



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



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Darwin Core Initiative: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Information note on the project report"
<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

This report is expected to be a maximum of 20 pages, excluding annexes.)

Deadline for submission: 30^{de} April 2024

Send it to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project reference in the subject line.

• Darwin Initiative project information

Project reference	30-024
Project Title	Strengthening ecological and socio-economic resilience in the seascape of Atlantida (Honduras)
Country	Honduras
Senior Partner	Honduran Foundation for the Protection and Conservation of the Cochinos Cays
Project partner(s)	Fauna & Flora Cuero y Salado Foundation (FUCSA) Centre for Marine Studies (CEM) Bay Islands Foundation (FIB) The Association for Tourist Communities of Honduras (LARECOTURH)
Value of the Darwin Initiative grant	£ 530,000.00
Project start/end dates	1/04/2023 - 31/03/2026
Reporting period (e.g. April 2023 - March 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1/04/2023 - 31/03/2024 Y1R1
Name of project leader	Marcio [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
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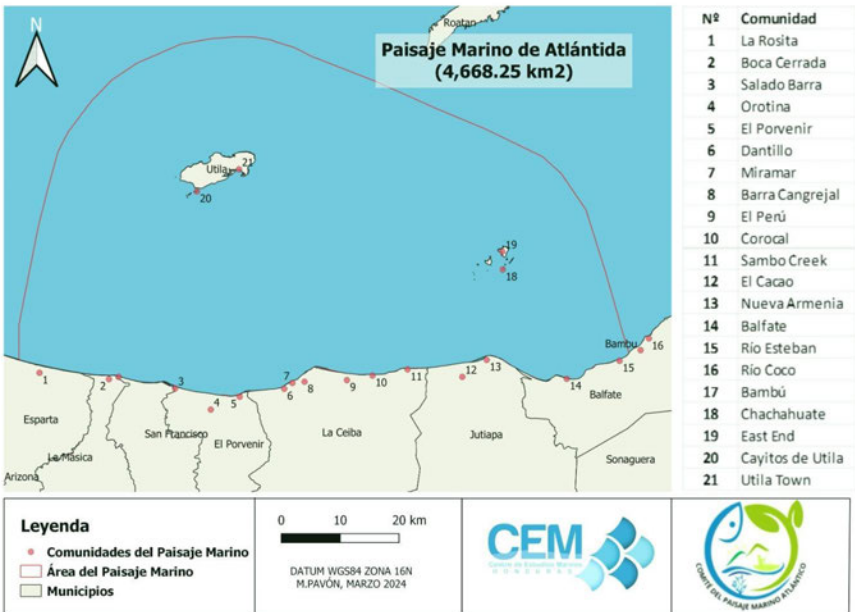
1. Project summary

This project aims to be a national model of marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and build resilience, with high capacity support from

government and civil society. The seascape is home to interconnected habitats, including estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs, which support species, including hawksbill turtles, Utila spiny-tailed iguanas and West Indian manatees, and commercially important fish species for small-scale artisanal fishers. However, despite their importance and conservation efforts, there are still challenges to address. Despite improved governance in our region, fisheries have declined as a result of mangrove degradation, as well as harmful fishing practices and overfishing, coupled with the climate crisis. These factors are negatively affecting reef fish species, such as the commercially important yellowtail snapper, which directly affect communities in the Seascape, limiting access to better resilient livelihoods.

To address these challenges, the project incorporates resilient socio-economic and ecological approaches, developed through a series of inclusive workshops in 5 communities to learn about their challenges and find alternatives together to improve their living conditions. The project comprehensively seeks gender and social inclusion, with local partners identifying alternatives and adapting to conditions that facilitate the participation of all members and communities in the seascape, ensuring they have a voice to decision-makers and connections to other stakeholders.

This requires the collaboration of authorities, NGOs, researchers and MPA managers to achieve effective management of the seascape and improve the livelihoods of local communities, as well as the strengthening of local partners and Fauna & Flora. Platforms such as the Seascape Committee and the Fisher Roundtable are key in achieving the outcome, and both have grown over the last year to function independently and be a reference framework for the rest of the country. Therefore, in this project, FCC and partners have established a process of collaboration and capacity building through which stakeholders, authorities and NGOs have developed and applied their capacities in governance, research, MPA management, fisheries, tourism and community development to develop effective seascape management and enhance climate resilient livelihoods.



Atlántida Seascape on the northern Caribbean coast of Honduras. Bottom left: Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge. Top left: Turtle Harbour Wildlife Refuge and Utila Island of the Bay Islands Marine National Park. Centre right: Cayos Cochinos Marine National Monument, Marine Protected Area. The red outline represents the Seascape, which covers approximately 4,668.25 km².

2. Stakeholders/project partners

The Cayos Cochinos Foundation has worked in the Atlántida Seascape together with four other Honduran NGO partners and an International Cooperation organisation since 2016, forming a Seascape Alliance at the request of the partners, after identifying the need to foster a more

collaborative and holistic approach to conservation. Our collective work has focused on an integrated approach to the seascape, promoting social and ecological connectivity, resilience and wellbeing across the Atlantida Seascape and part of the Insular zone. This partnership supports the 21 fishing communities in the seascape and ensures that fisheries representatives are fully prepared to participate in the national debate on MSS for the protection of their livelihoods and the marine environment, as well as to identify climate resilient livelihoods for consideration by decision makers and other national authorities.

Seascape Facilitator - María Arteaga

The six in-country partners work closely together with the support of Maria, our Seascape Alliance facilitator and FFI liaison in Honduras. She has facilitated the growth, cooperation and successful implementation of our Seascape partnership.

The Asociación Pro Comunidades Turísticas de Honduras (LRC) specialises in the sustainable development of coastal communities on the north coast of Honduras, with a focus on fisheries, tourism and environmental management, and a history of cooperation with communities and local government.

The Centro de Estudios Marinos (CEM) is a marine research NGO operating along the entire north coast of Honduras, with extensive experience in fisheries and marine management. CEM is also co-manager of the Bay Islands National Marine Park, together with the FIB (see below).

Fauna & Flora has extensive experience in providing strategic and technical advice to the project manager and partners to lead organisational resilience testing and partner capacity building.

The Bay Islands Foundation (FIB) is one of the co-managers of the Utila Island section of the Bay Islands National Marine Park, and is responsible for project activities and engagement with coastal communities in this MPA, together with CEM.

Cuero y Salado Foundation (FUCSA) is the co-manager of the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge and is responsible for project activities and engagement with coastal communities in this MPA.

This project was developed jointly by the Cayos Cochinos Foundation, our four Honduran partners mentioned above, Fauna & Flora and the Seascape Facilitator (Maria), and was informed by key seascape stakeholders, in particular the seascape communities. Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), as well as project decision-making, is carried out in a participatory manner, drawing on the knowledge and experience of Honduran NGOs about the local context and Fauna & Flora's technical expertise. In the last year, our partnership has grown in terms of local capacity to implement projects, especially through capacity building in the communities that make up the seascape and the partner group itself. Honduran partners have also strengthened their relationships with fishers, building a better mutual understanding of SSF finances. Our collective programme has also expanded to work with 21 coastal communities, up from the initial 18 when the project began. Broader stakeholders with whom our partners work closely include:

- **Supply chain actors:** Especially fishermen and processors, from the reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, to understand supply chain dynamics and identify opportunities for the creation or strengthening of intermediaries.
- **Coastal communities:** Engagement with 21 coastal communities is currently focused on working with fishermen's associations and women's groups.
- **Fisher Roundtable:** Created by the Honduran Seascape Alliance, it brings together fishermen from the 21 communities and helps them to have a more unified voice across the seascape.
- **Seascape Committee:** Created by the Honduran Seascape Alliance to bring together government agencies/municipal and departmental policy makers, civil society, academia, community and fishermen's representatives.

Achievements

- Seascope's facilitator successfully provides in-country support to Honduran partners and other key actors such as fishermen, municipalities, authorities, community-based groups, highlighting the importance of her role as a strength of the partnership.
- Creation of a Seascope Alliance technical sub-team consisting of one field technician from each Honduran partner, which met regularly to coordinate and monitor progress.
- The Seascope Committee is increasingly recognised for its convening power and its role in facilitating conservation and sustainable development actions across the seascope.
- CEM and FCC coordinate the revision and updating of the regulations of the Rio Esteban fishermen's association (15 on the map in figure 1).

Lessons learned regarding partnerships and stakeholders (see also section 8).

- Project implementation needs to be planned with all five Honduran partners, regardless of differentiated activities and responsibilities, due to the interconnected nature of the seascope. The programme should be approached holistically, building on the strengths of each Honduran partner.
- Identify the lead partner and the partner(s) supporting each activity to ensure effective implementation.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out the project activities

Output 1

1.1 MPA co-managers, with the support of the relevant authorities, conduct regular patrols in the four MPAs to deter poaching of iconic species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana).

Since April 2023, 384 patrols were conducted in collaboration with the Honduran Navy, of which 160 were in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge (CSWR), 192 in the Cayos Cochinos Archipelago Marine National Monument (MNMACC) and 32 patrols in Utila, Bay Islands Marine National Park (BIMNP), which recorded:

- 26 incidents of illegal fishing gear (9 events in CSWR, 17 in MNMACC),
- 2 dead manatee (cause of death unidentified) (CSWR)
- 4 fires (CSWR)
- 2.1km of clandestine opening (CSWR)
- 79 infringements per tourist (MNMACC)
- 1 per hunt (2 armadillos) (MNMACC)
- 5 cases of iguana hunting (BINMP)

1.2 MPA co-managers conduct monitoring of species (manatee, hawksbill, iguana) and associated critical habitat (estuary, beach, reef, mangrove) within their MPAs, to inform adaptive management and lesson learning on conservation actions implemented.³⁷

biological surveys have been carried out: 3 bathymetric surveys, 2 water quality surveys, 1 inspection in CSWR (3 manatees were observed), 1 sea turtle survey (24 nests in MNMACC and 9 tagged turtles (hawksbill), 28 iguana surveys: 48 sightings (19 females, 6 males and 24 unidentified) at 4 sampling sites, 1 seagrass monitoring (CARICAS) in conjunction with UNAH, FUCSA, FCC and CEM, 1 mangrove monitoring at Útila and installation of 3 monitoring plots at Turtle Harbour, Wester Path and Oyster Bed Lagoon.

Activity 1.3 MPA co-managers conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of patrolling efforts in the four MPAs, share lessons learned and develop strategic protection plans.

The partners, FUCSA and FCC carried out a diagnosis/baseline on the functioning of the Control and Surveillance sub-programme. The results of this diagnosis indicated the following: in the

case of CSWR, there is a need for greater community participation and involvement, strengthening the confidentiality of information, greater support and presence of the naval force and an increased inter-institutional presence through more patrols. These inputs were shared with authorities, co-managers and justice operators; as a next step, these results will be shared with the communities. In MNMACC, the results showed that the majority of crimes are committed by repeat offenders, there is a need for equipment and technology to be more effective (e.g. drones, cameras and others), it is considered that they have sufficient resources but need to be reinforced. The results were shared with fishermen and authorities (DIGPESCA, Municipalities and the Community Based Commission). FIB is coordinating with the Municipality of Utila in the development of a format (provided by the Environmental Prosecutor's Office) to standardise information on iguana hunting reports.

Activity 1.4 Honduran partners conduct environmental outreach activities with fishermen's associations, women's groups and the wider community on the importance of flagship species and their habitats (mangroves, flooded forests, estuaries, sandy beaches) and the MPA regulations that protect them.

- In collaboration with other NGOs, FIB has provided monthly environmental education in all schools in Utila and Utila Cays, reaching a total of 350 students.
- At the MNMACC an environmental education day was held, led by a group of volunteers from the turtle programme, aimed at the children of East End and Chachahuate (11 boys and 9 girls). At the Gararu (Garifuna for Hawksbill) festival, a handicrafts and environmental education workshop was held, inviting artisans from 3 Garifuna communities (30 people: 9 men; 21 women) as a strategy to reduce the consumption of turtle eggs and turtle shell artefacts.
- CEM and LARECOTURH held 2 camps focusing on outreach, specifically:
 1. Governance and Access Rights, during which representatives of marine fisher associations were introduced to key concepts, limitations and regulations of each MPA and the "grey area" between them, endorsed by the Honduran General Fisheries Law. In addition, the guidelines for responsible consumption of the 10 species of commercial and ecological importance, including calale and yalatel, were presented (54 fishers: 26 women and 28 men).
 2. Targeted fisherwomen to provide them with leadership opportunities, training and skills to actively participate in decision-making related to fisheries and resource management. Encouraged networking among fisherwomen, which strengthens their collective position and promotes solidarity among them (24 women: 12 were Garifuna from 4 communities).

Activity 1.5 Garner voluntary commitment to responsible fishing guidelines for yellowtail snapper and common snapper in the remaining marine communities. Work with communities and DIGEPESCA to have this approved as a municipal decree.

During the Governance and Access Rights camp, CEM presented responsible fishing guidelines for yellowtail and lane snapper. These guidelines have been translated into draft ordinances for three coastal municipalities, which have lent their support. If approved, the guidelines will become municipal law. A socialisation tour and official validation by the associations has been scheduled, affirming their voluntary commitment to their adoption. As a next step, the guidelines will be presented for endorsement in the communities of their jurisdiction, which includes both communities in the grey area and MNMACC.

1.6 Generate annual OurFish (catch tracking application) reports on fish products in the seascape as part of responsible fisheries monitoring.

An annual report has been generated on the registration of OurFish users throughout the Seascope. Based on the socialisation of the annual report, in November a meeting of users was held (13 users representing 9 communities) to share their experiences regarding the benefits of the tool, strategies for improvement in the marketing chain and recognition by CEM to users with greater registration during the year 2023. It has been agreed to hold this meeting annually, for the exchange of experience and recognition of users as citizen science.

1.7. Carry out planting of mangroves and native species in priority sites (including important iguana areas, along heavily eroded riverbanks).

Partners have carried out mangrove/native species planting activities as follows:

- 4,437 mangrove seedlings (1 *Rhizophora mangle*) / native species (maya maya (*Zygia latifolia* (L.) Fawc. & Rendle), guama (*Inga* sp.), almendro (*Terminalia catappa* L.), zapotón (*Pachira aquatica*), sangre blanco (*Pterocarpus officinalis*)) currently in the CSWR nursery and 105 seedlings in the nursery at MNMACC.
- 200 mangrove seeds collected by FIB, to be planted in deforested areas of the Turtle Harbour protected area.
- Plantation of 100 coconut trees in Utila and 100 in Cayo Largo Abajo in MNMACC.
- Reforestation days with LARECOTURH, of mangrove and associated species (120 coconut and 50 beach grape plants were planted with fishermen during the Governance and Access Rights Camp) in the following communities: Rio Coco 2 ha, Corozal 3 ha, El Porvenir 1 ha, La Barra del Río Cangrejal 2.5 ha, Dantillo 1.5 ha and Orotina 2 ha. (12 ha total), 2 with FIB support in Utila, 2.7 with FUCSA support in Salado Barra, 2 with CEM support in El Porvenir and 1 with FCC support in East End.

Activity 1.8 Using the findings from the activities under Output 5, identify viable alternative livelihoods to support people who still supplement their income by hunting/poaching iguana and hawksbill turtle nests and/or illegal fishing.

The CCVA survey is in progress (see activity 5.1) and findings will be applied in Y2

Activity 1.9 Develop the first National Conservation Programme for the West Indian manatee in Honduras.

A consultancy was carried out to create the national instrument for the conservation of the West Indian manatee, in close collaboration with the National Committee. To ensure adequate follow-up and validation of the consultancy, a follow-up commission has been established, composed of representatives from the Central and Regional Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), the Secretariat of Natural Resources-Directorate of Biodiversity (DIBIO), the General Directorate of Fisheries (DIGEPESCA)-Puerto Cortés, the Conservation Corps of Omoa, PROLANSTATE, the Municipality of Puerto Cortés and FUCSA. This commission will review the consultancy, providing feedback to all the National Committee in the second year.

Activity 1.10 With ICF support, train the 10 Municipal Environmental Units (MEUs) and other relevant enforcement institutions on the legal and administrative processes for the implementation of the enforcement protocol.

Nine of the 12 MEUs (Jutiapa, El Porvenir, Roatán, Utila, Guanaja, La Masica, San Francisco, Santa Fe) that have a direct influence on the Seascape participated in the MEU meeting. The curriculum of the MEU diploma course on environmental issues was defined. A compendium of laws was identified, which will be given to the MEU representatives for the respective application of the enforcement protocol. The protocol is not yet implemented because it has not yet been approved by the General Secretariat of the State.

Activity 1.11 Train relevant Seascape Committee members in the use of SMART, AGRRA and other standardised methodology for ecological and social impact monitoring across the seascape.

Three members of the Seascape Committee (1 FCC, 1 CEM and 1 Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment - SERNA) were trained in the AGRRA methodology in May. AGRRA monitoring was then conducted at 30 sites (6 CSWR, 12 Utila, 12 MNMACC) to assess reef health in the seascape, in collaboration with Healthy Reefs Initiative (HRI).

FCC is currently coordinating with Roatan Marine Park (RMP) to train FUCSA Protection Programme staff, FIB and CEM and LRC technicians in the use of SMART. This requires the creation of a platform for the Seascape in which the 4 MPAs are incorporated as Conservation Areas (CA) and the evaluation of potentially creating a CA for the grey area.

In the municipality of Esparta, in July 2023, a meeting was held with co-managers of the CSWR in order to continue with the elaboration of the patrol plan, use of SMART and strengthening of regulations, to reduce threats to the conservation targets of the RVSBCS. Representatives from ICF, Municipality of San Francisco, La Masica and Esparta (13 people: 10 men and 3 women) participated. FUCSA and FIB participated in a training with the PANTHERA Foundation in March 2024, to ensure the accurate filling of data in the SMART database.

Output 2

2.1 Create a business development programme with a focus on environmental sustainability (protected species, appropriate fishing gear, catch sizes and limits), targeting fishermen and traders.

A business development plan was created (Annex 4) that specifies the methodology for replicating businesses linked to fishing. In addition, 4 specific groups were identified to propose a business model for added value to fishery products, specifically a group of young people made up of 9 young Garifuna in Río Esteban, and three groups of women (Dantillo, Nueva Armenia and La Barra del Río Cangrejal).

Activity 2.2 Deliver training within the framework of the enterprise development programme and following an iterative PMSD process, with regular visits to the community to support with their practice.

Formal education is being implemented on business issues raised in the business development plan, from which 5 business models are emerging with alternative initiatives to fishing: 1) Fishing tackle shop and plastic collection centre (women's group in Nueva Armenia). 2) Cafeteria (young people in Río Esteban). 3) Fish packing (fishers Delfines del Caribe). 4) processing fish products for sale (women's group in La Julia). 5) Shop for fishing gear (Mi Bendición fisher's group).

Activity 2.3 Conduct workshops with actors at all stages of the fisheries supply chain to identify market initiatives that facilitate higher prices for responsibly caught fish products.

LRC, FCC has identified market initiatives giving added value to the fish product (filleting, cutting and processing of ground fish) in 3 fishing associations (La Rosita, Barra del Río Cangrejal, and Delfines del Caribe). In addition, a 3-module training day on the Blue Economy was held, with 35 people, including fishers, collectors and entrepreneurs from the coastal tourism sector.

Activity 2.4 Conduct a preliminary traceability assessment for at least one seascape supply chain, to understand the current information flow, evidence and requirements at each level.

The results obtained by LARECOTURH through the evaluation of two associations (ODEPABARAC and APEARCE) indicate, 1) bycatch or illegal catch is reported in a transparent way, 2) their sizes and species fished are adequate, 3) both associations understand the cold chain processes, however, safety must be improved in one of the associations (Annex 5). CEM has planned this activity for Y2 with the Brisas del Mar fisher association from Balfate Colón.

Activity 2.5 Facilitate the implementation of market initiatives identified in 2.3.

LARECOTURH facilitated 3 market initiatives: 1) Cooked fish processing for 5 women from fisher households, 2) Vacuum packing machine for processing fish into fillets, for Delfines del Caribe (22 men/4 women), 3) Sale of fishing inputs group of 7 women. CEM piloted a business model operated by women members of the Brisas del Mar fisher association, involving 28 people (9 women). This model aims to establish fixed markets for the association through a partner fish collection and sale site. FUCSA facilitated a market initiative on how to add value to the fishery product (ground meat, food sales) with 13 members (7 women) of La Rosita fisher group.

Activity 2.6 Hold three municipal tasting and marketing fairs of responsibly caught artisanal fish products and one departmental fair in La Ceiba with the involvement of the corresponding authorities, profiling fish that are often wasted due to lower demand and market initiatives supported by the project.

1. In celebration of the National Day of Artisanal Fishing, the marine fisher's associations held the first seafood fair, with the aim of sharing responsible fishing practices and identifying new customers. It was attended by 285 fishers (115 women, 170 men) from 23 seascape associations, as well as local and national authorities.

2. Feripesca 2024, where artisanal fishing was promoted, highlighting the economic importance of artisanal fishing, its cultural and economic value, and raising awareness among consumers about the importance of supporting sustainable artisanal fishing and the conservation of marine resources. Thirteen fisher associations participated, selling more than 1500 pounds of fish to the local population.

Output 3

Activity 3.1 Working with the existing SWOT analysis, facilitate the Fishermen's Roundtable to collectively agree on their vision and the main steps needed to achieve it (e.g. a simplified Theory of Change).

Review and presentation of SWOT on two occasions: 1) General meeting of the fishermen's roundtable, with the aim of re-evaluating the current organisational situation of the roundtable. 2) In the Governance and Access Rights camp, as well as the prioritisation of problems according to the weaknesses identified, for the elaboration and updating of its work plan.

Activity 3.2 Based on the vision, facilitate the annual work plan of the Fishermen's Roundtable and the pathway for regular engagement and sharing of lessons with the National Roundtable.

The Governance and Access Rights camp revisited the above SWOT and developed a work plan based on it, outlining the activities/initiatives needed to achieve the Roundtable's vision and address its main weaknesses over the next two years. 54 fishers attended (see activity 1.4)

3.3 Establish a simple database/platform to enable the Fishermen's Roundtable to monitor the state of their fisheries and provide supporting evidence for their participation in the National Roundtable.

A format for the fishermen's register was developed and is being updated to have a section to measure the state of their fisheries, based on the training on fisheries landing monitoring methodologies that the partners have received for replication in the fishing communities.

Activity 3.4 Develop in a participatory manner the Roundtable's protocol for the re-election of its Steering Committee, with special emphasis on the importance of including members of the Garifuna communities, women and youth.

During this year's General Assembly of the Fisher Roundtable, the new Board of Directors was selected. Of the nine representatives, two are women and one is Garifuna.

Activity 3.5 Facilitate discussion and compile input from seascape communities to support the reform of the Fisheries Act 2017 and the development of complementary policies on national fisheries and seascape management.

CEM has presented their initiative for Honduras to declare a 12 nautical mile exclusive access zone for SSF within the seascape. The partners are supporting the technical team to carry out social and biological data collection within the MPAs and the grey area. The information will be assembled into a technical dossier that will propose the exclusive access area to government representatives. The initiative also has the support of three municipalities and the association of municipalities of Central Atlantida (MAMUCA), who are supporting in obtaining the social and biological information necessary for the municipal ordinances granting exclusive areas in their jurisdictions. The baseline of the municipalities of Balfate, La Ceiba and El Porvenir has been collected, the technical dossier of Balfate is already prepared.

Activity 3.6 Empower marine fishers, especially vulnerable groups, to actively participate in national fisheries discussions.

- The National Day of Artisanal Fisheries was celebrated on 28 July (see 2.6).
- CEM undertook a Photo Voice (See Annex 6) to highlight the role of women in their communities and the barriers they face to use of marine resources (19 women: 8 Garifuna and 4 between 18 and 25 years old).

Activity 3.7 Hold regular meetings of the Seascope Committee and the Seascope Fishermen's Round Table, and an annual Seascope Forum to share lessons in a participatory way and plan sustainable fisheries actions, in particular by enabling discussion directly between fishermen's representatives and policy makers.

During Y1, 3 committee meetings were held and the following results were presented: 1) iguana research, 2) plastic characterisation, 3) 12 nautical miles exclusive access proposal, 4) methodology for mangrove reforestation, 5) Participatory Impact Assessment of seascope communities from a previous project, 6) OurFish data, 7) consumption guide and responsible fishing guidelines for 12 species of commercial and ecological interest, 8) AGRAA report 9) king crab monitoring methodology.

Through these regular meetings, the project workplan was updated and indicator monitoring was reviewed, alongside and 2) Counterparts established for the operation and sustainability of the 2023 Committee. A follow-up meeting of the national fishermen's roundtable was also held, with the participation of the Board of the Regional Fisher's Roundtable and 2 Fisher's Roundtable Assemblies, proposing inputs for the reform of the Fisheries law (e.g. marketing permits, subsidies and extension of fishing operations).

Output 4.

Activity 4.1 Fauna & Flora facilitates organisational resilience assessments to identify the capacity needs of Honduran partners and subsequently supports the preparation of organisational development plans.

Fauna & Flora facilitated the Organisational Resilience Assessment (ORC) for CEM, LARECOTURH and FCC, from which the partners developed their Organisational Development Plans (ODPs). CEM and LARECOTURH have submitted these ODPs to Fauna & Flora, who are developing training courses based on the needs identified. In their ODPs (developed prior to the start of the project), FIB and FUCSA prioritised updating their strategic plans to set clear organisational priorities, and Fauna & Flora has secured funding to support this.

Activity 4.2 Fauna & Flora provides organisational and professional development training and mentoring throughout the project, in line with the priorities identified in 4.1 and Activity 4.6 FFI provides practical training on project development, grant management and reporting to the five Honduran partners. FFI provides mentoring on these throughout the project and particular support to FCC in the grant management of its first Darwin project.

Fauna & Flora prepared finance templates for Honduran partners and presented training on good practices for financial reporting, focusing on how to prepare reports for Darwin. Fauna & Flora also presented a training on Good Fund Management, covering principles of grant management, fund implementation and fund closure. These trainings represent the first two of a series of six that Fauna & Flora has planned in 2024. The next modules are: 3) Evidence for Audit, 4) Preparing Good Budgets, 5) Wages and Unit Rates and 6) Financial Risk.

Activity 4.3 Fauna & Flora provides training on social safeguards and safeguards, covering fundamental concepts, to the five Honduran partners and the Seascope Committee.

The Fauna & Flora Safeguards Specialist will present social safeguards training to the Seascope Committee in June 2024 and work one-on-one with each partner on their social safeguards priorities. The partners from their focal points have identified the needs for internal capacity building, these have been transmitted to the specialist so that the development of the training is based on them, this may include support on policy and procedure development, as well as a more specific focus on social safeguard tools. See also 4.5.

Activity 4.4 Fauna & Flora conducts more in-depth training of trainers with social safeguards and safeguards leaders selected by each of the five Honduran partner organisations, mentoring these individuals as focal points within each organisation and the seascope.

Each partner has chosen its focal point for social safeguards and safeguarding. Focal points will join the social safeguards specialist during the upcoming training in June 2024. Based on

these discussions, a mentoring programme will be developed to complement formal trainings

Activity 4.5 Fauna & Flora works individually with FCCs to review their social safeguards and safeguard practices, to identify gaps and support the development and implementation of holistic and well-tailored policies.

Fauna & Flora shared policy examples with FCC, e.g. 1) Child and vulnerable adult protection policy, 2) Anti-bullying and harassment policy, 3) Equal opportunities policy, 4) Whistleblowing Policy. Building on this, Fauna & Flora presented training to all five Honduran partners in March 2023, focused on safeguards and social safeguards. Based on these examples, FCC has developed a draft safeguards and social safeguards policy, which is under review by Fauna & Flora. The Seascope Facilitator also worked with the Fauna & Flora Safeguards Specialist to generate an analysis of the social safeguards implemented under the Honduras programme, to identify areas for improvement and to have a programme record that will inform next steps.

Activity 4.6 FFI provides practical training on project development, grant management and reporting to the five Honduran partners. FFI provides mentoring on these throughout the project and particular support to FCC in the grant management of its first Darwin project.

As mentioned in activity 4.2

Activity 4.7 Honduran partners regularly update the monitoring database in a comprehensive manner in order to inform the work plans of the Seascope Committee.

Partners are integrating the following monitoring components into the database; landing site monitoring; fisheries traceability; patrolling and monitoring of biological monitoring (SMART); maritime safety logbooks; financial registration templates, CCVA results.

Activity 4.8 Honduran partners established a seascope fund for the Seascope Committee to collectively manage and establish guidelines for its long-term use and funding in the country.

An inventory was made of the in-kind contributions of each committee member. A meeting of governance committees related to marine protected areas will be held in Y2.

Activity 4.9 Elect a smaller working group within the Committee to be responsible for fundraising plans.

The elected working group is the board of the Seascope Committee.

Activity 4.10 Strengthen the operational mechanism of the Committee through the establishment of performance indicators, the development of by-laws and the annual update of the work plan.

At the second meeting of the Seascope Committee in October, it was agreed that each member organisation will make an inventory of their in-kind contributions for Y2 and Y3. Similarly, the committee's work plan was updated in February 2024.

Output 5

Activity 5.1 Implement CARE's CCVA methodology in nine of the seascope communities.

The partners implemented the CCVA Methodology in the following communities:

- East End, attended by 20 Garifuna people (5 women). Among the preliminary findings were identification of vulnerable areas in the community and the impacts of drought, changes in winds and tides, as a first step to identifying resilient means of adaptation to climate change.
- Salado Barra, attended by 13 people (7 women). Vulnerable and critical areas were identified, such as the need for maintaining an access channel to the community; the approval of which requires input from the competent institution SERNA (Secretariat of Natural Resources).
- Nueva Armenia, attended by 18 people (16 women), from which the most vulnerable areas of the community were identified and actions were prioritised to reduce this risk.

Activity 5.2 Present the results of the CCVAs to the seascope communities.

The results will be presented in Y2.

Activity 5.3 Based on CCVA, identify participatory small-scale fisheries resilient alternative livelihood options and vulnerable livelihoods identified through 5.1.

Salado Barra:

- Organising recreational river fishing tourism could be an excellent way to diversify income.
- Exploring options for adding value to fish products to increase profitability.
- Reactivation of the handicraft cluster: The creation and sale of handicrafts can attract both tourists and local consumers interested in unique and traditional products.

East End:

- Creation of women artisan groups: expansion of local and mainland sales
- Implementation of savings banks: organise a group of women and fishermen to create an emergency fund.
- Reactivation of social networks: promoting sustainable tourism.
- Creation of a group of tour operators: to increase tourism in the area.

New Armenia:

- Agriculture: Planting of improved cassava and maize.
- Rearing of poultry: Laying hens and broilers
- Social enterprises: Rural tourism, land and water trails.
- Added value to fish products, through the sale of food to tourists on the quay.
- Fishing tackle shop, promoting the right gear.
- Plastic collection centre, to sell soft drink and glass bottles.

Once the livelihoods have been identified, we will hold a meeting with the community where the livelihoods prioritised in the livelihoods development methodology will be assessed.

Activity 5.4 Develop an alternative livelihoods plan with relevant stakeholders and seek the necessary training and connections for communities.

To be developed in Y2 of the project

Activity 5.5 Support access to alternative livelihoods through the provision of small catalytic funds, e.g. for training, inputs.

To be developed in Y2 of the project

Activity 5.6 Support relevant authorities, through workshops and one-on-one meetings, to integrate climate change mitigation and resilience into departmental, municipal and local emergency plans.

FIB held a meeting on the importance of mangroves for fisheries with the Cayitos de Utila fisher's group and the fishers of Utila Town where 24 men and 4 women participated, to be strengthened through workshops in Y2.

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

Under the blue economy approach, 35 people (including 19 women, 5 young people) were made aware of the negative effects of climate change and, above all, the direct impacts it has on fishing communities. This group consisted of people involved in fishing and sustainable tourism in El Cacao, Río Coco, El Porvenir and Orotina communities.

Activity 5.8 Develop a climate change monitoring plan for 4 marine MPAs, based on factors identified as priorities through CCVA discussions

Climate change monitoring work underway so far includes:

- FUCSA is monitoring climatic variables.
- FCC is planning to produce expert analyses of the risks caused by sea level rise.
- FIB is developing erosion, salinity and temperature monitoring on 4 beaches on Utila.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1

Indicator 1.1 No poaching of manatees or hawksbill/egg turtles detected; no sales of Utila spiny-tailed iguana meat on social media at the end of year 2.

- No manatee hunting has been reported in CSWR.
- No iguana meat sales have been reported in Utila.
- In 2023, 3 turtle nests looted on beach 3, Cayo Mayor, MNMACC (Annex 9-10).

Indicator 1.2 20 hectares of mangrove (priority habitat for CR iguana) and associated native species forming part of mixed flooded forests planted by EOP; 10 hectares by month 18.

19.7ha of mangrove and 4.2ha of mixed native forest have been planted (Annex 11).

Indicator 1.3 5/10 Municipal Seascape Environment Units are using the enforcement protocol, previously developed through the Seascape Committee, to respond to reported infringements by the end of year 1, with at least 70% of reported infringements resulting in management action by the EOP. Baseline: 0.

The enforcement protocol was drafted and, via the Atlantida forest department, has been sent to the ICF General Secretariat for approval. Meanwhile, municipality capacity is being developed, for example through a meeting of 9 MEUs to strengthen complaint handling procedures. The protocol will be applied in Y2 onwards.

Indicator 1.4 All 4 MPAs undertake holistic and systematic ecological and socio-economic monitoring of priority habitats, species and social initiatives by year 2, and full implementation by year 3.

Ecological and socio-economic monitoring effort to date is as follows:

- 30 sites monitored with AGRRA (6 CSWR, 12 Utila, 12 MNMACC).
 - 5 fisheries landing sites monitored: 1 MNMACC, 3 CSWR and 1 Cayitos de Utila.
 - 11 seagrass monitoring sites: 3 Utila, 5 Cayos Cochinos, 3 CSWR.
 - 44 water quality monitoring sites: 11 MNMACC, 24 CSWR and 9 Utila.
 - 25 mangrove monitoring sites: Utila 13 plots, CSWR 12 plots.
 - 25 plastic monitoring surveys: 8 beaches in the CSWR, 17 beaches in the MNMACC.
 - 3 business models created: 1 CSWR, 1 MNMACC, 1 Utila.
 - 4 CCVA surveys : 2 communities in CSWR, 1 community in MNMACC, 1 in Utila
-
- Artisanal fisher database, which will be updated with ecological and social data (Annex 12).

Output 2

Indicator 2.1 At least 400 people (of which at least 40% are women) trained in priority areas to access better markets (200 before month 18 and 400 before the EOP), with at least 60% applying these skills before the EOP. Baseline: 170 people trained (55 women, 115 men).

- Blue economy (El Porvenir): 34 persons/18 women
- Safe food handling (Cayos Cochinos): 16/15 women
- Business model strengthening (Balfate): 28 / 9 women
- Handling and marketing of recycled material: 5/2 women
- Fish processing: Fillet, minced meat and fish cutlet (Rio Esteban)15/9 women
- Training in the preparation of new dishes in (East End and Chachahuate) 15 women

283 persons trained (aggregating the baseline), 160 men and 123 women (Annex 13-14).

Indicator 2.2 SSF supply chain actors in at least 8 marine communities are implementing initiatives to increase fishers' incomes through finfish reef and marine ecosystem improvements, lobster markets by EOP; in at least 5 communities by month 18. Baseline: cold chain reinforcement and salt-dried fish in trial phase.

Work is currently underway to improve market initiatives in 7 communities (Rio Esteban, Balfate,

Barra del Río Cangrejal, Dantillo, Salado, La Rosita and Utila), guided by local partners. The initiatives are related to improving the cold chain, adapting collection centres and obtaining sanitary registration for the commercialisation of responsible fishing products on a larger scale, as well as the diversification of fishing products. Through these, the project will contribute to increasing the fishermen's income and eventually to marine ecosystem and fishery recovery.

Indicator 2.3 At least 250 people are benefiting economically as a result of market improvements for reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, with at least 40% female and at least 15% Garifuna beneficiaries by EOP.

There are at least 182 beneficiaries (24% women, 15% Garifuna) of the market improvements in indicator 2.2. Of the different communities mentioned above, it is expected that at the end of the project these people who are taking part in the construction and different trainings of the market initiatives will be economically benefited by EOP. Specific strategies have been developed to ensure the participation of women in these initiatives. (Annex 15).

Indicator 2.4 By EOP holds at least 4 seafood fairs, focusing on responsible consumption, with the participation of representatives from each community, of which at least 7 (~40%) are women and 3 (~15%) Garifuna.

- July 2023: 285 people listed (115 women) 5 Garifuna communities, around 600 people participated but not all were recorded for project monitoring purposes.
- March 2024: 50 people from the fishing associations listed, 1 Garifuna community, around 400 people participated but not all were recorded for project monitoring purposes.

Output 3

Indicator 3.1 Seascope Fishermen's Roundtable agrees its vision and establishes a work plan for seascope fisheries management and participation in the National Roundtable by the end of the first year.

Workplan created, with vision and mission for the period 2023 - 2024. (Annex 16)

Indicator 3.2 At least 70% of organised fishermen feel that their views and opinions are reflected in the 2017 Fisheries Law reform in the second year.

The tool is being developed to collect fisher perceptions in Y2, the following actions have been carried out:

- 1 Follow-up meeting of the national fishermen's roundtable, with the participation of the board of directors of the Regional Fisher Roundtable of the seascope.
- 2 Information gathering meetings for the revision of the fisheries law, with the participation of representatives of the fisheries associations of the seascope.
- 3 Assemblies of seascope fisher roundtable, proposing inputs for fisheries law reform (Annex 17-20).

Indicator 3.3 The newly elected Steering Committee of the Fisher Roundtable has a strong representation of women, Garifuna community and youth. Baseline: of a Committee of nine people, 2 women, 0 Garifuna and 0 youth.

The Board of Directors for 2023-2024 comprises 9 members (2 women, 1 Garifuna, Annex 21).

Output 4

Indicator 4.1 Organisational Development Plan (ODP) provided by Fauna & Flora for the five partners by the end of year 1 and funding secured to implement actions of the first three priorities by month 18.

The ORC and ODP of FIB and FUCSA, developed with Fauna & Flora's own funds before this project began, are in place. Fauna & Flora is supporting these organisations to manage funds to move forward with the priorities of these plans. FUCSA's ODP prioritises the elaboration of the strategic plan, communication actions, and financial systems. FIB's ODP prioritises elaboration of a strategic plan, fundraising plan and improvements to volunteer facilities (Annex 22). In June 2023, the ORC was conducted for CEM (with 4team members; 3 women),

LARECOTURH (with 7 team members; 5 women), and FCC (4 permanent team members; 2 women).

Indicator 4.2 Fundraising equivalent to USD 25,000 has been achieved by the end of the second year to support the Seascapes Committee and the equivalent of USD 30,000 by the end of the third year to cover the Committee beyond the SOP.

An inventory was drawn up taking into account the cash and in-kind contributions of each committee member, equivalent to USD 21,980.01 (Annex 23).

Indicator 4.3 Seascope Committee members cover 90% of the cost of the third EOP Seascapes Forum.

The contributions of each member of the seascope committee are being documented.

Indicator 4.4 At least 10 Seascope Partnership staff (2 per organisation) and Seascope Committee Members trained in the fundamentals of safeguarding and social protection by month 6 and in identifying social risks and developing priority safeguarding and social protection mechanisms by the end of year 1.

See Activity 4.2 and 4.6 (Annex 24-25).

Indicator 4.5 The Seascope Partnership monitoring database informs the work plan of the Seascope Committee at Y3 meetings.

The collection of information for the database has begun, where indicators for follow-up, monitoring and evaluation have already been identified. (See Annex 26).

Output 5

Indicator 5.1 Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of key livelihoods of at least 9/21 marine communities by Month 18

Assessment meetings have been conducted in 5 communities:

Utila Town, 3 main threats were identified: deforestation, rising sea levels and lack of regulations on drinking water use, the need for training in outboard motor repair was identified. East End Cayos Cochinos: 3 main threats were identified: drought, sea level rise, wind and tidal changes, and adaptation pathways to these threats were identified.

Boca Cerrada: Vulnerable areas were identified.

Salado Barra: Vulnerable areas and events affecting community economy were identified.

Nueva Armenia: Identified vulnerable areas within the community, defined roles in decision-making and listed livelihoods (Annex 27-30).

Indicator 5.2 At least 200 community members (of which at least 40% women, 15% Garifuna) from 9 communities assessed have attended workshops on climate change impacts and ways to mitigate them by the end of year 2.

Workshop attendance to date is as follows:

Nueva Armenia: 18 / 16 women (all Garifuna)

East End, Cayos Cochinos: 20 / 6 women (19 Garifuna)

Cayitos de Utila:

Utila Town: 16 / 14 women (2 Garifuna)

Salado Barra: 12/ 7 women

Boca Cerrada: 20 men

86 people in total, with 50% women, 24% Garifuna (Annex 31-36)

Indicator 5.3 At least 5/10 maritime municipalities supported by Seascope to integrate resilient livelihood diversification plans for women and men into their municipal development plans by EOP.

Progress will be reported in Y2

Indicator 5.4 At least 5 communities participate in reforestation trips of mangroves and other important native species by the end of the second year.

Salado Barra, Boca del Toro, Utila Town, Balfate, Cayitos de Utila, Barra de Rio Cangrejal, East End, Dantillo, El Porvenir, Corozal, Rio Coco, Orotina (12 communities) have participated. This represents 19.7 hectares across the seascape, (indicator 1.2).

3.3 Progress towards the project outcome

Indicator 0.1 Protection and resilience of seascape habitats and species. 60% reduction of IUU fishing in the 5 existing Fisheries Recovery Areas by EOP. Baseline to be established in the SOP.

Baseline: IUU fishing in the MNMACC: 13 reports January-June 2023. When SMART trainings are received, Conservation Areas (CA) will be developed and in this way non-compliance with fishing regulations will be recorded for each MPA, because the CAs in SMART allow the collection of information according to the specifications of the MPA zones and sub-zones.

Indicator 0.2 Improved capacity of partners.

The five Honduran partners are implementing actions for the first three priorities of their Organisational Development Plans. Baseline: 2 draft ODPs completed.

Two of the five partners are implementing the first three priorities of their ODPs.

Indicator 0.3 Improved monitoring and management

Monitoring data generated through the comprehensive monitoring plan for the entire seascape is informing the EOP's Seascape Committee's conservation measures.

Review of the work plan of the Seascape Committee in the committee meetings, also the consultancy to be carried out for the collection of information for the Committee's information database was socialised.

Indicator 0.4 Small-scale fishermen with stable livelihoods

At least 70% of women and men in the participating communities claim to have improved their fishing livelihoods, their role in fisheries management and their well-being as a result of the EOP.

The following data indicate the number of women and men who have participated in livelihood initiatives. The percentage of these participants who perceive improvements to their fishing livelihoods will be assessed in Y3.

Dantillo: 44 people including 19 women

Balfate: 28 / 9 women

Cayitos: 20 / 4 women

La Rosita: 12 / 7 women

Rio Esteban: 22 / 4 women

Rio Esteban: (Youth 7 / 4 women)

Barra Río Cangrejal: 7 women

Utila Town: 7 men

Total 147 persons, 37% women)

Indicator 0.5 Artisanal fishers with a voice in marine governance

At least 70% of artisanal fishermen claim to have increased their representation, participation and agency through marine fisheries governance platforms through EOPs.

Currently 65% of fishing associations are represented and participate in the governance platform (planning meetings, assemblies, national and international exchanges, forums and camps). In the second year, the tool to measure individual fisher participation in marine governance platforms will be developed.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

0.1 No significant political or natural disasters occur that require the national government to prioritise other sectors.

During the first year, there were no political disasters that required the government to change prioritise. On the contrary, for the first time a bonus for the artisanal fishing sector in the northern and island areas of the country was achieved. However, by 2026 there will be an election and this is always a cause for concern, but the partners are working to minimise impact of any political instability on the project. In terms of weather events, a Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MAR) parametric insurance scheme is being developed to support fishermen's income when bad weather prevents fishing activity.

0.2 Reports of infractions (e.g. destructive/illegal fishing of endangered species) are accurately documented.

There are reports of illegal activities in the protected areas of the Seascope, but they are not standardised, likewise for the municipalities and other authorities. The environmental protocol, and its use by MEUs, is a key part of ensuring appropriate documentation of infractions.

0.3 There are no disease outbreaks preventing the movement of people or goods for prolonged periods of time.

So far, no disease outbreaks have developed

0.4 Exchange rate fluctuations do not make planned project activities unaffordable.

We consider that this is still the case and that although currency and exchange rate fluctuations are a constant occurrence, project affordability has not been significantly impacted to date.

Assumption 1.1: Municipal authorities have the necessary resources and remain committed to sanctioning reported violations to encourage compliance.

The protocol for monitoring environmental complaints has not been published and therefore complaints have not been documented in a standardised manner and accurately documented by the MEUs of the Seascope. Conservation areas have not yet been generated with SMART in order to document patrols in a standardised manner in the Seascope, however, support is being sought from an expert to facilitate this process in Y2.

Assumption 1. 2: Community members and municipalities support and actively participate in the mangrove reforestation process.

During Y1, 12 communities have actively participated in the reforestation processes. The planned target was exceeded (6 communities).

Assumption 2.1: Coastal communities remain interested throughout the project in implementing initiatives to increase the value of fisheries.

The interest of the communities for their participation in the different training days and workshops is maintained.

Assumption 2.2: Garifuna community members and women are motivated to hold positions in their community boards and in the Fisher Roundtable.

According to the type of activity to be carried out, strategies are identified that promote or facilitate the participation of women in the different processes of the project, including, for example, parallel environmental activities for their children. On the issue of the Garifuna community, we remain committed to continue working with the Garifuna communities that are part of the Seascope, and beyond that we encourage them to take part in processes and occupy positions in the different governance platforms. There is currently representation of both women and Garifuna in the regional fisher's roundtable.

Assumption 3.1: All stakeholders (fishermen, fishermen's associations, government entities, co-managers) continue to participate in existing seascope platforms (Fishermen's Roundtable, Seascope Committee and Seascope Forum) and are committed to their long-term viability. These platforms continue to be recognised as relevant at the national level.

This assumption has held during Y1 of the project. In addition to those already participating, one more fisher organisation from the grey area has expressed interest in joining the fisher roundtable. Similarly the Seascope Committee has developed a workplan and is involving additional stakeholders from beyond the Seascope partnership and the Centro Universitario Regional del Litoral Atlántico will be offering space to host meetings, thus contributing to sustainability of the seascope. In Y1 3 meetings of the Seascope Committee have been held, two in 2023 and once in 2024. The Regional Fisher Roundtable has met 6 times during the project and sustainability issues have been addressed, raising 314 USD through fisher contributions.

Assumption 3.2: Communities remain willing to engage in a long-term process and participate to ensure that it is representative of their needs, particularly Garifuna communities.

Observations: Yes, we believe this assumption holds true as, throughout the year, both seascope partners and fishers have shown a serious long-term commitment to representing the needs of their communities and their resources, including the Garifuna community.

Assumption 4.1: Training is taken up in partner organisations and maintained despite possible staff turnover.

The trainings to partner staff in Y1 have been used for the implementation of the projects. During the first year there has been no staff turnover, on the contrary, there are new members in the participating organisations.

Assumption 4.2: Improving the capacity of the five local partners enables fundraising to cover the operating costs of the Seascope Committee and other conservation activities necessary to achieve the desired impact.

The improvement in the management capacities of the partners will allow the inclusion in future projects of funds to finance expenses related to the operation of the Seascope Committee. Some committee members are already contributing, e.g. they have committed contributions in kind for meetings, workshops and trainings, some of these contributions are: use of a room, vehicle, food.

Scenario 4.3: Seascope Committee members will continue to be willing to cover the costs of the annual Forum.

Yes, funds from other projects are managed to cover costs and in-kind contributions.

Assumption 5.1: Sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods identified in communities increase alternative employment options to fishing.

We believe this is possible. We are in process of collecting and analysing information from CCVAs, during the workshops we have identified possible livelihoods that are resilient and sustainable, as well as possible adaptations that would allow communities to have alternative economic activities to fishing.

Assumption 5.2: Municipal governments prioritise climate change adaptation and resilient livelihoods approaches in their development plans.

Observations: Yes, we have ensured that at least one member of the relevant municipality participates in the livelihood development process, with the intention that when creating their development plans they include actions with a focus on resilient livelihoods.

Assumption 5.3: Target communities remain willing to promote peer-to-peer learning with other communities in the seascope.

Observations: Members of the Seascope communities have shown interest in sharing lessons learned on different topics so it is quite certain that lessons learned will be shared, and the partnership group will facilitate spaces that allow for this knowledge exchange in Y2 and Y3.

Assumption 5.4: Droughts, hurricanes and other inclement weather do not prevent mangrove reforestation. It may be necessary to consider a contingency plan with alternative native species that are more resistant to drought.

Observations: The species reforested in Utila are adapted to inclement weather. For Cayos Cochinos, a mangrove reforestation methodology was implemented that allows them to develop successfully, so we believe that they will not be affected as lessons learned from previous periods are being taken into account.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

Impact: The Atlantida Seascape initiative is a national model of marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and build resilience, with high capacity support from government and civil society.

1. Contribution to the higher-level impact on biodiversity conservation:

Protection of endangered and commercially important species: The project is carrying out regular patrols and surveillance in MPAs to prevent poaching of endangered species such as the Utila spiny-tailed iguana, the hawksbill turtle and the West Indian manatee, as well as routine patrols to reduce illegal fishing. A further significant contribution is the organisation of the artisanal fishing sector to implement responsible fishing guidelines for small-scale fisheries, raising awareness on the importance of the species, minimum sizes and permitted fishing gear.

Restoration of critical habitats: Initiatives are being carried out for restoration of mangroves and coastal forests that are essential for the ecological health of coastal and marine areas, providing critical habitats. These are led by the local partners and accompanied by community members from 19 communities so far. At the moment 19.7 ha have been reforested, however, there is no guarantee of success in the development of the seedlings, so it is necessary to continue with both reforestation and monitoring of survival rate.

Biodiversity monitoring and management: Implementation of monitoring systems is underway to collect biodiversity data, thus enabling evidence-based adaptive management, improvement of conservation strategies and presentation of results to decision-makers.

2. Contribution to higher level impact on human development and well-being (poverty reduction):

Education and training: The project includes environmental education components aimed at local communities, including children, which fosters greater awareness and appreciation for biodiversity conservation, as well as developing skills for conservation and ecotourism related jobs. In addition, extensive training to fisher associations and project partners is ongoing.

Improving sustainable livelihoods: This is being achieved through promoting sustainable fishing practices, training in diversification and value improvements of fish products, the identification of resilient livelihoods in a participatory manner, and the involvement of municipal authorities in livelihoods work. The livelihoods being strengthened by the project contribute to providing sustainable economic opportunities that help reduce poverty.

Community participation and governance: The project promotes the participation of local communities in natural resource management, which is crucial for the long-term success of any conservation effort. This includes empowering Garifuna communities and women to play an active role in local governance and decision-making, thus improving well-being and autonomy. The project has increased the visibility of the small-scale fishing sector's role in food security, but also as a link in the seafood market chain. Ongoing measures to improve SSF product quality will create opportunities to improve prices.

4. Project support to Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

- **Honduras Fisheries Act 2017**, which encourages strong community involvement and the development of initiatives to support and enhance the value of responsible fishing.

- **Nationally Determined Contribution:**

Objective 1 work closely with civil society, academia and Afro-Honduran communities.

Goal 10 focused on nature-based action, responsible use of resources and social welfare.

Goal 11 and Commitment G2 foster partnerships and focus on vulnerable groups (women and Garifuna communities).

- **National Climate Adaptation Plan:**

Strategic objective 1, "Reduce socio-economic and institutional vulnerability associated with artisanal fisheries".

Strategic objective 4, support food security (stable subsistence and commercial livelihoods of SAE) and promote ecosystem protection, management and restoration.

- **Commitment to the Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR)**, improving monitoring at RAMSAR sites in the seascape (Utila and Cuero y Salado).

- **Commitment to the SDGs:**

Goal 1 (No Poverty) promote equitable rights to natural resources and improve livelihood strategies of poor coastal communities.

Objective 5 (Gender Equality) ensure the representation of women in the training and development of intermediary models.

Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) implementation of the participatory development of the BMC and support for initiatives that enhance the value of the SSF.

Objective 12 (Responsible consumption and production) promote the growth of markets based on responsible fishing.

Objective 14 (Life under water) improve fisheries management, enhance marine conservation monitoring and support enforcement and compliance.

Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals): strengthen the Seascape Partnership, which brings together NGOs working across the seascape, and strengthen its role in convening the Seascape Committee, which promotes collaboration on conservation and sustainable development between NGOs, civil society, academia, community representatives, women's groups and representatives of fishermen's associations.

- **Implementation of the articles of the CBD:**

Article 8 (in situ conservation), improved fisheries management.

Article 13 (Education and public awareness), increase community awareness of the importance of ecological recovery to enable social recovery.

Article 17 (Information exchange), strengthen relations between actors in the fisheries supply chain and improve the flow of information between them, as well as between the fisheries supply chain and other stakeholders, such as NGOs and policy makers.

5. Supporting multidimensional poverty reduction projects

This project aims to help all beneficiaries by seeking higher value for the same volume of catch, this benefits vulnerable groups and aims to generate higher income (indicator 2.2 - see section 3.2). In addition to improved food security by increasing commercial fish biomass, also by identifying climate change resilient non-fishing livelihoods (see Activity 5.4 in section 3.1).

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

From project design to implementation, gender equality and social inclusion have been comprehensively considered. During implementation the participation of women and vulnerable groups in the activities and meetings held in the Seascope has increased, thanks to strategies, such as adapting to the availability of these groups when scheduling activities, or providing parallel activities for children which enable mothers/carers to concentrate on their workshops.

This project is aimed at improving the quality of life of fishers, their families and other members of coastal communities, identifying stable and inclusive market initiatives, as well as supporting alternative economic initiatives that are resilient to climate change. These always take gender inclusion, generational change and the participation of Garifuna communities into account. However, many challenges remain in this regard, and we now know that it is necessary to elaborate a gender gap study in each intervention area, which will facilitate the identification of further necessary gender equality and social inclusion measures. Therefore we are selecting “sensitive” in the table below.

Quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	7/10 members are women (1 FCC, 2 CEM, 1 LRC, 2 FIB, 1 Fauna & Flora) 3/10 members are men (2 FUCSA, 1 FCC)
Quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women or have a senior leadership team composed of at least 50% women ² .	<u>Leadership</u> 1/5 partners led by a woman 4/5 partners led by a man <u>Facilitation</u> 1 woman as a seascope facilitator

GESI Scale (Gender Equity and Social Inclusion)	Description	Put an X where you think your project is on the scale.
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered, but the project does not fully meet the requirements of a "responsive" approach.	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses the basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empower	The project has all the characteristics of a "responsive" approach and at the same time increases equal access to assets, resources and capacities for women and marginalised groups.	
Transformer	The project has all the characteristics of an "empowerment" approach and at the same time addresses unequal power relations and seeks institutional and social change.	

¹A Project Board has overall authority over the project, is responsible for its success or failure and supports the senior project manager in successfully executing the project.

²Partners who have a formal governance role in the project and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

FCC has managed the project, taking into account each partner's own way of operating and its specific local timelines. FCC has ensured the proper administration and accounting of the funds, as well as providing technical support to the partners with support from the Seascope project facilitator. Implementation is governed by the proposal logframe and the individual grant agreements signed with the partners. A Project Steering Group (PSG), composed of the six partners, was established to oversee implementation of the project. It met quarterly to review progress, including updates on monitoring results and assumptions.

General communications took place through face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, the creation of a Whatsapp group (for coordination). Extensive use was also made of a partners' mailing list, to exchange documents such as meeting agendas.

Partners agreed on monitoring protocols for each project indicator and reporting responsibilities in an Excel table in Google Drive, which is updated quarterly by each partner. In addition, baselines for indicators were established in Y1, with technical support from a dedicated consultancy. FCC and its partners understand the value of proper monitoring of indicators, recognising that it can be a complex process, that protocols may need to be regularly revised, and that the collection of robust data takes time, effort and funding. Improving multi-partner monitoring of the seascope is part of the added value of the project, which benefits from the extensive MEL experience of our international partner Fauna & Flora.

8. Lessons learnt

Fauna & Flora: Three face-to-face meetings were held between the six partners implementing this project, which was crucial for 1) agreeing on responsibilities for leading each activity and indicator, 2) ensuring that all teams from each organisation were clear on project goals, and 3) establishing how the project will be monitored. Based on this robust understanding at the beginning of the project, subsequent meetings moved forward more effectively, with Fauna & Flora taking part in the Project Steering Group meetings remotely.

FIB: Consider the optimal time to carry out reforestation of mangrove and coastal forests, taking advantage of the rainy season in order to achieve successful planting.

Difficulties

LARECOTURH - The lack of planning among the organisations working in the area is a problem, as many actions are planned with the fisher's groups and often they are not given sufficient space to carry out the tasks, or simply do not participate in some activities.

DIGEPESCA has undergone changes in its staff that have made it difficult to make decisions and agreements for the seascope, given the repeated loss of momentum when a new representative arrives and needs to be onboarded. Our partners have tried to maintain momentum at the municipal level to mitigate the impacts of DIGEPESCA changes, and remain in close contact with DIGEPESCA representatives.

CEM- The coordination and planning with collaborating organisation CARE Guatemala for the CCVA trainings has taken longer than expected, delaying implementation of these activities.

FCC-Training coordination on SMART has been delayed due to a longer than anticipated period to identify an external technical expert, with a suitable trainer now identified with Roatan Marine Park

Recruitment of community scientists to monitor fish landings has been made difficult due to concerns in the communities of Sambo Creek and Nueva Armenia that monitoring will lead to more restrictions on fishing. Therefore, meetings will be held with each community in October to address concerns, clarify the objectives of the research and highlight potential benefits from having an updated record of fishing catches, expenses and income from fishing.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A

10. Risk management

Risks noted since the start of the project with the highest rating include:

- Partners may deploy funds without complying with the Darwin grant agreement or in activities that deviate from the agreed outputs and outcomes.
- Overfishing of high commercial value species due to higher prices allowed through the market initiatives implemented and the supply chain linkages enabled by the project.
- Limited presence of DIGEPESCA (the fisheries authority) in the SPP communities.

No significant changes have been made to the project design in light of evolving risks, although we will reassess whether new risks will need to be introduced or responded to. The risk register document has been updated with mitigating action for the highest-rated risks mentioned above.

10. Sustainability and legacy

The sustainability and empowerment of artisanal fishers are vital elements to ensure the conservation of marine resources and the preservation of coastal ecosystems. The project aims to invest in strengthening artisanal fishers in the areas of legislation, economic sustainability and gender equality. This strengthening not only ensures their livelihoods, but also promotes the protection of marine life and encourages responsible and sustainable fishing. Being a project with such a broad vision, this has aroused the interest of other organisations such as academies and governmental organisations.

Furthermore, given the impact of climate change on the oceans, it is crucial to find resilient livelihoods for artisanal fishers. Providing them with tools such as the CCVA, training and resources to adapt to these changes not only protects their livelihoods, but also strengthens their capacity to cope with current and future environmental challenges, thus contributing to the resilience of communities and the sustainability of the project's achievements.

11. Identity of the Darwin Initiative

During visits to the seascape communities, they are informed that the funds used in the activities come from the British Government through the Darwin Main project. The Darwin Initiative logo is also used on attendance lists for project activities and on visual materials. A tour of communities was also conducted with the British Ambassador.

12. Safeguarding

Has your Security Policy been updated in the last 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been reported in the last 12 months?	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Rony [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes, Fauna & Flora trained Seascape partners on essential aspects of protection; Child and Vulnerable Adult Protection Policy.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal Safeguarding training?	Past: 42% [3/7] Expected: 100% [7/7]
Have there been any safeguarding lessons learned and challenges in the last 12 months? Please ensure that no confidential data is included in the answers.	None
Glad Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the next 12 months? If yes, please specify.	Receive reinforcement of the safeguards by Fauna & Flora specialists, training to Seascape Committee.

Describe any community outreach that has taken place during the last 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants. N/A

Have there been any health and safety concerns about your project in the past year? If yes, please describe how this was resolved. N/A

13. Project costs

■ **Table 1: Project expenditure over the reporting period (1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024)**

Spending on projects (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin costs (£)	Difference %	Comments (explain significant variations)
Staff costs (see below)				N/A
Consultancy costs				N/A
Overheads				N/A
Travel and subsistence				N/A
Operating costs				N/A
Capital items (see below)				N/A
Others (see below)				N/A
TOTAL	£198.653.18	£196.211,22		

Table 2: Project mobilised or equivalent funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by the end of the project.	Sources
Counterpart funding leveraged by the partners to implement the project (£)	N/A		
Total additional funding mobilised for new activities occurring outside the project, based on evidence, best practice and the project (£)	N/A		

11. Other comments on progress not dealt with elsewhere

N/A

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

There have been significant achievements in terms of partner capacity and growth of community groups across the seascape. An especially memorable moments was when the National Day of the Artisanal Fisherman of Honduras was celebrated on 28 July 2023; this activity began with a parade of decorated floats, banners and cross-street fences, accompanied by the fishermen and their families. They travelled 2 km from the central square to the beach of the Paseo de los Ceibeños, where a fair was set up to present products from responsible fishing, information about responsible fishing tools on the floats, protected areas, appropriate sizes and permitted species. The fair promoted artisanal fishing, highlighting the importance of artisanal fishing in the local and national economy, and promoting its cultural and economic value.

I agree that Biodiversity Challenge Funds may edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (leave this line to indicate that you agree to use any material you provide here).

File type (image/video/graphic)	File name or file location	Title including description, country and credit.	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
	Annex_7_Fishermen with banners	Image Caption: Artisanal fishermen at the National Artisanal Fishermen's Day Fair in Honduras Country: La Ceiba, Honduras Credit: Dwrina Estrada	@faunafloraint @fib.hn @fundacioncayosc ochinos @larecoturh @estudiosmarinos @fucsahn	Yes
	Annex_8_Fisherman's day fair	Image Caption: National Artisanal Fisherman's Day Fair in Honduras Country: La Ceiba, Honduras Credit: Dwrina Estrada	@faunafloraint @fib.hn @fundacioncayosc ochinos @larecoturh @estudiosmarinos @fucsahn	Yes

● **Annex 1: Progress and Achievement Report against the Logical Framework for the 2023-2024 fiscal year**

Project summary	SMART indicators	Progress and achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions needed/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The Atlantida Seascope initiative is a national model of marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and build their resilience, with high capacity support from government and civil society.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protection actions carried out by co-managers in MPAs related to fisheries and conservation of the West Indian manatee, hawksbill turtle and spiny-tailed iguana. 2. actions to encourage responsible small-scale fishing by more than 500 fishermen around the Seascope. 3. Follow-up on fishery value chain-related capacity building and successful market initiatives for fishers and women in Seascope communities. 	<p>Implementation of the National Conservation Programme for the West Indian Manatee in Honduras</p> <p>Implementation of fisheries landings monitoring in Seascope communities.</p> <p>Follow-up on the strengthening of the fisheries supply chain to promote responsible fishing.</p>
<p>Outcome Strengthened protection and resilience of critical marine habitats and species in the seascope through improved capacity, monitoring and management, and artisanal fishers with stable livelihoods and strong voices in marine governance.</p>		<p>(Report on the indicators of progress towards the achievement of the project Outcomes)</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for the coming period)</p>
<p>0.1 60% reduction of IUU fishing in the 5 Recovery Fishing Zones existing prior to the SOP. Baseline to be established in the SOP.</p>		<p>26 cases of IUU fishing were identified in the Seascope.</p>	<p>FUCSA and FCC are developing technical reinforcements to the protection programmes accompanied by awareness raising and environmental education campaigns on the importance of the RPZs during 2024-2026.</p>

<p>0.2 The five Honduran partners are implementing actions for the first three priorities of their Organisational Development Plans. Baseline: 2 draft ODPs completed.</p>	<p>FUCSA and FIB are in the process of updating their ODPs. CEM and LRC have submitted their draft ODPs.</p>	<p>Fauna & Flora is managing funds for the update of the ODPs of FUCSA and FIB. FCC will be developing its ODP in the first quarter of this year 2</p>
<p>0.3 Monitoring data generated through the comprehensive monitoring plan for the entire seascape is informing the Seascape Committee's conservation measures by EOP.</p>	<p>FCC developed a consultancy on MEL to identify the indicators to be assessed in the Seascape monitoring plan.</p>	<p>Fauna & Flora will follow up by generating the Seascape database from the results identified in the consultancy.</p>
<p>0.4 At least 70% of women and men in the participating communities claim to have improved their livelihoods in fisheries, their role in fisheries management and their well-being by EOP.</p>	<p>3 fishermen associations are implementing market initiatives improving the quality of their products, 182 people (44 women).</p>	<p>Follow-up will be given to the strengthening identified in the fishing value chain of the Seascape: FCC will lead training for making handicrafts with fish skin, permanent activation of the Rio Esteban collection centre and opening of 5 cubicles for trade managed by the wives of the fishermen of sambo creek (25 women) and activation of the artisans' centre in Chachahuate, among others.</p>
<p>0.5 At least 70% of small-scale fishers claim to have increased their representation, participation and agency through marine fisheries governance platforms by EOP.</p>	<p>The regional fishermen's committee has held 5 meetings related to national fisheries management and fishermen's licensing.</p>	<p>The tool for measuring fishermen's participation in marine governance platforms will be restructured.</p>
<p>Outcome(Output) 1. Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), West Indian manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to monitor this impact is strengthened.</p>	<p>(Insert original output level indicators)</p>	<p>(Report overall progress against the indicators, comment on their adequacy and refer to cases where evidence is provided, e.g. <i>evidence provided in section 3.2 of the report and Annex X</i>).</p>

<p>1.1 No poaching of manatees or hawksbill/egg turtles detected; no sales of Utila spiny-tailed iguana meat on social media at the end of year 2.</p>	<p>Manati: 0 Hawksbill turtle: 3 nests looted Iguana: 0 sales via social networks</p>	<p>Implement monitoring from 2024 to 26 in the 3 MPAs and follow up on the protection programmes in conjunction with the authorities (Naval Force and Municipality of Utila).</p>
<p>1.2 20 hectares of mangrove (priority habitat for CR iguana) and associated native species forming part of mixed flooded forests planted by EOP; 10 hectares by month 18.</p>	<p>19.17 Ha's reforested in the Seascape during year 1</p>	<p>Reforestation activities in the Landscape will be monitored with the participation of authorities, community members and volunteers.</p>
<p>1.3 5/10 Municipal Seascape Environment Units are using the enforcement protocol, previously developed through the Seascape Committee, to respond to reported infringements by the end of year 1, with at least 70% of reported infringements resulting in management action by the EOP. Baseline: 0.</p>	<p>Protocol of action, in the legal department, to be submitted to the ICF general secretariat for approval.</p>	<p>Protocol: ICF internal is being followed up.</p>
<p>1.4 The 4 MPAs undertake holistic and systematic ecological and socio-economic monitoring of priority habitats, species and social initiatives by the second year, and full implementation by the third year.</p>	<p>The following systematised methodologies are implemented: AGRRA monitoring in 30 Seascape sites, fisheries landings monitoring in the 3 MPAs, water quality monitoring and seagrass monitoring.</p>	<p>AGRRA trainings will be carried out during year 2 and 3 of the project as well as the respective monitoring in 2025, and water quality monitoring will be maintained. It is necessary to validate a methodology that allows the collection and evaluation of socio-economic data from the communities in the 3 MPAs.</p>
<p>Output 2. Pressure on fisheries resources is reduced as a result of at least 250 people in 8 communities being supported to access markets that provide higher/more stable value for responsible fisheries products, so that their fisheries-related income is the same or better than at the start of the project.</p>	<p>(Insert the agreed Output level indicators)</p>	<p>(Progress report on the achievement of the Outputs according to the indicators)</p>
<p>2.1 At least 400 people (of which at least 40% are women) trained in priority areas to access better markets (200 before month 18 and 400 before the SOP), with at least 60% applying this knowledge before the SOP. Baseline: 170 people trained (55 women, 115 men).</p>	<p>291 persons trained (aggregating the baseline), of which 160 are men and 131 women during Y1.</p>	

2.2 SSF supply chain actors in at least 8 marine communities are implementing initiatives to increase fishers' incomes through finfish reef and marine ecosystem improvements, lobster markets by EOP; in at least 5 communities by month 18. Baseline: cold chain reinforcement and salt-dried fish in trial phase.		6 communities implementing initiatives (182 people, 44 women)	
2.3 At least 250 people are benefiting economically as a result of market improvements for the reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, with at least 40% female and at least 15% Garifuna beneficiaries for EOP.		182 people (44 women) with economic benefits from the implementation of the initiatives.	
2.4 EOP holds at least 4 seafood fairs, focusing on responsible consumption, with the participation of representatives from each community, of which at least 7 (~40%) are women and 3 (~15%) Garifuna.		1 departmental fair in 2023 (285 people, 115 women, 5 Garifuna communities) and 1 municipal fair in 2024 (50 people, 1 Garifuna community).	The next fair is being planned for 28 July 2024 as a celebration of the national day of the artisanal fisherman in Honduras.
Output 3. Small-scale fishermen in the seascape and fish market actors have an active voice in fisheries governance and management, both at marine and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups			
The Seascape Fishermen's Roundtable agrees its vision and sets out a work plan for seascape fisheries management and participation in the National Roundtable by the end of the first year.		Work plan created, with vision and mission for the period 2023 - 2024.	Review of progress on the work plan during the year 2024.
At least 70% of organised fishermen believe that their views and opinions are reflected in the 2017 Fisheries Law reform in the second year.		The Mesa Regional de Pescadores del Paisaje Marino Atlántida has held 5 meetings related to fisheries management and fishermen licensing.	The tool to measure fishermen's perception of legal instruments for fisheries management will be restructured.
The newly elected Steering Committee of the Mesa de Pescadores has a strong representation of women, Garifuna community and youth. Baseline: out of a Committee of nine people, 2 women, 0 Garifuna and 0 youth.		The Board of Directors, for the period 2023-2024, is composed of a total of 9 members (of which 2 are women, 1 Garifuna).	The next assembly for the election of the board of directors will be held later this year.
Output 4 Long-term coordination of effective conservation action and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascape is ensured through a well-funded Seascape Committee, as well as the five Honduran NGOs that have a strengthened organisational capacity to facilitate this platform and conservation action.			

<p>4.1 Organisational Development Plan (ODP) provided by Fauna & Flora for the five partners by the end of Year 1 and funding secured to implement actions of the first three priorities in month 18.</p>	<p>In June 2023 the Organisational Resilience Assessment was conducted for CEM (with 4/13 team members; 3/4 female), LARECOTURH (with 7/10 team members; 5/7 female), and FCC (with 4/33 permanent team members; 2/4 female).</p>	<p>The drafts of the EMF and LRC ODP are available, with the FCC draft for the first quarter of year 2 still pending. FIB and FUCSA are in the process of updating their ODPs, with support from Fauna & Flora.</p>	
<p>4.2 Fundraising of USD 25,000 equivalent has been achieved by the end of the second year to support the Seascapes Committee and USD 30,000 equivalent by the end of the third year to cover the Committee beyond the SOP.</p>	<p>The members of the Committee collected in the year 1 21,980.01 USD in in-kind contributions.</p>	<p>An exchange will take place with other Marine Governance Committees in Honduras whose platforms have remained constant and active for the management of MPAs, fisheries ordinances, and therefore the exchange will define the sustainability strategy for the Seascape Committee.</p>	
<p>4.3 The Seascapes Committee members bear 90% of the cost of the third EOP Seascapes Forum.</p>	<p>The contributions of each member of the seascape committee are being documented.</p>	<p>The sustainability strategy will be defined after the exchange of marine governance committees in Q1, Y2.</p>	
<p>4.4 At least 10 Seascape Partnership staff (2 per organisation) and Seascape Committee Members trained in the fundamentals of safeguarding and social protection by month 6 and in the identification of social risks and the development of priority safeguarding and social protection mechanisms by the end of the first year.</p>	<p>Partner staff trained in safeguarding and social safeguards principles, organisational focal points selected</p>	<p>Further training of Seascape Committee by Fauna & Flora safeguarding specialist</p>	
<p>4.5 The Seascape Partnership monitoring database informs the work plan of the Seascape Committee at Y3 meetings.</p>	<p>A list of indicators was identified and validated by the partners for evaluation and monitoring.</p>	<p>In year 2, the database will be developed.</p>	
<p>Output 5 Communities, governmental entities and civil society across the seascape understand and address the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities faced by the 18 communities through</p>			

integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.			
5.1 Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of key livelihoods of at least 9/21 marine communities by Month 18		6/9 communities assessed: 86 people in total (50% women, 24% Garifuna)	The remaining 3 communities will be assessed during Q1 and Q2 of year 2.
5.2 At least 200 community members (of which at least 40% women, 15% Garifuna) from 9 communities assessed have attended workshops on climate change impacts and ways to mitigate them by the end of Year 2.		Progress will be reported in year 2 after assessing the 9 communities.	Progress will be reported in year 2 after assessing the 9 communities.
5.3 At least 5/10 maritime municipalities supported by Seascope to integrate resilient livelihood diversification plans for women and men into their municipal development plans by EOP.		Progress to be reported in year 2	Progress to be reported in year 2
5.4 At least 5 communities participate in reforestation trips of mangroves and other important native species by the end of the second year.		12 communities participating in reforestation activities	Rio Esteban and Ambo Creek are expected to be involved in reforestation activities and nursery management support in year 2.

● **Annex 2 : Full current logical framework of the project as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Impact:			
The Atlantida Seascope initiative is a national model of marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and build their resilience, with high capacity support from government and civil society.			
<p>Result:</p> <p>Strengthening the protection and resilience of critical marine habitats and species in the seascope through improved capacity, monitoring and management, and artisanal fishers with stable livelihoods and strong voices in marine governance.</p>	<p>Protection and resilience of seascope habitats and species</p> <p>0.1 60% reduction of IUU fishing in the 5 Fisheries Recovery Zones existing prior to the SOP Baseline to be established in the SOP.</p> <p>Improving the capacity of partners</p> <p>0.2 The five Honduran partners are implementing actions for the first three priorities of their Organisational Development Plans Baseline: 2 draft ODPs completed.</p> <p>Improved monitoring and management</p> <p>0.3 Monitoring data generated through the comprehensive monitoring plan for the entire seascope is serving to The EOP will provide the basis for the Seascope Committee's conservation measures.</p> <p>Small-scale fishers with stable livelihoods</p> <p>0.4 At least 70% of women and men in the participating communities claim to have improved their livelihoods in fisheries, their role in fisheries management and their well-being as a result of the EOP</p>	<p>0.1 Marine/municipality reports, MPA management plan incident reports</p> <p>0.2 Informal progress updates on PDOs, review of organisational resilience monitoring in the EOP</p> <p>0.3 Monitoring database, Seascope Committee third year action plan</p> <p>0.4 Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) or similar as part of the evaluation of the SOP, disaggregated by gender and other relevant social factors (e.g. ethnicity)</p>	<p>There are no significant political or natural disasters that would force the national government to prioritise other sectors or prevent project stakeholders from participating in project activities.</p> <p>Reports of environmental violations (e.g. destructive/illegal fishing, poaching of endangered species) are accurately documented.</p> <p>There are no disease outbreaks preventing the movement of people or goods for prolonged periods.</p> <p>Exchange rate fluctuations do not make the planned project activities unaffordable.</p>

	<p>Artisanal fishermen with a voice in marine governance</p> <p>0.5 At least 70% of small-scale fishers claim to have increased their representation, participation and agency through marine fisheries governance platforms through EOPs.</p>	<p>0.5 PIA or similar as part of the SOP assessment; informal discussions and semi-structured interviews.</p>	
<p>Exit 1</p> <p>1. Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), Antillean manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to monitor this impact is strengthened.</p>	<p>1.1 No poaching of manatees or hawksbill/egg turtles detected; no sales of Utila spiny-tailed iguana meat on social media at the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.2 20 hectares of mangrove (priority habitat for CR iguana) and associated native species forming part of mixed flooded forests planted by EOP; 10 hectares by month 18.</p> <p>1.3 5/10 Municipal Seascope Environment Units are using the enforcement protocol, previously developed through the Seascope Committee, to respond to reported infringements by the end of year 1, with at least 70% of reported infringements resulting in management action by the EOP. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>1.4 The 4 MPAs undertake holistic and systematic ecological and socio-economic monitoring of priority habitats, species and social initiatives by the second year, and full implementation by the third year.</p>	<p>1.1 Patrol reports, SMART monitoring, iguana and sea turtle sales on social</p> <p>1.2 Satisfactory coverage of mangrove seedlings, drone surveys, walkover surveys.</p> <p>1.3 Police, municipal and other competent authorities' reports on illegal activities and corrective measures.</p> <p>1.4 Monitoring database shared between FCC, FUCSA, FIB, CEM, LARECOTURH and FFI for seascope MEL.</p>	<p>The municipal authorities have the necessary resources and remain committed to sanctioning reported violations to encourage compliance.</p> <p>Community members and municipalities actively support and participate in the mangrove reforestation process.</p>
<p>Exit 2</p> <p>Pressure on fish stocks is reduced because at least 250 people in 8 communities are supported to access markets that provide a higher/more stable value for products from responsible fishing, so that their fishing-related income is the same or better than at the start of the project.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 400 people (of which at least 40% are women) trained in priority areas to access better markets (200 before month 18 and 400 before the SOP), with at least 60% applying this knowledge before the SOP. Baseline: 170 people trained (55 women, 115 men).</p>	<p>2.1 Training reports, gender-disaggregated record sheets, community observation, supply chain observation, PIA or similar as part of the SOP evaluation.</p> <p>2.2 Feedback from associations and/or cooperatives to project partners,</p>	<p>Coastal communities remain interested throughout the project in implementing initiatives to increase the value of the fishery.</p> <p>Garifuna community members and women are motivated to hold positions</p>

	<p>2.2 SSF supply chain actors in at least 8 marine communities are implementing initiatives to increase fishers' incomes through improvements to finfish reefs and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>lobster markets by EOP; in at least 5 communities per month 18. Baseline: cold chain reinforcement and salt-dried fish in test phase.</p> <p>2.3 At least 250 people are benefiting economically as a result of market improvements for the reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, with at least 40% female and at least 15% Garifuna beneficiaries, per EOP.</p> <p>2.4 EOP holds at least 4 seafood fairs, focusing on responsible consumption, with the participation of representatives from each community, of which at least 7 (~40%) are women and 3 (~15%) Garifuna.</p>	<p>individual informal discussions with fishermen, iterative steps of PMSD, PIA or similar as part of SOP assessment</p> <p>2.3 Gender-disaggregated data collected for each market improvement initiative, end-of-project survey with questions on comparative income levels.</p> <p>2.4 Sign-up sheets, short consumer satisfaction survey during the events</p>	<p>on their community boards and in the Mesa Redonda de Pescadores.</p>
<p>Exit 3 Artisanal fishermen and seascape fish market actors have an active voice in fisheries governance and management, both at seascape and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>3.1 The Seascape Fishermen's Roundtable agrees its vision and sets out a work plan for seascape fisheries management and participation in the National Roundtable by the end of the first year.</p> <p>3.2 At least 70% of organised fishermen consider that their views and opinions are reflected in the 2017 reform. Fisheries Act at the end of the second year.</p>	<p>3.1 Established vision and work plan to achieve it, minutes of meetings</p> <p>3.2 Informal conversations, semi-structured interviews.</p>	<p>All stakeholders (fishermen, fishermen's associations, government entities, co-managers) continue to participate in the existing seascape platforms (Fishermen's Roundtable, Seascape Committee and Seascape Forum) and are committed to their long-term viability. These platforms continue to be recognised as relevant at the national level.</p>

	<p>3.3 The newly elected Steering Committee of the Mesa de Pescadores has a strong representation of women, Garifuna community and youth. Baseline: out of a Committee of nine people, 2 women, 0 Garifuna and 0 youth.</p>	<p>3.3 Protocol for election and governance of the Fishermen's Roundtable, elected committee, Roundtable minutes</p>	<p>Communities remain willing to engage in a long-term process and to participate to ensure that it is representative of their needs, especially Garifuna communities.</p>
<p>Output 4 Long-term coordination of effective conservation actions and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascape is ensured through a well-funded Seascape Committee, as well as by strengthening the organisational capacity of the five Honduran NGOs to facilitate this platform and conservation actions.</p>	<p>4.1 Organisational Development Plan (ODP) provided by FFI for all five partners by the end of Year 1 and funding secured to implement actions of the first three priorities by month 18.</p> <p>4.2 Fundraising of USD 25,000 equivalent has been achieved by the end of the second year to support the Seascapes Committee, and the equivalent of USD 25,000 to support the Seascapes Committee USD 30,000 by the end of the third year to cover the Committee beyond the SOP.</p> <p>4.3 90% of the cost of the third EOP Seascapes Forum is covered by the Seascapes Committee members</p> <p>4.4 At least 10 Seascape Partnership staff (2 per organisation) and Seascape Committee Members trained in the fundamentals of safeguarding and social protection by month 6 and in the identification of social risks and the development of priority safeguarding and social protection mechanisms by the end of the first year.</p> <p>4.5 The Seascape Partnership monitoring database informs the work</p>	<p>4.1 Action plans of the Organisational Development Plan, with time milestones of progress</p> <p>4.2 Fundraising records, Seascape Committee minutes and members' accounts</p> <p>4.3 Seascape Forum funder tracker</p> <p>4.4 Training attendance lists, social safeguards and FCCs safeguard policy, feedback questionnaire participants.</p> <p>4.5 Seascape monitoring database</p>	<p>Training is taken up in partner organisations and maintained despite possible staff turnover.</p> <p>Improving the capacity of the five local partners allows for fundraising to cover the running costs of the Seascape Committee and other conservation activities necessary to achieve the desired impact.</p> <p>The members of the Seascapes Committee will continue to be willing to cover the costs of the annual Forum.</p>

	plan of the Seascope Committee at Y3 meetings.		
<p>Output 5 Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascope are aware of the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities faced by communities and are addressing them through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.</p>	<p>5.1 Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of key livelihoods of at least 9/21 marine communities by month 18.</p> <p>5.2 At least 200 community members (of which at least 40% women, 15% Garifuna) from 9 communities assessed have attended workshops on climate change impacts and ways to mitigate them by the end of year 2.</p> <p>5.3 At least 5/10 maritime municipalities supported by Seascope Partnership to integrate resilient livelihood diversification plans for women and men into their municipal development plans by EOPs</p> <p>5.4 At least 5 communities participate in reforestation trips of mangroves and other important native species by the end of the second year.</p>	<p>5.1 CCVA participatory workshops and reports, minutes of community participation meetings, transcripts of interviews, resilience action plans</p> <p>5.2 Training materials and records, reports, sex-disaggregated registration forms, post-training evaluations</p> <p>5.3 Formal agreements, acts and minutes of meetings, municipal development plans, municipal action plans.</p> <p>5.4 Number of reforestation trips recorded, trip participation sheets</p>	<p>Sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods identified in communities increase alternative employment options to fishing.</p> <p>Municipal governments prioritise climate change adaptation and resilient livelihoods approaches in their development plans.</p> <p>The target communities remain willing to promote peer-to-peer learning with the rest of the seascope communities.</p> <p>Droughts, hurricanes and other inclement weather do not prevent mangrove reforestation. A plan to contingency with alternative indigenous species that are more resistant to Drought may have to be taken into account.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the outcome to which it will contribute, e.g. 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 contribute to outcome 1).</p> <p>Outcome 1. Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), West Indian manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to monitor this impact is strengthened.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MPA co-managers, with the support of the competent authorities, conduct regular patrols in the four MPAs to deter poaching of emblematic species of the seascope (manatee, hawksbill, iguana). MPA co-managers commit to regulate species (manatee, hawksbill turtle, iguana) and associated critical habitat (estuary, beach, reef, mangrove) within their MPAs, to inform adaptive management and lesson learning in relation to conservation actions implemented. MPA co-managers evaluate the effectiveness of patrols in the four MPAs, share lessons learned and develop strategic protection plans. Honduran partners carry out environmental outreach activities with fishermen's associations, women's groups and the wider community on the importance of flagship species and their habitats (mangroves, flooded forests, estuaries, sandy beaches), and the MPA regulations that protect them. Achieve a voluntary commitment to responsible fishing guidelines for yellowtail and lane snapper in all remaining marine communities. Work with the communities and DIGEPESCA to approve it as a municipal decree. Produce annual OurFish (catch monitoring application) reports on fisheries products in the seascope as part of responsible fisheries monitoring. 			

7. Undertake planting of mangroves and native species in priority sites (including important areas for iguanas, along riverbanks with severe erosion).
8. Supported by the results of Outcome 5 activities, identify viable alternative livelihoods to support people who still supplement their income from iguana and hawksbill turtle hunting/nest plundering and/or destructive/illegal fishing.
9. Develop the first National Conservation Programme for the West Indian manatee in Honduras.
10. With the support of the ICF, train the 10 Municipal Environmental Units and other relevant institutions in the implementation of environmental legislation and policies. administrative processes for the implementation of the protocol.
11. Train relevant members of the Seascope Committee in the use of SMART, the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment and other standardised methodologies for monitoring ecological and social impacts across the seascope.

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

1. Create a business development programme focusing on environmental sustainability (protected species, appropriate fishing gear, catch sizes and limits), targeting fishermen and traders.
2. Deliver training within the framework of the enterprise development programme and following the iterative PMSD process, with regular visits to the community to support its practical use.
3. Hold workshops with actors at all stages of the fisheries supply chain to identify market initiatives that facilitate higher prices for responsibly caught fish products.
4. Conduct a preliminary traceability assessment of at least one seascope supply chain, to understand the current information flow, evidence and requirements at each level.
5. Facilitate the implementation of the market initiatives identified in point 2.3 above.
6. Holding of three municipal tasting and marketing fairs of responsibly caught artisanal fish products and one departmental fair in La Ceiba with the participation of relevant authorities, presenting profiles of fish that are often wasted due to lower demand and showcasing market initiatives supported by the project.

Outcome 3 . Artisanal fishermen and seascope fish market actors have an active voice in fisheries governance and management, both at seascope and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.

1. Working with the existing SWOC analysis, facilitate the Fishermen's Roundtable to collectively agree on its vision and the main steps needed to achieve it (e.g. a simplified Theory of Change).
2. Based on the vision, facilitate the annual work plan of the Fisherfolk Roundtable and the pathway for regular engagement and sharing of lessons with the National Roundtable.
3. Establish a simple database/platform to enable the Fishermen's Roundtable to monitor the state of their fisheries and provide evidence to support their participation in the National Roundtable.
4. Participatory development of the Mesa's protocol for the re-election of its Steering Committee, with special attention to the importance of including members of Garifuna communities, women and youth.
5. Facilitate discussion and gather input from the seascope communities to support the reform of the Fisheries Act 2017 and the development of complementary policies on national fisheries and seascope management.
6. Empower marine fishermen, especially vulnerable groups, to actively participate in national fisheries discussions.
7. Hold regular meetings of the Seascope Committee and the Seascope Fishermen's Round Table, as well as an annual Seascope Forum for participatory exchange of lessons and planning of sustainable fisheries actions, in particular by allowing direct discussion between fishermen's representatives and policy makers.

Outcome 4 . Long-term coordination of effective conservation actions and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascope is ensured through a well-funded Seascope Committee, as well as strengthening the organisational capacity of the five Honduran NGOs to facilitate this platform and conservation actions.

FFI facilitates organisational resilience assessments to identify the capacity needs of Honduran partners, and subsequently supports the preparation of organisational development plans.

2. FFI provides organisational and professional development training and mentoring throughout the project, in line with the priorities identified in 4.1 above.
3. FFI provides training on social safeguards and safeguarding, covering key concepts, to the five Honduran partners and the Seascope Committee.
4. FFI conducts more in-depth training of trainers with social safeguards and safeguards officers selected by each of the five Honduran partner organisations, mentoring these individuals as focal points within each organisation and the seascope.
5. FFI works individually with FCCs to review their social safeguards and safeguard practices, identify gaps and support the development and implementation of holistic and well-tailored policies.
6. FFI provides practical training on project development, grant management and reporting to the five Honduran partners. FFI provides mentoring on these topics throughout the project, and especially supports FCC in the grant administration of its first Darwin project.
7. The Honduran partners regularly update the monitoring database in a comprehensive manner, in order to inform the work plans of the Seascope Committee.
8. The Honduran partners created a seascope fund for the Seascope Committee to manage collectively, and established guidelines for its long-term use and funding in the country.
9. Elect a smaller working group within the Committee to deal with fundraising plans.
10. Strengthen the operational mechanism of the Committee by establishing performance indicators, developing rules of procedure and updating the work plan annually.

Outcome 5: Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascope are aware of the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities faced by communities and address them through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.

1. Apply CARE's CCVA methodology in nine seascope communities.
 2. Present the results of the CCVAs to the seascope communities.
 3. Based on the CCVA, identify resilient alternative livelihood options for small-scale fisheries in a participatory manner. scale and vulnerable livelihoods identified through 5.1 above.
 4. Develop an alternative livelihoods plan with relevant stakeholders and seek the necessary training and connections for communities.
 5. Support access to alternative livelihoods by providing small catalytic funding, e.g. for training, inputs.
 6. Support relevant authorities, through workshops and individual 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 activities on climate change and its socio-economic implications (based on 5.1).
- Develop a climate change monitoring plan for 4 marine MPAs, based on factors identified as a priority.

DI indicator number	Indicator name	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A03	Number of key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training.	Proportion of People	Gender, age, ethnicity, type of training,	Elaboration of business model. 28 people (17-59 years old, 9 women, 19 men, mixed race). Workshop for Community Scientists. 25 people (12 women, 13 men, 2 Garifuna).	53			
DI-A05	Number of trained trainers reporting to have provided further training at the end of the project	Number of people trained	Gender, age, ethnicity	28 persons, 19 women (25-45 years old), 3 Garifunas	28			
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and approved.	Number	Language (local/other); Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat; Typology of habitat management plans	1 Printing of rules for the use of responsible fishing guidelines for 12 species of commercial and ecological interest. 1 Printout of rules for the use of the consumer guide	2			
DI-C02	Number of new conservation or species stock assessments published	Number	Taxa(Flora/Fauna/Fungi), RDL Category (global/regional), assessment method.		0			
DI-D03	Number of policies with biodiversity provisions that have been enacted or amended	Number of instruments	Typology of policies (local,national), Typology of biodiversity provisions		0			

■ **ANNEX 3 Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

■ **Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. magazines, best practice manuals, blog posts, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Genre of main author	Nationality of the main author	Editors (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link or publisher if not available online)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA

- **Annex 4: Onwards - supplementary material (optional but recommended as evidence of project achievement)**

See annexes submitted separately.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different report templates have different questions and it is important that you use the correct one. Have you checked that you used the correct template (check background, report type (i.e. annual or final) and year) and removed the blue guidance text before submitting?	X
Is the report less than 10 MB? If so, please send an email to BCF-Reports@niras.com with the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report larger than 10 MB? If so, talk to BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? Not all project documents should be presented, but the main results and a selection of others would strengthen the report.	X
If you send photographs for publicity purposes, do they comply with the requirements described (see Section 16)?	X
Have you involved your partners in the preparation of the report and named key contributors?	X
Have you fully completed the project expenditure table?	X
Do not include complaint forms or other communications with this report.	