the seascape approach's inception in 2016.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	24

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)


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


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)


The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make**


your application ineligible.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [BCF St1 FCC Logical Framework](#)

 12/12/2022

 19:32:35

 pdf 180.61 KB

Impact:

The Atlántida Seascope initiative is a national model for marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and nurture their resilience, with high-capacity support from government and civil society.

Outcome:

Protection and resilience of the seascope's critical marine habitats and species strengthened through improved capacity, monitoring and management, and small-scale fishers with stable livelihoods and strong voices in marine governance.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

1. Threats to marine habitats and coastal/marine species of ecological and economic importance, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), Antillean manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and partner capacity to track this impact is reinforced.

Output 2:

2. Pressure on fisheries resources is reduced as a result of at least 250 people from 8 communities being supported to access markets that provide greater/more stable value for responsible fisheries products, so their fisheries-related income is equal to or better than at project start.

Output 3:

3. The seascope's small-scale fishers and fisheries market actors have an active voice in governance and fisheries management, at both seascope and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.

Output 4:

4. Long-term coordination of effective conservation action and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascope is ensured through a well-financed Seascope Committee, as well as all five Honduran NGOs having reinforced organisational capacity to facilitate this platform and conservation action.

Output 5:

5. Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascope are aware of and addressing the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities all 21 communities face, through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

⊙ No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1:

- 1.1 MPA co-managers, with support from relevant authorities, undertake regular patrols in the four MPAs to deter poaching of seascape emblematic species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana).
- 1.2 MPA co-managers undertake regular species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana) and associated critical habitat (estuary, beach, reef, mangrove) within their MPAs, to inform adaptive management and lesson learning regarding conservation actions implemented.
- 1.3 MPA co-managers undertake evaluation of the effectiveness of patrolling efforts in the four MPAs, share lessons learnt and build strategic protection plans.
- 1.4 Honduran partners undertake environmental outreach with fisher associations, women's groups and wider community, regarding importance of emblematic species and their habitats (mangroves, inundated forest, estuaries, sandy beaches), and the MPA regulations that protect them.
- 1.5 Garner voluntary commitment to yellowtail snapper and lane snapper responsible fisheries guidelines across remaining seascape communities. Work with communities and DIGEPESCA to pass this as a municipal decree.
- 1.6 Generate annual OurFish (catch monitoring app) reports on fisheries products in the seascape, as part of responsible fisheries monitoring.
- 1.7 Undertake mangrove and native species planting at priority sites (inc. important iguana areas, along riverbanks with serious erosion).
- 1.8 With support of findings from Output 5 activities, identify viable alternative livelihoods to support individuals still supplementing income with iguana and hawksbill hunting/nest ransacking and/or destructive/illegal fisheries.
- 1.9 Develop Honduras' first National Conservation Programme for Antillean manatee.
- 1.10 With support from ICF, train the 10 Municipal Environmental Units and other relevant enforcement institutions on the legal and administrative processes for the application of the protocol.
- 1.11 Train relevant Seascape Committee members in use of SMART, Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment, and other standardised methodologies for seascape-wide monitoring of ecological and social impact.

Output 2:

- 2.1 Create a business development programme with a focus on environmental sustainability (protected species, appropriate fishing gear, catch sizes and limits), aimed at fishers and traders.
- 2.2 Deliver training under business development programme, and following iterative PMSD process, with regular community visits to support with its practical use.
- 2.3 Hold workshops with actors at all stages of the fisheries supply chain to identify market initiatives that would facilitate higher prices for responsibly caught fisheries products.
- 2.4 Undertake a preliminary traceability assessment for at least one seascape supply chain, to understand current information flow, evidence and requirements at each tier.
- 2.5 Facilitate implementation of market initiatives identified under 2.3.
- 2.6 Hold three municipal fairs for tasting and marketing of responsibly caught small-scale fisheries products and one departmental fair in La Ceiba with the involvement of relevant authorities, profiling fish that often go to waste due to lower demand, and showcasing market initiatives supported by project.

Output 3:

- 3.1 Working with existing SWOC analysis, facilitate Fishers' Roundtable to collectively agree their vision and the main steps necessary to reach it (e.g. a simplified Theory of Change).
- 3.2 Based on vision, facilitate Fishers' Roundtable annual work plan and route for regular engagement and lesson sharing with National Roundtable.
- 3.3 Establish a simple database/platform that allows the Fishers' Roundtable to track the state of their fisheries and provides supporting evidence for their engagement in the National Roundtable.
- 3.4 Participatorily develop the Roundtable's protocol for re-electing their Steering Committee, with particular focus on the importance of including members of Garifuna communities, women and youth.
- 3.5 Facilitate discussion and compile inputs from seascape communities to support reformation of the 2017 Fisheries Law and development of complementary policies on fisheries management at seascape and national-levels.
- 3.6 Empower seascape fishers, particularly vulnerable groups, to take active part in national fisheries discussions.
- 3.7 Hold regular Seascape Committee and seascape Fishers' Roundtable meetings, and an annual Seascape Forum for participatory lesson-sharing and sustainable fisheries action-planning, in particular enabling discussion directly between fisher representatives and policymakers.

Output 4:

- 4.1 FFI facilitates the assessment of organisational resilience to identify capacity needs of Honduran partners, and subsequently supports preparation of organisational development plans.
- 4.2 FFI provides organisational and professional development training and mentoring throughout the project, in line with priorities identified under 4.1.
- 4.3 FFI provides training on social safeguards and safeguarding, covering fundamental concepts, to the five Honduran partners and Seascape Committee.
- 4.4 FFI conducts more in-depth training of trainers with social safeguards and safeguarding leads selected by each of the five Honduran partner organisations, mentoring these individuals as focal points within each organisation and the seascape.
- 4.5 FFI works individually with FCC to review their social safeguards and safeguarding practices, to identify gaps and support the development and implementation of holistic and well-tailored policies.
- 4.6 FFI provides practical training on project development, grant administration and reporting to all five Honduran partners. FFI provides mentoring on these throughout the project, and particular support to FCC in grant administration of their first Darwin project.
- 4.7 Honduran partners regularly update monitoring database comprehensively, to be able to inform Seascape Committee work plans.
- 4.8 Honduran partners set up a seascape fund for the Seascape Committee to collectively manage, and establish guidelines for its use and long-term financing in-country.
- 4.9 Elect a smaller working group within the Committee, to be responsible for fundraising plans.
- 4.10 Strengthen the operational mechanism of the Committee by establishing performance indicators, developing by-laws, and annually updating the work plan.

Output 5:

- 5.1 Implement CARE's CCVA methodology in nine of the seascape's communities.
- 5.2 Present results of CCVAs back to seascape communities.
- 5.3 Based on CCVA, participatorily identify resilient alternative livelihood options to small-scale fisheries and vulnerable livelihoods identified through 5.1.
- 5.4 Develop alternative livelihoods plan with relevant stakeholders and seek necessary training and connections for communities.
- 5.5 Support access to alternative livelihoods through providing small catalytic funding, e.g. for training, inputs.
- 5.6 Support relevant authorities, through workshops and one-to-one meetings, to integrate climate change

mitigation and resilience into departmental, municipal and local emergency plans.

5.7 As part of 1.3 and 1.5, include outreach on climate change and its socioeconomic implications (informed by 5.1).

5.8 Develop climate change monitoring plan for 4 seascape MPAs, based on factors identified as priorities through CCVA discussions.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.


- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)


Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.


N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

 [BCF Budget over £100k MASTER](#)

 12/12/2022

 22:43:18

 xlsx 92.68 KB

Q25. Funding

Q25a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

FCC and partners have a long-term commitment, which began in 2016, to implementing a seascape approach that promotes social and ecological connectivity across the Atlántida Seascape. As part of this, each of the partners involved in the proposal have sought funding that supports the implementation of collaborative seascape-wide activities and individual projects based on area of expertise (e.g. MPA co-managers implementing activities within their MPAs).

Across the Atlantida Seascape, FCC worked as part of the Seascape Partnership on two projects that ended in 2022, funded by two separate Foundations (repeat funding being sought by FFI), and is currently an implementing partner on an FFI-led Darwin Innovation project.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

No

Q26. 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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Three partners requested equipment for their project:

- Diving equipment (FUCSA): Needed to be able to undertake ecological monitoring in Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge, one of the four MPA that this project will work across.
- Tablet (CEM): For traders and fishers to be able to undertake catch monitoring using the OurFish app.
- Laptop/computer: To enable regular upload to and use of the seascape database.
- Motorcycle (FIB): To be able to independently mobilise FIB staff to monitoring beaches for iguana when weather conditions are not conducive to travel by boat.

Following the project end, these items would remain entirely available for implementation of seascape activities.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

This project makes use of all the learning we have developed over the past six years working on the seascape approach as the Seascape Partnership. The majority of this project will be implemented by five local partners who have strong existing relationships with the seascape's 21 communities and relevant departmental- and national-level policymakers. The collaboration platforms (Seascape Committee, Fishers' Roundtable) that are already established are the result of consistent, long-term efforts to establish social connectivity, and as such no additional early efforts need to go into forming new relationships that are necessary for long-term project success. The Seascape Committee's long-term sustainability will be firmly established and through its governance structures will enhance its potential for conservation impact. The project will increase the equitable distribution of benefits to communities, particularly supporting women, Garifuna and young community members.

International NGO FFI will provide guidance and capacity building across a range of capacity needs already identified, including financial administration of and reporting on a grant like this one, and other needs to be determined through Organisational Resilience Checks. Dedicated FFI Finance Business Partner time is included to support with strong budget management, as well as small pockets of funding for accountant support where needed for Honduran partners. The long-term relationship established between the lead partner, other Honduran NGOs, and FFI mean that beyond theoretical capacity building, FFI will also provide ongoing mentoring in the practical application of these skills, to ensure they are fully embedded within seascape activities.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Unchecked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Unchecked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Unchecked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Unchecked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Unchecked

Please outline how you will implement and strengthen your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are “no”, please indicate how it is being addressed.

FCC will adopt FFI’s policies on social safeguards and safeguarding, which it has done previously when sub-granted funds by FFI, while FFI supports FCC (and other project partners) in developing and implementing their own. FFI defines social safeguards as relating to the risk that chosen conservation strategies may pose to local stakeholders, whereas it defines safeguarding as relating to the behaviour of its staff and partners towards each other and local stakeholders. Both social safeguards and safeguarding comprise policies, standards and mechanisms designed to protect and respect basic human rights, and fall under the wider Environmental and Social Management Systems.

Q29. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

FCC seeks to ensure its efforts equitably support vulnerable or marginalised people, particularly focusing

on small-scale fishing communities of the Cayos Cochinos Marine National Monument and its zone of influence. Furthermore, FCC engages communities in governance processes, and ensures that they have a strong voice in decision-making spaces regarding the MPA. FCC is fully committed to respecting human rights and promote their protection.

Community stakeholder engagement will follow Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles, including comprehensive documentation to evidence how the concerns, knowledge, rights and needs, particularly of vulnerable people (including women, youth and Garifuna community members), are addressed. FCC will support appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly. FCC will implement a locally appropriate, accessible and transparent grievance mechanism as part of their social safeguards and safeguarding mechanism development.

As part of this project, FFI will support FCC to develop its policies and procedures concerning core values and ethical behaviour, including safeguarding, anti-harassment and whistle blowing. As appropriate, these will be shared downstream to consultants and partners as contractual obligations in subgrant and consultancy contracts.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q30. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project’s success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

If no, why not?

FCC and partners have not previously identified the FCDO in Honduras as a key stakeholder for our project. If successful, we will contact FCDO Embassy/High Commission in Honduras, and we will provide a summary document and, if of interest, updates on results.

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
----------------------------	------	-------------------	--

Marcio Aronne	Project Leader	46	Checked
Paola Gómez	Technical Coordinator, FCC	50	Checked
María Arteaga	Honduras Seascope Facilitator, Seascope Partnership	100	Checked
TBC	Grant administrator	100	Unchecked





Do you require more fields?





Yes





Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Eilyn Argeñal	Field Specialist, FUCSA	50	Checked
Marcio Rivera	Executive Director, La Asociación Pro Comunidades Turísticas de Honduras (LARECOTURH)	30	Checked
Ana Paz	Executive Director, Fundación Cuero y Salado (FUCSA)	46	Checked
Hazel Akester	Americas & Caribbean Programme Manager, FFI	15	Checked
Belén Yanes	Coordinator of Community Engagement, CEM	100	Checked
Sergio Rosendo	Social Safeguards Technical Specialist, FFI	9	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked





Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.





Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.





 [CV Sergio Rosendo FFI](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:21:54
 pdf 175.18 KB





 [CV Belen Flores Darwin](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:13:00
 pdf 124.5 KB





 [CV Hazel Akester Darwin](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:12:32
 pdf 132.41 KB

 [CV Ana Paz Darwin](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:11:24
 pdf 142.21 KB

 [CV Marcio Rivera Darwin](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:10:03
 pdf 109.57 KB

 [CV Maria Arteaga Darwin](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:07:45
 pdf 125.5 KB

 [CV Heydi Paola Gómez Darwin](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:07:18
 pdf 169.81 KB

 [CV Marcio Aronne Darwin](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:06:47
 pdf 124.12 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

No

If you cannot provide a CV or job description, please explain why not.

The FCC grant administrator will be hired with the funds provided by this project.

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name:

Fundación Hondureña para la Protección y Conservación de Cayos Cochinos (FCC)

Website address:

<http://www.cayoscochinos.hn/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Fundación Cayos Cochinos has a long history of working with fishing communities with influence in an MPA, implementing management programmes consistently for over 25 years. This was made possible by the organisation's efforts to become self-sustaining through diversified methods of income generation under a conservation scheme, making investments for good management in the MPA such as facilities for staff, volunteers, and scientists within the MPA, boats that work for control and surveillance, food supply, waste extraction from the communities within the MPA, among others. The Foundation has proven experience in community projects with Garifuna fishermen, including provision of support to two successful community enterprises, so it has the technical capacities for the successful fulfilment of the project's objectives.

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

Asociación Pro Comunidades Turísticas de Honduras (LAPROCOTURH)

Website address:

[REDACTED]

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

LARECOTURH is a second-tier trade organisation that brings together Tourism Committees and Artisanal Fishing Associations with the aim of seeking socio-economic improvements for member families and the protection and conservation of natural resources, especially coastal marine resources. It responds to the needs of its members across 5 key components: Organisation; Basic Infrastructure Management; Business Development or Product Development; Marketing and Commercialisation; and an Environmental component as an overarching, cross-cutting theme. Therefore, the contribution of LARECOTURH to the project is the representation of the trade association and its organisational processes. Another key aspect in its contribution is engagement and relationship management with local stakeholders, local governments and central government entities that facilitates access to important counterparts critical to the implementation of the project's activities.

Allocated budget:

£ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Centro de Estudios Marinos (CEM)

Website address: <https://estudiosmarinos.org/es/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

CEM has a presence in the 21 communities of the seascape, and conducts its work programme under 5 internal components: sustainable fisheries; marine reserves; marine governance; community development, and applied science. For this project, CEM will participate through executive management, regional coordination, participation of a biological field technician and administrators to ensure an integrated approach to implementation. Among the functions of the organisation is the facilitation and strengthening of capacities and knowledge among the fishing communities of the seascape on issues related to responsible and sustainable fishing, alternative livelihoods, community organisation, access and use of the seascape and its marine resources, etc. CEM will also be responsible for fisheries monitoring in terms of sizes and species of commercial importance, provision of financial and technological resilience tools for fishermen and traders, appropriate tools and processes for fishing communities that aim to improve their quality of life, safeguarding their resources through sustainable alternatives.

Allocated budget:

£ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: Fundación Cuero y Salado (FUCSA)

Website address: [REDACTED]

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

FUCSA has multidisciplinary human resources to implement the different components of the project and a legal framework through its legal status, statutes, management plan and regulations that allow it to execute its activities, which in turn facilitates the management of funds to implement project initiatives that contribute to achieving the institutional objectives aimed at generating knowledge. This is realised through different studies, management instruments, qualified human capital; in addition, the information generated constitutes an important input for decision-making in the management of the area.

FUCSA contributes to the project with the organisation's installed capacities, such as logistics for the execution of the proposed activities, as it has facilities in the Protected Area for meetings, research, volunteer accommodation, among others. It also has basic equipment for habitat monitoring activities and key species such as the manatee, including side scan sonar, a hydrophone, aerial and underwater drones, marine engine boats, vehicle, rail transport, multiparametric probe, weather station, microscopes, stereoscopes. and other relevant gear.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

4. Partner Name: Fundaciòn Islas de la Bahìa (FIB)

Website address: <http://www.utila-iguana.de>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

FIB is one of the co-managers of Bay Island National Marine Park and Wildlife Refuge Turtle Harbour, only present in Utila. They will lead on Utila Iguana related activities, engagement with fishers (Snapper Commission of Utila), Utilian community members and mangrove protection and restoration.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: Fauna & Flora International

Website address: <https://www.fauna-flora.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): FFI has a range of technical expertise spanning fisheries, conservation, livelihoods and governance, MEL, safeguarding & social safeguards, and project cycle. As a long-standing international conservation organisation with a strong focus on working through local partners and supporting bottom-up approaches, we are well-placed to provide strategic guidance, capacity building and mentoring to our five Honduran NGOs through this project, and the technical knowledge required for it to be successful.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

6. Partner Name: N/A

Website address: N/A

Details
(including roles
and
responsibilities N/A
and capacity to
engage with the
project):

**Allocated
budget:** £0.00





**Represented on
the Project
Board** Yes
 No





Have you
included a
Letter of Yes
Support from No
this
organisation?





If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.





No Response





Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.





 [2022 Letter of Support FFI](#)
 12/12/2022
 23:23:26
 pdf 102.1 KB





 [2022 Letter of Support LARECOTURH](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:35:24
 pdf 296.63 KB

 [2022 Letter of Support FCC](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:35:24
 pdf 272.54 KB

 [2022 Letter of Support CEM](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:35:24
 pdf 252.59 KB

 [2022 Cover Letter FCC](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:35:23
 pdf 253.32 KB

 [2022 Letter of Support FUCSA](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:35:23
 pdf 236.23 KB

 [2022 Letter of Support FIB](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:35:22
 pdf 92.35 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead partner.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?

01 January 1994

What is the legal status of your organisation?

NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?

Public tourism activities are hosted in authorised zones of the PA, such as cabin rental, scientific diving, guided tours, facilities and equipment rental for research activities, and management of small funds for monitoring, conservation and management of the protected area.
The management plan authorises filming and image capture within the area, so currently reality show contracts represent the main income for the organisation. Another financing mechanism that the organisation relies on is called the tariff system, a payment levied on tourists entering the protected area, this is the second largest source of income for the organisation.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims

Conserve the Monument's ecosystems: reefs, coral reefs, seagrasses, plants, beaches.
Conserve and responsibly manage genetic material.
Facilitate research and education, monitoring the PA's ecological and social processes.
Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible, low-impact recreation and ecotourism.
Preserve customs / way of life of ethnic groups (Garifuna) settled within the PA.

Activities	<p>Protection: land and marine surveillance</p> <p>Natural Resources: management of MPA's conservation targets</p> <p>Monitoring and Research: evaluation of PA's ecological integrity</p> <p>Community development: sustainable social development and environmental education.</p> <p>Public use: promotes sustainable use of goods and services</p>
Achievements	<p>Declaration of PA; industrial fishing restrictions within nuclear zone; expanding buffer zone; eliminating trawling.</p> <p>Securing exclusive access rights for Garifuna fishers from settled communities.</p> <p>Protection of three Fish Spawning Aggregations.</p> <p>Formation of Community Base Commission, a governance figure made up of fisher and community representatives.</p>

Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the lead partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract/Project 1 Title	Monitoring and Treatment of the Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease in Monumento Natural Marino Archipiélago Cayos Cochinos
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	USD [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	1 year
Role of organisation in project	Project lead and implementer. Two technicians (biologists) and the conservation manager received training on the identification, monitoring and response strategy to hard coral tissue loss disease. An action plan to mitigate the effects of the disease was also developed.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The objective was to conduct biological monitoring to detect the presence of stony coral tissue loss disease, and to implement actions to stop the spread of the disease in the Cayo Cochinos Marine Natural Monument. For this purpose, three FCC biologists were trained in disease identification, treatment application and monitoring methodology. Seven priority sites were selected for monitoring, of which only one had the disease. Outreach activities on the disease were carried out with users of the PA and measures for recreational diving and snorkelling were regulated; the latter were incorporated into the Monument's new draft management plan.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	<p>Client: GULF AND CARIBBEAN FISHERIES INSTITUTE, INC</p> <p>Contact: Robert Glazer Sara Morales/Executive Director</p> <p>e-mail: [REDACTED]</p>

Contract/Project 2 Title Productive reactivation of the communities settled in the Cayos Cochinos Marine Natural Monument through the process of revising and updating the Management Plan.

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) USD [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 5 months

Role of organisation in project Project lead and implementer in conjunction with ICF to update the Protected Area Management Plan.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project The objective of the project was to update the MNMACC management plan through the reactivation of the Interdisciplinary Technical Team, which would participate in workshops on the structuring of each of the components of the management plan.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) Alan Flores/Coordinador Regional Atlántida ICF
Contact: [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title Evaluating sites to confirm SCTL D presence and for treatment and monitoring prioritization activities within the Cayos Cochinos Archipelago Natural Marine Monument

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) USD. [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 8 Months

Role of organisation in project Project lead and implementer. FCC's role is to conduct monthly monitoring of MPA reefs focusing on the presence of Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease (SCTL D) at priority sites.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project The main objectives are to increase our treatment application and monitoring efforts; strengthen data collection, analysis, and report capacities; promote local actor awareness about SCTL D; and increase patrolling operations within the MPA, as well as ranger abilities and capacities.
We are kindly requesting a total amount of \$ [REDACTED] that will go directly to implementing activities to achieve our proposed objectives and will be spread over a period of 9 months, from October 2022 to June 2023.

Emma Doyle

**Client/independent
reference contact
details (Name,
e-mail)**

Coordinator

MPAConnect

Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

████████████████████

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fundación Hondureña Para la Protección y Conservación de Cayos Cochinos

I apply for a grant of

£530,000.00

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 have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding Policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked





Name

Marcio Rafael Aronne

Position in the organisation

Conservation Director and community development





Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [Marcio Aronne´s signature](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:49:53
 pdf 30.01 KB





Date

12 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Audit FCC](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:51:45
 pdf 160.98 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [Safe policys of HCRF en-US](#)
 12/12/2022
 22:57:14
 pdf 256.66 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application <ul style="list-style-type: none">• my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my budget (which meets the requirements above)	Checked

• my completed implementation timetable as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 28.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Guidance – please delete before submitting

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. Quarters are based on UK FYs (**1 April – 31 March** - Q1 therefore starts April 2023).

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The activity numbers should correspond to the activities in your logical framework (logframe). The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

This template covers multiple Biodiversity Challenge Funds schemes, so ensure you check the eligible dates/project length for the scheme you are applying to and feel free to delete later years if not applicable for your project.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Threats to marine habitats and coastal/marine species of ecological and economic importance, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), Antillean manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and partner capacity to track this impact is reinforced.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.1	MPA co-managers, with support from relevant authorities, undertake regular patrols in the four MPAs to deter poaching of seascape emblematic species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana).	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2	MPA co-managers undertake regular species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana) and associated critical habitat (estuary, beach, reef, mangrove) monitoring within their MPAs, to inform adaptive management and	18		X		X		X		X		X		X

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	lesson learning regarding conservation actions implemented.													
1.3	MPA co-managers undertake evaluation of the effectiveness of patrolling efforts in the four MPAs, share lessons learnt and build strategic protection plans.	18		X		X		X		X		X		X
1.4	Honduran partners undertake environmental outreach with fisher associations, women's groups and wider community, regarding importance of emblematic species and their habitats (mangroves, inundated forest, estuaries, sandy beaches), and the MPA regulations that protect them.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5	Garner voluntary commitment to yellowtail snapper and lane snapper responsible fisheries guidelines across remaining seascape communities. Work with communities and DIGEPESCA to pass this as a municipal decree.	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
1.6	Generate annual OurFish (catch monitoring app) reports on fisheries products in the seascape, as part of responsible fisheries monitoring.	9				X				X				X
1.7	Undertake mangrove and native species planting at priority sites (inc. important	9	X				X				X			

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	iguana areas, along riverbanks with serious erosion).													
1.8	With support of findings from Output 5 activities, identify viable alternative livelihoods to support individuals still supplementing income with iguana and hawksbill hunting/nest ransacking and/or illegal fisheries.	6					X					X		
1.9	Develop Honduras' first National Conservation Programme for Antillean manatee.	6		X	X									
1.10	With support from ICF, train the 10 Municipal Environmental Units and other relevant enforcement institutions on the legal and administrative processes for the application of the enforcement protocol.	3				X				X				X
1.11	Train relevant Seascape Committee members in use of SMART, AGRRA, and other standardised methodology for seascape-wide monitoring of ecological and social impact.	4	X	X										
Output 2	Pressure on fisheries resources is reduced as a result of at least 250 people from 8 communities being supported to access markets that provide greater/more stable value for responsible fisheries products, so	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	their fisheries-related income is equal to or better than at project start.													
2.1	Create a business development programme with a focus on environmental sustainability (protected species, appropriate fishing gear, catch sizes and limits), aimed at fishers and traders.	6	X	X										
2.2	Deliver training under the business development programme, and following an iterative PMSD process, with regular community visits to support with its practical use.	20			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
2.3	Hold workshops with actors at all stages of the fisheries supply chain to identify market initiatives that would facilitate higher prices for responsibly caught fisheries products.	6		X	X			X	X			X	X	
2.4	Undertake a preliminary traceability assessment for at least one seascape supply chain, to understand current information flow, evidence and requirements at each tier.	5			X	X								
2.5	Facilitate implementation of market initiatives identified under 2.3.	18			X	X			X	X			X	X

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.6	Hold three municipal fairs for tasting and marketing of responsibly caught artisanal fisheries products and one departmental fair in La Ceiba with the involvement of relevant authorities, profiling fish that often go to waste due to lower demand and market initiatives supported by the project.	4			X				X				X	
Output 3	The seascape's small-scale fishers and fisheries market actors have an active voice in governance and fisheries management, at both seascape and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1	Working with existing SWOC analysis, facilitate Fishers' Roundtable to collectively agree their vision and the main steps necessary to reach it (e.g. a simplified Theory of Change).	2	X											
3.2	Based on vision, facilitate Fishers' Roundtable annual work plan and route for regular engagement and lesson sharing with National Roundtable.	6		X				X				X		
3.3	Establish a simple database/platform that allows the Fishers' Roundtable to track the state of their fisheries and provides supporting evidence for their engagement in the National Roundtable.	6	X	X										

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.4	Participatorily develop the Roundtable's protocol for re-electing their Steering Committee, with particular focus on the importance of including members of Garifuna communities, women and youth.	12	X	X			X	X			X	X		
3.5	Facilitate discussion and compile inputs from seascape communities to support reformation of the 2017 Fisheries Law and development of complementary policies on fisheries management at seascape and national levels.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.6	Empower seascape fishers, particularly vulnerable groups, to take active part in national fisheries discussions.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.7	Hold regular Seascape Committee and seascape Fishers' Roundtable meetings, and an annual Seascape Forum for participatory lesson-sharing and sustainable fisheries action-planning, in particular enabling discussion directly between fisher representatives and policymakers.	15		X		X		X		X		X		X
Output 4	Long-term coordination of effective conservation action and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	seascope is ensured through a well-financed Seascope Committee, as well as all five Honduran NGOs having reinforced organisational capacity to facilitate this platform and conservation action.													
4.1	FFI facilitates the assessment of organisational resilience to identify capacity needs of Honduran partners, and subsequently supports preparation of organisational development plans.	18	X	X	X	X	X	X						
4.2	FFI provides organisational and professional development training and mentoring throughout the project, in line with priorities identified under 4.1.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.3	FFI provides training on social safeguards and safeguarding, covering fundamental concepts, to the five Honduran partners and Seascope Committee.	2		X										
4.4	FFI conducts more in-depth training of trainers with social safeguards and safeguarding leads selected by each of the five Honduran partner organisations, mentoring these individuals as focal points within each organisation and the seascope.	4			X		X		X		X		X	

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.5	FFI works individually with FCC to review their social safeguards and safeguarding practices, to identify gaps and support the development and implementation of holistic and well-tailored policies.	9	X	X	X									
4.6	FFI provides practical training on project development, grant administration and reporting to all five Honduran partners. FFI provides mentoring on these throughout the project, and particular support to FCC in grant administration of their first Darwin project.	6	X		X		X		X		X		X	
4.7	Honduran partners regularly update monitoring database comprehensively, to be able to inform Seascape Committee work plans.	6		X		X		X		X		X		X
4.8	Honduran partners set up a seascape fund for the Seascape Committee to collectively manage, and establish guidelines for its use and long-term financing in-country.	6			X	X								
4.9	Elect a smaller working group within the Committee, to be responsible for fundraising plans.	2				X								
4.10	Strengthen the operational mechanism of the Committee by establishing performance indicators, developing by-laws, and annually updating the work plan.	4	X	X			X					X		

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 5	Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascape are aware of and addressing the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities all 18 communities face, through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.1	Implement CARE's CCVA methodology in nine of the seascape's communities.	18	X	X	X	X	X	X						
5.2	Present results of CCVAs back to seascape communities.	6							X	X	X			
5.3	Based on CCVA, participatorily identify resilient alternative livelihood options to small-scale fisheries and vulnerable livelihoods identified through 5.1.	18				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
5.4	Develop alternative livelihoods plan with relevant stakeholders and seek necessary training and connections for communities.	18				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
5.5	Support access to alternative livelihoods through providing small catalytic funding, e.g. for training, inputs.	18							X	X	X	X	X	X

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5.6	Support relevant authorities, through workshops and one-to-one meetings, to integrate climate change mitigation and resilience into departmental, municipal and local emergency plans.	18						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.7	As part of 1.3 and 1.5, include outreach on climate change and its socioeconomic implications (informed by 5.1).	30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
5.8	Develop climate change monitoring plan for 4 seascape MPAs, based on factors identified as priorities through CCVA discussions.	12	X	X	X	X								

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>The Atlántida Seascape initiative is a national model for marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and nurture their resilience, with high-capacity support from government and civil society.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Protection and resilience of the seascape’s critical marine habitats and species strengthened through improved capacity, monitoring and management, and small-scale fishers with stable livelihoods and strong voices in marine governance.</p>	<p>Protection + resilience of seascape’s habitats + species 0.1 60% reduction in IUU fishing within 5 existing Fisheries Recovery Zones by EOP. Baseline to be established at SOP.</p> <p>Improved partner capacity 0.2 All five Honduran partners are implementing actions for the first three priorities of their Organisational Development Plans. Baseline: 2 ODP drafts complete.</p> <p>Improved monitoring and management 0.3 Monitoring data generated through comprehensive seascape-wide monitoring plan is informing Seascape Committee conservation measures by EOP.</p>	<p>0.1 Navy/municipality reports, MPA management plan incident reports</p> <p>0.2 Informal progress updates against ODPs, Organisational Resilience Check review at EOP</p> <p>0.3 Monitoring database, Seascape Committee Y3 action plan</p>	<p>No significant political or natural disasters occur that require the national government to prioritise other sectors or prevent project stakeholders from engaging in project activities</p> <p>Reports of environmental infractions (e.g. destructive/illegal fishing, threatened species poaching) are accurately documented.</p> <p>There are no outbreaks of disease that prevent movement of people or goods for prolonged periods.</p> <p>Exchange rate fluctuations do not leave planned project activities unaffordable.</p>

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	<p>Small-scale fishers with stable livelihoods 0.4 At least 70% of women and men from participating communities report improvements in fisheries livelihoods, role in fisheries management and wellbeing by EOP.</p> <p>Small-scale fishers with strong voices in marine governance 0.5 At least 70% of small-scale fishers report increased representation, participation and agency through seascape fisheries governance platforms by EOP.</p>	<p>0.4 Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) or similar as part of EOP evaluation, disaggregated by sex and other relevant social factors (e.g., ethnicity).</p> <p>0.5 PIA or similar as part of EOP evaluation; informal conversations and semi-structured interviews</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. Threats to marine habitats and coastal/marine species of ecological and economic importance, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), Antillean manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and partner capacity to track this impact is reinforced.</p>	<p>1.1 No manatee or hawksbill turtle/egg poaching detected; zero Utila spiny-tail iguana meat sale detected on social media by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.2 20 hectares of mangrove (priority habitat for CR iguana) and associated native species that form part of mixed inundated forests planted by EOP; 10 hectares by month 18.</p>	<p>1.1 Patrol reports, SMART monitoring, social media sales of iguana and sea turtle.</p> <p>1.2 Successful mangrove seedling cover, drone surveys, on-foot surveys.</p>	<p>Municipal authorities have the necessary resources and remain committed to penalising reported infractions in order to incentivise compliance.</p> <p>Community members and municipalities actively support and participate in the mangrove reforestation process.</p>

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	<p>1.3 5/10 seascape Municipal Environment Units are using enforcement protocol, developed previously through Seascape Committee, to respond to reported infractions by end of Y1, with at least 70% of reported infractions resulting in management action by EOP. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>1.4 All 4 MPAs implement holistic, systematic ecological and socioeconomic monitoring for priority habitats, species and social initiatives by Y2, with full implementation by Y3.</p>	<p>1.3 Police, municipality and other competent authority reports of illegal activity and remedial action.</p> <p>1.4 Monitoring database shared between FCC, FUCSA, FIB, CEM, LARECOTURH and FFI for seascape MEL.</p>	
<p>2. Pressure on fisheries resources is reduced as a result of at least 250 people from 8 communities being supported to access markets that provide greater/more stable value for responsible fisheries products, so their fisheries-related income is equal to or better than at project start.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 400 people (of which at least 40% are women) trained in priority areas for accessing better markets (200 by month 18 and 400 by EOP), with at least 60% applying these skills by EOP. Baseline: 170 people trained (55 women, 115 men).</p> <p>2.2 SSF supply chain actors in at least 8 seascape communities are implementing initiatives to increase fisher income through improvements to reef finfish and spiny lobster markets by EOP; in</p>	<p>2.1 Training reports, gender-disaggregated sign in sheets, observation in communities, supply chain observation, PIA or similar as part of EOP evaluation.</p> <p>2.2 Feedback by associations and/or cooperatives to project partners, one-to-one informal discussions with fishers, iterative PMSD steps, PIA or similar as part of EOP evaluation</p>	<p>Coastal communities remain interested throughout the project in implementing initiatives to increase value of fisheries</p> <p>Garifuna community members and women are motivated to take up positions within their community boards and the Fishers Roundtable.</p>

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	<p>at least 5 communities by month 18. Baseline: cold chain reinforcement and salt-drying fish being trialled.</p> <p>2.3 At least 250 people are benefitting economically as a result of market improvements for reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, with at least 40% of beneficiaries being women and at least 15% Garifuna, by EOP.</p> <p>2.4 At least 4 seafood fairs, focusing on responsible consumption, are held by EOP with participation of representatives from each community, of which at least 7 (~40%) are women and 3 (~15%) Garifuna.</p>	<p>2.3 Gender disaggregated data collected for each market improvement initiative, end of project survey with questions about comparative income levels.</p> <p>2.4 Sign in sheets, short consumer satisfaction survey during events</p>	
<p>3. The seascape’s small-scale fishers and fisheries market actors have an active voice in governance and fisheries management, at both seascape and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>3.1 Seascape Fishers’ Roundtable agree their vision and establish a work plan for seascape fisheries management and engagement in the National Roundtable by end of Y1.</p> <p>3.2 At least 70% of organised fishers feel that their perspectives and feedback are reflected into the reformed 2017 Fisheries Law by end of Y2.</p>	<p>3.1 Established vision and work plan to achieve it, meeting minutes</p> <p>3.2 Informal conversations, semi-structured interviews</p>	<p>All actors (fishers, fisher associations, government entities, co-managers) continue engaging with existing seascape platforms (Fishers Roundtable, Seascape Committee and Seascape Forum), and are invested in their long-term viability. These platforms continue to be recognised as nationally relevant.</p>

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	<p>3.3 Newly elected Steering Committee for Fishers' Roundtable has strong representation of women, Garifuna community and youth. Baseline: of nine-person Committee, 2 women, 0 Garifuna people and 0 young people.</p>	<p>3.3 Fishers' Roundtable election and governance protocol, elected Committee, Roundtable minutes</p>	<p>Communities remain willing to engage in a long-term process and participate in ensuring that it is representative of their needs, particularly Garifuna communities.</p>
<p>4. Long-term coordination of effective conservation action and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascape is ensured through a well-financed Seascape Committee, as well as all five Honduran NGOs having reinforced organisational capacity to facilitate this platform and conservation action.</p>	<p>4.1 Organisational Development Plan (ODP) facilitated by FFI for all five partners by end of Y1 and funding has been secured to implement actions from the first three priorities by month 18.</p> <p>4.2 Fundraising equivalent to USD 25,000 has been secured by the end of Y2, to support the Seascape Committee, and the equivalent of USD 30,000 has been secured by the end of Y3 to cover the Committee beyond EOP.</p> <p>4.3 Seascape Committee members cover 90% of the cost of the third Seascape Forum by EOP.</p> <p>4.4 At least 10 members of Seascape Partnership staff (2 per organisation) and the Seascape Committee members</p>	<p>4.1 Organisational Development Plan action plans, with time-bound progress landmarks</p> <p>4.2 Fundraising records, Seascape Committee minutes and members' accounts</p> <p>4.3 Tracker of Seascape Forum funders</p> <p>4.4 Training attendance lists, FCC social safeguards & safeguarding policy, participant feedback questionnaire</p>	<p>Training is put to use within partner organisations, and is retained despite possible staff turnover.</p> <p>Improved capacity in all five local partners results in successful fundraising to contribute towards Seascape Committee operating costs and further conservation activities required to achieve desired impact.</p> <p>Seascape Committee members will remain willing and able to cover the costs of the annual Forum.</p>

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	<p>trained in the fundamentals of social safeguards & safeguarding by month 6 and in social risk screening and development of priority social safeguard & safeguarding mechanisms by end of Y1.</p> <p>4.5 Seascape Partnership monitoring database informs Seascape Committee work plan by Y3 meetings.</p>	<p>4.5 Seascape monitoring database</p>	
<p>5. Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascape are aware of and addressing the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities all 21 communities face, through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.</p>	<p>5.1 Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) conducted on main livelihoods pursued by at least 9/21 seascape communities by month 18.</p> <p>5.2 At least 200 community members (of which at least 40% women, 15% Garifuna) across 9 assessed communities have attended workshops on the impacts of climate change and ways to mitigate these by end of Y2.</p> <p>5.3 At least 5/10 seascape municipalities supported by Seascape Partnership to</p>	<p>5.1 CCVA participatory workshops and reports, community engagement meeting minutes, interview transcripts, resilience action plans</p> <p>5.2 Training materials and records, reports, gender-disaggregated sign in sheets, post training evaluations</p> <p>5.3 Formal agreements, meeting actions and minutes, municipal</p>	<p>The climate-resilient sustainable livelihoods identified in the communities increase alternative employment options to fishing.</p> <p>Municipal governments prioritise climate change adaptation and resilient livelihood approaches in their development plans.</p> <p>Target communities remain willing to promote peer to peer learning with the rest of the seascape communities.</p> <p>Droughts, hurricanes and other severe weather does not impede mangrove reforestation. A contingency plan with alternative native species that are hardier to</p>

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

	<p>integrate resilient livelihood diversification plans for women and men, into their municipal development plans by EOP.</p> <p>5.4 At least 5 communities are involved in mangrove and other important native species reforestation trips by end of Y2.</p>	<p>development plans, municipal action plans.</p> <p>5.4 Number of reforestation trips recorded, trip participation sheets</p>	<p>drought may need to be considered.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output to which it will contribute, e.g. 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 contribute to Output 1.</p> <p>Output 1. Threats to marine habitats and coastal/marine species of ecological and economic importance, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), Antillean manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and partner capacity to track this impact is reinforced.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPA co-managers, with support from relevant authorities, undertake regular patrols in the four MPAs to deter poaching of seascape emblematic species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana). 2. MPA co-managers undertake regular species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana) and associated critical habitat (estuary, beach, reef, mangrove) within their MPAs, to inform adaptive management and lesson learning regarding conservation actions implemented. 3. MPA co-managers undertake evaluation of the effectiveness of patrolling efforts in the four MPAs, share lessons learnt and build strategic protection plans. 4. Honduran partners undertake environmental outreach with fisher associations, women’s groups and wider community, regarding importance of emblematic species and their habitats (mangroves, inundated forest, estuaries, sandy beaches), and the MPA regulations that protect them. 5. Garner voluntary commitment to yellowtail snapper and lane snapper responsible fisheries guidelines across remaining seascape communities. Work with communities and DIGEPESCA to pass this as a municipal decree. 6. Generate annual OurFish (catch monitoring app) reports on fisheries products in the seascape, as part of responsible fisheries monitoring. 7. Undertake mangrove and native species planting at priority sites (inc. important iguana areas, along riverbanks with serious erosion). 8. With support of findings from Output 5 activities, identify viable alternative livelihoods to support individuals still supplementing income with iguana and hawksbill hunting/nest ransacking and/or destructive/illegal fisheries. 9. Develop Honduras’ first National Conservation Programme for Antillean manatee. 10. With support from ICF, train the 10 Municipal Environmental Units and other relevant enforcement institutions on the legal and administrative processes for the application of the protocol. 			

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

11. Train relevant Seascape Committee members in use of SMART, Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment, and other standardised methodologies for seascape-wide monitoring of ecological and social impact.

Output 2. Pressure on fisheries resources is reduced as a result of at least 250 people from 8 communities being supported to access markets that provide greater/more stable value for responsible fisheries products, so their fisheries-related income is equal to or better than at project start.

1. Create a business development programme with a focus on environmental sustainability (protected species, appropriate fishing gear, catch sizes and limits), aimed at fishers and traders.
2. Deliver training under business development programme, and following iterative PMSD process, with regular community visits to support with its practical use.
3. Hold workshops with actors at all stages of the fisheries supply chain to identify market initiatives that would facilitate higher prices for responsibly caught fisheries products.
4. Undertake a preliminary traceability assessment for at least one seascape supply chain, to understand current information flow, evidence and requirements at each tier.
5. Facilitate implementation of market initiatives identified under 2.3.
6. Hold three municipal fairs for tasting and marketing of responsibly caught small-scale fisheries products and one departmental fair in La Ceiba with the involvement of relevant authorities, profiling fish that often go to waste due to lower demand, and showcasing market initiatives supported by project.

Output 3. The seascape's small-scale fishers and fisheries market actors have an active voice in governance and fisheries management, at both seascape and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.

1. Working with existing SWOC analysis, facilitate Fishers' Roundtable to collectively agree their vision and the main steps necessary to reach it (e.g. a simplified Theory of Change).
2. Based on vision, facilitate Fishers' Roundtable annual work plan and route for regular engagement and lesson sharing with National Roundtable.
3. Establish a simple database/platform that allows the Fishers' Roundtable to track the state of their fisheries and provides supporting evidence for their engagement in the National Roundtable.
4. Participatorily develop the Roundtable's protocol for re-electing their Steering Committee, with particular focus on the importance of including members of Garifuna communities, women and youth.
5. Facilitate discussion and compile inputs from seascape communities to support reformation of the 2017 Fisheries Law and development of complementary policies on fisheries management at seascape and national-levels.
6. Empower seascape fishers, particularly vulnerable groups, to take active part in national fisheries discussions.

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

7. Hold regular Seascape Committee and seascape Fishers' Roundtable meetings, and an annual Seascape Forum for participatory lesson-sharing and sustainable fisheries action-planning, in particular enabling discussion directly between fisher representatives and policymakers.

Output 4. Long-term coordination of effective conservation action and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascape is ensured through a well-financed Seascape Committee, as well as all five Honduran NGOs having reinforced organisational capacity to facilitate this platform and conservation action.

1. FFI facilitates the assessment of organisational resilience to identify capacity needs of Honduran partners, and subsequently supports preparation of organisational development plans.
2. FFI provides organisational and professional development training and mentoring throughout the project, in line with priorities identified under 4.1.
3. FFI provides training on social safeguards and safeguarding, covering fundamental concepts, to the five Honduran partners and Seascape Committee.
4. FFI conducts more in-depth training of trainers with social safeguards and safeguarding leads selected by each of the five Honduran partner organisations, mentoring these individuals as focal points within each organisation and the seascape.
5. FFI works individually with FCC to review their social safeguards and safeguarding practices, to identify gaps and support the development and implementation of holistic and well-tailored policies.
6. FFI provides practical training on project development, grant administration and reporting to all five Honduran partners. FFI provides mentoring on these throughout the project, and particular support to FCC in grant administration of their first Darwin project.
7. Honduran partners regularly update monitoring database comprehensively, to be able to inform Seascape Committee work plans.
8. Honduran partners set up a seascape fund for the Seascape Committee to collectively manage, and establish guidelines for its use and long-term financing in-country.
9. Elect a smaller working group within the Committee, to be responsible for fundraising plans.
10. Strengthen the operational mechanism of the Committee by establishing performance indicators, developing by-laws, and annually updating the work plan.

Output 5. Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascape are aware of and addressing the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities all 18 communities face, through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.

1. Implement CARE's CCVA methodology in nine of the seascape's communities.
2. Present results of CCVAs back to seascape communities.
3. Based on CCVA, participatorily identify resilient alternative livelihood options to small-scale fisheries and vulnerable livelihoods identified through 5.1.
4. Develop alternative livelihoods plan with relevant stakeholders and seek necessary training and connections for communities.

Project Title: Strengthening ecological and socioeconomic resilience in the Atlántida Seascape, Honduras

5. Support access to alternative livelihoods through providing small catalytic funding, e.g. for training, inputs.
6. Support relevant authorities, through workshops and one-to-one meetings, to integrate climate change mitigation and resilience into departmental, municipal and local emergency plans.
7. As part of 1.3 and 1.5, include outreach on climate change and its socioeconomic implications (informed by 5.1).
8. Develop climate change monitoring plan for 4 seascape MPAs, based on factors identified as priorities through CCVA discussions.