Darwin Initiative: Final Report

*To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance: (http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	23-028
Project title	Coastal Communities for integrated seascape management in Atlántida Honduras.
Host country(ies)	Honduras.
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	Honduras Tourism Communities Association (LARECOTURH), Centre for Marine Studies (CEM), Cayos Cochinos Foundation (FCC), Bay Islands Foundation (FIB) and Cuero-y-Salado Foundation (FUCSA)
Darwin grant value	£306,552
Start/end dates of project	1st April 2016 - 31st March 2019
Project leader's name	Quentin Marchais
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Quentin Marchais (FFI) with contribution from Gerardo Yanes (LARECOTURH), Ivany Argueta (FUCSA), Jimmy Andino (CEM), Marcio Aronne (FCC), Geyvy Delarca (FIB), Robert Bensted-Smith (FFI), Sue Wells (FFI), Julio Bernal (FFI) and Nicola Sorsby (FFI)

Acronyms

APROCUS	La Rosita Artisanal Fishers Association
APEARCE	La Ceiba Artisanal Fishers Association
BIMNP	Bay Islands Marine National Park
CEM	Centre for Marine Studies
CCMNM	Cayos Cochinos Marine National Monument
CSWR	Cuero-y-Salado Wildlife Refuge
CURLA	Atlántida Regional University Centre
DIGEPESCA	Fisheries and Aquaculture General Directorate
FCC	Cochinos Cays Foundation
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FIB	Bay Islands Foundation
FUCSA	Cuero-y-Salado Foundation
ICF	National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife
LARECOTURH	Honduras Tourism Communities Association
MICMC	Fishers Roundtable

1 Project Rationale

The Darwin project in the department of Atlántida, Honduras, encompasses three MPAs: Cuero-y-Salado Wildlife Reserve (CSWR), the Bay Islands Marine National Park (BIMNP) and the Cayos Cochinos Marine National Monument (CCMNM) as well as the seas that connect them. This area is situated on the southern tip of the globally important Mesoamerican Reef in the Caribbean, and is referred to as the seascape. It

contains inter-connected estuary, lagoon, mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitat, and has high species diversity, including Hawksbill turtle (CR), Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR) and Antillean manatee (VU).

Despite its conservation importance, the region's rich marine biodiversity is threatened. Fisheries have declined due to degradation of mangroves (cutting, livestock grazing, invasive oil palm) and estuaries (sediment, pollution), harmful fishing practices (fine-mesh nets, bottom trawling) and over-fishing (low compliance, weak enforcement). Such pressures are having a negative impact on the juveniles of reef fish species, such as the commercially important yellowtail snapper. Depleted fish populations, sediment, pollution and consequent macro-algal growth have negatively impacted the coral reefs offshore and ultimately the biodiversity, productivity and climate-resilience of the ecosystem.

An underlying problem is the limited organisation and capacity of the local communities in the area, especially those dependent on subsistence fisheries. Many coastal villagers are marginalised and endure severe poverty, despite the region's important tourism industry, and have low incomes, limited education or face gender discrimination. Although these communities share their fisheries and depend on each other's custodianship of critical habitat, there is minimal dialogue between them. Such lack of inter-community cooperation can readily engender conflict over fishing practices and access rights, weaken the collective voice in marine management decisions or negotiations (e.g. with fish wholesalers or tourism businesses), and undermine resilience. This lack of co-operation is reflected in the management of the three MPAs. Each MPA has a dedicated co-manager and has received some support for management and research, but the MPA governance structures and processes tend to work in isolation from each other.

To overcome these various challenges, an integrated solution incorporating both socioeconomic and ecological approaches is needed. Under a previous Darwin project (no. 19-017), FFI, LARECOTURH and other partners provided support to and strengthened the CSWR fishing cooperative and introduced a participatory governance system. However, these approaches needed to be extended seascape-wide, and used further to address conservation of species and their habitats. Integrated seascape management requires pooling scientific and hitherto undervalued traditional knowledge and augmenting understanding of connectivity, and ensuring appropriate enforcement.

In this project therefore, FFI and the 5 partners listed in section 2 implemented a collaborative process through which stakeholders, authorities and NGOs could use their capacities in governance, research, MPA management, fisheries, tourism and community development, to develop effective seascape management and improve livelihoods.

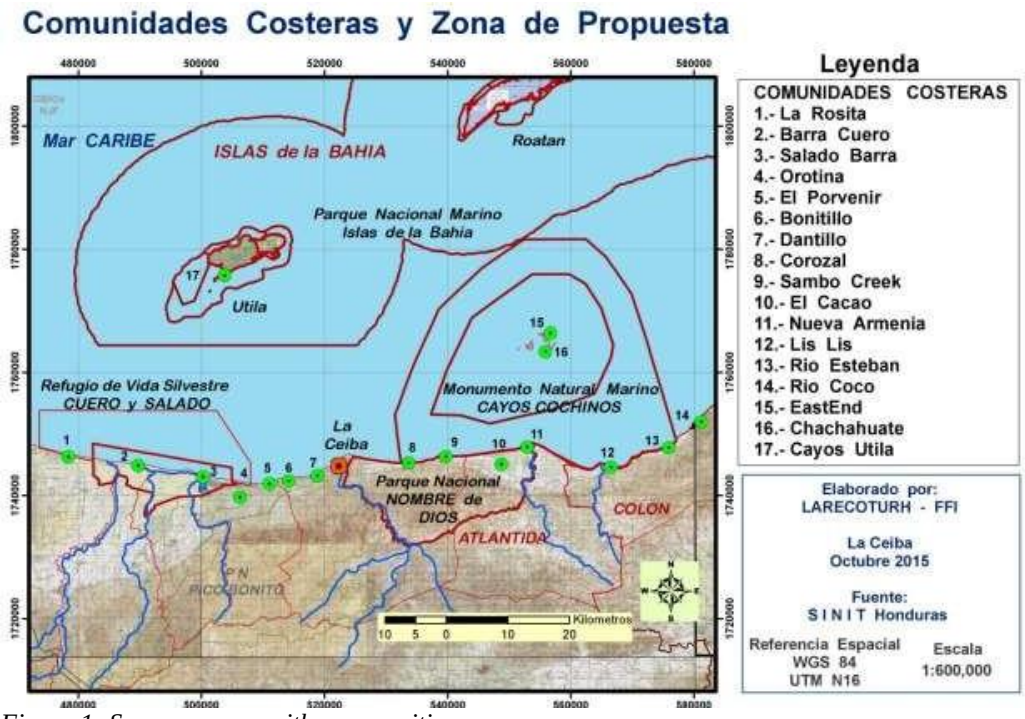

Figure 1: Seascape map with communities

2 Project Partnerships

The project had six partners:

- Fauna and Flora International (FFI): the lead institution and responsible for coordinating the Steering Committee Group which was formed at the start of the project with representatives from each of the partners. FFI steered the project to keep it in line with the logframe, while accommodating each partner's *modus operandi* and each site's particular context and challenges.
- Three local NGO partners: Cuero-y-Salado Foundation (FUCSA), Islas de la Bahia Foundation (FIB) and Cayos Cochinos Foundation (FCC) who are the co-managers of the three MPAs. Their role was to oversee activity implementation in each MPA and feed into the strategic orientation of the project.
- Two national partners who work across the seascape on specific issues. The Honduras Tourism Communities Association (LARECOTURH) is an influential network focusing and leading on coastal community organisation and marine livelihood development. The Centre for Marine Studies (CEM) focuses on both using science to protect marine ecosystems and engagement with fishing communities. Their role was to provide strategic advice and orientation on their own area of expertise.

This partnership structure was considered the best way to tackle threats to the marine environment and support livelihood development collaboratively, and has been in place since the beginning of the project, with both local and national partners participating in its design and the selection of activities.

There were few challenges presented by this partnership arrangement, although implementing timely coordination without an FFI staff on the ground has been a challenge. The main difficulties have been related to some tensions among the partners which pre-dated the project. To solve this, FFI has worked to build the trust amongst the 5 different organisations by enabling better co-implementation of activities. This has led to a clear move from partners strictly implementing their own activities to taking the lead in owning the project and delivering the project's outcome, i.e. integrated and collaborative management of a seascape. At the end of the project, partners were more naturally inclined to collaborate and the organisation of both forums in August showed this. They are also more familiar with each other's weaknesses, and are committed to thinking on a "seascape scale", rather than just focusing on the individual MPAs or their area of expertise.

Throughout the project, partners have been reporting on a regular basis to FFI, both individually by having monthly calls with the project leader, and as a group, with monthly meetings. For the final report, each partner has reported against the specific activities that were assigned to them during yearly work planning workshops, as well as the indicators that were relevant to their area. As for "seascape-wide" indicators, FFI has compiled the information for reporting based on the data collected by partners and centralised in the M&E table (see table 1 in section 6.1).

Government partners were engaged via the 5 local partners. Although no formal subgrants have been signed with them, they have been very close to the project during its implementation. The National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) was the main government partner, providing strategic advice for management plans and providing the necessary authorisations for project activities. They are now heading the Seascape Committee and are consulted in every decision at seascape level. Each co-manager has a legal mandate to involve them in MPA. The Fisheries and Aquaculture General Directorate (DIGEPESCA) supported the licensing of fishers throughout the seascape. Although the project had initially encountered difficulties getting them on board with the wider project objective, they have recently been more formally persuaded by the project partners to take a leading role in the Seascape Committee in the post Darwin phase.

Local municipalities, especially in CSWR, Utila and La Ceiba, provided the necessary support for the project, for example, working closely with LARECOTURH on livelihood development activities. The project helped to develop a strong collaboration between the Navy and the NGOs by formalising a long term arrangement through which the Navy participates in patrolling activities (the first partnership of this kind in the country). The Navy has also supported the reforestation activities. FUCSA and FCC provide the necessary barracks and services for the Navy's personnel to stay in the MPA and provide the resources for logistics (such as fuel and boats) which has directly improved this relationship.

The five Honduran partners have continued to be in regular contact with each other and also with FFI. They regularly call each other for advice or support on themes related to marine management, training and community development. FFI has secured funding for another 3 years to work with the same partners, and will retain the same partnership structure for this new piece of work.

3 Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

Output 1 - Across the seascape, management of key fisheries, habitats and species are strengthened through coordinated planning and action.

Fisheries
At the start of the project, there was little to no coordination on fisheries management amongst partners, and fisheries related issues were dealt with on an individual basis in each MPA. With the support of the project, the three partners (i.e. the seascape stakeholders) came together to identify and agree on the specific measures needed to manage fishery resources across the seascape as a whole. The priority interventions were identified through meetings between fishers and at the forums established through the project (achieving indicator 1.1):

1. Establishment of rules for fishing in the "grey" area (the area between the MPAs) of the seascape;
2. Development of additional No Take Zones ("ZRPs"); and
3. Establishment of additional fisheries management measures for an area covered by the extension of CSWR, where there was potential for conflict between Utila and CSWR fishers, given that 15 fishers from Utila fish in the waters covered by the extension.

Additional fishing measures were also agreed, in particular for co-ordinating and thus improving management of the Yellowtail snapper (see below). Following the Yellowtail snapper example described below, the seascape stakeholders identified additional species (calale snapper and lobster), as the next priority for introducing collaborative management measures. In addition, an agreement has been signed between APROCUS (La Rosita Artisanal Fishers Association), ICF and FUCSA with the aim of establishing a culture of compliance and to incentivise responsible fishing practices in CSWR. Furthermore, two ZRPs were established in Utila in July 2018, and are now fully managed by the "Comisión Snapper" (Snapper Commission of Utila). This Commission is composed of 7 people, including 4 fishers, NGOs (BICA and CEM) and the municipality of Utila.

These achievements all demonstrate a significant shift among the seascape stakeholders to collaborative thinking and the development of coordinated solutions, and demonstrate a switch from site specific interventions to coordinated multi-stakeholder planning and action.

Habitats
The project made a number of advances in conservation of habitats (achieving indicator 1.2 as described hereafter). For mangroves (indicator 1.2.i), a monitoring protocol was established for CSWR and Utila, and close to 20ha of mangrove was restored in various plots of CSWR, Laguna de Cacao and in Utila. Sea bed habitats were further protected by improved monitoring and surveillance of bottom trawling in CSWR and CCMNM, with patrols specifically recording such events (indicator 1.2.ii). Steps have been taken to reduce threats from sediment and pollution. FUCSA now includes the monitoring of water quality (turbidity, pH, temperature, and salinity) in its revised 2018 management plan (indicator 1.2.iii, see list in Annex 5[1]). More recently sediment monitoring has been added to the protocol, following the signing of an MOU with the local University, CURLA, which is providing support, and FUCSA is taking measures to tackle the source of sedimentation. FUCSA also reached an agreement with the palm oil companies[2] (under the scrutiny of ICF) operating in the area to prevent any further deforestation. Estuary habitat management was improved through the adoption of additional management measures in the new CSWR 2018 management plan to further prohibit fishing in estuaries, and sanction more severely those who continue this damaging practice (achieving indicator 1.2.iv).

Yellowtail snapper
The yellowtail snapper is the most important commercial fishery in the seascape, but is subject to overfishing and at the start of the project, no specific management was in place. Although consultation with communities was slow, management recommendations were developed and discussed in both forums of the seascape. In particular it was agreed that the size of the hooks used for snapper should be increased in order to target larger individuals and thus reduce impact on stocks. In Utila, fishers have started adopting

[1] All documents with cross references to Annex 5 refer to reports and publications that will be made available to the reader in a separate email submitted with this final report.
[2] CAYSECA, ACEYDESA and HONDUPALMA

these measures. Further consultation is needed at CCMNM and CSWR. This means that indicator 1.3 was only partly met. The post Darwin project will prioritise this and co-managers have agreed to include the measures in their upcoming management plan revisions. A monitoring mechanism for Yellowtail snapper is now in place and each year, the catch per unit effort (CPUE) is calculated which goes towards measuring the health of the fishery. This will continue after the Darwin project and include the calale snapper.

Flagship species

For each MPA, there is a flagship species which has provided a community focus for conservation action. The manatee is the flagship species for CSWR. Partly as a result of project activities, FUCSA is now the leading organisation in Honduras on manatee conservation (see full report from the national workshop on manatees organised in December 2018, referenced in Annex 5), working in coordination with other MPAs and municipalities on the coastline to ensure that this highly migratory species is protected when it leaves an MPA. At start of project (SOP), FUCSA was only connected to 5 national and international organisations that support manatee conservation in the MPA. At end of project (EOP), this increased to 17 organisations in permanent contact with FUCSA (representing a 240% increase and therefore achieving indicator 1.4), including peer organisations in other countries. The government, through the "FAPVS" (Fund from the government investing in fauna protection), has increased its investments in CSWR by providing additional resources for FUCSA to increase its efficiency in protecting the MPA and its mangroves, an essential habitat for the manatee.

The hawksbill turtle is the flagship species for FCC and the Utila Iguana for FIB. These NGOs have seen a 37% and 160% increase respectively in people and institutions engaged in conservation and monitoring of their flagship species (therefore complying on average with indicator 1.4). FCC raised awareness locally by organising two community festivals (Turtle and Gararu Festivals), with a total of 175 participants. Volunteers attending yearly turtle monitoring programs increased from 80 to 108, showing an increasing interest by younger generations. With more volunteers, it was possible to increase night patrols in the turtle nesting season thus reducing turtle and egg poaching (see output 2). The total number of recorded hawksbill nests in CCMNM increased and there was reduced nest destruction. More recently, FCC have successfully "turned" two turtle hunters into "guarda recursos" (resource guards). FIB continued the implementation of the Utila Iguana breeding programme, reintroducing 34 juveniles into the wild in July and August 2018.

Output 2 - Across the seascape, there is increased compliance with regulations and enforcement capacity is enhanced.

Enhanced enforcement capacity

Given the poor enforcement at the start of the project, a key activity was to improve the involvement of the Navy, and this was achieved. Nearly 40 Navy personnel improved their knowledge and skills on marine related control and enforcement (30 had been the target in indicator 2.1). At each rotation and upon arrival at the MPAs, they received training on MPAs and illegal fishing searches (2 training courses delivered in Utila, 12 in Cayos Cochinos and 3 in CSWR). The training protocol was developed by CEM and is in use in two of the three MPAs. The next step is to integrate this protocol in the official revision of each area's management plan. Navy personnel now participate in patrols with co-managers and assist when decommissioning of gear and arrests are needed.

The SMART tool (a combination of software, training materials and patrolling standards) has been adopted by all co-managers for their patrols which has helped improve monitoring and surveillance. This system is being trialled, and a cloud and database approach development to track and analyse results. FUCSA has incorporated the methodology into their reserve patrols and this led to further decommissioning of illegal fishing gear and reduction of other illegal activities. The next step is to fully replace paper- based monitoring with SMART, which has been agreed to in principle.

Increased compliance with regulations

The improved collaboration between co-managers and the Navy, as well as the increased efficiency of patrolling and reporting mechanisms (also reported on in output 1) explains the 76% decrease in illegal fishing activities reported in both CCMNM and CSWR, the 38% decrease in illegal Hawksbill turtle nest destruction in CCMNM, and the 100% decrease in illegal manatee hunting in CSWR (therefore largely complying with indicator 2.3). Although indicator 2.3 was also reached for damaging fishing practices, we believe that the decrease in hunting of flagship species reported in this section also demonstrates achievement of this indicator in CCMNM and CSWR. Increased patrols and better reporting mechanisms are in place, which also explain this decrease. In CSWR, this is notably thanks to the excellent work of Javier Maladiaga, the local resource guard, who has managed to build trust with the communities which has led to an increase in the number calls made to him reporting infractions. Increased seasonal patrols have also resulted in a reduction in nest destruction in CCMNM, from 18 in 2017 to 11 in 2018.

Unfortunately, recent surveys of hunting of iguanas have shown that there are more deaths of iguanas than in the previous year. We believe that this is due to the increase in migration of mainlanders to the island who are seeking employment in tourism, and are not aware of the need to conserve iguanas, resulting in a renewed increase of iguanas being hunted. There are also fewer resources available to FIB to carry out patrols for this species, and the local Navy base focuses more on controlling tourism-related activities at sea than on iguana hunting carried out by the local community.

The final project evaluation report (Annex 5) covers progress on this output in some detail, the key conclusion being:

"*This outcome has only three indicators and the majority of the observed results from interviews* (i.e.>50% which complies with indicator 2.2's target) *described a greater appreciation from fishers of the purpose of regulations and, therefore, of the need to comply with them […] There was a similar amount of evidence that a better culture of compliance had led to demonstrable reduction in infringements against fishing rules, with patrols linked to reduction in "banned netting and diving" in CSWR. There was, in the case of the same PA, a feeling that follow-up to detected infringements was not always effective and that co-managers just "let them go" and that they "should be fined/have their gear seized". Perhaps the most telling indicator was that related to the increase in capacity, visibility and effectiveness of organisations formally involved in enforcement*".

Thus, a wide variety of evidence supports the conclusion that there is now increased compliance with regulations, although there is work to do to deliver fully the intended result in relation to MPA access issues and the new harmonised regulations.

Output 3 – Evidence base for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management is strengthened, through research and seascape-wide sharing of scientific and traditional knowledge, and is informing seascape management.

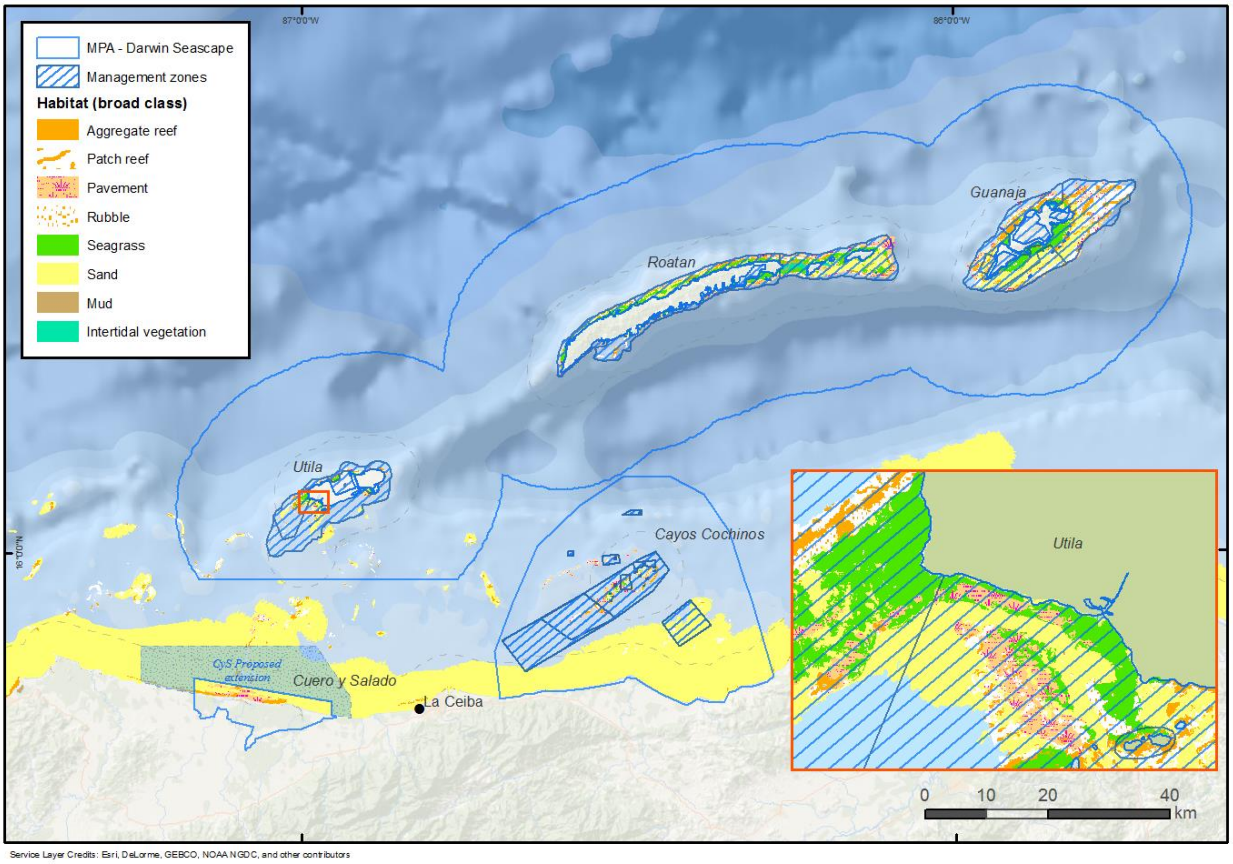

Figure 2: Overview of Darwin seascape management with detailed habitat map which inputs to the connectivity

Communicating the evidence collected and the monitoring results

An estimated 500 people (compared to the target of 300 – indicator 3.1) were informed about the key issue of ecological connectivity within the seascape, through reports (see below) and in particular through presentations and discussions at the two forums (August 2018, March 2019) which were attended by 42 and 81 people respectively, and 21 and 71 relevant organisations respectively. The topic of species

connectivity was also presented by FUCSA at the 2019 Biodiversity Congress of Honduras held in La Ceiba, and also to the local government network for the northern coast of Honduras, which consists of over 25 municipalities. This increased understanding has prompted seascape stakeholders to voice additional concerns they have on threats related to connectivity. During the forum of August 2018, many participants talked about plastic pollution and land based threats associated with chemicals used in agriculture. The findings of the seascape-wide species and habitat monitoring were disseminated at over 5 seascape-wide events, including the two forums, as well as at the various Seascape Committee meetings. As a result of this increased understanding, FUCSA formalised its partnership with CURLA to monitor water quality (see Output 1 above) and people started to think about additional threats to the area, such as water pollution affecting reefs and plastics pollution.

It was intended to produce two socio-economic reports (indicator 3.4). One is being prepared by LARECOTURH. It needed more information on the role of women in the fisheries supply chain in Honduras and so a forum on women in the fishing sector was organised and a report produced that was shared amongst partners on the role of women in the fishing sector. This helped to identify additional livelihoods development possibilities for the future. A second report, summarising the experience of the project in terms of sustainable fisheries and governance in the seascape, was published at the end of the project and 50 copies have been distributed to relevant decision makers.

Sharing evidence amongst partners

A key requirement for ensuring access to evidence was the development of a data centre for the seascape (indicator 3.6). A number of reports and supporting documents were produced by the project to inform spatial management measures and fisheries management. These include: benthic habitat maps and the fishing effort tracking map (Annex 7.5); the Utila ZRP maps (Annex 7.4); the ESRI StoryMap (produced to communicate a summary of the Darwin work and provide an accessible overview of ecological connectivity); the No Take Zone report; a bottom trawling report (full report in Annex 5 and summary in Annex 7.2); the yellowtail ecology synthesis; the yellowtail management plan; the genetic study of the yellowtail snapper and the parrot fish; the knowledge gap review (KGR) which synthesised existing information (part of indicator 3.2); Ourfish reports (Annex 5) and protocol guidance document; and a registry of fishers (Annex 7.3).

This information is available to all stakeholders (indicator 3.2) and was used to:

- Support presentation in multiple forums locally and internationally.
- Support presentation to relevant authorities. For example, a short summary of the bottom trawling report was produced and distributed at the March 2019 Forum (indicator 3.3), which helped inform the need to continue prohibiting trawling in the seascape and justified the need for continued patrolling in the MPAs.
- Inform management decisions, such as in the case of the yellowtail management plan.
- Inform funding proposals. For example, the KGR has allowed FFI and partners to identify the need for additional Spawning Aggregation Sites analysis and larval dispersal analysis in the seascape, which has been included in a funding proposal to Arcadia that has been secured.

Reaching agreement on how to share information publicly was a challenge as partners, and specifically co-managers, were understandably reluctant to share sensitive information. The initial idea was to use CREDIA's[3] data sharing tool that was being developed with GEF funding, but this was not acceptable to all partners, and there was a preference for remaining with the current Basecamp sharing platform. However a virtual library, the 'Documentation Centre for Coastal-Marine Resources in Honduras', was set up that provides online access, for project partners and the public, to key documents and data relating to ecological connectivity and traditional knowledge of the seascape. An initial literature review by CEM and FFI led to 300 publications and datasets being made available. Project partners continue to contribute to the database (it now holds data relating to biological monitoring, marine governance and organizational strengthening). Information is also shared through the Basecamp platform, or publically through the online library. An additional simple document access and storing protocol has been developed and is starting to be used, where the author can decide who can access it and where it is stored.

Post project monitoring

The project has clearly led to the "culture of monitoring" that is now in place in the seascape, with all emblematic species being monitored, using protocols developed during the project and in collaboration with ICF. In EOP discussions, an agreement was reached to continue to monitor the impact of activities in

[3] Organisation promoting sustainable development and community participation

the same manner as had been done during the Darwin project (indicator 3.6), and the monitoring table in section 6.1 will continue to be used by partners in the post-Darwin Arcadia funded projects.

Output 4. The principal seascape stakeholders have enhanced social capital, with a forum and networks for cooperation on participatory marine management, fisheries, ecotourism and other priority development issues which they may identify.

Cooperation mechanisms

This was the most successful component of the project, particularly since at the start, there was almost no dialogue or cooperation across the seascape, either between stakeholders or between the NGOs active in the three MPAs. The first three indicators (4.1, 4.2, 4.3) relate to the specific mechanism that was developed for cooperation, namely the seascape forum which is made up of authorities, NGOs and community stakeholders. The original intention was to hold a first forum meeting in December 2016 and then build from that, but in fact, the process developed through two parallel mechanisms: one involved the project partners and focused on project delivery; the other was focused around a round table of fishers from the seascape coastal communities, supported mainly by LARECOTURH and referred to as MICMC for its initials in Spanish.

The first mechanism was the Fishers Roundtable, which first met in July 2016 to discuss issues of common concern (i.e. earlier than the planned first forum date). Evidence of its effectiveness as an inter-community cooperation mechanism throughout the project includes:

- A written agreement, subsequently presented at the Seascape Forum, on the fishers' collective priorities, both for developing their livelihoods and for seascape-wide fisheries regulations.
- Agreement on the basis for resolving a long-standing conflict between fishers of Utila and Cuero-y-Salado on access to fishing grounds.
- An invitation to the Fishers Roundtable (accepted) to represent the seascape communities in meetings of the **Association of Artisanal Fishers of the North Coast of Honduras**, a body which, amongst other things, opens opportunities for financing of sustainable fisheries development.
- The key role played by Fishers Roundtable in organising the participation of coastal communities in the Seascape Forum and Committee.
- Official recognition by the Office of the President and subsequently legal constitution as the Artisanal Roundtable of the Valley of Lean.

In parallel with the fishers' roundtable, the second mechanism set the dialogue between the NGOs participating in the project and generated consensus on a range of seascape actions, and these were brought to the first **Seascape Forum** (April 2018, versus Dec 2016 in indicator 4.1). However, it was found that this in itself did not generate the necessary momentum for action, so a smaller, more agile body, the **Seascape Committee**, was formed in Dec 2018, with the aim of improving governance in the seascape and organising collective action. It is composed of about 20 organisations, including co-managers, fishers associations, municipalities, government and NGOs) and headed by ICF. It has already met three times and organised the second Seascape Forum in March 2019, which produced an agenda of work on seascape issues, including development of regulations for the seas between the MPAs, management of the yellow-tailed snapper, and collectively addressing threats originating on land, namely plastic waste and river-borne pollutants (as described under Output 1 and measured by indicator 1.2 and outcome indicator 0.7.c). Overall the two action plans envisaged under indicator 4.3 have been exceeded, but later than specified. Most importantly, the project has led to four inter-connected mechanisms enabling seascape stakeholder dialogue and cooperation: the fishers' roundtable, the Seascape Committee, the Forum and seascape representation in the North Coast Association.

Gender balance

Indicator 4.1 aimed for at least 30% female representation in the Seascape Forum. This has been exceeded, with over 40% female participation in the forum as a whole, in its coordinating groups and in the Seascape Committee set up in Dec 2018. The Fishers Roundtable, however, has only 13% female participation and this will be an area for strengthening in future.

Seascape funding proposals

The project envisaged that agreement on seascape actions would lead to the preparation of funding proposals (three by March 2018 - indicator 4.3). Generally, some proposals are multi-partner proposals led by FFI and others are led by individual partners but can address seascape-wide topics: marine plastics, river-borne sediment and pollution, inter-municipality action on marine issues, conservation of seascape flagship species (manatee), and promotion of FAO responsible fishing guidelines throughout the seascape.

While slow to start, this picked up dramatically in the third year of the project, so that at EOP five proposals have been developed on issues prioritised through the mechanisms described above and securing £355,053 for post project activities. As for partners, during the course of the project, £1,160,585 were raised. This figure comprises co-financing for project activities recorded in the accounts of FFI (£52,696) or our partner NGOs. In the case of partner grants which include both Darwin project activities and non-Darwin activities, the proportion dedicated to Darwin project activities has been estimated. An example of this is the USD 570,000 that LARECOTURH has received from the World Bank to support local economic development of small entrepreneurs in the region of La Ceiba. Part of the money that has been received by LARECOTURH during end of year 2 and into year 3 of the Darwin project (about USD 40,000) was used as co-finance for the Darwin project. This means that out of the estimated 50% of the total (USD 285,000), there is still USD 245,000 available for continuing investment by LARECOTURH in the seascape project.

MPA access, harmonised regulations and inter-community agreements

The project did not achieve the target of implementing harmonised fisheries regulations and agreements on MPA access (indicator 4.5). However, the groundwork has been laid and FFI and partners expect to deliver these results in the next phase of this project. On harmonised regulations, the project has both the specific regulations proposed for yellow-tailed snapper, which will be implemented in stages, and more general fisheries regulations, on which there is wide agreement but some outstanding issues to discuss and decide. On the issue of MPA access, the fishers' roundtable generated the basis for agreement and the next steps involve discussion with government, legal drafting and approval. Broader questions of MPA access are still under discussion.

Stakeholder perspective on costs and benefits of cooperation

Sustainability of the cooperation mechanisms depends on the key actors considering that the benefits outweigh the transaction costs (indicator 4.6). Evidence from the EOP interviews was positive from both community members and the participating NGOs. The evaluation report (Annex 5) states that, "*the development and management of these bodies [described above] have enabled the project's implementing organisations (particularly NGOs) to put aside their own "institutional agendas" and share approaches ("all the partners had things in common and…working together we could achieve more") and resources ("match funding in order to achieve more impact") […]. Improved collaborative governance has allowed organisations involved in different Protected Areas to better tackle threats relating to fisher conflict, primarily through creating shared fisher access agreements, turning fishers – particularly those in CSWR and Utila – from "enemies" into having "a friendly relationship", in which the non-use of particular gears that are common in Utila is "mostly respected" in CSWR.*"

Thus, a wide variety of evidence supports the conclusion that Output 4 on cooperation mechanisms for marine management and development has been successfully achieved, although there is work to do to deliver fully the intended result in relation to MPA access issues and harmonised regulations.

Output 5 – 150 community members, who depend directly on the seascape, have enhanced human capital and are empowered to access and sustainably manage fisheries and strengthen economic enterprises.

Training on marine governance and management

This output has been successfully reached. More than 500 people, including 39% of women, have received training on marine resource management and participatory governance (exceeding target of indicator 5.1), which generated enhanced human capital. To open seascape fishers' minds on other existing management models, a group of fishers from the seascape went to Kannan Kay in Mexico, bringing back stories of how communities participate in marine governance in other countries which were then shared during the forum of August 2018 (indicator 5.5). A report of this exchange has been made available to the partners (see list in Annex 5). This has generated demand for additional trainings and increased interest in participatory governance and access rights discussions, as evidenced by increased attendance at the second forum in comparison with the first one.

Participation in marine governance

At each MPA, additional support was given to communities, thanks to our partner LARECOTURH which is specialised in community engagement. Using the example of APROCUS's success story in getting organised, trainings were provided to demonstrate the benefits associated with working together. This has led to other organisations, such as the fisher's organisation of El Porvenir, understanding that they need to organise themselves more effectively in order to halt damaging fishing practices. A number of participatory platforms have been created, such as the Fishers Roundtable and the Seascape Committee (which has almost 30% representation of fishers), which have the mandate to create space for dialogue (indicator 5.2). A report was published at the end of the project (in line with indicator 5.6, available in Annex 5 and authored by Erazo), summarising the evolution of the artisanal fishers' governance mechanisms in

the seascape from the start to the end of the project. On an anecdotal level, new participants at the March 2019 forum were impressed by the level of involvement of women fishers in the forum debates, where they were central in presentations and often took the microphone and openly discussed challenges whilst participating in TV interviews with local news.

Access rights
435 fishers in the seascape (256 in CCMNM, 90 in CSWR and 88 in Utila) have been given their licenses thanks to the project (indicator 5.3) and demonstrating the project's efficiency in empowering fishing communities to legally carry out their livelihood activities. A list of registry of fishers of the seascape, regularly updated by CEM in collaboration with DIGEPESCA has also been established ("Registro general de pesca" in Spanish).

Economic enterprise
Indicator 5.4 aimed at developing economic opportunities for at least 6 communities. This was achieved in 8 communities of the seascape, mainly via the development of tourism related enterprises for women (cooking for events, management of tourism cabins) and improved marketing opportunities for fishers (renovation and investment in gathering centres in CCMNM).

The final evaluation report (Annex 5) states that "*the most interesting set of results were those related to small-scale enterprise development; an area in which the project seems to have accomplished some preliminary results (e.g. "No take zones" being linked to future "tourism initiatives") but that also had the highest number of next steps identified for this outcome area*". This shows that there is evidence to demonstrate that we have reached this output, but there is much more work to be done in the future, notably to create synergies with organisations that work on the fish supply chain, to create additional value for fish products being sold on the market.

3.2 Outcome

Integrated, collaborative management established across an 800,000-hectare seascape, encompassing 3 MPAs, thereby protecting critical habitats and species, making fisheries more sustainable, and improving livelihoods and food security of 1,000 people.

The essential purpose of the project, to integrate collaborative management across 3 MPAs in an 800,000 hectare seascape, has been achieved. It is clear that there are joint efforts between the project partners and that the trust and collaboration between all partners and associated stakeholders (such as the Navy and the government) has significantly increased during the life of the project. Project partners have collaborated on numerous projects including governance, access rights, mangrove restoration, reduction of threats to focal species, increased community involvement and improved livelihoods as measured by project partners.

When it comes to emblematic species and habitats, this has led to concrete collective and positive action:

- Reforestation of nearly 20ha of mangroves and supporting forest cover (achieving indicator 0.1), the reduction of harmful fishing practices by 76% from year 2 to year 3 (achieving indicator 0.3)
- Reduction of threats to emblematic species in the case of the Hawksbill turtle and the manatee (with a drop of 38% of turtle nest destructions in CCMNM and a decrease of 100% of manatee deaths by hunting in CSWR). For the Utila Iguana, threats have unfortunately increased, but reasons for that are being determined and the post Darwin project aims to tackle these threats.
- Disappearance of bottom trawling events from the three MPAs in year 3 (achieving indicator 0.5).

This improved collaboration has also led to measures being taken to create seascape-wide management measures that would reduce the threat to fisheries and habitats:

- Yellowtail snapper management plan produced and being implemented in the seascape (only partially achieving indicator 0.4) and measures put in place to monitor that trend (achieving the monitoring aspect of indicator 0.4).
- Deforestation, which causes sedimentation in CSWR, has started to be tackled with FUCSA recently, after 2 years of constant engagement in the Darwin project, and agreement with palm oil companies to stop deforestation linked to palm oil. A water monitoring protocol is also in place to continue to monitor water quality in the MPA in collaboration with CURLA. Although water turbidity measures are reducing, it is too early to say whether it is linked to the work FUCSA has been doing during the project to reduce the impact of palm oil companies in CSWR. This only partly achieves the target of indicator 0.2, reaching the identification of a major source of pollution and starting the process of modifying its practices (i.e. no more deforestation), but the link to reduction of turbidity cannot be established.

As for the improvement of livelihoods and food security of 1,000 people (indicator 0.7):

- EOP surveys were conducted but did not serve to measure adequately some indicators (0.7.a, 0.7.b.ii and 0.7.d) as per logframe, but FFI is committed to measuring these impacts (income changes, influence on management decisions and food security of low income households) thoroughly and is working with partners to do an additional survey and focus groups (using co-financing), the results of which will be forwarded to Darwin Initiative, though of course this is after the project has formally ended. From the EOP surveys that were done and other sources, we do nevertheless have information which demonstrate that there have been significant changes in income, influence on management decisions and food security, and we are providing that evidence in this report.
- A tentative conclusion for indicator 0.7.a. from the EOP survey (Erazo B. report in Annex 5) is that a significant number of people moved from the HDN [1000-2000] income bracket to HDN [2000-3000] income bracket. However, the income trends need further substantiation and FFI and LARECOTURH are working on this. There is initial anecdotal evidence on this from the final evaluation report (Annex 5) where Javier Maradiaga from the Tourism Committee of Boca del Toro in CSWR stated during an interview that "*as a result of [LARECOTURH support], we have an increased understanding of economic principles (e.g. food pricing, cabin renting prices), which in turn has led to greater income from these endeavours*".
- Indicator 0.7b measures the number of fishers that have been empowered and have official access rights. At EOP 325 fishers had received their fishing licenses, achieving the target of 200 set in the proposal; and 13 out of 17 communities in the seascape (76%) had engaged in claims regarding management of access rights and use of resources, demonstrating stronger influence in MPA management decisions.
- An increase in cooperation among stakeholders has been achieved in line with indicator 0.7c (i) to address the lack of rules in the "grey area" of the seascape and tackle land based pollution (both agriculture related chemicals and plastics) which is affecting reefs and threatening tourism related livelihoods. The final evaluation report states that "*improved collaborative governance has allowed organisations involved in different Protected Areas to better tackle threats relating to fisher conflict, primarily through creating shared fisher access agreements, turning fishers – particularly those in CSWR and Utila – from "enemies" into having "a friendly relationship", in which the non-use of particular gears that are common in Utila is "mostly respected" in CSWR*" (achieving 0.7c (ii)).
- Regarding food security, the measurement of indicator of 80 households being able to meet household food requirements (indicator 0.7.d) has not yet been completed. However, 73 families received some support related to food security (chickens for egg harvest or meat, banana and yucca seeds to plant) in exchange for their help on clearing areas to reforest mangroves.

When it comes to emblematic species, habitats and improved collaboration, a variety of evidence support the conclusion that we have achieved our goal. However, when it comes to livelihoods it is less clear. An estimated 1,200 people have benefited from various activities laid out in this project.

3.3 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The agreed impact of the project was that the Honduran section of the Mesoamerican Reef and associated marine habitat and species are protected and sustainably managed, while participating coastal communities enjoy improved livelihoods and food security, and reduced vulnerability.

Biodiversity and habitat impacts

Under the assumption that a reduction of threats to emblematic species has a positive impact, the project has had an impact on reducing direct manatee deaths and turtle nest destructions, as evidenced by indicator 2.3. The reduction of damaging fishing practices has also had an indirect positive impact, reducing possible bycatch of vulnerable species.

In terms of habitats, mangrove reforestation increased cover to close to 20ha (as measured in indicator 0.1) and increased protection reduced the net deforestation rate. Efforts to curtail water pollution and associated land runoff by FUCSA are starting to have an impact on business practices (indicator 0.2). Indicators under output 3 show that the project generated a large amount of information that will form the basis of future conservation efforts. Many of these reports (indicator 3.1) have been used to inform management measures, such as the creation of the two ZRPs of Utila (indicator 1.1).

Cooperation between local organisations has greatly increased thanks to this project, as captured by indicators 1.4, 4.1, 4.2 and 5.1. This has been confirmed by a Systems Network Analysis (SNA)[1] done by CEM (Annex 5). The surveys show that there is a significant increase in seascape relevant organisations that are connected to each other, increasing from 21 interconnected organisations to 71. This is an incredibly positive result that will benefit biodiversity and people. This increased cooperation, together with good communication of new information and results throughout the project (as shown by achievement of indicators 3.1, 3.5, 4.2, 5.6) has led to people starting to think more in a "seascape" manner, rather than at individual site level. "It's all the same water", said the environmental department head of the municipality of Utila. Jerry Boden, president of the fishing association of Utila, said "bringing Utila and CYS fishers together meant improved communication, respect for each other, and more use of environmentally friendly fishing methods (e.g. releasing young and pregnant lobsters)".

These positive impacts also allowed the partners to raise additional funds, by becoming more credible to international and local donors (indicator 4.4). Some of this additional work, which had a positive impact on biodiversity, is not captured in the logframe. The Darwin project has been an enabler of wider activities, providing FUCSA and FCC with the means to work more closely with communities and address some of the threats they face. In CSWR, additional training was provided on management and protocols to reduce the risks of fires in the protected area, which is a significant threat to biodiversity (and livelihoods of vulnerable communities). All four communities within the protected area were trained and a collaboration agreement was signed with the communities of Salado Barra, Boca del Toro, La Rosita and Boca Cerrada.

Poverty alleviation

The project has had a positive impact on poverty alleviation. Economic alternatives have been considered and community organisations strengthened (indicators 0.7b, 5.4), with a good impact on women empowerment (indicators 4.1 and 5.1). For example, the project has enabled the establishment of two fish landing centres for APROCUS communities and a third in the community of Rio Esteban in CCMNM. Through these centres, women and youths are integrated in the administration of the cooperative through rotating jobs that allow the generation of an average income of $150 (£116)/month/person. Fisher's wives now provide a food service to domestic and foreign tourists, and families as a whole benefit further through provision of boat transportation and guide services. In Boca del Toro, a fishing tournament was organised, allowing women to cater for the event and increase their income. Thanks to the involvement of our partner LARECOTURH, specialised in community tourism, 11 communities have been trained and supported in the establishment of alternative economic activities and book-keeping, and communities have been helped to receive authorisations to build facilities that would support livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability.

However EOP surveys that were conducted did not serve to measure adequately specific poverty reduction related indicators (0.7.a, 0.7.b.ii, 0.7.d) but we are committed to measuring further the impacts.

The Darwin project has nevertheless been an enabler of wider poverty reduction impacts. Thanks to continuous efforts from FUCSA and follow-up made possible by this project, the community of Boca del Toro has recently been provided with electricity access from the grid. This has significantly improved local economic opportunities of small businesses and will reduce health related risks associated with no electricity.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

The project's outcomes have contributed to this SDG in terms of increasing income and reducing vulnerability. This is detailed in section 4.3 below.

SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Activities during the project have contributed to this goal through the improvement of the commercialisation of fishing catches through creation of fish landing centres, and associated new

[1] A System Network Analysis measures the level of connections and communications between different organisations in a certain area. This study was done by CEM in both the forum of August 2018 and the forum of March 2019.

employment opportunities linked to those centres as well as support in the development of commercialisation pathways for fish products.

SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Gender equity was, and is, widely promoted by the project and women are now taking a more active role in the management of the area. There was an increase in participation of women in the management of the fishing association APROCUS, with higher representation of women in the newly elected Board of Directors including the president and vice-president. Women representation in both seascape forum meetings was over 40%. Trainings delivered during the course of the project to 1,297 people were attended by at least 45% of women. The Seascape Committee is composed of 42% of women. Indicator 5.1 (which was achieved) shows that of the 500 people who received training on marine resource management and participatory governance, 39% were women. In addition, at the level of individual MPAs within the seascape, all three co-managers reported increased participation by women in workshops and meetings.

SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. This SDG, especially SDG 14.2 on sustainable ecosystem management, lies at the heart of the project. The contribution to increased scientific knowledge (SDG 14a) includes the new studies listed under Output 3 above and the synthesis of information for spatial management and fisheries (indicator 3.2). This has led to proposals for No Take Zones, now being piloted in Utila, and management measures for yellowtail snapper (indicator 1.1). Further contributions to SDG 14a are the monitoring of fish catch data (using OurFish) and improved monitoring protocols for mangrove habitat, Utila iguana and manatee (Annex 5). Contributions to ending harmful and illegal fishing (SDG 14) include 60-75% reductions in illegal fishing in CSWR and CCMNM (indicators 0.3 and 2.3), reduction from 18 to 11 hawksbill nests robbed per year, and the reduction to zero of the already low levels of manatee poaching and of bottom trawling (indicators 0.6 and 0.5). Habitat conservation impact includes the restoration of 20ha of mangrove as well as improved protection for 6500ha of mangrove habitats due to increased patrol capacity and better community reporting mechanisms (at CSWR and Utila) (indicator 0.1).

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (CBD, CITES, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA)

The Darwin project focuses on CBD Articles 8 (in-situ conservation) and 10 (sustainable use of biodiversity) and supported the progress of Honduras towards Aichi targets under Strategic Goal B, Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, and Targets 6 (ecosystem-based approach and over-fishing), 8 (pollution), 9 (alien species), 10 (coral reefs) and 11 (protected areas). Evidence, additional to that cited for SDG 14 above, includes the removal of invasive oil palm and the initial steps taken towards reducing sedimentation and pollution by chemicals and plastics (indicator 0.2), By reducing threats to sea turtles, manatees and Utila iguanas (indicator 0.6), the project has also helped Honduras towards Strategic Objective C: Improve the situation of biological diversity, safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, and towards Aichi Target 12, regarding preventing the extinction of threatened species and improving their status.

The project's work at BIMNP contributed to at least three objectives of CBD, in particular Article 8, sections (d) and (f), through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies. The breeding program for the Utila iguana, an endemic species on the IUCN Red List, as well as establishment of mangrove parcels to collect data related to habitat health and ecological integrity, also contribute to the CBD targets.

Evidence of the project's contribution to scientific information (Target 19) was cited under SDG 14 above. Complementing this is the contribution towards Target 18 on traditional knowledge. Enabling coastal communities to feed their knowledge into management decisions underpins the project, and is in line with national policy. In this regard the project established the channels for knowledge to flow and be used i.e. Fishers Roundtable, the Seascape Forum and the Seascape Committee. It also published a study on traditional knowledge of fishers in CSWR (indicator 3.4).

At a capacity building level, the project contributed to CBD Objective 3 (fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources) in two specific ways: 1) strengthened the cooperative, APROCUS, to manage the fisheries resources equitably; and 2) strengthened the mechanisms (Fishers Roundtable, the Seascape Forum and the Seascape Committee), through which communities and municipalities throughout the region participate in the conservation of the seascape and its three protected areas.

The Mesoamerican Reef is a GEF priority, including GEF goals of strengthening stakeholder participation in the region's MPAs and developing sustainable financing mechanisms. During project design and subsequent inception, the GEF Honduras project leadership stated their intention to collaborate, including

financially. However, despite several meetings over the course of the Darwin project, no funding has been secured to date.

Due to high poverty levels and vulnerability to climate change, the Honduran Government accords high priority to Targets 14 (equitable distribution of benefits) and 15 (ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation), both addressed by the project through community involvement, increased inclusion of vulnerable groups and women. Equitable distribution of benefits was initiated through involvement of communities, APROCUS strengthening and increasing the well-being of fishers. The latter had an initial boost in Yr1 through an increase in fish prices sold by the cooperative, although in Yr2 prices remained the same.

FCC interacted with the Honduran CBD focal point, the Dirección de Biodiversidad (DIBIO) within the Environment Ministry. Through DIBIO, they coordinated a Marine Turtle Regional Technical Committee (COTTOM). The committee is working on the Marine Turtle Research Conservation and Protocol and implementation of the Second School for Marine Turtle Conservation. FUCSA and FCC are also working with DIBIO through the restructuring of a National Wetland Committee. Thus, the project has supported the Honduras focal point in specific themes and the intention is to expand this cooperation.

4.3. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project has alleviated poverty in diverse ways, in line with the Darwin Initiative briefing note: communities empowered to manage resources and collectively address threats to sustainability, ecosystems secured, access to marine resources secured through registration, resilience to climate change increased, knowledge and skills expanded, incomes increased, food security improved, and access to electricity negotiated. These impacts are reflected in indicators 0.7a and all of Outputs 4 and 5, so this section just highlights key achievements.

One fundamental impact has been conservation of critical ecosystems, especially coastal habitats of mangrove (indicator 0.1) and estuaries (indicators 0.2 and 0.3), on which communities depend, especially vulnerable members of the community. The second major achievement has been the establishment of a suite of mechanisms (fishers roundtable, Seascape Forum, Seascape Committee) through which community members are participating in the governance of their resources and achieving greater strength through inter-community cooperation (output 4). The skills and organisational capacities of communities to make the most of the empowerment opportunity were increased (indicators 5.1 and 5.2). The EOP evaluation demonstrated that community members perceive real benefits from this empowerment (indicator 4.6) and the fact that they now have the collective strength to tackle threats of external origin, such as pollution and coastal habitat loss. Registration (indicator 5.3) has reinforced their rights to access resources. Livelihoods have benefitted from investments in training for additional economic activities (tourism services, for example) and investments in their fisheries gathering centres and associated employment opportunities, such as repainting of boats. Further indirect economic benefits from the tourism enterprises, such as sale of services and handicrafts to tourists, are expected but have not been quantified. Net profit for fishers have been reported anecdotally to have increased by improving capture and quality control processes due to improvements in quality and quantity of landing sites, which impacts the quality safeguard of fish, but this needs to be confirmed by additional surveys. 11 communities (a total of more than 1,000 people - indicators 5.1 and the outcome of the project) received training on resource management and management of tourism-related income generation activities. The cabin at Boca del Toro is an example of a successful tourism initiative, and a major achievement made possible by the persistent efforts of FUCSA and community representatives was to use this enterprise as part of the justification for connecting Boca del Toro to the electricity grid, benefiting around 300 people. It is too early to specifically reflect on the direct impact on communities in Boca del Toro, but evidence in other countries show that there is a direct link between access to electricity and poverty alleviation (SDG 7). Indeed a reliable source of power often enables small micro entrepreneurs (usually women) to invest in higher value perishable stock (longer storage of milk, meat etc.…) that can help diversify income generating activities, such as catering. It also allows young children to study, therefore increasing education levels. In many instances it also reduces respiratory health risks, associated with wood fuelled cooking stoves.

A highlight of poverty alleviation through technical skills development was the training of 23 young adults (10 women) as conservation-based tourist guides in the Conservation Guides Program. They are all from low income families and sons/daughters of fishers. Almost all the trainees have had the opportunity to gain paid work experience following the training. Unfortunately, given the dire economic perspectives that Honduras was offering, some of them have moved to larger cities in Honduras, Mexico and the US.

4.4 Gender equality

Through the Honduras seascape project, the role of women in the fish supply chain has been well established. Women play a central role in the commercialisation of fish, since in many cases they manage the gathering centres and are in charge of selling the fish to end consumers and to intermediaries. In Dantillo, it is the women that are in charge of selling the fish and they have agreed that for every pound sold, HDN 10 was put in a common pot that was only to be used by women and not shared with their husbands/partners.

Within the framework of the project, gender equity was widely promoted and women have taken a more active role in project activities. Overachieving on indicator 5.1 partly demonstrates this. In fact, APROCUS is led by a woman, and now 4 of 7 board members are women. APROCUS is also working with economic participation through the spouses of fishers, particularly marketing and selling their products. The Fishers Roundtable has been encouraging women's participation and the forum will continue with the same approach. MPA co-managers are also promoting the same within their MPA and during the process of identification of sustainable livelihoods, gender equity will be an important consideration. The recent seascape committee members are composed of 42% women and participation of women in the seascape forum has increased from 41% to 42%. Out of the three main fishers associations in the seascape, two have women as their main representatives. Anecdotally, women were clearly the most vocal during both forums, presenting their experiences and reflecting on possible improvements to reduce the threats of overfishing and land runoffs.

4.5. Programme indicators

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

At the start of the project only CSWR had a satisfactory mechanism for community participation in MPA management (through APROCUS), thanks to prior work by FFI and project partners, and there was no mechanism at all for community representation in larger-scale resource management decisions. As a result of the project, four institutions representing communities on resource issues have been strengthened (APROCUS, APEARCE, the Snapper Commission and the Cayos Cochinos Fishers' Commission), participation in MPA management issues has increased and the rights of individual fishers have been strengthened through the provision of licences to the seascape's 400+ fishers. At the seascape scale, three mechanisms for participation (Fishers Roundtable, Seascape Forum and Seascape Committee) have been established, are functioning, have strong representation of women, and are valued by communities, as confirmed by the EOP evaluation.

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed and were these formally accepted?**

A seascape-wide Yellowtail management plan has been developed and discussed during the project and presented in both forums with seascape stakeholders. This plan has not yet been officially adopted in the 3 MPAs, but in Utila the measures are being voluntarily adopted by the fishers. The next step is for fishers from CSWR and CCMNM to adopt the measures on a voluntary basis, followed by their inclusion in the official revision of both of these MPAs' management plans (planned for mid-2020 for CSWR and end of 2019 for CCMNM). All co-managers have agreed to make this a priority in the post-Darwin project.
CSWR renewed its management plan, and included elements that we produced by the project, such as the manatee monitoring protocol and the APROCUS-ICF-FUCSA agreement. This management plan is still under revision by ICF, but is likely to be formally accepted soon.
Utila saw the creation of two community-managed no-take zones (ZRPs). These areas are being managed by fishers from the Snapper Commission in collaboration with the co-manager (FIB), CEM and the Municipality of Utila. The management plan for this area includes regular AGGRA monitoring (baseline established in July 2018 and first monitoring exercise carried out in March 2019).

In 2018, FUCSA renewed the management plan for CSWR using input from the project. It was formally accepted by the ICF.

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

The data collected to produce the Yellowtail management plan was collected in a participatory way, including data collected directly with fishers, by semi-structured interviews and by the use of the app OurFish in 5 gathering centres. The recommendations were then discussed during the August 2018 Seascape Forum and feedback from the fishers of the seascape collected, notably regarding the size of the hooks to be used (CEM's recommendation was 12'', and fishers from the seascape suggested that 9-10'' would be more suitable).

The CSWR management plan of 2018 was renewed during this project in consultation with the communities that live in the refuge, notably the APROCUS association. The plan states that strategies for community development, oriented towards the improvement of local communities' quality of life, must be implemented and that there needs to be systematic equal (with reference to gender) participation of these communities in decisions that concern natural resources. Thus, the plan was participatory in nature and requires future decision-making to be participatory.

As for the ZRPs, the need to implement them in Utila was identified by the community itself, who asked support from CEM. CEM then identified the most scientifically adequate area to protect using benthic habitat maps produced by the project and with the support of the Smithsonian Institute. These recommended sites were discussed and agreed with the community. Thus, this was a participatory process informed by science. The Snapper Commission, in charge of managing the ZRPs, has 7 members including 3 women. A workplan that was collectively agreed upon, establishes the management activities of this Commission.

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?**

The project has supported creating sustainable livelihoods for communities in an estimated 73 households. These families received some support related to food security (chickens for egg harvest or meat, banana and yucca seeds to plant) in exchange for their help on clearing areas to reforest mangroves. In addition, 11 communities have been trained and supported in the establishment of alternative economic activities and book-keeping, and have been helped to receive legal permits to build facilities (gathering centres, tourism cabins etc.) that would support their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability.

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

A tentative conclusion for indicator 0.7.a. from the EOP survey (Erazo B. report in Annex 5) is that a significant number of people moved from the HDN [1000-2000] income bracket to HDN [2000-3000] income bracket since the beginning of the project. This evaluation is based on surveys conducted at the start of the project in various communities in the seascape by asking a sample of people their income and categorising them into income brackets. However, the income trends need further substantiation and FFI and LARECOTURH are working on this as mentioned in previous sections of this report.

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

The project, and specifically the Outcome 3, has had an intrinsic goal to transfer knowledge and create knowledge sharing platforms. Co-managers have used maps and studies produced by the project to substantiate management plans and find solutions to threats. The format of this transfer was mainly via the information sharing platform between the partners, presentations in seascape-wide events (on ecological connectivity in both forums, on emblematic species in general in the August 2018 forum and on monitoring of these species via the exhibition of posters in the forum of March 2019, on water pollution with presentation from CESCCO4 and the Healthy Reef Initiative, also in March 2019.

More generally, the knowledge base and mindset of project partners to deliver effective management on a seascape scale has been substantially, if unquantifiably, expanded. As well as giving much more attention to linkages between their respective MPAs and with the connected terrestrial ecosystems, the three co-managers are thinking about connections beyond the seascape. For example, FUCSA has expressed concern that the recent ban on damaging fishing practices in the MPA of Tela (about 50km west of the Refuge) may lead to displaced fishers bringing their destructive practices to CSWR. FUCSA is

[4] Institute of study and control of contaminants

therefore coordinating efforts with the Tela co-manager in order to avoid simple displacement of negative practices. CEM had also proposed involving the Tela MPA in the seascape project. This is evidence that partners are thinking about connectivity both of ecosystems and of fishing activities and practices.

4.7 Capacity building

LARECOTURH has reported that their capacity and understanding of marine management, specifically on fishing and mangrove restauration, has significantly improved and that they are now considered a serious partner on these themes where in the past they were solely specialised in community engagement. Having originally focused on tourism, they now have an identity that includes fishing and broader community development.

All partners have reported an improvement of their ability to:

- Collaborate among each other as co-managers and umbrella organisations with much better relations than previously.
- Interact with government (specifically ICF, Ministry of Environment and municipalities) and other marine relevant organisations such as NGOs. These include BICA Utila, Pico Bonito NP (who recently invited FUCSA to form part of the park's climate change committee, for example). LARECOTURH reports better relations with the BIMNP co-managers and communities. In the past it was almost impossible for them to work there, but now they are able to freely communicate and organise events in the island of Utila.
- Interact and include communities in decision-making processes.

FFI has noted that FUCSA has become much better at operating independently and has engaged in activities on its own, expanding its relationships with government and creating learning exchange with international NGOs on manatee conservation.

The high profile of the seascape initiative has led to several invitations to partners to present at conferences.

CEM's representative, Christian Perez (male), was invited to present the work on Yellowtail Snapper Connectivity and the proposed management measures at two conferences in 2018: the 71st Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute Conference held in San Andres, Columbia, and the 22nd Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation to be held in Panama. FFI has supported this staff member, using project co-funding from Arcadia, to travel and present the findings of the Darwin project yellowtail snapper study. Both of these were high profile conferences that have increased the visibility of the project as well as his own personal profile (see the photo section in Annex 7.9).

Ivany Argueta (female), the director of FUCSA, was invited to the National Forum on Blue Economy towards the SDGs and to the Summit of Blue Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean. She was also invited and presented to the National Congress of Biodiversity to present at the Biodiversity congress. The Chico Mendez Institute of Biodiversity Conservation of Brazil, focusing on manatee conservation, also invited FUCSA to participate in a training on manatee monitoring. As for community members, APROCUS will be signing a cooperation agreement with GOAL (project MiPEsca) to strengthen the group and give the trainings necessary to consolidate the group and become competitive on the national market.

From FIB's side, Silvia Nunez (female) was accepted in a Masters course in the USA, partly due to her experience in the Darwin project.

Though not formally project partners receiving sub-grants, the Fishers Roundtable, formed at the start of the project, has achieved a remarkable degree of recognition, both legal (formal registration by the President's Office) and with peers (invitation to represent the Seascape communities in the Association of Artisanal Fishers of the North Coast of Honduras).

5 Sustainability and Legacy

The seascape project has gathered momentum and gained recognition at community and government levels, so FFI and partners intend to build on this and have been successfully raising funds for this purpose. Thus, in the medium term the project staff and resources will be sustained. However, it is important to highlight that the project design and achievements have built inherent **sustainability**, notably through the following:

- By working with and strengthening five established national partners, three of which are MPA co-managers, FFI has ensured that there is strong local ownership of the whole initiative and of the project's achievements to date. In fact, a sixth NGO (based in Utila) is likely to join the partnership in 2019. The three co-manager NGOs have all broadened the scope of their core activities and budgets to incorporate seascape-scale cooperation.
- The various platforms that have been created during the project have an established identity and have demonstrated their usefulness to participants. The Fishers Roundtable is an example of this, as support for it has become institutionalised within the strategic priorities and organisational structure of LARECOTURH. As a result, LARECOTURH will provide capacity building and follow-up to the Roundtable beyond the life of the project and will carry out joint activities, including dissemination of training on the FAO guidelines for responsible fishing. This will be supported by a USD 250,000 project funded by FAO Rome and to be implemented in collaboration with CoopeSolidar R.L. (well respected experts on FAO guidelines in Central America).
- Empowerment of local communities has involved both men and women. For example, in August 2018, LARECOTURH led a workshop with fishing community women to improve the financial viability of their fishing activities. Participants suggested that further understanding of fish supply chains would be beneficial, to find areas where value could be created and profits increased in order to potentially stabilise incomes over time. In addition, communities - both women and men - are now at the centre of all important seascape debates: they are well represented in the Seascape Committee and Forum, and are widely acknowledged as being central actors in decision-making processes.
- All three co-managers are working with community leaders adjacent to their respective MPAs to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project. FUCSA signed a management agreement with APROCUS and ICF, FCC continues to work on strengthening the community representative body (the Community Fisheries Commission), and FIB is working with CEM and Utila fishers on access rights and other fisheries plans. Thus, the connections between NGOs and community groups around each MPA have been greatly strengthened and activated.
- By having been integrated in the work plan of the Office of the president's (through the "Plan de Nación"), the Fishers Roundtable of the seascape is now an institutionalised entity.
- The most recent legacy is the creation of the Seascape Committee that has the aim to drive the work initiated by the Darwin project into the future and become the governance entity that embodies integrated management in the seascape. With more representation of key decision makers, the collective voice enabled by the Seascape Committee and forum, will make it easier for individual communities or NGOs to influence the external actors, such as agro-industries, in order to tackle pollution and other external threats.
- In terms of the project's plan for open access to information (Activity 3.11), CREDIA has a remit to develop a national information system for monitoring of coastal and marine ecosystems, under funding from GEF. CEM and CREDIA have developed a proposal to incorporate the Darwin seascape information management protocol at the national level, with the protocol ready for review/ratification by project partners. Unfortunately, progress of CREDIA's initiative has stalled, but CEM is now part of the Technical Advisory Committee specifically in charge of knowledge management, and the proposal will continue to be promoted through the Seascape Committee, of which CREDIA is part.

The **legacy** of the project is most clearly seen in the fact that the "paisaje marino" (seascape in Spanish) is now recognised as an entity. This expression is now used by people, from community members to national authorities, to refer directly to the Darwin triangle. Local news (45TV, TeleCeiba) have picked up on this expression and used it in news coverage to present the seascape's work. In the Association of Artisanal Fishers of the North Coast of Honduras, there is now a representative of the "paisaje marino". This is a powerful symbolic legacy of the project. For decades, the large-scale connectivity of the Mesoamerican Reef has been recognised nationally and internationally, yet the equally critical connection between the coral reefs and the coastal habitats of mangroves, seagrass beds and estuaries in northern Honduras has not been reflected in either resource management or public consciousness. Furthermore, the project has introduced the notion that, in an ecologically connected system, social connectivity - between coastal communities and between diverse local actors - is critical to achieving conservation goals and development goals. This legacy is the platform, from which FFI and the growing array of partners and collaborators aim to build more comprehensive management of the seascape, expand into the river catchment areas which are connected to the seascape, and make the whole system as resilient as possible to wider stresses, especially climate change.

6 Lessons learned

The first lesson learned concerns ownership of the project. When the project is based on improved collaboration between several partners but the lead organisation has no staff on the ground, there is a need to ensure that the partners take ownership of the project as a whole which means going beyond just the activities that relate to their own areas only. The numerous meetings and workshops carried out during the project made this possible, and responsibility for this collaborative aspect of the project was progressively transferred to the partners. Most strikingly, the partners themselves proposed the idea of the Seascape Committee, considered the most successful achievement of the project, during a workshop held in country in November 2018.

Although working with such a number and diversity of partners and stakeholders is hard, it can lead ultimately to real ownership and locally driven momentum, as explained in the legacy section. FFI could have invested more in face-to-face interaction with and support for the partners, while also making sure that there was no reduction of responsibility on the ground, but budget constraints and lack of FFI capacity meant that this was not possible.

A second lesson learned is that the focus on seascape-wide activities and reduction of threats (rather than single site issues) brought people together, and helped give the project a good "reputation". According to interviewees from the final evaluation "*the project's most critical next steps should be around growing and better co-ordinating the "social network" of the project as well as operationalising some of the key "seascape" approaches in order to further integrate the three MPAs and the "grey area" in between. There was a sense that while the project may have helped to reduce some inter-MPA threats (e.g. inter-MPA destructive fishing), there was a need to increase focus on systemic, seascape-wide threats (e.g. mangrove clearance for touristic development, coastal water quality degradation*)". This shows that there is great energy, waiting to be unlocked, around issues of which people are aware but have felt powerless to address until now (such as palm oil related soil exhaustion, plastics or agrochemical pollution). During the March 2019 Forum, the presentation that generated most interest from the audience was the one delivered by Ian Drysdale from the Healthy Reef Initiative, who presented the threats from pollution to the reefs in the seascape. We will continue to address these themes into the future, as they have generated great interest among seascape stakeholders.

Another lesson learned concerns the cultural and habitual barriers to stakeholders taking the lead in workshops and forums, contributing to recommendations for measures and development of action plans. The Fishers Roundtable was very usual as it demonstrated from the outset the potential of communities to be protagonists. On the other hand, in the forum it was not easy to change the accustomed balance between voices (authorities, NGOs, fishers) and to balance the usual leaders with the less powerful groups. Further work is needed (at both seascape and MPA level) to build the confidence of co-managers and to encourage the authorities to loosen their grip and allow more space for less vocal seascape users.

Linked to the above, the project design needs to allow space for flexible adaptation. There was initially a lot of focus on the forum, but the success of the seascape-level dialogue and cooperation arose from a variety of mechanisms that we hadn't necessarily thought of and that were better adapted to the evolving circumstances. In the future, it would be better to have a more organic, less prescriptive approach.

More generally, the dynamism and initiative of the cross-cutting (i.e. not co-manager) partners was hugely important to the project's achievements, especially CEM. Since they are less "site focused" by nature, they have more liberty to be the flag bearers for the project, and exercise local influence over the project's objectives.

Finally, the surveys and analysis of socio-economic aspects could have been improved. In particular, it would have been better if FFI and LARECOTURH had done a review of the initial baseline and conducted additional activities (e.g. focus groups, additional questions) in order to get a deeper understanding of poverty/vulnerability issues and hence a better ability to target the poorest groups and measure project impact. These surveys require resources and close attention with constant follow-up which was limited at times, and made difficult by the lack of direct presence in the field. In the next phase of the project, we will have a local Honduran project lead, dedicating 100% of his/her time to implementing the project.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

FFI has steered the project to keep it on the track as set out in the log frame, while accommodating the fact that each partner has their own way of operating and their local specific deadlines. FFI have been ensuring proper fund administration and accounting as well as providing technical support to partners.

Implementation is guided by the proposal approved by The Darwin Initiative and by individual sub-grant agreements signed with partners.

A Project Steering Group (PSG), comprising six partners was established and was responsible for overseeing and guiding project implementation. It met quarterly to review progress and plans, including updates on monitoring results and assumptions. These meetings slowly evolved towards monthly meetings. General communications took place by face-to-face meetings, field visits, whatsapp (both for the partners and the recently created Seascape Committee), phone, and apps such as Skype. Basecamp online software was used for to share information and foster interaction between partners. E-mails, using a partners' mailing list, were also used extensively to exchange documents, such as meeting agendas.

Monitoring protocols for each project indicator and reporting responsibilities were agreed by partners. In addition, indicator baselines were established. Information for reporting on the indicators was gathered, although in some cases a more harmonised interpretation of the procedures would have led to better data and results. FFI and partners understand the usefulness of tracking indicators properly, recognising that it can be a complex process, that protocols may need revision, and that gathering high quality data takes time and requires efforts and funding. Improving monitoring across multiple partners in the seascape is part of capacity building and added value of the project. Project partners have agreed that the post Darwin phase will use the existing monitoring framework and make the necessary adjustments to make the reporting processes more fluid.

A summary of monitoring results is found in Table 1 below. Many of these are reported on in the logframe and the body of the report but it is worth highlighting that the total acreage of mangrove restoration increased to 20ha, that there is an increase beyond the objective of fishers registered, a general reduction of threats and a possible increase in sales (as well as increase in negotiated prices for fish catch). This could indicate a potential increase in income and a more secure livelihood amongst fishers. Water quality monitoring is still too nascent to make any conclusions to date and sedimentation measures have only been made available (April 2019). The values for CPUE data shows a decrease in the average size of Yellowtail, which further justifies the need for quick implementation of Yellowtail management measures. A decrease in threats to manatees and Hawksbill turtle can be noted, with the unfortunate spike in iguana hunting, brought to light by the most recent survey on Utila.

RESP	INDICADOR	UNIDAD	META	METODOS	FRECUENCIA	LINEA BASE	AÑO	AÑO 2 1er tr	AÑO 2 2do trim	AÑO 2 3er trim	AÑO 2 4to trim	AÑO 3 1st trim	AÑO 3 2nd trim	AÑO 3 3rd trim	AÑO 3 4th trim
FUCSA	Restoracion	ha	20	Archivos	Trimestralmente	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
REC	Restoracion	ha	20	Archivos	Trimestralmente	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	5
FIB	Restoracion	ha	20	Archivos	Trimestralmente	0	0	0	0	0	0.006	0	0	0.12	0.51
FUCSA	Proteccion	ha	200	Archivos	Trimestralmente	2000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
FIB	Proteccion	ha	200	Archivos	Trimestralmente	1546	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546
FUCSA	Turbidez	metros	1.0-1.6	Datos	Trimestralmente	1.2	-	1.51	1.39	1.07	4.46	1.34	1.30	1.36	0.85
FUCSA	Temperatura	C	26-30	Datos	Trimestralmente	28.53	-	28.59	29.63	26.46	29.73	30.26	29.50	27.61	24.71
FUCSA	pH	escala pH	6-8	Datos	Trimestralmente	7.02	-	6.66	6.80	-	7.19	7.20	7.24	7.23	6.95
FUCSA	Conductividad/salinidad	µS	NA	Datos	Trimestralmente	-	-	-	-	-	5149.39	4009.93	2037.52	4137.96	413.70
FUCSA	Prácticas pesqueras dañinas	# ilicitos al ano	20	Datos	Trimestralmente	30	30	13	17	4	4	2	1	3	3
FCC	Prácticas pesqueras dañinas	%	20	Archivos	Trimestralmente	30	11	17	15	10	5	4	5	1	1
CEM	Tamaño promedio	cm	revertir	Archivos/Datos	Anualmente	30	29.5				30.5				
CEM	CPUE	lbs/5 hour trip	aumentar	Archivos/Datos	Anualmente	32.7	66				51.5				
FCC	Arrastre de fondo	# de incidentes de arrastre	<5/año	Archivos	Semestralmente	5	3		2		0		0		0
FIB	Amenazas a la iguana de Utila	%	reducir al 30%	Encuestas	Anualmente	20% depende de los RRNN y 10% comen swamper	-				2				19
FCC	Amenazas a la tortuga marina	# nidos saqueados/temporada	<5 nidos/temporada	Archivos/Datos	Semestralmente	5-10 nidos saqueados	18			18			10		
FUCSA	Amenazas al manatí	# incidentes/humanos	<1/año	Archivos/Datos	Anualmente	2-3 incidentes /año	2				1				0
REC/ CEM	Ingresos de recursos marinos	%	15	Encuestas	Anualmente	4 lempiras	75				25				50
FCC	Inclusión y empoderamiento	pescadores	200	Encuestas	Anualmente	70	130				144				254
FUCSA	Inclusión y empoderamiento	pescadores	200	Encuestas	Anualmente	81	81				90				90
CEM/FIB	Inclusión y empoderamiento	pescadores	200	Encuestas	Anualmente	82	88				88				88
REC/ CEM	Pueblos q inciden decisiones del AMP	%	70	Encuestas	FDP	0									13
REC/ CEM	Acciones q afectan los medios de vida	acciones	2	Actas	Anualmente	0	0				5				6
REC/ CEM	Acuerdos sobre temas conflictivos	acuerdos	3	Acuerdos	Anualmente	0	0				1				7
REC/ CEM	Seguridad alimentaria	hogares	80	Encuestas	Anualmente	0	0				34				39
REC/ CEM	Mejoras salud/sostenib. de RRMMs	%	60	Encuestas	FDP	0									36

Table 1: M&E indicator tracking results

The M&E framework has been correctly designed at the start of the project and reflected a good balance of activity tracking and indicator updating, allowing for the project manager to have the project's achievements appear at a glance. One possible improvement is to measure the mangrove reforestation on a yearly basis instead of each trimester, since mangrove replanting season only occurs once a year. It is also important to spend time with partners to explain how the M&E framework works and possibly think about a way to update it in real time, on a common shared document only accessible to the partner in

charge of reporting for its own organisation. This would prevent duplication of efforts from partners and the project manager.

Resulting from consultation with FFI's M&E/Science team, this framework (and the processes of populating it) represents one of the more sophisticated examples across FFI's global portfolio. It requires partner organisations to present FFI with the condensed, high-level results of their individual monitoring exercises, allowing for relatively swift, adaptive project management across sites and partners. The comparison with M&E frameworks across FFI's portfolio may be favourable, in part, because of the high capacity nature of the Honduran partners (i.e. widespread familiarity with data analysis, competence in using Excel etc.) but also represents a fairly determined attempt by the FFI project team to ensure that impact assessment is core to the delivery of this project rather than being seen as an "add-on".

A project evaluation was carried out at the end of the project, using the Most Significant Change Methodology and collecting evidence from 15 interviews carried out with a sample of seascape relevant stakeholders that have participated in the project and then reviewing their unstructured responses in light of the Darwin project's objectives (these were grouped into four outcome areas). Headline findings from the evaluation are shown in the table below and the full evaluation report is included in Annex 5.

Outcome area	Result themes	Non-result/challenges themes	Evaluation recommendations
Governance	- Better collaboration, co-ordination and participation between marine management actors in seascape - Reductions in site-specific problems within and between neighbouring MPAs - Five NGO partners now working together more efficiently and openly	- "Grey area" between MPAs remains a largely unknown area (biologically and in terms of threats) - Perceived unfairness to lack of attention given to "grey area" in terms of management - Lack of acknowledgement in any interview of the yellowtail management plan - Still marked elements of competition and rivalry between members of NGO group - FFI itself challenged to better recognise and support partners' independence and inter-organisational complexities	- Conduct a participatory threat assessment/problem analysis/knowledge gap analysis for the "grey area" between MPAs - Allow co-manager partners the chance to articulate how they would implement the yellowtail management plan in order to move it from a "research" into an "action" phase - Recruit an additional role to help recognise and overcome boundaries to collaboration between partners
Compliance	- Better understanding amongst coastal and island fishing communities of why rules are in place and what their intention is - Increased compliance/reductions in infractions within individual MPAs - (Small) improvements in relationships with statutory marine enforcement bodies	- Not all attempts to be more inclusive in marine management led to confirmed changes in attitudes or behaviour - The treatment of individuals still choosing to commit illegal activities was not sufficiently punitive to ensure improved compliance would endure	- Develop greater understanding of barriers to compliance in specific MPAs/contexts using crime theory tools - Explore partnerships with organisations involved in building capacity of (and use of intelligence by) marine enforcement organisations and organisations involved in improving transparency and accountability of judiciary processes - Consolidate partner-led ideas on how to better engage Navy and national fisheries agency (into a co-ordinated, strategic approach)
Biodiversity	- More holistic focus on mangrove protection and its provisioning role for focal reptile species - Hunting pressure on charismatic megafauna in each MPA is on a downward trend - Pressure on fisheries resources that support ecosystem health is better understood	- Assumed linkages between livelihood development and reduced fishing pressure could not be validated as those livelihood developments had not been sufficiently embraced by communities to have had the desired effect - Pressure on fisheries resources that support ecosystem health had not in any way lessened - Absence of specific indicators related to general reef health	- Better integrate reef resilience into the overall ambition of the project and, linked to this, encourage involvement in the seascape forum of regional reef conservation experts e.g. Heathy Reefs Initiative - Interrogate the drivers of fishing pressure across the seascape using knowledge gathered in this project and re-examine co-ordinated approaches to reducing it
Community wellbeing	- Coastal and island communities had both perceived and experienced benefits from better integrated marine protection - Better prices for fish catch through improved representation and negotiation - Communities feel more directly involved in protected area management and associated decision-making	- Need to better understand the financial dependency of communities on fish catch - Need to ensure more equitable sharing of benefits within households - Explorations of livelihoods beyond fishing was "mixed", with some claiming that tourism diversification was the only feasible alternative and others concerned that this approach risked eroding traditional fishing culture - Mixed feelings as to the efficacy of community involvement in MPA decision-making; to some, it represents an unnecessarily risky experiment that could undermine the protection regime of the site	- Deploy a more explicit "conflict resolution" approach in sites where participatory governance is more challenging - Interrogate dependencies on (and market inefficiencies in) fishing through deploying tools such as Participatory Market System Development - Consolidate and act on partner-led suggestions around improved inclusion of women in community-level governance e.g. a gender/equity conference

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Hereunder, we will present the concerns from the previous reports and explain how they have been addressed:

- "*Clearer reporting against indicators and targets, both at the Output and Outcome level, would benefit future reporting*": **Addressed** in this report (mainly in the output and outcome section) by making sure outputs are differentiated and substantiated with referenced indicators from the same section, using additional examples from the field.
- "*Please ensure you submit sufficient evidence with your final report, including for the SDG section*" – **Addressed** by substantiating text in section 4.1 with references to indicators and documents available in Annexes.
- "*In future reporting on partnerships, please comment on less formal partnerships (for example with training and government partners) also*" – **Addressed** in section 2.
- "*Revisit Outcome indicator 0.3 and adjust if appropriate*": **Partly addressed**. The concern around this indicator was that it was not taking into account the increase in patrols and an improved system of infraction reporting with the help of the resource guards in CSWR and CCMNM. As a result the baseline for the indicator was really established in year 2, during which there was an increase in patrols both in CSWR and CCMNM. This outcome indicator remains valid when comparing the new baseline in year 2 with year 3, because the level of enforcement and patrols has remained the same (4 patrols per week in CSWR and one every day in CCMNM) from year 2 to year 3, and the number of infractions has reduced, indicating a reduction of infraction occurrences.
- Need for a bit more clarity on the disaggregated data of female and male participants: **Partially addressed** when data was available (from year 2 onwards). This report has more disaggregated stats on participation from women and women empowerment because the project has sought to correct the concern from evaluator by reiterating to partners the need to have attendance sheets distributed at the beginning of each event. This was done for forum events, Seascape Committee meetings and trainings.
- "*Ensure you adequately respond to the two outstanding items of feedback from the last Annual Report Review*":
    - "*The status of the managed access system:*
    - *The project's detailed plan for influencing how this is implemented (either at individual project sites, at the Darwin project seascape level, or nationally).*"

  The above described concerns from the previous report have been partially addressed in the report as described below.

  Regarding access rights to fisheries resources, there are three components to consider:
  - Official recognition of the rights of established local fishers to access fisheries resources;
  - Resolution of specific conflicts within the Seascape;
  - Establishment of preferential or exclusive rights of particular groups of fishers to fish in designated areas of the seascape.

  On the first component, which is the foundation for any discussion of access rights, the project output - fisher registration - was achieved fully for the communities associated with each of the three MPAs (indicator 5.3).

  On the second component, the dialogue mechanisms (especially the Fishers Roundtable) and mapping of fishing grounds enabled an agreement to be reached between Utila and CSWR communities on the extent, seasons and conditions of access by Utila fishers to designated zones within the proposed expansion of CSWR. This solution should remove the final barrier to the legal approval of the MPA expansion. However, this has not yet happened and FFI and partners are continuing to work with both stakeholders and authorities to this end. The project's dialogue mechanisms and research have brought to light other less severe, but significant, conflicts related to resource access and/or acceptability of certain fishing methods. These are the subject of ongoing negotiations and can be resolved over time.

  On the wider issue of giving communities exclusive or preferential access rights to certain areas there has been limited progress. The multi-stakeholder dialogue enabled by the project, plus the exchange with Belize's access rights practitioners, have demonstrated that there is broad acceptance of the notions that the communities adjacent to each MPA should have the right to fish in their MPA (in the appropriate zones) and, if there has been traditional access by certain fisher groups from other seascape communities, to determine through dialogue reasonable conditions

for that access to continue. In other words, their emphasis is on control and sustainability within, rather than exclusive access rights. However, formally agreeing and legalizing this will require further work. Access rights do not feature in proposed new fisheries legislation, that has been in preparation for three years through an opaque process which the increasingly empowered seascape communities have demanded should be opened up to their inputs. On the other hand, there is already language about access rights of adjacent communities in the decree expanding CCMNM up to the mainland coast. Furthermore, the Utila-CSWR communities' agreement removes the main obstacle to a similar affirmation of preferential access rights for adjacent communities being included in that legal instrument. And in the Utila marine area there is a de facto right of that strong group of fishers to control access, as reflected in their role in establishing and monitoring trial no-take zones (ZRP). There is detailed work to be done - consultation, dialogue and legal drafting - but the broad strategy of FFI and partners is to concentrate on establishing the practice of preferential rights and managed access within the seascape, building confidence in the benefits and justice of that approach, and working with authorities to develop a legal and policy framework that provides the necessary underpinning of this good practice. This work forms part of the next phase of the seascape project, on which FFI and partners are already embarking.

7 Darwin identity

Perhaps most significantly, partners and communities now refer to the seascape as the "Darwin triangle", the triangle formed by the three MPAs and the area in the middle. This is a great achievement, as it cements a vision of the seascape, referred to in Spanish as the "paisaje marino," and directly associates it with the Darwin Initiative. The "Darwin triangle" and the "paisaje marino" are used interchangeably not only to describe the project, but to describe the area, and the logo is clearly recognised ("small bird" - *pajarito* in Spanish).

Prominent recognition was given to the Darwin Initiative in all event invitations, posters and documentation, along with recognition of other sources of funding/support. At every meeting, workshop and community activity, there was mention of UK government support through the Darwin Initiative and, time permitting, a broader explanation about the Initiative was given. At each workshop, an attendance registry with the Darwin logo was signed by the participants. All banners, maps, invitations from the project have included the Darwin logo. Information boards, such as the ones in Utila on iguanas and mangrove conservation or the one in CSWR being built on manatee conservation, have the Darwin logo for visitors to see.

Project partners mention the Darwin Initiative when attending events and meetings outside the seascape. For example, the main CEM staff working on the Darwin Initiative will make presentations at both the 71st Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute Conference in San Andres, Columbia, and the 22nd Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation in Panama in November. FFI has supported the staff with project co-funding to travel and present the findings of the yellowtail snapper study completed under the Darwin Initiative. These are high profile conferences that will improve visibility of the project.

The partners use social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, and share links to their websites to publicise the work they do. The Darwin Initiative is always mentioned as a key funder/strategic partner, either using the logo or mentioning the initiative by its name.

8 Finance and administration

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (from Section 5)			0.00%	
Consultancy Costs			0.00%	

Overhead Costs			7.18%	
Travel and subsistence			1.43%	
Operating Costs			0.00%	
Capital items (from Section 7)			0.00%	
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)			-7.24%	
Others (from Section 8)			1.93%	
Audit costs			0.00%	
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	**Cost (£)**
Vance Russell Project Lead, FFI	
Quentin Marchais Project Lead, FFI	
Andy Cameron Marine Specialist, FFI	
Isabel Vique Partner and Finance Administration, FFI	
Nicola Sorsby Partner and Finance Administration, FFI	
Marcio Rivera Project Supervisor, La Recoturh	
Gerardo Yanes Project Coordinator, La Recoturh	
Iris Castro Project Administrator, La Recoturh	
Jorge Anariba Marine Monitoring and Technical Coordinator, CEM	
Cristhian Perez Social Development Coordinator, CEM	
Ivany Argueta Coordinator, FUCSA	
Francisco Cabañas Coordinator, FIB	
Marcio Aronne Field Coordinator, FCC	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	**Capital items – cost (£)**
None	0.00
TOTAL	0.00

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Bank charges – transfers to partners Communications Materials	
TOTAL	

8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
FFI Arcadia	
La Recoturh	
CEM	
FIB	
FUCSA	
FCC	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
FFI Arcadia	
FFI Franklinia	
TOTAL	

8.3 Value for Money

The project set itself the objective of creating a model of marine governance that would benefit both marine biodiversity and the livelihoods of vulnerable coastal communities. The threats that habitats and emblematic species of the seascape face happen at various scales, both local and global, and are of various origins. Communities that depend on these resources for their livelihoods also face severely limited economic opportunities. In order to tackle the multifaceted threats whilst safeguarding the livelihoods of local communities, the project aimed to create a collaborative system of governance. Such a change requires a significant amount of resources and excellent local support, with partners that are well connected and have a clear understanding of the local realities.

Considering that resources remained limited throughout, the project has achieved excellent results, creating the basis for a replicable model of an MPA network where communities and government work together to drive change and reduce common threats. Rather than directing funding solely towards the operational needs of any one of the three focal MPAs in this project, this project has instead sought to invest in the social and administrative structures that underpin all marine management in the Atlántida seascape, primarily through spreading resources across a network of NGO partners. Each local partner was highly qualified and contributed unique knowledge of the region, including advising on locally appropriate solutions, whilst also demonstrably incorporating new solutions through being given the funded space to learn from (and directly collaborate with) their peers. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) representative for Honduras recently noted that “one of the main strengths of your (FFI’s) project is the quality of your partners”.

The work done throughout the project has reduced direct threats to species, empowered communities to become actors of resource management together with co-managers and supported the creation of participative governance models (the Seascape Committee). It has also created a vision for the seascape, one where communities and marine biodiversity thrive in the southern tip of the extremely valuable

Mesoamerican reef. This vision is now institutionalised (amongst the partners but also other collaborating organisations) and has become a recognised concept in Honduras, which will in turn allow the partners to raise additional funds and enable them to further the impact of their work. After three years of work in the region the ecological connectivity upon which this project was built has become a “solutions connectivity” where each decision maker in the seascape now thinks of the area as a whole, moving from a boundary focused approach to an integrated solution. This is, in itself, excellent value for money.

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

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

	0.5 By EOP, bottom trawling within seascape reduced to <5 incidents per year, of which at least 50% are followed up by authorities. 0.6 By EOP, threats to hawksbill turtle, Utila iguana and manatee are reduced through increased public commitment and participation in protection and monitoring. 0.7 Livelihoods 0.7a *Fishing or ecotourism-related livelihoods*: By EOP, at least 100 households have increased their income from marine resources by at least 15% relative to SOP baseline by increasing the value of fisheries products and/or increasing income from provision of goods and services to the tourism industry. *0.7b Inclusion and empowerment*: (i) at least 80 fishers by project mid-point and 200 fishers by EOP have officially recognised fisheries access rights (ii) by EOP, in 70% of seascape villages the primary stakeholders report substantially stronger influence on MPA management decisions than before the project.	0.5 Local fishers' reports to project partners on observed incidents and action taken. 0.6 For hawksbill, FCC records on nesting beach protection by volunteers and reports on by-catch within the seascape. For iguana, FIB records on population, mangrove habitat (see 0.1 above) and reports of hunting. For manatee, seascape-wide data on population distribution and habitat use, to be held by FUCSA. Baseline status and quantitative targets to be set in working group session in Q1 Baseline and EOP surveys, including gender-specific questions, of men and women engaging with the project on livelihoods training/technical support . (i) Fisheries registration database and permits, carried by fishers, which specify the "home" MPA, to which they have rights of access. (ii) Focus group discussions with a representative sample of primary stakeholders in each of at least seven villages. Most participants will be (predominantly male) fishers but we will also hold separate FGDs with women and men involved in fish processing and marketing, and in (eco)tourism service provision.	water quality and fisheries, snapper populations and catches, and status of the Utila iguana Status of turtle and manatee may improve more slowly and, especially in the case of turtles, be more dependent on events outside the project area. We expect coral reefs to benefit from the ecosystem improvements, and that this would be reflected in improvements in the "Healthy Reefs" report card for the Mesoamerican reef against their 2015 baseline. We assume that the direct improvements obtained by 250 community members - fishers and other vulnerable groups - will benefit their households i.e. about 1000-1250 people in total. This will be tested by the monitoring data and EOP evaluation. Quantitative income indicators assume reasonable degree of success in enabling community groups to obtain additional funding for livelihood initiatives from other sources i.e. activities 5.8 and 5.9.

	*0.7c Cooperation with other stakeholders: (*i) By EOP the seascape stakeholder forum has achieved consensus on actions to address at least 2 major fisheries issues (1 by project mid-point) and at least 1 external threat to the seascape which impact the livelihoods of marginalized fishing communities (ii) By EOP there has been a 50% reduction in incidences of conflict over fisheries and marine resources. 0.7d *Food security*: By EOP, at least 80 low income households able to meet household food requirements during periods of unfavourable weather without resorting to unsustainable harvesting of juvenile marine organisms 0.7e *Marine resource status*: By EOP, at least 60% of women and 60% of men report that the project has contributed to improvements in the health and sustainability of the marine resources on which they depend	Records of forum meetings and subsequent progress reports on agreed actions. Reports by MPA co-management NGOs (FUCSA, FIB, CCF). Focus group discussions with stakeholders in at least seven villages, as a representative sample. Most participants will be fishers but the groups will also include women and men involved in fish processing and marketing, and in ecotourism service provision. EOP surveys of women and men from poorer households to assess levels of food insecurity. EOP survey of women and men in seascape communities, triangulated with information gained from inclusion of this topic in focus group discussions and in the participatory EOP evaluation, as well as ecological and fisheries data under Output 3.	
Output 1 **1.** Across the seascape, management of key fisheries, habitats and species are strengthened through coordinated planning and action.	1.1 Spatial management priorities for seascape agreed amongst stakeholders and co-managers by Sept 2018 and 3 or more measures benefitting fisheries under implementation by EOP. 1.2 Habitat conservation measures agreed and adopted by seascape stakeholders, co-managers and authorities: (i) mangrove	1.1 Document analysing current spatial management from integrated seascape management perspective. Records of stakeholder forum and co-manager discussions and agreements. MPA co-manager activity reports of measures, such as additional protection for zones with critical connectivity function, seasonal closures in certain zones, fishing quota distribution etc. 1.2 Records of stakeholder forum and individual MPA participatory management meetings between co- managers, stakeholders and scientists. Authority	Habitat measures would be developed through participatory governance mechanisms involving MPA co-managers and stakeholder groups. We assume that they would confirm most or all of these themes as but are open to the possibility that they may bring one or more additional priorities to the table. We assume the oil palm managers will continue to be open to dialogue with stakeholders and authorities around reducing proven impacts of their operations.

	protection/ restoration, (ii) elimination of bottom trawling, (iii) sediment and pollutant reduction by commercial agriculture at estuaries, (iv) management measures for fisheries in estuaries and coastal lagoons, (v) other measures tbd with stakeholders. At least 1 of these by December 2016, 3 by December 2017, 4 by EOP. 1.3 Seascape-wide yellowtail snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) fishery management and monitoring plan agreed and adopted by December 2017 and in implementation by March 2018. 1.4 Numbers of people and institutions engaged actively in conservation and monitoring of manatee, hawksbill turtle and Utila iguana increased by 30% by March 2017 and 60% by EOP.	resolutions where relevant. Public dissemination materials about measures. Co-manager progress reports. Project Steering Group presentation to stakeholder forum and feedback received. 1.3 Records of stakeholder forum and individual MPA participatory management meetings between co- managers, stakeholders and scientists. Authority resolutions where relevant. Public dissemination materials about measures. Co-manager progress reports. Project Steering Group presentation to stakeholder forum and feedback received. 1.4 Project partner records of people signing up as volunteers (e.g. iguana nest protection, iguana protection), or providing monitoring data, reporting incidents, doing conservation education etc. Data on public action will be disaggregated by age groups as well as gender. Baseline tbd in Q1.	We assume that the NGO co-managers of the three MPAs will broadly maintain their current levels of management capacity and operating revenue, as they intend to do (as a minimum). Thus, the improvements through this Darwin project will be incremental, leveraging existing capacities and facilitating additional fund-raising. The agreed priority management measures will be initiated through this project, to achieve EOP aims, and co-managers will continue the activities beyond the project. All parties will cooperate with efforts to secure additional funding in order to accelerate the pace and scope of implementation during and after the project (see activity 1.9). There is much scope in the GEF project, well beyond what we have counted on for budgeting purposes (see letter from GEF project leader).
Output 2 **2**. Across the seascape, there is increased compliance with regulations and enforcement capacity is enhanced.	2.1 By Dec 2018 30 enforcement personnel have improved knowledge and skills and are sharing relevant information between MPAs. 2.2 By Sept 2018 >50% of fishing sector stakeholders consider that the fisheries regulations are reasonable and should be complied with. 2.3 By December 2018 reduction of 50% in	2.1 Training records, post-training evaluation, follow-up interviews to assess use of learning and sharing of information. 2.2 Survey data and focus group discussions. CCMNM has detailed studies of fisher opinions about regulations, zoning and their economic needs. The project will use this as the basis for monitoring willingness to comply and feasibility of compliance, from the perspective of fishers and other stakeholders. 2.3 Records maintained by Navy, CEM, co-management NGOs and communities. These will be complemented by minutes of periodic	We assume that, as affirmed in CEM's letter of support, CEM, the Smithsonian Institution and the Government of Honduras will continue with the roll-out of the surveillance, monitoring and fisher security system, using "Pelagic Data Systems" technology, which is currently being piloted in four locations, including CSWR and Utila (*see flyer*). Our project's role is thus to complement the new technological tool with activities to build Navy personnel capacity and to increase the social acceptability of regulations through stakeholder participation in their formulation, affirmation of access rights

	level of illegal activities detected relative to intensity of surveillance.	meetings with Navy, co-manager, fishing cooperative and tour-operator groups to verify that all consider the reduced detection reflects real increase in compliance rather than inefficiency or corruption. Baseline data are available for each MPA but need to be harmonised and the precise common indicators defined in Q1.	and use of monitoring data on both the effectiveness of control and resource trends. As mentioned in CEM's letter, we assume that the Government will continue its determined efforts at national level to establish effective control of marine activities, which have already delivered significant results. We assume that empowerment, especially secure resource access and increased involvement in generating and debating information for management decisions, will increase willingness to comply. However, perceptions of the **feasibility** of compliance will depend on progress on improving livelihoods, so there is an iterative process of improving compliance and livelihoods in tandem.
Output 3 **3**. Evidence base for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management is strengthened, through research and seascape-wide sharing of scientific and traditional knowledge, and is informing seascape management.	3.1 By June 2017 at least 300 stakeholders, across all seascape communities, plus other interested parties, have received new information about ecological connectivity and ecosystem values, relevant to them. 3.2 By March 2018 synthesis of existing and new ecological information available to inform spatial management measures and fisheries management (snapper and estuarine fisheries) referred to in Output 1 above. 3.3 By Sept 2017 a report on bottom trawling impacts and the reasons for eliminating it from the seascape is produced, in collaboration with co- managers and stakeholders, and presented by them to relevant authorities.	3.1 Publication, prepared in collaboration with co-managers and stakeholders, and audience-specific materials derived from it. Records of distribution and presentation at meetings. 3.2 Research reports. Products of meetings with fishers to incorporate traditional knowledge. Reports of meetings between MPA co-managers, stakeholders and project personnel on sharing information. Documents synthesising information from sources across the seascape. Presentations. 3.3 The report and records of response from authorities (statements and actions).	We assume Government will be open to dialogue about restrictions on bottom trawling and other destructive fishing practices. The bottom trawling is already infrequent, and is prohibited within the MPAs but not seascape-wide. However, recent legislation relaxes restrictions and it is important to counteract initiatives to revitalise the industry and expand its activities. We assume Government, co-managers and communities will be willing to use evidence based on scientific and traditional knowledge to support new conservation and livelihood measures.

	3.4 Two socio-economic, cultural and market studies completed to inform outputs 2 (management) and 5 livelihoods), by Sept 2017 and March 2018. 3.5 Findings of seascape-wide monitoring, incorporating individual MPA monitoring results, is discussed by the seascape stakeholder forum with co- managers at least three times in the course of the project, by Sept 2017 and Sept 2018 and at EOP. 3.6 By Sept 2018 co-managers and stakeholder forum agree a protocol for maintaining and sharing information, plus channels for access by outside parties under principles of open access. 3.7 Simple, sustainable post-project monitoring system adopted by co- managers and stakeholder forum, by EOP	3.4 Study reports and documents showing their use by co-managers and community groups respectively. 3.5 Documents and presentations provided to the forum 3.6 Signed agreement. Records of access to information by seascape actors and by external parties. Verifiable by direct experience of access. 3.7 Document describing monitoring system, with records of meeting agreeing to apply it. Relevant data on EOP status	
Output 4 4. The principal seascape stakeholders have enhanced social capital, with a forum and networks for cooperation on participatory marine management, fisheries, ecotourism and other priority development issues which they may identify.	4.1 By Dec 2016 the forum is set up and equitably representing the stakeholders who depend directly on the seascape; aim to reach 30% female representation. 4.2 Forum is sharing information by March 2017 and by June 2017 is producing joint resolutions and contributing to development of the management measures described under Output 1. 4.3 By Dec 2017, two action plans adopted by the stakeholder forum in relation to their shared interests in sustainable fisheries and ecotourism, with women's concerns incorporated.	4.1 Records of community meetings. Minutes of first forum meeting. Correspondence with stakeholder groups. 4.2 Records of forum meetings. Statements by the forum and by member groups about the management measures. Verify through interviews and focus groups at EOP. 4.3 Records of forum meetings. Subsequent progress reports on action plan implementation. 4.4 Funding proposals and records of their	We assume co-managers are willing and interested in aligning and developing joint regulations and marine management plans. We assume that, with good preparation and expert facilitation, any barriers to networking between coastal communities can be overcome. Regarding barriers to participation by women and vulnerable groups, our experience with the fishers' cooperative APROCUS has been positive (e.g. 3/9 board members are women). Regarding cultural barriers, 7 of the 18 villages have Garifuna people, who have a distinct

	4.4 Three funding proposals developed on the basis of seascape stakeholder agreements, by March 2018. 4.5 MPA access and regulations harmonised across the seascape by Sept 2018, including inter-community agreements on shared fishing grounds. 4.6 By EOP the stakeholders consider that the forum and associated networks and external links bring significant benefits that justify their investment of time and effort (transaction costs).	submission to potential donors. 4.5 Published regulations. Agreements between co-managers and authorities. Minutes of forum meetings and of facilitated inter-community negotiations. 4.6 Focus groups and interviews with stakeholders, including the Most Significant Change methodology.	culture but similar fishing practices and poverty levels. Hitherto we have not encountered barriers to dialogue, but will be sensitive to that and to the positive reinforcement of cultural traditions. We assume that donors will be interested in community proposals developed through this process. Evidence is provided by the letter from the UNDP Small Grants Program, confirming their intention to cooperate with the project.
Output 5 5. 150 community members, who depend directly on the seascape, have enhanced human capital and are empowered to access and sustainably manage fisheries and strengthen economic enterprises.	5.1 By Sept 2018, 150 people, including at least 30% women and individuals from groups identified as vulnerable, are trained to participate in marine governance and management. 5.2 By June 2018, at each MPA processes for participation by local stakeholders in governance are strengthened. 5.3 Registration of local fishers, confirming their access rights, is completed at the three MPAs by March 2018. 5.4 By EOP, sustainable fisheries or ecotourism-related enterprises are developed, or existing enterprises improved, benefitting people in at least six communities, with emphasis on women and vulnerable groups. 5.5 One international learning visit conducted to a community-based sustainable fisheries project (Kanan Kay, Mexico), by March 2017. 5.6 Case study published on the value of	5.1 Training records, post-training evaluation, recorded follow-up interviews to assess use of learning, meeting minutes and attendance lists. 5.2 Signed agreements between co-managers and stakeholder groups, including resolution of areas of tension or conflict. Records of meetings and actions taken in fulfilment of the agreements. 5.3 Registration database. Credentials issued to fishers. 5.4 Written and photographic records of enterprises and interviews with people participating in them. 5.5 Visit agenda and report. Follow-up interviews on use of lessons learned.	We assume that coastal communities will be willing to invest the time necessary for effective participation. Experience suggests that they will if they truly influence decisions. We assume that fisheries access rights system can be readily adapted to local context and needs. We assume that coastal communities will have sufficient commitment to develop the capacities needed for improved fisheries-related livelihoods and for improved or new enterprises linked to the tourism market in this part of Honduras. We assume that existing tourism volumes in this part of Honduras will be maintained, as recent trends indicate, so that there continues to be scope for small, ecotourism-related enterprises. We assume that food insecurity is caused largely by limited capacity to access resources, low income from fishing, high dependence on fishing and declining fish stocks in estuarine and nearshore areas.

	artisanal fisheries and the empowerment of coastal communities, by EOP.	5.6 Published case study and associated conference presentations and media coverage.	

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1 Discuss the findings of the spatial management assessment (see output 3) amongst the MPA co-managers and with the stakeholder forum, and facilitate agreement on consequent management decisions and actions in individual MPAs, the unprotected area or seascape-wide. Support initial implementation of priority new measures.

1.2 Support implementation of priority mangrove conservation activities in the seascape, including removal of introduced African Oil Palm, restoration by local groups (predominantly women), and demarcation of boundaries to curb cutting and livestock incursions.

1.3 Present the assessment of bottom trawling impacts (see output 3) to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum for discussion and decisions on a proposal to government on policy and actions. Support preparation and presentation of this proposal by stakeholders and co-managers to government.

1.4 Present to the MPA co-managers, the stakeholder forum, municipal authorities and agricultural stakeholders the assessment of seascape estuaries and coastal lagoons, including their role in sustaining marine and brackish water fish populations, their connectivity with sea grass beds and reefs, their pollution (including oil palm waste) and sediment problems, and their use by women and men for subsistence fisheries.

1.5 Facilitate the development of affordable action plans for estuaries/lagoons, which would include measures by plantations to reduce pollution and sediment and monitor changes, and promote its implementation in priority sites (CSWR estuary, Cacao lagoon).

1.6 Work with local users, principally subsistence fishers but also commercial fishers and tourism users, to understand the multi-species fisheries in estuaries and lagoons and their inter-dependence with marine fish populations. Develop community action plans to improve fisheries and make them more sustainable fisheries, with emphasis on subsistence fisheries by vulnerable groups and use of inshore areas in periods when weather prevents ocean fishing. Contribute technical support to implementation and participatory monitoring.

1.7 Present the findings of the yellowtail snapper studies (see output 3) to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum, to discuss and decide actions to improve the management and sustainable use of the resource, as well as potential implications for other fisheries in the seascape. Contribute technical support to implementation and participatory monitoring.

1.8 Enable NGO lead agency for each flagship species to present species status and action plans to stakeholder forum, where actions to enhance custodianship and stimulate participation by seascape users will be agreed. Provide small-scale support to actions by stakeholders to reduce threats (by-catch, collisions, killing for consumption, habitat degradation).

1.9 Collaborate on the development of funding proposals for further implementation and expansion of the seascape management activities developed under this project.

2.1 Work with the Navy to incorporate a short module on protection of marine resources in their training programmes, and design and deliver a pilot module.

2.2 Establish practice of sharing information between co-managers about fisheries and tourism users of the seascape, including any irregularities such as illegal catches, with a view to identifying risks, preventing infractions, and facilitating detection and prosecution.

2.3 Organize the process by which local stakeholders participate in the piloting, evaluation and roll-out of the artisanal vessel tracking system (by Government of Honduras, CEM and Smithsonian), so that its use enjoys broad support and cooperation, especially by fishing cooperatives committed to responsible fishing practices. (Stakeholder support depends on perceptions of the fairness and technical justification for regulations, also addressed by this project).

2.4 Disseminate widely amongst stakeholders and authorities information about access rights, responsibilities and regulations within the seascape, especially any new or modified regulations that are prepared through this project. In each case, explain reasons, benefits and stakeholder input to formulating the regulations.

2.5 Monitor the effectiveness of control and response to illegal activities and make the results publicly available.
3.1 Drawing on the work already done (see M&E section below), review existing data on ecological connectivity between key components of the seascape ecosystem: mangroves, estuaries and coastal lagoons, sea grass beds and coral reefs. This will focus on key habitat for different life cycle stages of species important for commercial and subsistence fisheries (marine and brackish water), as well as the three flagship species. It will also cover data on fisheries. 3.2 Conduct meetings with fishers and other coastal community members throughout the seascape, to compile complementary traditional knowledge of the same issues. 3.3 Together with co-managers and stakeholders identify and prioritise gaps in the above information, which include detailed habitat mapping, updated status of coastal lagoons and estuaries, mangrove and sea grass (using modified CARICOMP method http://biogeodb.stri.si.edu/physical_monitoring/downloads/caricomp_manual_2001.pdf), effects of pollution, larval movements and data on yellowtail snapper and other fisheries for Cuero y Salado and Utila. 3.4 Undertake research critical for the management purposes summarised under Output 1, i.e. estuary and lagoon management, maintaining critical habitat and connectivity, sustaining subsistence fisheries, conserving threatened species. 3.5 Study the zoning schemes of the three MPA and other spatial management measures applied in the seascape, and assess how well they collectively serve the needs of the seascape, taking into consideration advances in knowledge of habitats, species, connectivity and resource use. 3.6 Analyse ecological and fishery information for yellowtail snapper across the seascape, including size distributions in different locations and the size-reproductive capacity relationship, and produce recommendations for improving management of this resource. 3.7 Use global information on bottom trawling impacts and local experience of excluding bottom trawling from MPA's to characterise the potential benefits of eliminating that fishing method from the whole seascape. 3.8 Prepare and disseminate a technical publication about ecological connectivity in the seascape, together with a popular summary version, and present it in community meetings. 3.9 Prepare and provide to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum technical reports, incorporating scientific and traditional knowledge, to inform their discussions on the themes listed under Output 1 and others requested by the forum. 3.10 Undertake two socio-economic, cultural and market studies needed to support the sustainable livelihood initiatives to be identified under Output 5. 3.11 Agree between co-managers and seascape stakeholders a protocol for managing seascape information to facilitate open access for all actors, and for interested outside parties. In principle, this will formalise within-seascape practices developed through this project, and in addition use the partners' institutional information systems and regional or thematic portal(s) that are already functioning (e.g. Healthy Reefs). Periodically review and update the protocol. 3.12 Design, in consultation with MPA co-managers and stakeholder, a simple, low-cost seascape-wide participatory monitoring system, which builds on individual MPA systems and focuses on elements of joint interest (e.g. shared fisheries resources, mangroves). This will include CEM-led trials of the Android app OurFish, which is a catch monitoring tool for use by fish buyers and cooperatives. The project will support initial implementation of the participatory monitoring.
4.1 Building on LARECOTURH's work to mobilise a multi-community group on mangrove conservation, bring together MPA co-managers and marine stakeholders, principally those dependent on artisanal fisheries or small-scale ecotourism ventures, from the user communities of CSWR and CCMNM and the Utila Cayo community of BIMNP. Facilitate an event to identify themes of common interest (and in certain cases, tension or conflict) in relation to the marine ecosystem and its uses and values, and their aspirations for improved livelihoods and food security and reduced vulnerability. Agree and implement follow-up steps, including the establishment of a regular, seascape-wide forum, complemented by working groups and processes for dialogue and cooperation between communities on specific themes. 4.2 Support and facilitate the further development and operation of the forum and associated sub-groups and processes, including the production of basic guiding documents, then joint action plans around the themes of marine management (output 1), livelihood opportunities (output 5) and other topics which they may identify.

4.3 Support processes of feedback between representatives in the forum/working groups and the stakeholder groups to which they pertain. It is not anticipated that the forum will have formal power, nevertheless its legitimacy amongst stakeholders as a space for debate of important issues is crucial.

4.4 Expand the prior work of LARECOTURH in connecting community groups of ecotourism service providers and fish suppliers with potential partners in the tourism industry, who already bring clients to the area.

4.5 Support the development of proposals by groups of seascape stakeholders to obtain financial and technical support for the projects which they prioritise, and enable them to present these proposals to UNDP Small Grants Program and other sources.

4.6 Facilitate discussion within the forum and sub-groups of access rights, which are being introduced in each of the three MPAs, and identify opportunities for improved management, and resolution of actual or potential conflicts (e.g. fishing grounds midway between CSWR and Utila). Use spatial data on resources and their use in the seascape to inform these discussions and develop equitable agreements on access rights. Use this ongoing dialogue to advance progress on the introduction of access rights across the whole seascape, taking care to identify and safeguard the interests of vulnerable groups.

4.7 Facilitate discussion within the forum and sub-groups of fisheries regulations in the three MPAs and identify opportunities for harmonisation, in order to improve management and promote responsible fisheries throughout the seascape.

4.8 Maintain records of the work of the forum and its sub-groups and incorporate in the process periodic feedback from participants to ensure that the forum is effective in serving the needs of members and is valued by them.

5.1 Amongst the community members who depend directly on marine resources, identify sub-groups or individuals who are especially vulnerable e.g. because of heavy dependence on subsistence fisheries, marginalisation from decision-making or gender-related factors. Ensure that they are prioritised in the training and empowerment processes.

5.2 Complete registration of fishers with access rights to CCMNM and CSWR respectively, and of Utila fishers.

5.3 Continue strengthening the CSWR fishing cooperative, APROCUS, and expanding the role of women in it.

5.4 Use the successful experience of APROCUS to inspire and guide strengthening of other fishers' organisations associated with Utila and CCMNM, and to strengthen the systems and structures for participatory governance, especially of CCMNM, as envisaged in the 2014-25 management plan. This will strengthening the Community Commission and increasing the role of women and vulnerable groups within it.

5.5 As part of the above, design and implement a series of training events related to the strengthening of internal organisation, representation, negotiation and conflict management. APROCUS leaders will be involved in sharing their experiences and delivering elements of the training, alongside project partners.

5.6 Provide training on participatory governance for staff of co-managers and relevant authorities, to enable them to manage better and benefit from the participatory systems.

5.7 Organize a visit to learn from fishers, NGOs and authorities involved in the Kanan Kay Alliance, Mexico. A minimum of 4 people will travel, including 3 fishers, but we aim to expand the group by finding additional funds and contributions in kind. Undertake post-visit events and informal feedback to relay experiences and ideas.

5.8 Through strategic planning exercises, plus exchange of ideas between the user groups, assist the groups to identify priority livelihood development aims and develop action plans. Where possible, connect the community groups with relevant buyers, collaborators or sources of technical assistance and funding e.g. UNDP Small Grants Program.

5.9 For a few selected livelihoods initiatives linked to marine resources (e.g. fisheries, blue crab fishery at Utila, provision of goods and services to tourism industry) and involving women or vulnerable groups, provide technical assistance, market research, business planning advice and/or other small-scale inputs. Where appropriate, develop funding proposals involving the local entrepreneurs and one or more project partners to expand these initiatives.

5.10 Prepare and publish a case study and present it in at least one regional event.

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
Impact: The Honduran section of Mesoamerican Reef and associated marine habitat and species are protected and sustainably managed, while participating coastal communities enjoy improved livelihoods and food security, and reduced vulnerability.		Achievements in terms of collaboration across the seascape by project partners include registration of fishers locally to improve access rights, restoration of mangrove habitats and increased institutional capacity with communities and partners. Initial steps have been made to reduce vulnerability and results indicate achievements on livelihoods.
Outcome: Integrated, collaborative management established across an 800,000-hectare seascape, encompassing 3 MPA's, thereby protecting critical habitats and species, making fisheries more sustainable, and improving livelihoods and food security of 1,000 people.	0.1 20ha of mangrove restored and 200ha with improved protection by EOP.	20ha of mangroves were restored and about 6,500ha have improved protection due to increased patrol capacity and improved community reporting systems in place. Land tenure trainings and capacity building in CSWR and official delimitation of the Cacao Lagoon accepted by the INA of Honduras for its mangroves and biodiversity to be protected from land encroachment. CSWR has worked with communities in the refuge to clarify land tenancy rights.
	0.2 In CSWR estuary at least one major source of sediment and pollutants has modified practices, reducing nearshore turbidity by EOP.	Water quality monitoring took place regularly throughout the project (Table 1). Turbidity has been reduced and this could be linked to efforts to have palm producer environmental mitigation measures in place as well as the clearing of about ~10ha of African palm oil trees to date, but this is not sufficient evidence. FUCSA has also installed sedimentation traps, in collaboration with CURLA, and initial results have come through at EOP. This work will continue to be carried out into the future with additional funding from Arcadia.
	0.3 At CSWR estuary and Laguna de Cacao (CCMNM) harmful fishing practices have been reduced by 20% by EOP.	From year 1 to year 2, the number of harmful fishing practices increased. This was due the increased number and efficiency of patrols and increased trust between the co-managers and communities as well as the work of the "guarda-recurso". In year 3, the recording of harmful fishing practices shows a 70% decrease (in comparison with year 1) and a 76% decrease from year 2.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	0.4 By EOP measures are implemented to reverse decline of CPUE and mean size of yellowtail snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*), with systems to monitor that trend, and plans to extend the same approach to other seascape fisheries.	CPUE measures for each year from 2016 have been recorded and continue to show a decline. Agreement on implementation of measures have taken longer than expected. An agreement was reached to implement yellowtail management measures in the three MPAs. Implementation has already started in Utila. In CSWR and CCMNM, plans are being developed to start implementation on a voluntary basis, and this will be followed by inclusion in renewed versions of each of the MPAs management plans. Full implementation of Yellowtail management plan in place by the end of the first year of the post Darwin project.
	0.5 By EOP, bottom trawling within the seascape reduced to <5 incidents per year, of which at least 50% are followed up by authorities.	In the seascape, no events of bottom trawling have been reported by CCMNM, in comparison with 2 in year 2 and 3 in year 1. The cases have been followed by the co-managers, red listing the boats. However, given the lack of priorization of this problem from the prosecutor's office, these cases have not been followed up and have not resulted in fines.
	0.6 By EOP, threats to hawksbill turtle, Utila iguana and manatee are reduced through increased public commitment and participation in protection and monitoring.	Threats to Hawksbill turtles have reduced from 18 nest destructions to 11, due to increased patrol efforts, increased public commitment with participation of three poachers turned conservationists as well as a turtle festival. Threats to manatees have reduced from 2 hunting events per year to 0 at the end of the project. As for iguanas, recent surveys have shown that there is an increase in iguana hunting. This is due to the economic crisis affecting people on the mainland who are then moving to the islands.
	0.7 Livelihoods	
	0.7a Fishing or ecotourism-related: By EOP, at least 100 households have increased their income from marine resources by at least 15% relative to SOP baseline by increasing the value of fisheries products and/or increasing income from provision of goods and services to the tourism industry.	A tentative conclusion for indicator 0.7.a. from the EOP survey (Erazo B. report in Annex 5) is that a significant number of people moved from the HDN [1000-2000] income bracket to HDN [2000-3000] income bracket. However, the income trends need further substantiation and FFI and LARECOTURH are working on this. A sales deal between APEARCE and Hotel Rio for a monthly sale of 80 fish has been concluded, increasing the income of the association by HDN 2400.
	0.7b Inclusion and empowerment: (i) at least 80 fishers by project mid-point and 200 fishers by EOP have officially	i) More than 400 licenses were distributed during the project.

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	recognised fisheries access rights (ii) by EOP, in 70% of seascape villages the primary stakeholders report substantially stronger influence on MPA management decisions than before the project.	ii) 13 out of 17 communities (76%) of communities in the seascape have engaged in claims regrading management of marine resources, demonstrating stronger influence in MPA management decisions.
	0.7c Cooperation with other stakeholders: (i) By EOP the seascape stakeholder forum has achieved consensus on actions to address at least 2 major fisheries issues (1 by project mid-point) and at least 1 external threat to the seascape which impacts the livelihoods of marginalized fishing communities (ii) By EOP there has been a 50% reduction in incidences of conflict over fisheries and marine resources.	i) One agreement reached with the APROCUS-ICF-FUCSA on responsible fishing in CSWR. One agreement between Utila fishers reached with the municipality to create a No Take Zone on Utila. The seascape forum has identified the need to tackle land based pollution urgently (both chemicals and plastics), because it is affecting the reefs and is threatening the tourism related livelihoods of communities. ii) The final evaluation report (annex 5) states that "*improved collaborative governance has allowed organisations involved in different Protected Areas to better tackle threats relating to fisher conflict, primarily through creating shared fisher access agreements, turning fishers – particularly those in CSWR and Utila – from "enemies" into having "a friendly relationship", in which the non-use of particular gears that are common in Utila is "mostly respected" in CSWR*".
	0.7d Food security: By EOP, at least 80 low income households able to meet household food requirements during periods of unfavourable weather without resorting to unsustainable harvesting of juvenile marine organisms.	73 low income households in Salado Barra and Boca del Toro have received investments (planting of banana and yucca trees on their lands and chicken for farming) that have improved food security.
	0.7e Marine resource status: By EOP, at least 60% of women and 60% of men report that the project has contributed to improvements in the health and	This indicator has not been adequately measured by the project. The next phase of the project will measure this, based on new surveys and the information collected by partners.

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	sustainability of the marine resources on which they depend.	
Output 1. Across the seascape, management of key fisheries, habitats and species are strengthened through coordinated planning and action.	1.1 Spatial management priorities for seascape agreed amongst stakeholders and co-managers by Sept 2018 and 3 or more measures benefitting fisheries under implementation by EOP.	Priorities for seascape management have been identified, two by September 2018 and 1 additional by EOP. They are: 1) establish rules for fishing in the grey area of the seascape (area in between the three MPAs). 2) Promote the development of additional ZRPs in the same way that it was done in Utila. 3) Extension of the CSWR refuge needs to be better planned to avoid social conflicts between fishers of Utila and CSWR. Fisheries specific measures include 2 ZRPs in Utila implemented and being monitored since August 2018. In addition, the management measures for the Yellowtail snapper have been produced and the need to reinforce control of the no fishing rule in the estuaries.
	1.2 Habitat conservation measures agreed and adopted by seascape stakeholders, co-managers and authorities: (i) mangrove protection/ restoration, (ii) elimination of bottom trawling, (iii) sediment and pollutant reduction by commercial agriculture at estuaries, (iv) management measures for fisheries in estuaries and coastal lagoons, (v) other measures tbd with stakeholders. At least 1 of these by December 2016, 3 by December 2017, 4 by EOP.	i) Mangrove monitoring plan proposed by CEM and adopted by FIB and FCC (Annex 5). Monitoring plots have been established in Utila and CSWR. FUCSA has been using the national protocol and has started using CEM's proposed one recently. 20 hectares of mangroves have been restored. Additional plots identified for post project in CSWR and Laguna de Cacao. ii) Monitoring and control activities have been in place since the beginning of the project, recording bottom trawling events in the three MPAs. Adopted by all co-managers. At SOP, there were 3 recorded events of bottom trawling in the seascape. At EOP, none have been recorded. It is difficult to say if this is due to the improved patrols in the different MPAs or if it is related to improved compliance with regulations. iii) Efforts to reduce sedimentation linked to deforestation have been under way since the beginning of the project, with recent results on sedimentation. Agreement from the Seascape forum action plan to collaboratively reduce use of agrochemicals (see Seascape action plan). Agreement reached between FUCSA, ICF and the three largest palm oil companies (CAYCESA, ACEYDESA, HONDUPALMA) for no new deforestation. iv) Implementation of no fishing in estuaries in CSWR and CCMNM. v) Tackle plastics pollution which is damaging the ecosystems and having a negative visual impact.

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	1.3 Seascape-wide yellowtail snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) fishery management and monitoring plan agreed and adopted by December 2017 and in implementation by March 2018.	Synthesis report on yellowtail snapper produced in August 2018 (Annex 5). This activity has taken longer than expected to complete and the management measures still need to be implemented. Partial implementation has started in Utila but not in CSWR and CCMNM. The monitoring plan for the Yellowtail snapper has been completed (see report list in Annex 5) and will be shared at the beginning of the post Darwin project and integrated in the renewals of CSWR's and CCMNM's management plans as agreed by the co-managers.
	1.4 Numbers of people and institutions engaged actively in conservation and monitoring of manatee, hawksbill turtle and Utila iguana increased by 30% by March 2017 and 60% by EOP.	Utila Iguana: 160% increase (151 current people currently, 45 pre-project); Hawksbill Turtle: 37% increase (127 people currently, 80 pre-project); Antillean Manatee: 240% (17 organisations currently, 5 pre-project).
Activity 1.1 Discuss the findings of the spatial management assessment (see output 3) amongst the MPA co-managers and with the stakeholder forum, and facilitate agreement on consequent management decisions and actions in individual MPAs, the unprotected area or seascape-wide. Support initial implementation of priority new measures.		Spatial management measures have been discussed. Progress has been made during internal discussions amongst partners on how to incorporate the spatial management assessment into future management and conservation science actions. The creation of two ZRPs in Utila, together with a management body (the Snapper Commission formed of 7 people including fishers, NGOs and the municipality of Utila). An additional spatial management measure related to the extension of CSWR and the possible conflict between the 15 fishers from Utila fishers that fish in the planned extension is being discussed by CSWR together with CEM and the association of fishers of the Cayitos of Utila, presided by Jerry Boden.
Activity 1.2 Support implementation of priority mangrove conservation activities in the seascape, including removal of introduced African Oil Palm, restoration by local groups (predominantly women), and demarcation of boundaries to curb cutting and livestock incursions.		FIB continues to use the CARICOMP methodology developed by CEM to monitor mangrove whilst FUCSA is using an integrated methodology that includes components of CARICOMP, Blue Carbon Initiative and Mesoamerican Reef System methodologies. Permanent mangrove monitoring plots have been established in both Utila and CSWR. At the national level, CEM is coordinating with the National Committee for Wetlands who plan to develop a national mangrove monitoring protocol subsuming the Darwin project protocol. Permanent field plots established for mangrove in Utila (2 plots) and in CSWR (36 plots) and 4 in Cacao Lagoon. 20ha of mangrove planted at multiple sites, often accompanied with clearing of invasive Palm Oil, with plans to reforest more sites post Darwin.
Activity 1.3 Present the assessment of bottom trawling impacts (see output 3) to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum for discussion and decisions on a proposal to government on policy and actions. Support preparation and presentation of this proposal by stakeholders and co-managers to government.		The assessment of bottom trawling in the seascape has been shared and presented to MPA managers. It has subsequently been presented in the Forum of March 2019, with individual take away summary notes available to each participant in an individual folder.
Activity 1.4 Present to the MPA co-managers, the stakeholder forum, municipal authorities and agricultural stakeholders the assessment of seascape estuaries and coastal lagoons, including their role in sustaining marine and brackish water fish populations, their connectivity with sea grass beds and reefs, their pollution		Maps produced during the project and showing interconnected habitats, including coastal and seascape lagoons, were presented at the August 2018 Forum by CEM (Annex 7.8) and explained to stakeholders. This included a fishing effort map showing the concentration of fishers in different areas of the seascape,

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(including oil palm waste) and sediment problems, and their use by women and men for subsistence fisheries.		demonstrating the connectivity of fishing efforts between Utila and CSWR. During the March 2019 Forum, the land based water pollution problem was exposed to the public by the University of Honduras (CURLA), the Centre for Study and Control of Contaminants (CESCCO) and a reef expert (Ian Drysdale) from the Healthy Reef Alliance.
Activity 1.5 Facilitate the development of affordable action plans for estuaries/lagoons, which would include measures by plantations to reduce pollution and sediment and monitor changes, and promote its implementation in priority sites (CSWR estuary, Cacao lagoon).		FUCSA has been working with palm oil companies to reduce their impact on the estuaries and lagoons. They have developed individual action plans with the three main palm oil companies in the region, CAICESA, ACEYDESA and HONDUPALMA. The agreed plan was 1) to support smallholders in reducing their impact 2) to leave river and lagoon banks clear of plantations (reduction of 5ha of plantations by ACEYDESA from SOP to EOP) 3) support monitoring of water quality in the refuge in cooperation with CURLA. Recently, an agreement was reached with major palm oil producers in the region to stop new deforestation associated with palm oil plantation extensions. In Utila, FIB has been working with the municipality to integrate mangrove protection and compensation measures in the island's land development plans and cadastre divisions. In Cacao Lagoon, LARECOTURH has been concentrating efforts of working with the municipality to officially delimit the Lagoon's borders in order to declare and better protect it into the future from agricultural encroachment. The national Institute of agriculture has even agreed to return some of the land for it to be counted in the Lagoon's border. Support from the community has been high, thanks to work from LARECOTURH to raise awareness on the risks associated with not protecting this precious ecosystem.
Activity 1.6 Work with local users, principally subsistence fishers but also commercial fishers and tourism users, to understand the multi-species fisheries in estuaries and lagoons and their inter-dependence with marine fish populations. Develop community action plans to improve fisheries and make them more sustainable fisheries, with emphasis on subsistence fisheries by vulnerable groups and use of inshore areas in periods when weather prevents ocean fishing. Contribute technical support to implementation and participatory monitoring.		Done with women fishers' workshops and all fishers meetings during Yr2 and continued in forum and community meetings. LARECOTURH has increased the tourist aspect of this activity during Yr3. Further integration of Activity 1.6 will take place with input to and increasing understanding of the national fisheries law. A no fish zones map was developed for Utila. CEM has produced a report on the Kanaan Kay exchange (Annex 5) to document long-term learning and implementation of any results from the visit to Mexico.
Activity 1.7 Present the findings of the yellowtail snapper studies (see output 3) to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum, to discuss and decide actions to improve the management and sustainable use of the resource, as well as potential implications for other fisheries in the seascape. Contribute technical support to implementation and participatory monitoring.		Findings of the yellowtail snapper study were presented in the Forum of August 2018, and then discussed with fishers of the seascape that provided counter recommendations on size of hooks to limit impact on other fisheries. A one-page summary sheet was distributed to every participant at the March 2019 Forum. Technical recommendations were provided to implement in Utila and a plan to monitor this fishery was then put in place for the seascape using Ourfish (see Annex 5).

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Activity 1.8 Enable NGO lead agency for each flagship species to present species status and action plans to stakeholder forum, where actions to enhance custodianship and stimulate participation by seascape users will be agreed. Provide small-scale support to actions by stakeholders to reduce threats (by-catch, collisions, killing for consumption, habitat degradation).		Each flagship species and their associated conservation efforts in the project have been presented during the August 2018 forum. Results of monitoring efforts have subsequently been presented in the March 2019 forum. Informative banners in Spanish and English were created to increase awareness for mangrove and Utila Iguana conservation (see pictures in Annex 7.11). FUCSA created more banners to place in the newly renovated CSWR visitor's centre and is building a new information board on manatees. They have been used in community meetings and with youth environmental education activities. In CCMNM, the Gararu turtle festival included environmental education. The Manatee monitoring protocol was updated to increase community participation. In Yr2 monitoring plots for aquatic vegetation were established and presentation of updated methodology was presented to the forum. SMART patrols for all three species initiated in year 2 and carried forward in year 3. At CSWR for example, guards completed 58 routine patrols covering a total distance of 923 km. CEM put a Darwin summary on their website and are including the logo in all of the reports and posters they are producing. They have also produced a banner on Yellowtail connectivity that they have presented using the Darwin Logo in two international conferences, one in Columbia and the other one in Panama (Annex 7.10). CEM is helping with posters or banners for Utila including the developed no fish zones and producing posters/maps for the fishers access rights meetings. Shirts and hats with Darwin logos have been distributed to communities and APROCUS members in CSWR.
Activity 1.9 Collaborate on the development of funding proposals for further implementation and expansion of the seascape management activities developed under this project.		Partner specific funding proposals related to the project have been submitted in Yr2 based on a list of project/programme priorities developed by partners and through interactions within the seascape stakeholder's various platforms. This resulted in more than £1,100,000 in funds secured by project partners in support of project activities, although not all of these funds have been dedicated to the project. During year 3, a USD 800,000 proposal was developed with partners to build on the successes of the Darwin Initiative project (USD 399,000 was secured). Two additional proposals on plastics work and tree conservation in Pico Bonito were secured (USD 23,000 and EUR 26,000 respectively). Proposals for a total amount of USD 100,000 (USD 50,000 to Disney Conservation Trust and USD 50,000 to FFI's Species Fund) were developed. One LOI submitted to the Tinker Foundation for USD 350,000 was submitted but rejected and will be resubmitted in September 2019.
Output 2. Across the seascape, there is increased compliance with regulations and enforcement capacity is enhanced.	2.1 By Dec 2018 30 enforcement personnel have improved knowledge and skills and are sharing relevant information between MPAs. 2.2 By Sept 2018 >50% of fishing sector	Enforcement personnel in each MPA are now systematically trained when they replace the previous squads. As a result, the total number of enforcement personnel with improved knowledge is 40.

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	stakeholders consider that the fisheries regulations are reasonable and should be complied with.	There is general agreement in Utila and in CSWR that the MPA specific regulations are reasonable, provided that they deal better in the future with the potential conflict arising from the extension of the CSWR Refuge. There is no quantitative data for this but the final evaluation report states that *"the majority of the observed results from interviews (i.e. >50% which complies with indicator 2.2's target) described a greater appreciation from fishers of the purpose of regulations and, therefore, of the need to comply with them […] There was a similar amount of evidence that a better culture of compliance had led to demonstrable reduction in infringements against fishing rules, with patrols linked to reduction in "banned netting and diving" in CSWR. There was, in the case of the same PA, a feeling that follow-up to detected infringements was not always effective and that co-managers just "let them go" and that they "should be fined/have their gear seized". Perhaps the most telling indicator was the one related to the increase in capacity, visibility and effectiveness of organisations formally involved in enforcement".* However, the new proposed Fisheries Law has been very controversial, because changes affecting artisanal fishers have been included in the law without them being consulted. As a result, the Fishers Roundtable sent an official letter to the president of DIGEPESCA asking to make the process more participatory and collect feedback from the users.
	2.3 By December 2018 reduction of 50% in level of illegal activities detected relative to intensity of surveillance.	By EOP in CSWR and in CCMNM there is a 76% decrease in illegal fishing activities in each of these MPAs (see M&E table in section 6.1). Manatee and turtles hunting has reduced 100% and 38% respectively (from 2 hunting occurrences in year 1 to 0 in year 3 for manatees and from 18 turtle nest destructions in year 1 to 10 in year 3).
Activity 2.1 Work with the Navy to incorporate a short module on protection of marine resources in their training programmes, and design and deliver a pilot module		A recorded 17 Navy workshops were delivered by partners by EOP. The Navy training plan produced by CEM (See Annex 5) is now in use in CCMNM and Utila, and will soon be used by CSWR, although they have started integrating elements of this plan. The Navy has incorporated these elements into their academy.
Activity 2.2 Establish practice of sharing information between co-managers about fisheries and tourism users of the seascape, including any irregularities such as illegal catches, with a view to identifying risks, preventing infractions, and facilitating detection and prosecution.		The practice is mostly rolled out in an informal manner and co-managers now regularly call each other when the perpetrators are from areas other than their own. For sharing information about fisheries: 1) The Fishers Registry System managed by CEM was upgraded to help produce monthly reports to be distributed to local stakeholders; 2) Fisheries information was collected using OurFish and a portal to enable information collection and sharing has been developed. During the course of the project standard reports were distributed on a regular basis (See Annex 7.11); and 3) Implementation of the SMART tool is being managed by FCC, FIB and FUCSA. Sharing information about tourism is under discussion but discussions and analysis is already underway to tie quantified tourist information to other ecosystem services such as carbon storage, water quality and marine ecosystem resilience.
Activity 2.3 Organise the process by which local stakeholders participate in the piloting, evaluation and roll-out of the artisanal vessel tracking system (by		A small VMS tracking system has been installed on boats of fishers in CSWR and Utila to track their movements. A map showing these tracks has been produced by

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Government of Honduras, CEM and Smithsonian), so that its use enjoys broad support and cooperation, especially by fishing cooperatives committed to responsible fishing practices. (Stakeholder support depends on perceptions of the fairness and technical justification for regulations, also addressed by this project).		CEM (Annex 7.5) and was presented during the seascape Forum in August 2018. This VMS tracking device has not been installed on boats in CCMNM yet, but the post-Darwin has budgeted to complete this seascape map by installing 15 trackers on CCMNM's fishers' boats.
Activity 2.4. Disseminate widely amongst stakeholders and authorities information about access rights, responsibilities and regulations within the seascape, especially any new or modified regulations that are prepared through this project. In each case, explain reasons, benefits and stakeholder input to formulating the regulations.		Access rights information have been presented during the August 2018 and the March 2019 Forums. Additional workshops to discuss these were organised in CSWR and CCMNM (this includes discussions on access rights related to the extension of CSWR during the 2nd encounter of fishers in Utila in April 2018 (Annex 5). The Seascape Committee, formed in November 2018, will be addressing the question of access rights into the future as a central theme.
Activity 2.5. Monitor the effectiveness of control and response to illegal activities and make the results publicly available.		The effectiveness of control and response of illegal activities has been monitored at the project level using the M&E table presented in section 6.1. This table was presented during the various partner meetings and during the forum. In addition, the SMART tool has been implemented in each MPAs with the support of WCS and is now being used by all three co-managers, complementing the paper based monitoring of species and habitats. There is more work to be done to switch from paper based monitoring systems to SMART.
Output 3. Evidence base for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management is strengthened, through research and seascape-wide sharing of scientific and traditional knowledge, and is informing seascape management.	3.1 By June 2017 at least 300 stakeholders, across all seascape communities, plus other interested parties, have received new information about ecological connectivity and ecosystem values, relevant to them.	To date, CEM directly transmitted information on ecological connectivity to several groups such as the Interdisciplinary Technical Team for CSWR, which consists of 24 persons from 11 organisations. The project also constantly provided general information on the topic of ecological connectivity to fisherman groups from CSWR and Utila Cays for an overall amount of 60 persons in relation to the socialisation for the establishment of no-take zones and via meetings with the Fishers Roundtable with a total attendance of more than 30 fishers (minutes from the meeting will be sent by LARECOTURH). Local authorities from the seascape have been provided with data on work carried out on the topic of ecology, including all 22 organisations composing the Bay Islands National Marine Park's Administrative Group; Municipal Association of the Municipalities of the Center of Atlántida Department (MAMUCA) which is formed by 5 municipalities has been informed on the topic. In addition, a local government network for the northern coast of Honduras is currently being formed, consisting of more than 25 municipalities - the network is being provided with information on the topic of connectivity through conserving important ecological areas. Ecological connectivity was also a central topic of both the forums, attended by 42 and 81 people respectively, from 21 and 71 relevant organisations. The topic of species connectivity was presented in the 2019 edition of the Biodiversity Congress of Honduras held in La Ceiba by FUCSA. Additionally, information on ecological connectivity was presented to the Seascape Committee (20 people) and also spoken about in local media, during interviews that took place during the second forum of the seascape and that aired on "45TV-El Canal de los Ceibenos". As a result our estimate is that more than 500 people have received new information on

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		ecosystem connectivity. CEM has also held panels on ecological connectivity focusing on the Yellowtail snapper at 2 international events: the 71st Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute Conference held in San Andres, Columbia, and the 22nd Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation hosted in Panama in November 2018.
	3.2 By March 2018 synthesis of existing and new ecological information available to inform spatial management measures and fisheries management (snapper and estuarine fisheries) referred to in Output 1 above.	Existing ecological information was analysed with a knowledge gap review report (See Annex 5) and it was used to inform discussions on research proposals that are now being developed to secure funds for future efforts towards seascape management. New ecological information including Habitat maps (See Annex 7.8), yellowtail ecology synthesis (See Annex 5), a virtual library (https://www.estudiosmarinos.org/es/centro-de-documentacion), the fishing effort map (See Annex 7.5) are being used in discussions (see photo Annex 7.11).
	3.3 By Sept 2017 a report on bottom trawling impacts and the reasons for eliminating it from the seascape is produced, in collaboration with co-managers and stakeholders, and presented by them to relevant authorities.	A compilation document on a summary of research conducted on the status of industrial fisheries (including the available spatial information on vessel tracking of the industrial trawler fleet by-catch, rules and regulations, legislation) for the project area was agreed after extensive partner review. A report on bottom trawling was produced by the project (Annex 5). This document has been presented in the March 2019 Forum and a handout was distributed to the participants (Annex 7.2).
	3.4 Two socio-economic, cultural and market studies completed to inform outputs 2 (management) and 5 livelihoods), by Sept 2017 and March 2018.	Only one report was completed by Benjamin Erazio covering the role of artisanal fishers in the seascape and the experience of the project (See Annex 5). Additional research on traditional knowledge and the role of women in the fisheries sector has been carried out and a second report is being prepared on the role of women in the fisheries sector based on a workshop organised in February 2018 (Annex 5).
	3.5 Findings of seascape-wide monitoring, incorporating individual MPA monitoring results, is discussed by the seascape stakeholder forum with co-managers at least three times in the course of the project, by Sept 2017 and Sept 2018 and at EOP.	Completed in many instances: During partner meetings in February 2018, August 2018; during Seascape Committee meetings in January 2019; during both seascape forums (individual presentations in August 2018 forum and at the banner rally in March 2019 forum (see photo in Annex 7.11); during evaluation workshop at the end of the project.
	3.6 By Sept 2018 co-managers and stakeholder forum agree on a protocol for maintaining and sharing information, plus channels for access by outside parties under principles of open access.	The information sharing system has already been designed and the TOR drafted but they have yet to be discussed by project partners. CREDIA was working on a monitoring mechanism under GEF funding, but no further progress of this initiative has been made. Nevertheless, CEM is now part of the Technical Advisory Committee

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		specifically in charge of knowledge management. What is currently being done at CREDIA is serving as a file repository, not currently aligned with the project's goals, but could provide a window of opportunity for the development of extraction of document properties web services, data analysis, advanced search and heuristic systematic model of information processing (machine learning) modules based on documents' properties. Until then, FFI and partners have agreed to continue using Basecamp .
	3.7 Simple, sustainable post-project monitoring system adopted by co-managers and stakeholder forum, by EOP.	As agreed by partners and FFI, post project monitoring will be continued in the new project phase on the same basis as the Darwin project monitoring, adding the elements of sedimentation and plastic pollution to the table of indicators (M&E table in section 6.1).
Activity 3.1 Drawing on the work already done (see M&E section below), review existing data on ecological connectivity between key components of the seascape ecosystem: mangroves, estuaries and coastal lagoons, sea grass beds and coral reefs. This will focus on key habitat for different life cycle stages of species important for commercial and subsistence fisheries (marine and brackish water), as well as the three flagship species. It will also cover data on fisheries.		With the support of the project partners and through an online bibliographic search, more than 260 publications and reports were collected and reviewed related to seascape ecological connectivity. This includes socioeconomic information of the communities within the seascape, MPA management, and effectiveness evaluation of current MPA network in the country and region. Each of the documents were reviewed for sub-products that could be drawn on in future for parameters relevant to connectivity for the Darwin seascape. To date, more than 1,320 sub-products with their properties distributed throughout 10 different fields, amounting to a total of nearly 13,200 pages identified. The results of the knowledge gap review are summarised in a report produced by the project (Annex 5).
Activity 3.2 Conduct meetings with fishers and other coastal community members throughout the seascape, to compile complementary traditional knowledge of the same issues.		Meetings with fishers in the seascape have been carried in multiple occasions across the seascape, including the forums of August 2018 and in March 2019 and the encounter of fishers of Utila (see photo of map being used during this event in Annex 7.11). CEM also conducted participatory research for the production of benthic habitat maps to include habitat covers (reefs, seagrass and mangroves) as well as for the map of fishing effort.
Activity 3.3 Together with co-managers and stakeholders identify and prioritise gaps in the above information, which include detailed habitat mapping, updated status of coastal lagoons and estuaries, mangrove and sea grass (using the modified CARICOMP method), effects of pollution, larval movements and data on yellowtail snapper and other fisheries for Cuero y Salado and Utila.		The 'Documentation Center for Coastal-Marine Resources in Honduras', a virtual library, is now available to project partners and the public online, providing an ongoing database of key documents and data relating to ecological connectivity and traditional knowledge of the seascape. Based on initial literature review by CEM and FFI, the database contains over 300 publications and datasets. Project partners continue to contribute to a shared database set up by CEM, through which they can record documents relating to biological monitoring, marine governance and organizational strengthening, and share these documents with the group through the Basecamp platform, or publically through the online library. The database informed a knowledge gap review which formed the basis of discussions amongst project partners for future research and funding proposals.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
Activity 3.4 Undertake research critical for the management purposes summarised under Output 1, i.e. estuary and lagoon management, maintaining critical habitat and connectivity, sustaining subsistence fisheries, conserving threatened species.		Methodology to carry out a study of connectivity for parrotfish and yellowtail snapper was developed. Samples of both species have been collected in CSWR, Utila and CCMNM and were sent to the Smithsonian Institution for genetic analysis. The results will be ready by end of 2019. This has taken much longer than expected due to the various permits (some of which we didn't initially know about) that were required to send samples abroad. Marine biological data gathered in Utila to support the establishment of no-take and recovery zones using AGRRA and CARICOMP methodologies. Baseline of this was carried out in August 2018 and another survey was done in March 2019. Final report is still under preparation and results will be discussed with the Snapper Commission. Secondary information on the various marine habitats in the seascape have been gathered and analysed. This information has been used to analyse satellite images. Field work utilising 100 validation points has been carried out to calibrate and georeference various types of habitats. Information gathered plus validation points have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution to produce habitat maps for the Honduran North Coast (Annex 7.4, 7.5, 7.8).
Activity 3.5 Study the zoning schemes of the three MPA and other spatial management measures applied in the seascape, and assess how well they collectively serve the needs of the seascape, taking into consideration advances in knowledge of habitats, species, connectivity and resource use.		Through collaboration with CEM, RARE, the Smithsonian Institution and partners, the project has been analysing potential networks of fishing recovery zones using new techniques based on larval dispersal modelling and metapopulation analysis. The assessment, carried out across the whole MAR region, incorporates newly developed hydrodynamic models and a detailed habitat map produced for the Honduran North Coast. The hydrodynamic currents model has been produced by RARE collaborators at a resolution of 2km for the entire MAR region, whilst the habitat map was produced through remote sensing trained and validated with ~400 ground-truth points. For four economically important fisheries species (Yellowtail snapper, Stoplight Parrotfish, Spiny Lobster and Mutton Snapper), parameters on life history traits have been integrated into the dispersal models which in turn are input to a Marxan analysis to optimise larval dispersal and settlement whilst seeking 20% representativity of targets for key habitats. Metapopulation models are then applied to filter these results to identify the best solutions contributing to population persistence. The analysis is being run to assess the current network and also to establish optimal placement. The results are being presented in a series of local and regional stakeholder consultations with these sessions focused on conveying the approach and how the resulting network design can support a more ecologically resilient network whilst balancing current seascape use. Discussions with the industrial shrimp fleet on the proposed networks are being held in August and results will be made available to the forum once the consultation process is complete

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		towards the end of 2019. This will produce recommendations for additional ZRPs (looking across MAR), that will now be taken to local/regional stakeholders for consultation and is set out to be an objective of the post Darwin phase.
Activity 3.6 Analyse ecological and fishery information for yellowtail snapper across the seascape, including size distributions in different locations and the size-reproductive capacity relationship, and produce recommendations for improving management of this resource.		Recommendations for management are within the yellowtail management plan (See Annex 5) and synthesis report; the genetic studies once complete (See report on genetic sampling in Annex 5) will further help to address knowledge gaps with respect to the fidelity of yellowtail across the Darwin seascape. Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) data was collected to inform these recommendations. This data was analysed by CEM, and followed with the production of a report. Data for 2018 has been collected and is currently being analysed to complement this report.
Activity 3.7 Use global information on bottom trawling impacts and local experience of excluding bottom trawling from MPA's to characterise the potential benefits of eliminating that fishing method from the whole seascape.		Using information from DIGEPESCA on tracking of industrial fishing vessels and in collaboration with CEM, the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Queensland, an analysis was carried out to determine trawler movements in order to understand fishing effort and activity locations. Maps produced specifically for the project area did not show a significant threat of trawling in the area, and this is confirmed by the MPA patrol data. With the information about industrial trawling, plus the analysis of approximately 100 bibliographic sources, a trawling compilation document for the project area was produced and was presented in the March 2019 Forum and handed out to participants.
Activity 3.8 Prepare and disseminate a technical publication about ecological connectivity in the seascape, together with a popular summary version, and present it in community meetings.		ESRI story map available and presented in seascape meeting with partners in August 2018 by CEM, and subsequently at the forum of March 2019 and is being used by individual partners on a regular basis to present the importance of connectivity to government and international partners. A recent example of this was at the National Biodiversity Congress of Honduras in June 11-14 in La Ceiba (See Annex 5))
Activity 3.9 Prepare and provide to the MPA co-managers and the stakeholder forum technical reports, incorporating scientific and traditional knowledge, to inform their discussions on the themes listed under Output 1 and others requested by the forum.		Several reports have been prepared and shared, such as the fish trawling summary, yellowtail snapper fishery and ecology (Annex 5), the Utila no-take zone proposal, benthic habitat map report, the ZRP network report, Ourfish reports (Annex 5), fishermen registry reports. Genetic analysis of the mangrove and yellowtail samples (not ready for the Yellowtail), the synthesis of seascape knowledge gap review, and review of MPA zonation. The finalised knowledge gap review and information platform will inform research proposals that will be elaborated and prioritised for future efforts towards seascape management. Banners on monitoring of each flagship species were presented and used during the March 2019 forum (see Annex 7.10). Additional presentations by experts on water pollution and its impacts on reefs were held during the March 2019 forum. The problem of plastics pollution and sewage water contamination in Utila was presented during the March 2019 forum by the municipality.
Activity 3.10 Undertake two socio-economic, cultural and market studies needed to support the sustainable livelihood initiatives to be identified under Output 5.		Only one report was completed covering the role of artisanal fishers in the seascape and the experience of the project (Annex 5). Additional research has been carried

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		out on the role of women in the fisheries sector based on a workshop organised in February 2018 (Annex 5).
Activity 3.11 Agree between co-managers and seascape stakeholders a protocol for managing seascape information to facilitate open access for all actors, and for interested outside parties. In principle, this will formalise within-seascape practices developed through this project, and in addition use the partners' institutional information systems and regional or thematic portal(s) that are already functioning (e.g. Healthy Reefs). Periodically review and update the protocol.		As reported in the main narrative, reaching agreement on how to share information publicly was a challenge as partners, and specifically co-managers, were understandably reluctant to share sensitive information. The initial idea was to use CREDIA's data sharing tool that was being developed with GEF funding, but this was not acceptable to all partners, and there was a preference for remaining with the current Basecamp sharing platform. However a virtual library, the 'Documentation Centre for Coastal-Marine Resources in Honduras', was set up that provides online access, for project partners and the public, to key documents and data relating to ecological connectivity and traditional knowledge of the seascape. An initial literature review by CEM and FFI, led to 300 publications and datasets being made available. Project partners continue to contribute to the database (it now holds data relating to biological monitoring, marine governance and organizational strengthening). Information is also shared through the Basecamp platform, or publically through the online library. An additional simple document access and storing protocol has been developed and is starting to be used, where the author decides whom could access it and where it is stored (Annex 5).
Activity 3.12 Design, in consultation with MPA co-managers and stakeholder, a simple, low-cost seascape-wide participatory monitoring system, which builds on individual MPA systems and focuses on elements of joint interest (e.g. shared fisheries resources, mangroves). This will include CEM-led trials of the Android app OurFish, which is a catch monitoring tool for use by fish buyers and cooperatives. The project will support initial implementation of the participatory monitoring.		Project partners have agreed to continue to use the existing M&E framework used during the project, as they have found it very useful. In addition, CEM has developed a protocol for participative monitoring (Annex 5) which was agreed upon by co-managers. Initial implementation has been ongoing using Ourfish based on 5 users. Enhancing use by adding participants is planned during the post Darwin phase.
Output 4. The principal seascape stakeholders have enhanced social capital, with a forum and networks for cooperation on participatory marine management, fisheries, ecotourism and other priority development issues which they may identify.	4.1 By Dec 2016 the forum is set up and equitably representing the stakeholders who depend directly on the seascape; aim to reach 30% female representation.	The stakeholder forum has been established, with the initial participation of 15 communities. Within the forum, a coordination committee was established which currently has 44% female participation. Fishers Roundtable helped strengthen community participation in the forum and was formed in July 2016. The subsequent two forums, organised in August 2018 and March 2019, had respectively 41% and 42% women participation. The ensuing Seascape Committee created in November 2018 has 42% female representation.
	4.2 Forum is sharing information by	Forum is sharing information on project's findings, monitoring activities, threats to seascape and experiences from other parts. Joint agreements to identify threats and

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	March 2017 and by June 2017 is producing joint resolutions and contributing to development of the management measures described under Output 1.	find solutions to governance and access rights issues have been reached. A draft workplan has been produced during the forum of March 2019 (See Annex 5).
	4.3 By Dec 2017, two action plans adopted by the stakeholder forum in relation to their shared interests in sustainable fisheries and ecotourism, with women's concerns incorporated.	Several action plans were developed during the project. These included a Roundtable Strategic Plan, a Regional Community Natural Resources Management plan, and a Regional Fishers Action Plan. Two action plan were developed by the Fishers Roundtable in Utila (see Annex 5) and the forum (see Annex 5). An action plan for mangroves in the seascape is also available (Annex 5).
	4.4 Three funding proposals developed based on seascape stakeholder agreements, by March 2018.	£ 1,160,585 were secured through multiple proposals during the project. This figure comprises co-financing for project activities recorded in the accounts of FFI (£52,696) or our partner NGOs. In the case of partner grants which include both Darwin project activities and non-Darwin activities, the proportion dedicated to Darwin project activities has been estimated. An example of this is the USD 570,000 that LARECOTURH has received from the World Bank to support local economic development of small entrepreneurs in the region of La Ceiba. Part of the money that has been received (about USD 40,000 out of the 50% of the total grant (USD 285,000)) during end of year 2 and into year 3 of the Darwin project was used as co-finance. This means that out of the total (USD 285,000), there is still USD 245,000 available for continuing investment by LARECOTURH in the seascape project for the next 3 years. By EOP an additional £355,053 were secured to continue the Darwin seascape project with funds from Arcadia. This is the result of 5 FFI led additional proposal that were developed for work in the seascape (2 confirmed from Arcadia and 3 awaiting approval). Two additional LOI's for a total amount of USD 400,000 were also submitted to the Paul and Angel Foundation and to the Tinker Foundation to strengthen both the fisheries related work in the seascape and the land based threats. A recent additional full proposal was submitted to the National Geographic Society on plastics work in the seascape with all partners for USD 60,000.
	4.5 MPA access and regulations harmonised across the seascape by Sept 2018, including inter-community agreements on shared fishing grounds.	This indicator has not been reached as it requires further discussion. There is however an agreement in the seascape's forum workplan that the "grey zone" in between the three MPAs should be better protected and rules agreed and established between users and the government. These themes have been prioritized in discussions in both forums and the Seascape Committee.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	4.6 By EOP the stakeholders consider that the forum and associated networks and external links bring significant benefits that justify their investment of time and effort (transaction costs).	Section 4 of the final project evaluation study shows clearly that seascape stakeholders have seen significant benefits related to the forum and other networks in the seascape. In addition, the end of project evaluation report produced by B. Erazo (see Annex 5) shows that people have increased their participation in marine resources management.
Activity 4.1 Building on LARECOTURH's work to mobilise a multi-community group on mangrove conservation, bring together MPA co-managers and marine stakeholders, principally those dependent on artisanal fisheries or small-scale ecotourism ventures, from the user communities of CSWR and CCMNM and the Utila community in BIMNP. Facilitate an event to identify themes of common interest (and in certain cases, tension or conflict) in relation to the marine ecosystem and its uses and values, and their aspirations for improved livelihoods and food security and reduced vulnerability. Agree and implement follow-up steps, including the establishment of a regular, seascape-wide forum, complemented by working groups and processes for dialogue and cooperation between communities on specific themes.		Through the strengthening of the Fishers Roundtable, LARECOTURH helped build community participation so they can actively participate in the project and take active decisions on resource management and conservation throughout the project area. For example, for mangrove conservation they convened and led a community meeting in Cacao to resolve land tenure conflicts that will facilitate future mangrove restoration. Additional management plans developed through seascape-wide meetings include a beach protection plan at CSWR and Utila and facilitation of restoration by providing additional community benefits. Broader collaboration across stakeholders is also helping to eliminate habitat invasion from African palm and work with the palm industry to eliminate incursions into riparian areas and/or provide mitigation funds for restoration where they destroyed habitat. The forum of March 2019 as well as the Seascape Committee has identified the priority themes of interest to stakeholders. A seascape-wide forum is in place based on the governance system present in Tela MPA. Working groups will be established based on strategic themes identified during the March 2019 Forum and will include marine management, tackling of land based threats as well as fish product value development with the support of GOAL (a US funded large NGO working on local economic development in Honduras).
Activity 4.2 Support and facilitate the further development and operation of the forum and associated sub-groups and processes, including the production of basic guiding documents, then joint action plans around the themes of marine management (output 1), livelihood opportunities (output 5) and other topics which they may identify.		LARECOTURH supported the establishment of the stakeholder forum. The Fishers Roundtable has taken on some of the original activities envisioned for the forum. The Seascape Committee, led by the ICF, has taken the responsibility to plan the forums in collaboration with around 20 organisations representing government, fishers, NGOs and international organisations. The forum has also developed an action plan which includes themes like fishing access rights, marketing of fish products and the tackling of land based threats.
Activity 4.3 Support processes of feedback between representatives in the forum/working groups and the stakeholder groups to which they pertain. It is not anticipated that the forum will have formal power, nevertheless its legitimacy amongst stakeholders as a space for debate of important issues is crucial.		Discussions have largely taken place between Fishers Roundtable participants, government agencies, communities and project partners. The many parallel meetings, enabled by the project during three years, have allowed the creation of the Seascape Committee which will be the main driving force of marine management decisions and associated livelihoods development activities into the future. The Seascape Committee, that has met three times from November 2018 to March 2019 and will continue to meet every 3 months in the post Darwin phase, will allow streamlining of decision making and agreement reaching between seascape relevant stakeholders. Communications and wider consultations will continue to happen during the yearly Seascape Committee organised Forum.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
Activity 4.4 Expand the prior work of LARECOTURH in connecting community groups of ecotourism service providers and fish suppliers with potential partners in the tourism industry, who already bring clients to the area.		In the community of Salado Barra in CSWR, LARECOTURH has worked to increase capacity with the community tourist committee. They supported in improving the legal status of the committee and trainings on health and food safety where tourists are being served food. The communities worked with LARECOTURH to develop services for tourists such as artisanal crafts, aquatic tours/paths and food. In East End, located in Cayos Cochinos, they are working to legalise the tourist committee, improving management of the community kitchen and bunkhouse for tourist and improving financial management. In Rio Coco, LARECOTURH is working with leaders to reduce land invasion from adjacent communities where tourist cabins are located.
Activity 4.5 Support the development of proposals by groups of seascape stakeholders to obtain financial and technical support for the projects which they prioritise, and enable them to present these proposals to UNDP Small Grants Program and other sources.		£1,160,585.45 in funds secured through multiple proposals during the project. Support was given for proposal made to MARFUND, IAF and FAO (USD 50,000; USD 288,000 and USD 250,000 respectively). By EOP an additional £355,053 were secured to continue the Darwin project with funds from Arcadia and Franklinia. A total of 5 FFI led additional proposals were developed. Two additional Letter of Interests for a total amount of USD 400,000 were also submitted.
Activity 4.6 Facilitate discussion within the forum and sub-groups of access rights, which are being introduced in each of the three MPAs, and identify opportunities for improved management, and resolution of actual or potential conflicts (e.g. fishing grounds midway between CSWR and Utila). Use spatial data on resources and their use in the seascape to inform these discussions and develop equitable agreements on access rights. Use this ongoing dialogue to advance progress on the introduction of access rights across the whole seascape, taking care to identify and safeguard the interests of vulnerable groups.		The conflict on access to fishing grounds related to the extension of CSWRs limits has been identified in the Fishers Roundtable meeting in Utila in April 2018 as a key topic of discussion to be solved. Spatial data, including the map of fishing efforts overlapped on the map of the seascape and its habitat was used as a means to illustrate this during discussions. In addition, the habitat maps produced by CEM have triggered interest from the seascape forum to address reef conservation and tackling land based threats (such as plastics and water contamination). Finally, most seascape stakeholders have underlined the need to regulate fishing activities in the "grey zone" between the three MPAs and proposed to apply some of the rule of each MPA in this area. During these discussions, women's interest were always represented, as shown by a participation of at least 41% women in the forums and the Seascape Committee meetings. FFI will continue to work to improve this during the post-Darwin phase. A recent Fishers Roundtable strategic planning meeting was held that also discussed access rights amongst artisanal fishers as well as initial discussions and analysis of spatial analysis begun by FFI and CEM.
Activity 4.7 Facilitate discussion within the forum and sub-groups of fisheries regulations in the three MPAs and identify opportunities for harmonisation, in order to improve management and promote responsible fisheries throughout the seascape.		Discussions have been taking place in the Fishers Roundtable (such as the Utila encounter of fishers), the two forums and the three seascape committee meetings. Main issues were identified, and opportunities for harmonisation were established, notably on access rights and enforcement. Further agreement was reached on the need to monitor catch and create seascape-wide monitoring mechanisms post Darwin project as reported in activity 3.12.
Activity 4.8 Maintain records of the work of the forum and its sub-groups and incorporate in the process periodic feedback from participants to ensure that the forum is effective in serving the needs of members and is valued by them.		Minutes of meetings we made available by minute takers in each of the partner, Fishers Roundtable, Forum and Seascape Committee meetings. A process of feedback and discussion, using working sub-groups and dynamic activities, was made available in each of the seascape-wide events.

Output 5. 150 community members, who depend directly on the seascape, have enhanced human capital and are empowered to access and sustainably manage fisheries and strengthen economic enterprises.	5.1 By Sept 2018, 150 people, including at least 30% women and individuals from groups identified as vulnerable, are trained to participate in marine governance and management.	More than 500 people have been trained to participate in marine governance and management. 39% were women.
	5.2 By June 2018, at each MPA processes for participation by local stakeholders in governance are strengthened.	Processes for participation have been significantly strengthened during the whole project, both at individual MPA level and at the seascape level. Collaboration agreement between APROCUS, FUCSA and ICF was signed. Protocol for participation of Utila Cayitos fishers has been established, including the creation of the Snapper Commission to manage the two new ZRPs (among the 7 members, 3 are fishers). Multiple fishers' workshops to discuss governance have taken place. The CCMNM Commission has been strengthened. At the level of the seascape, the Seascape Committee will carry out governance related activities into the future and has elected one representative per relevant stakeholder (totalling 20).
	5.3 Registration of local fishers, confirming their access rights, is completed at the three MPAs by March 2018.	Registration of local fishers (such as the one in CCMNM available in Annex 7.3) has been completed in the three MPAs and is accessible in CEM's General Fishing Registry database.
	5.4 By EOP, sustainable fisheries or ecotourism-related enterprises are developed, or existing enterprises improved, benefitting people in at least six communities, with emphasis on women and vulnerable groups.	11 communities have benefitted from ecotourism and fisheries related enterprises development activities (Salado Barra, East End, Boca del Toro, Boca Cerrada, La Rosita, El Porvenir, Dantillo, El Cacao, Nueva Armenia, Rio Esteban, Rio Coco) with a focus on Garifuna communities and women.
	5.5 One international learning visit conducted to a community-based sustainable fisheries project (Kanaan Kay, Mexico), by March 2017.	Completed in May 2017. One report was published (Annex 5). Interviews with attendees have been conducted during the forum of August 2018 and show clear positive feedback from participants.

	5.6 Case study published on the value of artisanal fisheries and the empowerment of coastal communities, by EOP.	Publication of the Darwin seascape's three year project experience report entitled "Sistematización de la Experiencia del Proceso de Participación de los Pescadores Artesanales dentro el Paisaje Marino" (Annex 5). 50 copies produced and distributed to communities and relevant stakeholders (including the president of DIGEPESCA)
Activity 5.1. Amongst the community members who depend directly on marine resources, identify sub-groups or individuals who are especially vulnerable e.g. because of heavy dependence on subsistence fisheries, marginalisation from decision-making or gender-related factors. Ensure that they are prioritised in the training and empowerment processes.		FFI webinar for partners delivered on the livelihoods framework and the concept of vulnerability, as a basis for future identification of priority groups for support. A workshop held with women fishers on the theme of vulnerability was carried out and a brief workplan was developed. Trainings have been delivered in multiple low income vulnerable communities in and around CSWR (Boca del Toro, La Rosita, Salado Barra, El Porvenir) on both alternative livelihoods and FAO guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries. Most of the 1297 people trained (in resource governance, tourism, monitoring) were from marginalized and fishing backgrounds. 45% were women.
Activity 5.2 Complete registration of fishers with access rights to CCMNM and CSWR respectively, and of Utila fishers.		Registration of artisanal fishers in the whole seascape completed by end of project in both the individual MPAs and in the "Registro General de Pescadores" (RGP) compiled by CEM. All fishers from the seascape received the general DIGEPESCA fishing license. In CCMNM, fishers also received a differentiated license (specific to the MPA of CCMNM). Co-managers have access to the registry to support control and surveillance activities and foster interactions with fishers.
Activity 5.3. Continue strengthening the CSWR fishing cooperative, APROCUS, and expanding the role of women in it.		Co-management agreement was signed between FUCSA, APROCUS and ICF (Available in Annex 5). It is the first agreement of its kind in Honduras. Capacity building of APROCUS continued during year 3 with support of LARECOTURH. For example, operational training for the collection centres took place and LARECOTURH worked with APROCUS to restructure the management for said centres. Partners worked with APROCUS to develop 3 operating plans. APROCUS Board of Directors has more than 57% women in leadership and is still active. APROCUS leaders have been invited, and participated in, both of the forums organised in year 3. Their representative, Carmen Mencias, presented the work of APROCUS and is now the representative of APROCUS in the Seascape Committee.
Activity 5.4 Use the successful experience of APROCUS to inspire and guide strengthening of other fishers' organisations associated with Utila and CCMNM, and to strengthen the systems and structures for participatory governance, especially of CCMNM, as envisaged in the 2014-25 management plan. This will strengthen the Community Commission and increase the role of women and vulnerable groups within it.		APROCUS experience has been an example throughout the project and an inspiration for other fishing communities. The head of APROCUS, a woman, presented the cooperative's work at the first fishers' governance meeting in February 2018. She has done so in multiple subsequent events of the seascape (August 2018 and March 2019 forums). Other fishing communities in the seascape, such as the el Porvenir fishers (widely considered to be the fishers in the seascape are the least compliant with responsible fishing practices) have recently voiced their willingness to get organised and participate in decision making in the same way that APROCUS has.

	At the end of 2018, the Fisher Roundtable formally established itself as the Sectoral Roundtable of Artisanal Fishing of the Lean Valley. The latter Sectoral Roundtable has now been officially recognised and integrated in “Plan de Nación” of Honduras, the president’s office workplan, and this entity is officially recognised by the government. Finally, thanks to these efforts, one fisher of the seascape is now the vice-president of the Association of the fishers of the Northern Coast of Honduras. In CCMNM, the role of women has been strengthened. Rossi Moya, a fisher from Rio Esteban, is the co-representative often the “Comisión de Pesca de Cayos Cochinos” (fisher association of CCMNM). She has been chosen to participate in the Kanaan Kay Exchange in Mexico, has presented in both Seascape Forums and is part of the recently created Seascape Committee.
Activity 5.5 As part of the above, design and implement a series of training events related to the strengthening of internal organisation, representation, negotiation and conflict management. APROCUS leaders will be involved in sharing their experiences and delivering elements of the training, alongside project partners.	Multiple workshops to strengthen APROCUS leadership took place during project. These included restructuring management of the collection centres to developing multiple strategic and business plans with the cooperative. Training delivered by LARECOTURH to the CCMNM’s fishers’ commission on leadership. The group of fishers of Orotina was reactivated and coordination of activities took place with fishers of Santa Ana and Nueva Armenia. General Assembly facilitation and support for APEARCE fishing association. In Utila, strengthening of the Snapper Commission and empowerment of fishers of the Cayitos of Utila to participate more actively in the sub-committee of the island of Utila, which includes powerful stakeholders such as the municipality and the tourism sector.
Activity 5.6 Provide training on participatory governance for staff of co-managers and relevant authorities, to enable them to manage better and benefit from the participatory systems.	Governance workshop was delivered by FFI to project stakeholders that included practical methods for alternative dispute resolution and facilitating large groups in February 2018. This has helped FCC and CSWR to engage better with fishers from their areas.
Activity 5.7 Organise a visit to learn from fishers, NGOs and authorities involved in the Kanan Kay Alliance, Mexico. A minimum of 4 people will travel, including 3 fishers, but we aim to expand the group by finding additional funds and contributions in kind. Undertake post-visit events and informal feedback to relay experiences and ideas.	Visit and cross-learning activities took place during 2017. Excellent feedback from fishers that participated in the visit, during both the forum of August 2018 and March 2019, where Jerry Boden (president of the fishing association of Utila) and Rossi Moya (co-representative of the fishers of CCMNM) commented very positively on the experience, which further opened discussions on the need for fishers to undertake additional conservation efforts. Jerry Boden stated publicly during the August 2018 forum of the seascape that this experience is 1) what drove him to really change his own practices 2) what drove the fishers of Utila to pilot two ZRPs in their fishing grounds. A short video was produced on the experience to complement the publication of a report on the experience.
Activity 5.8 Through strategic planning exercises, plus exchange of ideas between the user groups, assist the groups to identify priority livelihood development aims and develop action plans. Where possible, connect the community groups with	A strategic planning workshop was led by LARECOTURH with the Fishers Roundtable leadership. A fishers meeting was organised in Utila where agreements were reached. 2 seascape forums were organised where co-managers were actively supported in identifying strategic livelihood development aims (mostly focused on

relevant buyers, collaborators or sources of technical assistance and funding e.g. UNDP Small Grants Program.	tourism and improved seafood supply chains) as well as 1 draft action plan for the seascape agreed upon in the forum of March 2019. In addition, 3 Seascape Committee meetings were organised to officially create the Seascape Committee. In turn, the Seascape Committee developed an agenda for the 2nd forum of the seascape. A post Darwin project evaluation workshop was also organised with the partners to evaluate success of the project and determine future needs (Annex 5). Thanks to LARECOTURH, a business agreement was also reached between APEARCE and hotel Rio in Dantillo, which is a commitment to buy at least 80 fish per month from them, increasing the average income of APEARCE by HDN 2400.
Activity 5.9 For a few selected livelihoods initiatives linked to marine resources (e.g. fisheries, blue crab fishery at Utila, provision of goods and services to tourism industry) and involving women or vulnerable groups, provide technical assistance, market research, business planning advice and/or other small-scale inputs. Where appropriate, develop funding proposals involving the local entrepreneurs and one or more project partners to expand these initiatives.	Fishing: Assistance provided for the administration of a selling point for the women of APEARCE association in Dantillo. Exchange organised on tourism concessions in Salado Barra. Fixing of 4 “Cayucos” (small oar powered fishing boats). Organisation of a fishing competition in Boca del Toro with support to micro-enterprise for food selling by women. Cooking classes organised to create income generating activities for women in Boca del Toro to sell take away food to fishers on their way out to sea. LARECOTURH developed a large proposal for the World Bank to receive support to develop entrepreneurship in the region. Tourism: Workshop to train the Tourism Committee of Boca del Toro to manage and record their operation costs of the ”Cabañas Brisas de Limón” cabins and therefore determine the right price for renting of the tourism cabin rooms. Utila blue crabs: Workshop to plan for the creation of a conservation plan for the blue crab of Utila relevant to 12 professional blue crab harvesters, identifying essential themes (such as regulation to limit the number of professionals, control invasive species that are threatening the crab) Additional seascape-wide fisheries value chain analysis has been identified as a need for the project and plans to work in collaboration with GOAL are under development for the post Darwin phase.
Activity 5.10 Prepare and publish a case study and present it in at least one regional event.	Production by Erazo of the case study of the Darwin seascape’s work and case study in 50 copies (Annex 5) and distributed to the seascape’s stakeholders and in digital format to partners and the Seascape Committee.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

We use these figures as part of our evaluation of the wider impact of the Darwin Initiative programme. Projects are not evaluated according to quantity. That is – projects that report few standard measures are not seen as being of poorer quality than those projects which can report against multiple standard measures.

Please quantify and briefly describe all project standard measures using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures. Download the updated list explaining standard measures from http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/. If any sections are not relevant, please leave blank.

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained						
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	1,297	Honduran			Spanish	

6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	53	Honduran			Spanish	
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	25	Honduran			Spanish	

Research Measures		**Total**	**Nationality**	**Gender**	**Title**	**Language**	**Comments/ Weblink if available**
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)						Participatory process?
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals						
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	32	Honduran			Spanish and English	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	3	Columbia, Panama, Cambridge			Spanish	

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	13,306	Water monitoring equipment, computers, camera, GPS
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established	72	Turtle nesting beaches in CCMNM (23) and in Utila (2). The rest are mangrove monitoring plots in CSWR, Utila and Cacao Lagoon

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	**£1,515,639**					This figure comprises co-financing for project activities recorded in the accounts of FFI (£52,696) or our partner NGOs. In the case of partner grants which include both Darwin project activities and non-Darwin activities, the proportion dedicated to Darwin

							project activities has been estimated. Of particular note is a US$570,000 World Bank grant to LARECOTURH of which approximately 50% ($285,000) is for seascape activities during 2018-2021. In the co-financing figure we have included US$40,000 spent in year 2/3 of the Darwin project. This means that a further US$245,000 are available for continuing investment by LARECOTURH in the seascape project.

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

Please note which of the Aichi targets your project has contributed to.

Please record only the **main targets** to which your project has contributed. It is recognised that most Darwin projects make a smaller contribution to many other targets in their work. You will not be evaluated more favourably if you tick multiple boxes.

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

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

Annex 5 Publications

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

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc.)
Report	**Final Evaluation of the Atlántida 'Seascape' Project*, Daniel Steadman, FFI, 2019**	**British**	**British**	**Male**	**n/a**	
Report	**Case study on the Darwin seascape initiative. Experience of the process of participation of the artisanal fishers in the seascape *, Benjamin Erazo, 2019.**	Honduran	Honduran	Male	**n/a**	
Management plan	**Yellowtail management plan, 2018, Jorge Anariba.***	**Honduran**	**Honduran**	**Male**	**n/a**	
Guidelines	Monitoring guidelines for critical ecosystems for Utila (in Spanish), Bay Islands Foundation, compiled by Diego Lanza	Honduran	Honduran	Male	n/a	

Agenda	Training on Management of Coastal Marine Resources to the Navy of Honduras*	Honduran	Honduran		n/a	
Action plan	Action Plan for the Protection of the Mangrove forest, Mayra Núñez and Jorge Anariba*	Honduran	Honduran	Male and Female		
Report	Status of the yellowtail snapper fishery in Honduras: A snapshot, CEM*	Honduran	Honduran	Male		
Aide-memoire	Signing of the convention of Cooperation ICF-APROCUS-FUCSA*, FUCSA, 2018	Honduran	Honduran			
Report	First encounter of Women fishers _ Larine landscape _Feb 2018, Sara Tome*	Honduran	Honduran	Female		
Report	Genetic sampling for the study of yellowtail snapper and the parrot fish, CEM*	Honduran	Honduran	Male		
Report	Report on the exchange of experience of the Kanaan Kay Alliance, Mexico, CEM*	Honduran	Honduran	Male		
Aide-memoire	Antillean Manatee Monitoring*, FUCSA and Honduras Navy, 2018-2019	Honduran	Honduran	Female		

Aide-memoire	Exchange of artisanal fishers from Utila, Cayos Cochinos, Cuero y Salado*, FIB, FCC, FUCSA, CEM, LA RECOTURH, 2018	Honduran	Honduran	Female		
Aide-memoire	Training to the Honduras Navy,* FUCSA, APROCUS, Honduras Navy, MOCAPH, FAPVS, 2018-2019	Honduran	Honduran	Male	n/a	
Presentation	Presentation of FUCSA at the 2019 Honduras Congress for Biodiversity	Honduran	Honduran	Female	n/a	
Aide-memoire	Electrification project in the Boca del Toro community, FUCSA, 2018-2019*	Honduran	Honduran	Female	n/a	
Aide-memoire	Meeting for consolidation of the National Committee of Antillean Manatee Monitoring in Honduras*, 2018	Honduran	Honduran	Female	n/a	
Report	Knowledge Gap Review. Andy Cameron and Jorge Anariba, 2018*	British and Honduran	British and Honduran	Male	n/a	
Report	Ourfish data 2016-2018*	Honduran	Honduran	Male	n/a	

Agreement	Participatory fisheries monitoring system for the seascape, 2019*	Honduran	Honduran	Male	n/a	

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

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