



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs



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## Darwin Initiative Main and Additional Annual Report

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

This report is expected to be **maximum of 20 pages** in length, not including annexes.)

**Deadline for submission: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2025**

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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Darwin Main
Project reference	30-024
Project title	Strengthening ecological and socio-economic resilience in the seascape of Atlantida (Honduras)
Country/ en	Honduras
Leading organisation	Cayos Cochinos Foundation (FCC)
Project partner(s)	Fauna & Flora Fundación Cuero y Salado (FUCSA) Centro de Estudios Marinos (CEM) Fundación Islas de la Bahía (FIB) La Asociación Pro Comunidades Turísticas de Honduras (LARECOTURH)
Value of the Darwin Initiative grant	£ 530,000.00
Project start and end dates	1/04/2023 - 31/03/2026
Reporting period (e.g. April 2024 - March 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1/04/2024 - 31/03/2025 Annual report 2
Name of project leader	Marcio Aronne
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Author(s) of the report and date	Dowrina Estrada, FCC Project Manager Hazel Akester, Fauna and Flora Maria Arteaga, Seascape Facilitator Belén Yanes, CEM Paola Gomez, FCC Fernanda Valladares, FCC Gayby Delarca, FIB Karla Mendoza, FUCSA Andrea Castro, FUCSA Aldair Mejia, LRC

## 1. Project summary

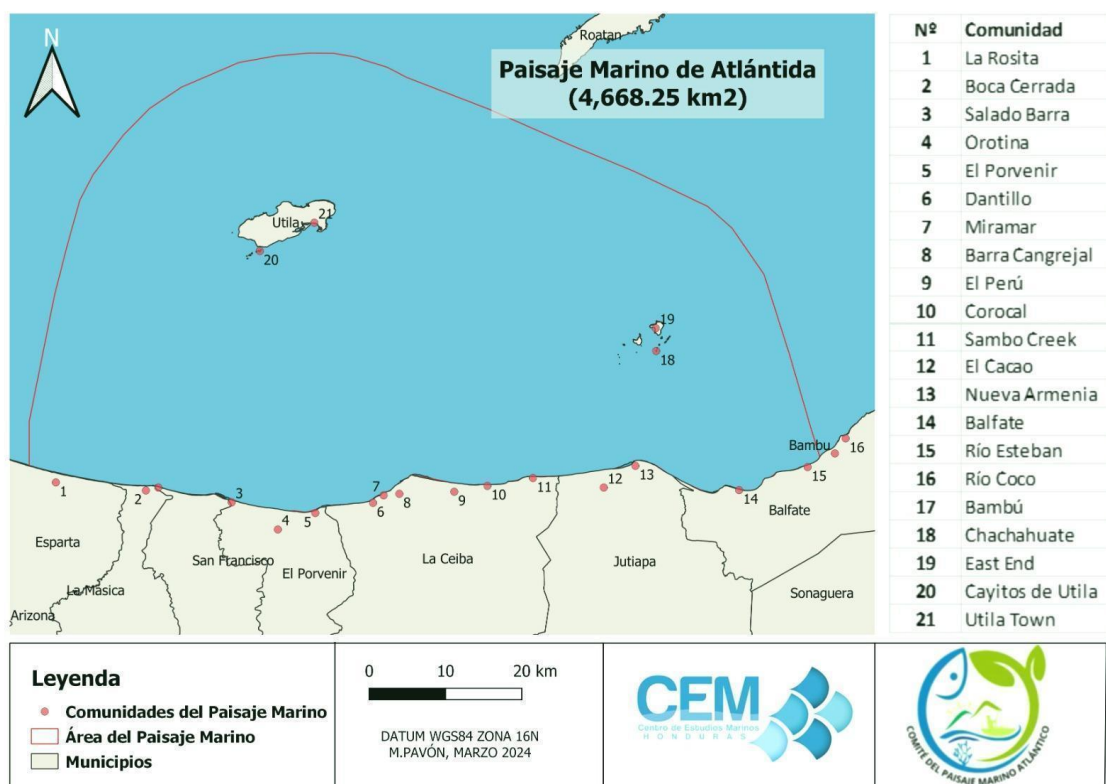
This project aims to be a national model of marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and build resilience, with high capacity support from government and civil society. The seascape is home to a variety of interconnected habitats, including estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs, which support a wide diversity of species, including hawksbill turtles, Uta spiny-tailed iguanas and West Indian manatees, as well as commercially important fish species for small-scale artisanal fishers. However, despite their importance and conservation efforts, there are still major challenges to be addressed.

Despite improved governance in our region, fisheries have declined as a result of mangrove degradation, as well as harmful fishing practices and overfishing by those who have not yet been convinced to change their behaviour, coupled with the climate crisis. These factors are negatively affecting reef fish species, such as the commercially important yellowtail snapper, which in general directly affect communities in the Seascope, limiting their access to resilient livelihoods.

To address these challenges, the project focuses on an integrated solution that incorporates resilient socio-economic and ecological approaches, has conducted a series of inclusive workshops in 5 communities to learn about the challenges they face and eventually find alternatives together that will improve their living conditions. The project comprehensively seeks gender and social inclusion, with local partners identifying alternatives and adapting to conditions that facilitate the participation of all (Garifuna) members and communities in the seascope in such a way that they openly express feeling represented and heard by authorities, decision-makers and other key stakeholders.

This requires the collaboration of all stakeholders, such as authorities, NGOs, researchers and MPA managers, to achieve effective management of the seascope and improve the livelihoods of local communities, as well as the strengthening of local partners and Fauna & Flora, which is why platforms such as the Seascope Committee and the Mesa de Pescadores are key in achieving the proposed objective, both of which over the last year have demonstrated growth and an interest in achieving independence and being a reference framework for the rest of the country.

Therefore, in this project, FCC, the 5 partners and the facilitator listed in section 2 set in motion a process of collaboration and capacity building through which stakeholders, authorities and NGOs have initially used their capacities in governance, research, MPA management, fisheries, tourism and community development to develop effective seascope management and enhance climate resilient livelihoods.



*Atlántida Seascape on the northern Caribbean coast of Honduras. Bottom left: Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge. Top left: Turtle Harbor Wildlife Refuge and Utila Island of the Bay Islands Marine National Park. Centre right: Cayos Cochinos Marine National Monument, Marine Protected Area. The red outline represents the Seascape, which covers approximately 4,668.25 km<sup>(2)</sup>.*

## 2. Stakeholders/project partners

The Cayos Cochinos Foundation has worked in the Atlántida Seascape together with four other Honduran NGO partners and an International Cooperation organisation since 2016, forming a Seascape Alliance at the request of the partners, after identifying the need to foster a more collaborative and holistic approach to conservation. Our collective work has focused on an integrated approach to the seascape, promoting social and ecological connectivity, resilience and wellbeing across the Atlántida Seascape and part of the Insular zone. This partnership supports the 21 fishing communities in the seascape and ensures that fisheries representatives are fully prepared to participate in the national debate on MSS for the protection of their livelihoods and the marine environment, as well as to identify climate resilient livelihoods for consideration by decision makers and other national authorities.

### Seascape Facilitator - María Arteaga

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Broader stakeholders with whom our partners work closely include:

- Supply chain actors:** Especially fishermen and processors, from the reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, to understand supply chain dynamics and identify opportunities for the creation or strengthening of intermediaries.

- Coastal communities:** Engagement with 21 coastal communities is currently focused on working with fishermen's associations and women's groups.

- Fishermen's Roundtable:** Created by the Seascope Alliance, it brings together fishermen from the 21 communities and helps them to have a more unified voice across the seascope.

- Seascope Committee:** Created by the Honduran Seascope Alliance to bring together government agencies/municipal and departmental policy makers, civil society, academia, community and fishermen's representatives.

In terms of our partnership work over the past year, we have identified the following:

#### **Achievements**

- The Seascope facilitator successfully provides in-country support to Honduran partners and other key stakeholders such as fishermen, municipalities, authorities, community-based groups, highlighting the importance of her role as a strength of the partnership.

- Creation of a Seascope Alliance technical sub-team consisting of one field technician from each Honduran partner, which met periodically to coordinate and monitor progress.

- The Seascope Committee is increasingly recognised for its convening power and its role in facilitating conservation and sustainable development actions across the seascope.

#### **Lessons**

- Project implementation needs to be planned with all five Honduran partners, regardless of differentiated activities and responsibilities, due to the interconnected nature of the seascope. The programme should be approached holistically, building on the strengths of each Honduran partner.

- Identify the lead partner and supporting partner(s) for each activity to ensure effective implementation.

- See 8. Lessons learned for additional reflections.

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in the implementation of project activities**

***Output 1 Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), West Indian manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to track this impact is strengthened.***

**Activity 1.1** Since April 2024, 303 patrols were carried out in collaboration with the Honduran

Naval Force and the II Battalion of Environmental Protection, of which 184 were in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge (CSWR), 60 patrols in Utila, Bay Islands Marine National Park (BIMNP) and 59 patrols with the rangers in the Cayos Cochinos Archipelago Marine National Monument (MNMACC) where the following incidents were identified. Annexes (1-5).

**Activity 1.2** The monitoring of emblematic species is led by FUCSA, FCC and FIB due to their roles as co-managers of the MPAs, these activities are carried out with the support of volunteers and staff, official presentation of the Manatee Protection Plan to the local authorities, based on information gathered during monitoring in the area. . Annexes (6-12).

**Activity 1.3** As a result of the evaluation carried out by FCC, it was decided to strengthen the FCC's resource guards with materials and equipment, training in appropriate procedures for dealing with illegal activities and strengthening the interpretation of Convention 169 (International treaty protecting the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in the labour and social sphere. It establishes standards on non-discrimination, free, prior and informed consultation, and the right to work). FUCSA and FCC are in the process of updating their protection and surveillance plans; during this process, the corresponding analyses will be carried out, taking into consideration the realities of each area in order to make it strategic. Also, FIB reviewed the patrolling plan in order to make necessary adjustments to the plan and to rescue the distribution of patrolling zones as a success story.

**Activity 1.4** Celebration of 3 environmental outreach campaigns: the Gararu Festival 2024 Edition in Cayos Cochinos (43 people/18 women; 16 Garifunas), the Iguana Festival in Utila (140 people, 74 women), and the Piña Fest in El Porvenir, with participation of 27 women (11 Garifunas), 23 men (8 Garifunas), Total: 50 participants.

4 environmental education days oriented to the conservation objectives of the Protected Area were carried out 1 by FCC (32 students of the Centro Básico Leonardo Callejas and Centro Básico Barauda and 5 in the communities of CSWR (89 participants/ 44 women).

Workshops to create a manatee first aid network were held in Dantillo (29 participants/13 women) and Salado Barra (32 participants/4 women). A hawksbill turtle event (to learn about its importance) was held in Miramar (14 fishermen), and an iguana event (to learn about the importance and generalities of the species) in an educational centre (109 participants/ 46 girls).

Six "Fishing for Life" campaigns have been developed throughout year 2, with Orotina, Miramar, Dantillo, Balfate centro, Cacao and Cayitos de Utila communities (129/18 women). With the aim of reinforcing the "I Participate" and "I Respect Fishing Regulations" behaviours, 1 training on good fishing practices to two fishing associations in Utila (15 fishermen; 3 women) and 1 workshop on responsible fishing in El Porvenir (8 people/5 women), addressing fishing regulations of the Cuero y Salado MPA, and the fisheries law.

**Activity 1.5** The communities of Balfate, Rio Esteban, Bambú and Río Coco have signed voluntary commitments to adopt responsible fishing guidelines for 12 species of commercial and ecological importance. The 4 endorsements are also the technical supports for the declaration of a municipal ordinance for the municipality of Balfate Centro. Endorsements of Responsible Fishing Guidelines have been obtained from the communities of Utila Town and Cayitos de Utila. These have been presented to the municipality for the municipal ordinance initiative or, failing that, validation for its municipal regulations. Annexes(13-14)

**Activity 1.6** Annual report 2024 has been generated for Ourfish registrations, with 27 active users. Annex(15)

**Activity 1.7.** Planting of 1107 seedlings (red mangrove, sapote and malla malla) in Salado Barra and Boca del Toro (0.8 ha), 129 red mangrove seedlings in East End, Cayos Cochinos (0.09ha), 49 red mangrove seedlings in Turtle Harbour Wildlife Refuge (0.81ha). Planting of 200 coconut trees in the areas of Oyster Bed and Big Bite (Utila), 50 on the beach of El Porvenir, 100 in Sambo Creek, 250 between the communities of Peru, El Cacao and Cayo Bolaños (2.7 ha); 470 plants of species associated with marine ecosystems in CSWR (0.22 ha). There was a reforestation day in the Turtle Harbour - Rock Harbour Wildlife Refuge in Utila, 727 propagules

were planted (0.24 ha) following the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) methodology. 4.86 ha planted in total.

**Activity 1.8** As livelihood initiatives to reduce dependency on illegal activities, a restaurant was promoted for the tourism committee in Boca del Toro. In Salado Barra, support was given to two members of the tourism committee to set up a food serving shack and to deliver a batch of handicrafts.

FCC has conducted training in the painting of reusable cloth bags to reduce the sale of handicrafts made from hawksbill turtle shells. They were also provided with all the material as seed capital.

**Activity 1.9** The draft West Indian Manatee Conservation Plan has been sent to ICF-Central for review. Currently awaiting comments and final approval of the document. Annex (16)

**Activity 1.10** MEU workshop and committee meeting was held, at which revision of the protocol for environmental crime action was agreed. A meeting will be scheduled with ICF and stakeholders for the next steps. With the participation of 5 MEUs from La Ceiba, El Porvenir, Guanaja, Utila, Balfate. As part of the strengthening, a set of laws (Forestry Law, Penal Code, Water Law, Constitution of the Republic, Municipalities Law, General Environmental Law) was reviewed, with the participation of 9 men (2 black English speaking, 2 Garifuna) and 4 women. A consultant has also been hired as a facilitator with ICF to speed up the processes and thus present the draft protocol of action with the fishermen's roundtable and local and regional institutions.

**Activity 1.11** During year 2, partners have been trained in 1) coral bleaching monitoring as part of ecological monitoring (2 FCC, 1 CEM and 2 BICA Roatan), 2) in the ArcGIS program, for the elaboration of maps (10 people/7 women). 3) in the use of the latest SMART software update (6 technicians from the Cuero y Salado Foundation and 2 from FIB). Also a virtual workshop on identification of sharks and rays of the north coast (CEM in cooperation with Ilii, a Honduran shark conservation NGO) with the aim of starting joint activities of the Seascope (11 people/8 women/1 Garifuna).

***Output 2 Pressure on fish stocks is reduced as a result of at least 250 people in 8 communities receiving support to access markets that provide higher/more stable value for responsible fish products, so that their fishery-related income is the same or better than at the start of the project.***

**2.1** The Business Development programme was completed and a workshop was held, resulting in 6 business models: 2 with added value to fish products (Delfines del Caribe: 21 fishermen and Delfines de la Rosita: 14 fishermen) and 4 alternative business ideas to fishing (young people de Río Esteban; 7 young people, El Porvenir women's group: 7 women, young people de Orotina: 4 fishermen, Nueva Armenia women's group: 5 women). In addition, the business initiative of the fishermen's association of Sambo Creek is being supported: 14 fishermen.

Two training sessions on accounting issues were held with the Orotina fishermen's group (3 men and 1 woman) and the Nueva Armenia women's group (6 Garifuna women). UNAH's Linkage at the La Ceiba campus, presented a diploma course on business training that addresses the needs to be addressed in the seascope, which is expected to be developed in year 3.

**Activity 2.2** Following up on the creation of business models, the Brisas del Mar Fishermen and Women's Association's collection centre was inaugurated in the municipality of Balfate Colón. Financial and fishing reports are being generated. 1 training in accounting and financial processes for the women's group of Nueva Armenia and 1 training on the elaboration and diversification of Smoothies flavours for the youth group of Río Esteban.

In El Porvenir, the CEM is supporting a new cafeteria type business, they have been given inputs, training will be developed following the PMSD methodology and the canvas facilitated by Fauna

& Flora in previous years and a workshop on outboard motor maintenance given by a member of the same association and delivery of kits in La Miramar with the fishermen's association El King, 12 fishermen participated. 4 training sessions on business development (business philosophy, SWOT, family economy and business economics) in the communities of El Porvenir, Orotina, Corozal, Peru, La Miramar, Dantillo and ODEPABARC. Eighty people participated (19 women and 61 men).

FCC with support from Ciudad Mujer (state development programme to strengthen women in a state of vulnerability) strengthening women's groups in Chachahuat and East End with training in small business management and safe food handling.

**Activity 2.3** At the inauguration of the East End (Delfines del Caribe) fishermen's collection centre, a commercial connection as made between the fishermen's group and the Hotel El Paraiso, in the Rawacala Biological Reserve in Omoa, Cortes. This will strengthen the value chain of this group of fishermen, as they will sell at a fair price for the right size.

A workshop was held with OurFish users, comprising collectors, vendors and fishermen, with the following objectives: 1. To recognise the citizen science contribution made in maintaining the fishing records, 2. Strengthen technical capacities in Ourfish use. 14 people (7 men, 7 women, 2 Garifuna).

A workshop was held with supply chain actors in which fish collectors, artisanal fishermen and fish buyers/processors (7 men) participated. They identified and exchanged new market and initiative ideas to add value to products which are currently not well commercialised. A tour of the participants' facilities (plants, collection centre and sales room) was also conducted in order to learn about and identify improvements in the cold chain, processing and distribution stages of the small-scale fish products.

**Activity 2.4** LRC followed up on the results of the evaluation carried out in two fishing associations (ODEPABARC and APEARCE) in year 1. The evaluation showed a need for improvements in the cold chain and fish collection. A form was drawn up using the National Service for Agri-Food Health and Safety (SENASA) format in order to know the process from capture to final sale.

**Activity 2.5** The implementation with Delfines del Caribe will take place in year 3, it is necessary to develop the brand of the product to be offered and the packaging according to the new buyer (Hotel El Paraiso, in the Rawacala Biological Reserve, with high environmental standards).

In accordance with the business models identified in the business development programme, improvements are being made to the refurbishment of the Delfines de la Rosita collection centre, and with counterpart funds from the Terra Viva project, a water well was built to supply restaurants and the collection centre.

**Activity 2.6** An artisanal fishers fair was held as part of the celebration of the National Day of the Artisanal Fisherman of Honduras. 418 people participated (224 men, 194 women) who tasted dishes of fishery products, with four fishing associations marketing their products. They were accompanied by local, regional and national authorities, entrepreneurs from the city of La Ceiba and other traders.

***Output 3: Seascape small-scale fishers and fish market actors have an active voice in fisheries governance and management, both at marine and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.***

**Activity 3.1** At the end of year 2 work was done on the rules of procedure of the Fishermen's Committee. In April 2025 work will be done on the work plan of the Seascape Committee with the participation of 32 persons/12 women; more information in the half-yearly report of year 3.

**Activity 3.2** The elaboration of the Fisher Roundtable work plan was initiated with the participation of 32/12 women, representing 15 of the 23 seascape fisher associations. Annex (17)

**Activity 3.3** Data are currently being recorded in the formats developed in the training sessions on methodologies for fisheries monitoring at landing that the partners have received in order to replicate them in the fishing communities. Monitoring is being carried out in CSWR, MNMACC, Utila and the grey zone. CEM also signed a letter of collaboration with Ilili, resulting in the adaptation of a database and diagnostic survey for shark and ray monitoring. This database and survey are to be implemented in year 3. Annex (18)

**Activity 3.4** The internal regulations of the Fisher Roundtable were drawn up, which set out the requirements to be met for the re-election of the board of directors, which will take place in year 3 (November 2025). Annex (19)

**Activity 3.5** During year 2, there has been active participation in the process promoted by DIGEPESCA to socialise the proposed law, which already includes the vision of all stakeholders such as artisanal fishers, fish farmers and industrialists, and it has been observed that the contributions proposed by the Regional Artisanal Fisheries Roundtable have been taken into account. At present, the final draft of the law is pending socialisation so that it can be submitted to the President of the Environmental Commission of the National Congress for approval. In terms of additional complementary policies, the first ordinance of the initiative for the declaration of the 12 nautical miles in Balfate Colón for the grey area is available. The technical dossier for Balfate has already been submitted to ICF and the technical dossier for El Porvenir and La Ceiba is under construction.

In collaboration with CORAL Reef Fund and DIGEPESCA, a ministerial agreement is being negotiated for the closure of fisheries for 3 species of threatened groupers (*Mycteroperca venenosa*, *Mycteroperca tigris* and *Mycteroperca bonaci*), and the inclusion of an Fisheries Restricted Zone in Cayos Cochinos for temporary closure between December and February, this proposed closure is at national level.

**Activity 3.6** Participation of community fisheries leaders in key national and international platforms was strengthened. Seascape representatives shared experiences on sustainable artisanal fisheries at global forums in Rome and Seoul. Inclusive leadership with equitable gender participation was promoted at events such as the Biodiversity COP in Colombia, which seascape representatives attended. At the national level, they were integrated into planning processes on biodiversity and climate resilience, and coordination mechanisms were consolidated with partner organisations. These actions have contributed to raising awareness of the challenges faced by coastal communities and their role in the sustainable management of marine resources.

Similarly, we are actively working to identify members of the communities in the Seascape in order to strengthen them, with the intention of promoting generational renewal. A youth network called "Jovenes Conservando la Pesca" has been created, made up of 18 women and 5 men. Two workshops have been developed with the network, the first aimed at consolidating the youth network and identifying the environmental problems of their communities to visualise how young people can get involved, the second aimed at presenting the Seascape society and its link with the youth network.

**Activity 3.7** During year 2, 2 committee meeting was held and the following results were presented in annexes (20-21)

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

**Activity 4.1** All Organisational Resilience Checks (ORCs; see Annex 22 for template) completed in Y1. Organisational Development Plans (ODPs) now completed by all partners, with 5/5 partners having secured funding to tackle prioritised topics (e.g. financial sustainability plans,



social safeguarding policies, organisational roles and responsibilities) with support from Fauna & Flora.

**Activity 4.2 & 4.6** In Y2 training has been provided in Fundraising (see Annex 23 for training slides) and Financial Management over the course of a one-week workshop in October 2024 and in Supporter Marketing in March 2025. Ongoing social safeguards, safeguarding, financial management and programme management mentoring has been provided to each partner by the Fauna & Flora Project Lead, Programme Finance Officer, Social Safeguards Technical Specialist and Partnerships Finance Manager, including with the establishment of a new financial management system for FIB (Quickbooks).

**Activity 4.3** Fauna & Flora organised a Seascope Committee meeting in July 2024 where they, GOAL (humanitarian NGO), ICF and UNDP Small Grants Programme presented their social safeguards and safeguarding initiatives. This was the first-time seascope-level discussions had taken place regarding these topics, and all committee members agreed on the importance of coordinating and aligning initiatives going forward.

**Activity 4.4** All Honduran partners now have a social safeguard and safeguarding focal point, and received dedicated one-to-one support from Fauna & Flora specialists in person in July 2024. Based on priorities identified, Fauna & Flora shared resources and is providing coaching support on a regular basis. GESI training is planned for June/July 2025.

**Activity 4.5** FCC shared draft social safeguarding policies to the Fauna & Flora team; these drafts are under review.

**Activity 4.7** Partners in Honduras are integrating the monitoring templates for follow-up: Landing site monitoring; Fisheries traceability; Patrolling and monitoring of biological monitoring (SMART); Maritime safety logbook; Financial registration template; CVCA results.

**Activity 4.8** An inventory of the in-kind contributions of each committee member was made and will be updated at the next committee meeting.

**Activity 4.9** The working group is the board of the Seascope Committee.

**Activity 4.10** At a meeting of the Seascope Committee in year 1, it was agreed that each member organisation will make an inventory of their in-kind contributions for the committee meetings in year 2 and 3. Similarly, the committee's work plan will be updated in April 2025.

***Output 5 Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascope understand and address the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities faced by the 18 communities through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.***

**Activity 5.1** The CCVA methodology was implemented in Chachahuat (MNMACC), with the participation of 28 members (21 were women; 22 were Garifuna) and in Boca del Toro (CSWR), with the participation of 14 people (all men), including members of the Tourism Committee, Patronage, CODEL, youth and adults. In Río Cuero, with a total participation of 19 people (15 women, 4 men). In Dantillo with the participation of 30 people (14 men (2 Garifuna), 16 women), Cayitos de Utila (15 women and 4 men). In El Cacao with the participation of 12 people (10 women).

**Activity 5.2** CVCA results were presented in the communities of the CSWR (Salado Barra: 5/4 women; Boca del Toro: 20/10 women; Río Cuero: 24/18 women. Nueva Armenia: 16/6 women (all Garifuna), Dantillo: 22/9 women, East End: 17/5 women (3 mestizos), Chachahuat: 28/21 women (all Garifuna).

**Activity 5.3** A full list of potential livelihood options for each of the four participating communities is included in Annexes (24-31)

**Activity 5.4** It will be developed in year 3, once the livelihoods for implementation have been socialised.

**Activity 5.5** FUCSA with parallel funds from the Lifeweb Project and Fundacion Tinker through Fauna y Flora, will be supporting the four priority initiatives identified in 5.3.

FCC, with parallel funds will be supporting the study for the construction of a freshwater well to supply the East End community. Initiative identified in CVCA.

LARECOTURH supported equipment for the elaboration of coconut bread in the initiative of a bakery identified in the CVCA with a group of 5 Garifuna women (2 belong to the fishermen's association) in Nueva Armenia and were trained in accounting and financial issues.

**Activity 5.6** FUCSA approached Centre for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS) for the reactivation of local emergency committees (CODELES) and will be carrying out emergency preparedness workshops on climatic emergencies. FUCSA managed counterpart funds for CODELES equipment. Meteorological data is also being monitored in the CSWR through a station in Salado Barra, soon to join the national system of meteorological stations.

FCC will be updating the climate emergency plans with the support of a consultant, for outreach with CODELES and Municipalities. FIB held a workshop with the municipality and the fire brigade on the framework of weather emergencies.

**Activity 5.7** FIB, updates the weather data generated at the weather station on the CENAOS(COPECO) website.

**Activity 5.8** FUCSA has a weather station to measure: temperature, precipitation, rainwater collector to measure the water footprint.

### **3.2 Progress towards project outputs**

***Output 1 Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), West Indian manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to monitor this impact is strengthened.***

#### **Indicator 1.1**

- No manatee hunting has been reported in the RVSCS.
- 1 reported hunting and consumption of spiny iguana in social network (Tiktok) in Utila.
- In 2024, 1 nest was looted on beach 3, Cayo Mayor, MNMACC.

**Indicator 1.2** Currently there are 4.86 hectares of mangrove and associated native species planted by members, of which 2.92 hectares are in the grey zone.

**Indicator 1.3** The protocol is in the final phase of review by the ICF. During the second year, 5 Municipal Environmental Unit(UMA's) participated in the meeting to strengthen the attention to complaints.

#### **Indicator 1.4**

- 3 fisheries landings monitoring: 1 MNMACC, 1 RVSCS and 1 Cayitos of Utila.
- 6 water quality monitoring: 3 MNMACC at 11 points, 3 RVSCS at 22 points.
- 1 mangrove monitoring: 1 MNMACC 50 plots (25 Cayo Mayor, 25 Cayo Menor)
- 3 plastic monitoring: 3 beaches in the MNMACC.
- 30 turtle monitoring: 23 diurnal and 7 nocturnal at MNMACC.
- 3 CVCA methodology: 1 community in RVSCS, 1 community in the MNMACC and 1 in Cayitos de Utila, Utila.

***Output 2 - Pressure on fisheries resources is reduced as at least 250 people in 8***

***communities are supported to access markets that provide higher/more stable value for responsible fisheries products, so that their fisheries-related income is the same or better than at the start of the project.***

**Indicator 2.1** Total of 538 persons trained between year 1 and 2 of the project (adding the baseline), of which 370 are men and 168 women. Lists of year 2 in annexes (32-33)

**Indicator 2.2** LRC carried out a management with the SAG, obtaining a donation valued at 5 million, of refrigerators, ice makers, freezers, fishing tools kit, solar panels and material to strengthen collection centres (La Rosita, Boca Cerrada, Salado Barra, Dantillo, Mira Mar, ODEPABAR, El Cacao, Nueva Armenia, Balfate, Rio Esteban, East End and Cayos de Utila) where 278 fishermen benefited. These donations were delivered in September 2024.

Collection centre in East End, community sales centre for fishing gear in El Porvenir, infrastructure improvements continue at the collection centres in La Rosita, Salado Barra and El Cacao, diversification of species catch (Lionfish) in Cayitos de Utila.

**Indicator 2.3** So far 437 beneficiaries since year 1 (20.4% women, 15.3% Garifuna) that correspond to the market improvements in indicator 2.1. of the different communities mentioned above, it is expected that at project end these people who are taking part in the construction and different trainings of the market initiatives will be economically benefited, some strategies have been developed to ensure the participation of women in the development of the initiatives.

**Indicator 2.4** In year 1, 2 seafood fairs were held, with the participation of 335 persons. And in year 2, 418 people (224 men and 194 women) 5 Garifuna communities. Annex (34)

***Output 3 - Artisanal fishers and fish market actors in the seascape have an active voice in fisheries governance and management, both at the seascape and national levels, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.***

**Indicator 3.1** A work plan update is being planned for April 2025.

**Indicator 3.2** For year 3 we will have the result of a perception survey to be carried out at the fishermen's assembly.

**Indicator 3.3** A re-election of the board is being planned for August 2025, to be reported in year 3.

***Output 4 -The long-term coordination of effective conservation actions and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascape is ensured through a well-funded Seascape Committee, as well as by strengthening the organisational capacity of the five Honduran NGOs to facilitate this platform and conservation actions.***

**Indicator 4.1** All 5 ORCs complete and funding to support main priorities for each partner secured.

**Indicator 4.2** An inventory was drawn up taking into account cash and species of each committee member which equals \_\_\_\_ USD. It will be updated at the committee meeting in year 3.

**Indicator 4.3** The contributions of each landscape committee member are being documented in the inventory.

**Indicator 4.4** Fauna & Flora co-led a Seascape Committee workshop where basic social safeguarding principles were shared by them, UNDP, GOAL and ICF. At least 2 members of each partner organisation were present for this meeting, as well as the Honduras Seascape Facilitator. Further training on GESI is planned for June/July 2024. The variety of grievance mechanisms on individual project, protected area and institutional-level were highlighted, and the Seascape Partnership will work with Seascape Committee members to streamline these as appropriate during Y3.

**Indicator 4.5** Followed up on updating information for the database, where indicators have already been identified for tracking, monitoring and evaluation of seascape partners. Annex (35)

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

**Indicator 5.1** In year 2, CVCAs were implemented in 6 communities: Chachahuat, Boca del Toro, Rio Cuero, El Cacao and Dantillo. Annexes (36-49)

**Indicator 5.2** During year 1 and 2 of the project, CVCAs were implemented in 10 communities, participated in the project: 85.3% women/38.9% Garifuna. Annexes(50-54)

**Indicator 5.3 Progress** is reported in year 3.

**Indicator 5.4** Salado Barra, Boca del Toro, Utila Town, Cayitos de Utila, East End, Rio Esteban, El Porvenir, Sambo Creek, Rio Coco, El Cacao, Peru, Cayo Bolaños. This represents 4.86 hectares along the Seascape, as reported in activity 1.7.

### **3.3 Progress towards project outcome**

***Outcome - Strengthened protection and resilience of critical marine habitats and species in the seascape through improved capacity, monitoring and management, and artisanal fishers with stable livelihoods and strong voices in marine governance.***

**Indicator 0.1** The SMART programme, which was created in year 1, already has a Conservation Area (CA), and two field tests of the programme have been carried out at the MNMACC.

**Indicator 0.2** All partners are implementing at least the first priority of their Organisational Development Plans with funds that Fauna & Flora helped to identify, and 3/5 partners are implementing the top three priorities.

**Indicator 0.3** Review of the Seascape Committee's work plan at committee meetings, as well as socialisation of next steps in updating the Seascape indicator database

**Indicator 0.4** The baseline for year 1 was 147 people (36.73% women), and community perception surveys will be conducted in year 3.

**Indicator 0.5** Taking into account the participation of fishermen in year 1 was 65% in the representation and participation of fishing associations in governance platforms in the Seascape (planning meetings, assemblies, national and international exchanges, forums and camps). In the third year, the tool to measure fishermen's participation in marine governance platforms will be restructured.

### **3.4 Follow-up of assumptions**

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

During year one there were no political disasters that required prioritisation by the government, however, by the end of 2025 there will be a change of government and this is always a concern, however the partners are working to ensure that the results are not affected for the most part. In terms of meteorological phenomena, in November 2024 there was a storm (SARA) that left several fishermen in the communities unable to fish, at that time the affected communities were supported with food supplies and activities were developed to begin to prioritise alternative livelihoods that resulted in the CVCAs.

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

There are reports of illegal activities in the protected areas of the Seascape, but they are not standardised, likewise for the municipalities and other authorities, this is part of the approval of

the protocol for action on environmental issues, however the decision was taken to implement and adopt the established formats as all are already approved legal documents and were unified in a compendium of steps to be followed.

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

So far, no disease outbreaks have developed that would limit the movement of people or the implementation of the project.

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

We consider that this is still the case and that although currency and exchange rate fluctuations are a constant occurrence globally, they are not significant and therefore do not make it impossible to carry out the project activities.

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

The protocol for monitoring environmental complaints has not been published and therefore complaints have not been documented in a standardised manner and accurately documented by the MEUs of the Seascope.

Conservation areas have already been generated with the SMART tool for accurate and standardised documentation of patrols in the Seascope, developed by a SMART systems expert.

Assumption 1.2: Community members and municipalities support and actively participate in the mangrove reforestation process.

During year 2, 12 communities have actively participated in the reforestation process. The planned target (6 communities) was exceeded.

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

The interest of the communities is maintained by their participation in the different meetings, training and workshops.

Assumption 2.2: Garifuna community members and women are motivated to hold positions in their community boards and in the Mesa Redonda de Pescadores.

There is currently representation of both women and Garifuna in activities that promote their participation in the different processes of the project and they are encouraged to take part in the processes of the different governance platforms and the commitment to work with the Garifuna communities of the Seascope is maintained.

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

Yes, this has been ratified during year 2. Similarly, the committee's platform has developed a work plan and an inventory of funds in cash and in kind has been made where organisations are committed to contribute to the committee's meetings, for example, the Centro Universitario Regional del Litoral Atlántico will be offering space for meetings to take place and contribute to the sustainability of the Seascope. It is seen as an opportunity to coordinate protection and conservation actions in an inter-institutional and interdisciplinary manner. For year 2, 1 meeting of the Seascope Committee has been held. In the case of the Mesa Regional de Pescadores, the board has met 7 times during year 2 of the project.

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

Yes, this assumption holds true because both the seascope partners and the fishermen themselves have shown a serious long-term commitment to being a single voice for the needs of their communities and their resources, including representatives of the Garifuna community.

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

Yes, the training of technicians has been used for project implementation. During the second year there has been staff turnover in two of the organisations and there has been training in project related topics, there are also new members in the organisations.

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

Yes, the improvement in the management capacities of the partners will make it possible to include in future projects funds to finance expenses related to the operation of the Seascope Committee. Likewise, it has been identified that it is necessary for other members of the committee to contribute to cover some expenses, for which the committee members have committed themselves with contributions in cash and in kind for meetings, workshops and training sessions.

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

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

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

This is possible, the CVCA methodology has been developed in 10 Seascope communities with the participation of different members of the communities. It has been socialised in 7 communities in order to create a plan to initiate alternative livelihoods, as well as possible adaptations that will allow them to have alternative economic activities to fishing.

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

Yes, one of the strategies developed by those who have led the process has been to get at least one member of the municipality to participate in the process, with the intention that when creating their development plans, they include actions with a focus on resilient livelihoods, so we believe this is possible.

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

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

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

The species reforested in the different communities have adapted to the inclement weather. For Cayos Cochinos, a mangrove reforestation methodology was implemented in year 1, allowing them to develop successfully, which meant that in the second year another planting will take place, so we believe that they will not be affected, as lessons learned in previous years are being taken into account.

### **3.5 Impact: Positive impact on biodiversity and multidimensional poverty reduction achieved.**

#### **1. Contribution to the Highest Level Impact on Biodiversity Conservation:**

##### **Protection of Threatened and Commercially Important Species:**

During the second year of the project, surveillance patrols in the Marine Protected Areas have been strengthened, with a 20% increase in field monitoring activities compared to the previous year. These actions have contributed to the observable reduction of illegal fishing in critical areas, as evidenced by the decrease in the number of reported catches of species in closure and other representative species of the area, such as the hawksbill turtle and the West Indian manatee. Collaboration with artisanal fishermen has continued to make progress: more than 65% of local fishermen's organisations have adopted responsible fishing practices, enforcing regulations on catch sizes and the use of permitted fishing gear.

##### **Critical Habitat Restoration:**

To date, the project has achieved the cumulative reforestation of 24.56 hectares of mangroves and associated coastal ecosystems, exceeding the initial target for this period. Community

involvement has been intensified, with 12 communities active in reforestation and maintenance actions. In addition, a pilot programme to monitor seedling survival has been initiated, reaching a preliminary success rate of 58%, which will guide adjustments in planting and maintenance techniques in the following period.

#### **Biodiversity Monitoring and Management:**

The participatory monitoring system was consolidated, with the training of 30 community monitors in data collection methodologies. Currently, a biodiversity baseline is available in 4 critical sites, and preliminary technical reports have been delivered that will feed into decision-making in the management of marine-coastal resources.

## **2. Contribution to Higher Level Impact on Human Development and Well-being (Poverty Reduction):**

#### **Education and Training:**

The environmental education component has been expanded, reaching more than 1,200 primary and secondary school students in marine biodiversity awareness raising. In addition, 8 technical training modules were developed for artisanal fishermen and women leaders, strengthening capacities in areas such as seafood processing, food conservation and community leadership.

#### **Improving Sustainable Livelihoods:**

Work has been carried out directly with 9 community organisations for participatory identification of resilient livelihoods. As a result, three pilot projects (seaweed farming, biodiversity-based community tourism, and value-added fish processing) are in the initial phase of implementation, with expectations of being incorporated into municipal development plans in the next fiscal year. There has been evidence of an improvement in the quality of the fish product, particularly in ice-kill, allowing 4 artisanal cooperatives to negotiate better sales prices in local markets.

#### **Community Participation and Governance:**

The project has strengthened the participation of Garifuna communities and women in governance spaces, achieving that two community representatives integrate local fishing management and marine conservation committees. In addition, the project promoted four regional community dialogue meetings, which have made visible the strategic importance of the artisanal fishing sector for food security and local economic development.

## **4. Support for projects under Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

Although the project is only 1 year old, the actions implemented by the 6 partners and other committee members allow it to contribute to most of the agreements included in the proposal. In the case of the **National Climate Adaptation Plan**:

Strategic Objective 1, this contribution is under evaluation with the communities, but in general the project supports Honduras' national policy commitments through:

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

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

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

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

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

**Objective 14** (Life under water) improves fisheries management, enhances marine conservation monitoring and supports enforcement and compliance.

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

- **Implementation of the articles of the CBD:**  
**Article 8** (in situ conservation), improved fisheries management.  
**Article 13** (Education and public awareness), increases community awareness of the importance of ecological recovery to enable social recovery.  
**Article 17** (Information exchange), strengthens relations between actors in the fisheries supply chain and improves the flow of information between them, as well as between the fisheries supply chain and other stakeholders such as NGOs and policy makers.
- **Nationally Determined Contribution:**  
**Objective 1** works closely with civil society, academia and Afro-Honduran communities.  
**Goal 10** focused on nature-based action, responsible use of resources and social welfare.  
**Goal 11** and Commitment G2 foster partnerships and focus on vulnerable groups (women and Garifuna communities).
- **National Climate Adaptation Plan:**  
**Strategic objective 1**, "Reduce socio-economic and institutional vulnerability associated with artisanal fisheries".  
**Strategic objective 4**, support food security (stable subsistence and commercial livelihoods of SAE) and promote ecosystem protection, management and restoration.
- **Commitment to the Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR)**, improving monitoring in the RAMSAR Seascape sites (Utila and Cuero y Salado).

## 5. Supporting multidimensional poverty reduction projects

This project aims to help all beneficiaries by seeking higher value for the same volume of catch, this benefits vulnerable groups (with the intention of generating higher household incomes; indicator 2.2 - see section 3.2). In addition to improved food security by increasing commercial fish biomass, also by identifying climate change resilient non-fishing livelihoods (where an alternative livelihoods plan will be developed with the communities where the CVCA methodology was applied Activity 5.4 - see section 3.1).

## 6. Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put an X where you think your project is on the scale.
<b>Not sensitive</b>	The GESI context may have been considered, but the project does not fully meet the requirements of a "responsive" approach.	
<b>Sensible</b>	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses the basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups, and will not contribute to further inequalities.	
<b>Empowerment</b>	The project has all the characteristics of a "responsive" approach and at the same time increases equal access to assets, resources and capacities for women and marginalised groups.	X
<b>Transformer</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an "empowerment" approach while addressing unequal power relations and seeking institutional and social change.	

From project construction to implementation, gender equality and social inclusion have been comprehensively considered in the different actions in the Seascape communities, from the



implementers to the beneficiaries. As for the proportion of women on the Project Board<sup>1</sup> it is complemented by 10 women and 3 men and the proportion of partners that are being led by women or have a senior leadership team are: 1 / 6 partner is led by a woman and 1 female seascape facilitator.

By doing a small informal survey of project implementers 50% (5 out of 10 people) and taking into account the assessment made by DEFRA in year 1, as the project is creating sustainable and lasting impacts among Garifuna communities and women's groups, it is oriented in the category of "Empowering".

## **7. Monitoring and evaluation**

Cayos Cochinos Foundation (FCC) has managed the project to keep it within the logical framework, while taking into account the fact that each partner has its own way of operating and its specific local timelines. FCC has ensured the proper administration and accounting of the funds, as well as providing technical support to the partners with support from the Seascape project facilitator.

Implementation is governed by the proposal approved by the Darwin Initiative and the individual grant agreements signed with the partners. A Project Board group of six partners was established to oversee and guide implementation. It met quarterly to review progress and plans, including updates on monitoring results and assumptions.

The partners agreed on monitoring protocols for each project indicator and reporting responsibilities in an Excel table in Google Drive, which is fed quarterly by each partner. In addition, baselines for indicators were established. Information was collected by a consultancy to report on the indicators, which will allow us to have a more harmonised interpretation of the procedures and thus obtain better data and results. FCC and its partners understand the value of proper monitoring of indicators, recognising that it can be a complex process, that protocols may need to be revised, and that the collection of high quality data takes time, effort and funding.

## **8. Lessons learnt**

### **Difficulties**

In recent months the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Sanctuary (CSWR) has faced problems in fish landing monitoring. The decrease in fishing activity has resulted in fewer fishermen going out, which has negatively affected data collection. This unexpected development could impact project progress, as well as its budget and schedule, as the lack of sufficient data makes it difficult to plan and execute scheduled activities.

As mentioned in activity 5.1 for year 1, at the time of developing work in Boca Cerrada there was a problem with the community and it was not possible to continue with the process, for this reason FUCSA identified and developed the process with another community (Río Cuero) while the problem was being addressed with the authorities. When the analysis is done with the authorities, the CVCA with Boca Cerrada would be finalised and we would have 11 communities with the methodology.

## **9. Actions taken in response to previous revisions (if applicable)**

In the review of the annual report for year one, comments were taken into account in the drafting of the report. Starting with describing those acronyms throughout the report, the name in the annexes and the progress of the indicators. As with the GESI issue, a small survey was

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

conducted with partners and it was agreed that we are on an "Empowerment" scale as was also commented on in the review.

A meeting was held with partners to socialise the results of the NIRAS review and the feedback was well received, as we scored well (2) on the level of quality of reporting and provision of evidence. According to the recommendations in the report review we have adopted other forms of compilation to have more accurate and orderly means of verification in the drive used for the project, which is being reviewed on a quarterly basis with the Project Board or individually with each partner.

## 10. Risk management

Risks noted from the start of the project in the risk register document with the highest rating include:

**Risk 1: Partners may execute funds without complying with the Darwin grant agreement or on activities that deviate from the agreed outputs.**

Update: Until September 2023, partners reported financial execution in line with project outputs, outcomes and activities. As of 2023, MEL has been implemented and is monitoring compliance with activities, indicators and outcomes that are dependent on partners and Seascope committee members.

**Risk 2: FCC does not yet have desalvaguadas policies or social safeguards.**

Update: FCC's draft safeguards policy is still under review and will be implemented from the third year of the project. The safeguards policy is currently being applied by technicians in the communities and the complaint form is available on the [cayoscochinos.org](http://cayoscochinos.org) website. Through a counterpart consultancy, all FCC environmental and social management tools are being updated.

**Risk 3: Market initiatives and alternative livelihoods are not viable in the current market or are not resilient to climate change.**

Update: As of year 2, other communities are applying successful market initiatives identified in the PMSD (East End, Rio Esteban, Balfate, El Porvenir, Cayitos de Utila).

**Risk 4: Overfishing of commercially valuable species due to higher prices as a result of market initiatives and supply chain connections facilitated by the project.**

Update: During the project, no overfishing of commercial species has been reported as a result of the implementation of market initiatives or because of available supply chain connections facilitated by the project. However, monitoring results from AGRRA 2024 indicate that the biomass of commercial fish in the seascope is in a critical state.

**Risk 5: Low involvement of DIGEPESCA (the fisheries authority) in the communities.**

Update: During the second year of the project, DIGEPESCA provided US\$194,000 worth of in-kind equipment to the SSF fishermen's associations and handed over their legal status. (Annex 55)

## 11. Scalability and durability

Sustainability and the empowerment of artisanal fishers are vital elements to ensure the conservation of marine resources and the preservation of coastal ecosystems. Artisanal fishermen not only depend on the oceans for their livelihoods, but also act as guardians of marine biodiversity, maintaining a necessary balance in aquatic ecosystems. The project aims to invest in strengthening artisanal fishers in the areas of legislation, economic sustainability and gender equality. This strengthening not only ensures their livelihoods, but also promotes the protection of marine life and encourages responsible and sustainable fishing. Being a project with such a broad vision, it has aroused the interest of other organisations such as: Academies, and governmental organisations.

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

## 12. Identity of the Darwin Initiative

During visits to the Seascope communities, they are informed that the funds used in the activities come from the British Government through the Darwin Main project. Similarly, the Darwin Initiative logo is used on attendance lists for project activities and on visual materials.

## 13. Safeguarding

## 14. Project costs

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025)**

Project expenditure (indicative) since last annual report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total Darwin costs (£)	Difference %	Comments (please explain significant variations)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overheads				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174.780,00</b>	<b>174.783.52</b>		

**Table 2: Funding mobilised or matched by the project during the reporting period (1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025)**

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

## 15. Other comments on progress not addressed elsewhere

N/A

## 16. OPTIONAL: Highlights or progress of your project to date (maximum 300-400 words). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

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

<b>File type (image/video/graphic)</b>	<b>File name or file location</b>	<b>Title including description, country and credit.</b>	<b>Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)</b>	<b>Consent of subjects received (please cross out if not applicable)</b>
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

## • Annex 1: Progress and achievement report on the logical framework for the financial year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>The Atlantida Seascope initiative is a national model of marine governance and equity, where empowered communities protect ecosystems and build their resilience, with high capacity support from government and civil society.</p>		
<p><b>Outcome</b> Strengthened protection and resilience of critical marine habitats and species in the seascope through improved capacity, monitoring and management, and artisanal fishers with stable livelihoods and strong voices in marine governance.</p>		
0,1. 60% reduction of IUU fishing in the 5 Fisheries Recovery Zones existing before the EPO. Baseline to be established in the EOP.	The SMART programme, which was created in year 1, already has a Conservation Area (CA), and two field tests of the programme have been carried out at the MNMACC.	When the programme is ready, FCC will train the MNMACC resource guardians and share the update with partners.
0,2. All five Honduran partners are implementing actions for the first three priorities of their Organisational Development Plans. Baseline: 2 draft ODPs completed.	All partners are implementing at least the first priority of their Organisational Development Plans with funds that Fauna & Flora helped to identify, and 3/5 partners are implementing the top three priorities.	Monitoring the implementation of ODPs
0.3 Monitoring data generated through the comprehensive monitoring plan for the entire seascope is informing the Seascope Committee's conservation measures by the EOP.	Review of the Seascope Committee's work plan at committee meetings, as well as socialisation of next steps in updating the Seascope indicator database.	Follow up on the database at each committee meeting.
0.4 At least 70% of women and men in the participating communities claim to have improved their livelihoods in fisheries, their role in fisheries management and their well-being as a result of the EOP.	The baseline for year 1 was 147 people (36.73% women), and community perception surveys will be conducted in year 3.	A perception survey will be created to be applied at the beginning and end of year 3 of the project.
0.5 At least 70% of small-scale fishers claim to have increased their representation, participation and agency through marine fisheries governance platforms through EOPs.	Taking into account the participation of fishermen in year 1 was 65% in the representation and participation of fishing associations in governance platforms in the Seascope	A perception survey will be created to be applied at the beginning and end of year 3 of the project.
Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), West Indian manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to monitor this impact is strengthened.		

1.1 No poaching of manatees or hawksbill/egg turtles detected; no sales of Utila spiny-tailed iguana meat on social media at the end of year 2.	1 turtle nest looted 1 iguana hunt posted on social media 0 manatee hunt	Strengthening the protection programme in the RVSCS and MNMACC: updating the protection plan
1.2 20 hectares of mangrove (priority habitat for CR iguana) and associated native species forming part of mixed flooded forests planted by EOP; 10 hectares by month 18.	4.86 Ha reforested	More reforestation days will be carried out in the 3 MPAs and grey zone in conjunction with the ICF, SERNA and communities.
1.3 5/10 Municipal Seascope Environment Units are using the enforcement protocol, previously developed through the Seascope Committee, to respond to reported infringements by the end of year 1, with at least 70% of reported infringements resulting in management action by the EOP. Baseline: 0.	5/10 UMA's have been trained.  The action protocol is still under review.	Steps will be taken with ICF headquarters to speed up the process of revising the document so that it can be shared with the UMAs and other authorities involved in the Seascope.
1.4 The 4 MPAs undertake holistic and systematic ecological and socio-economic monitoring of priority habitats, species and social initiatives by the second year, and full implementation by the third year.	4 MPAs conducting systematic monitoring: reefs, fisheries, sea turtles, water quality, plastics and mangroves.	Training in other reef monitoring methodologies will be conducted in year 3: AGRRA, Bleaching and FSA's.
<b>Output 2.</b> Pressure on fisheries resources is reduced as a result of at least 250 people in 8 communities being supported to access markets that provide higher/more stable value for responsible fisheries products, so that their fisheries-related income is the same or better than at the start of the project.		
2.1 At least 400 people (of which at least 40% are women) trained in priority areas to access better markets (200 before month 18 and 400 before the SOP), with at least 60% applying this knowledge before the SOP. Baseline: 170 people trained (55 women, 115 men).	Total of 538 people trained between year 1 and 2 of the project (adding the baseline), of which 370 are men and 168 women.	Strengthening of women's groups in the 3 MPAs and the grey zone, focusing on the two Garifuna communities of Cayos Cochinos.
2.2 SSF supply chain actors in at least 8 marine communities are implementing initiatives to increase fishers' incomes through finfish reef and marine ecosystem improvements, lobster markets by EOP; in at least 5 communities by month 18. Baseline: cold chain reinforcement and salt-dried fish in trial phase.	6/8 communities strengthened for the implementation of market initiatives and income improvement.	A sales room for products from responsible fishing will be provided.
2.3 At least 250 people are benefiting economically as a result of market improvements for the reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, with at least 40% female and at least 15% Garifuna beneficiaries for EOP.	437 beneficiaries since year 1 (20.4% women, 15.3% Garifuna)	Strengthening of communities and women's groups in business plans
2.4 EOP holds at least 4 seafood fairs, focusing on responsible consumption, with the participation of representatives from each	2 fairs in year 1, 418 people in seafood fair year 2(224 men and 194 women) 5 Garifuna communities.	One seafood in april and fisherman's day fair will be held in July 2025.

community, of which at least 7 (~40%) are women and 3 (~15%) Garifuna.		
<b>Output 3.</b> Small-scale fishermen in the seascape and fish market actors have an active voice in fisheries governance and management, both at marine and national levels, with strong representation of vulnerable groups		
3.1 The Seascope Fishermen's Roundtable agrees its vision and sets out a work plan for seascope fisheries management and participation in the National Roundtable by the end of the first year.	The fishermen's committee already has its work plan and rules of procedure.	The work plan will be updated in April 2025.
3.2 At least 70% of organised fishermen believe that their views and opinions are reflected in the 2017 Fisheries Law reform in the second year.	To be conducted in year 3 of the project	Perception survey will be carried out at the next fishermen's assembly.
3.3 The newly elected Steering Committee of the Mesa de Pescadores has a strong representation of women, Garifuna community and youth. Baseline: out of a Committee of nine people, 2 women, 0 Garifuna and 0 youth.	To be conducted in year 3 of the project	Board elections to be held in November 2025
<b>Output 4</b> Long-term coordination of effective conservation action and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascope is ensured through a well-funded Seascope Committee, as well as the five Honduran NGOs that have a strengthened organisational capacity to facilitate this platform and conservation action.		
4.1 Organisational Development Plan (ODP) provided by Fauna & Flora for the five partners by the end of Year 1 and funding secured to implement actions of the first three priorities in month 18.	All Organisational Resilience Checks (ORCs; see Annex 22 for template) completed in Y1. Organisational Development Plans (ODPs) now completed by all partners	Follow up with partners in year 3
4.2 Fundraising of USD 25,000 equivalent has been achieved by the end of the second year to support the Seascapes Committee and USD 30,000 equivalent by the end of the third year to cover the Committee beyond the SOP.	An inventory was prepared considering cash and specie of each committee member which equals 21,980.01 USD.	It will be updated at the committee meeting in year 3.
4.3 The Seascapes Committee members bear 90% of the cost of the third EOP Seascapes Forum.	The contributions of each landscape committee member are being documented in the inventory.	The next meeting will review the contributions of each committee member.
4.4 At least 10 Seascope Partnership staff (2 per organisation) and Seascope Committee Members trained in the fundamentals of safeguarding and social protection by month 6 and in the identification of social risks and the development of priority safeguarding and social protection mechanisms by the end of the first year.	All Honduran partners now have a social safeguard and safeguarding focal point, and received dedicated one-to-one support from Fauna & Flora specialists in person in July 2024. GESI training is planned for June/July 2025.	Follow up with partners in year 3

4.5 The Seascope Partnership monitoring database informs the work plan of the Seascope Committee at Y3 meetings.	Followed up on updating information for the database, where indicators have already been identified for tracking, monitoring and evaluation of seascope partners.	The Seascope Measurement Indicator Database will be monitored in year 3.
<b>Output 5</b> Communities, governmental entities and civil society across the seascope understand and address the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities faced by the 18 communities through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.		
5.1 Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of key livelihoods of at least 9/21 marine communities by Month 18	During the first 2 years of the project, CVCAs were implemented in 10 communities: Chachahuat and East End, Cayos Cochinos, Boca del Toro, Río Cuero, Salado Barra, El Cacao, Dantillo, Cayitos de Utila, Utila Town and Nueva Armenia.	Follow up on the implementation of CVCAs in Seascope communities.
5.2 At least 200 community members (of which at least 40% women, 15% Garifuna) from 9 communities assessed have attended workshops on climate change impacts and ways to mitigate them by the end of Year 2.	During year 1 and 2 of the project, CVCAs were implemented in 10 communities, of which 10 communities participated in the project 199 people: 85.3% women 38.9% Garifuna	Follow up on the implementation of CVCAs in Seascope communities.
5.3 At least 5/10 maritime municipalities supported by Seascope to integrate resilient livelihood diversification plans for women and men into their municipal development plans by EOP.	Progress is reported in year 3.	Follow up on municipal development plans to integrate resilient livelihood diversification plans identified with the CVCA methodology.
5.4 At least 5 communities participate in reforestation trips of mangroves and other important native species by the end of the second year.	At least 12 communities participated in reforestation in year 2, as reported in activity 1.7.	Continuing reforestation in Seascope communities



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

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

	<p>fisheries, their role in fisheries management and their well-being as a result of the EOP.</p> <p><b>Artisanal fishermen with a voice in marine governance</b></p> <p>0.5 At least 70% of small-scale fishers claim to have increased their representation, participation and agency through marine fisheries governance platforms through EOPs.</p>	<p>0.5 PIA or similar as part of the SOP assessment; informal discussions and semi-structured interviews.</p>	
<p><b>Exit 1</b></p> <p><b>1.</b> Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), Antillean manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to monitor this impact is strengthened.</p>	<p>1.1 No poaching of manatees or hawksbill/egg turtles detected; no sales of Utila spiny-tailed iguana meat on social media at the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.2 20 hectares of mangrove (priority habitat for CR iguana) and associated native species forming part of mixed flooded forests planted by EOP; 10 hectares by month 18.</p> <p>1.3 5/10 Municipal Seascope Environment Units are using the enforcement protocol, previously developed through the Seascope Committee, to respond to reported infringements by the end of year 1, with at least 70% of reported infringements resulting in management action by the EOP. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>1.4 The 4 MPAs undertake holistic and systematic ecological and socio-economic monitoring of priority habitats, species and social initiatives by the second year, and full implementation by the third year.</p>	<p>1.1 Patrol reports, SMART monitoring, sale of iguanas and sea turtles on social media.</p> <p>1.2 Satisfactory coverage of mangrove seedlings, drone surveys, walking surveys.</p> <p>1.3 Police, municipal and other competent authorities' reports on illegal activities and corrective measures.</p> <p>1.4 Monitoring database shared between FCC, FUCSA, FIB, CEM, LARECOTURH and FFI for</p>	<p>The municipal authorities have the necessary resources and remain committed to sanctioning reported violations to encourage compliance.</p> <p>Community members and municipalities actively support and participate in the mangrove reforestation process.</p>

		seascape MEL.	
<p><b>Exit 2</b></p> <p>Pressure on fish stocks is reduced because at least 250 people in 8 communities are supported to access markets that provide a higher/more stable value for products from responsible fishing, so that their fishing-related income is the same or better than at the start of the project.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 400 people (of which at least 40% are women) trained in priority areas to access better markets (200 before month 18 and 400 before the SOP), with at least 60% applying this knowledge before the SOP. Baseline: 170 people trained (55 women, 115 men).</p> <p>2.2 SSF supply chain actors in at least 8 marine communities are implementing initiatives to increase fishers' incomes through improvements to finfish reefs and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>lobster markets by EOP; in at least 5 communities per month 18. Baseline: cold chain reinforcement and salt-dried fish in test phase.</p> <p>2.3 At least 250 people are benefiting economically as a result of market improvements for the reef finfish and spiny lobster supply chains, with at least 40% female and at least 15% Garifuna beneficiaries, per EOP.</p> <p>2.4 EOP holds at least 4 seafood fairs, focusing on responsible consumption, with the participation of representatives from each community, of which at least 7 (~40%) are women and 3 (~15%) Garifuna.</p>	<p>2.1 Training reports, gender-disaggregated record sheets, community observation, supply chain observation, PIA or similar as part of the SOP evaluation.</p> <p>2.2 Feedback from associations and/or cooperatives to project partners, individual informal discussions with fishermen, iterative steps of PMSD, PIA or similar as part of SOP assessment</p> <p>2.3 Gender-disaggregated data collected for each market improvement initiative, end-of-project survey with questions on comparative income levels.</p> <p>2.4 Sign-up sheets, short consumer satisfaction survey during the events</p>	<p>Coastal communities remain interested throughout the project in implementing initiatives to increase the value of the fishery.</p> <p>Garifuna community members and women are motivated to hold positions on their community boards and in the Mesa Redonda de Pescadores.</p>

<p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p>Artisanal fishermen and seascape fish market actors have an active voice in fisheries governance and management, both at seascape and national level, with strong representation of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>3.1 The Seascape Fishermen's Roundtable agrees its vision and sets out a work plan for the management of fisheries in the seascape and participation in the National Roundtable by the end of the first year.</p> <p>3.2 At least 70% of organised fishermen consider that their views and opinions are reflected in the 2017 reform.</p> <p>Fisheries Act at the end of the second year.</p> <p>3.3 The newly elected Steering Committee of the Mesa de Pescadores has a strong representation of women, Garifuna community and youth. Baseline: out of a Committee of nine people, 2 women, 0 Garifuna and 0 youth.</p>	<p>3.1 Established vision and work plan to achieve it, minutes of meetings</p> <p>3.2 Informal conversations, semi-structured interviews.</p> <p>3.3 Protocol for election and governance of the Fishermen's Roundtable, elected committee, Roundtable minutes</p>	<p>All stakeholders (fishermen, fishermen's associations, government entities, co-managers) continue to participate in the existing seascape platforms (Fishermen's Roundtable, Seascape Committee and Seascape Forum) and are committed to their long-term viability. These platforms continue to be recognised as relevant at the national level.</p> <p>Communities remain willing to engage in a long-term process and to participate to ensure that it is representative of their needs, especially Garifuna communities.</p>
<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>Long-term coordination of effective conservation actions and enforcement of existing MPA legislation across the seascape is ensured through a well-funded Seascape Committee, as well as by strengthening the organisational capacity of the five Honduran NGOs to facilitate this platform and conservation actions.</p>	<p>4.1 Organisational Development Plan (ODP) provided by FFI for all five partners by the end of year 1 and funding secured to implement actions of the first three priorities in month 18.</p> <p>4.2 Fundraising of USD 25,000 equivalent has been achieved by the end of the second year to support the Seascapes Committee, and the equivalent of USD 25,000 to support the Seascapes Committee.</p> <p>USD 30,000 by the end of the third year to cover the Committee beyond the SOP.</p> <p>4.3 The Seascapes Committee members bear 90% of the cost of the third EOP Seascapes Forum.</p>	<p>4.1 Action plans of the Organisational Development Plan, with time-based milestones of progress</p> <p>4.2 Fundraising records, Seascape Committee minutes and members' accounts</p> <p>4.3 Seascape Forum funder tracker</p> <p>4.4 Training attendance lists, social safeguards and FCCs</p>	<p>Training is taken up in partner organisations and maintained despite possible staff turnover.</p> <p>Improving the capacity of the five local partners allows for fundraising to cover the running costs of the Seascape Committee and other conservation activities necessary to achieve the desired impact.</p> <p>The members of the Seascapes Committee will continue to be willing to cover the costs of the annual Forum.</p>

	<p>4.4 At least 10 Seascope Partnership staff (2 per organisation) and Seascope Committee Members trained in the fundamentals of safeguarding and social protection by month 6 and in the identification of social risks and the development of priority safeguarding and social protection mechanisms by the end of the first year.</p> <p>4.5 The Seascope Partnership monitoring database informs the work plan of the Seascope Committee at Y3 meetings.</p>	<p>safeguard policy, feedback questionnaire participants.</p> <p>4.5 Seascope monitoring database</p>	
<p><b>Output 5</b></p> <p>Communities, government entities and civil society across the seascope are aware of the climate change-related livelihood vulnerabilities faced by communities and are addressing them through integrated conservation and sustainable development actions.</p>	<p>5.1 Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of key livelihoods of at least 9/21 marine communities by month 18.</p> <p>5.2 At least 200 community members (of which at least 40% women, 15% Garifuna) from 9 communities assessed have attended workshops on climate change impacts and ways to mitigate them by the end of year 2.</p> <p>5.3 At least 5/10 maritime municipalities supported by Seascope Partnership to integrate resilient livelihood diversification plans for women and men into their municipal development plans by EOPs</p> <p>5.4 At least 5 communities participate in reforestation trips of mangroves and other important native species by the end of the second year.</p>	<p>5.1 CCVA participatory workshops and reports, minutes of community engagement meetings, transcripts of interviews, resilience action plans</p> <p>5.2 Training materials and records, reports, sex-disaggregated sign-in sheets, post-training evaluations.</p> <p>5.3 Formal agreements, acts and minutes of meetings, municipal development plans, municipal action plans.</p> <p>5.4 Number of reforestation trips recorded, trip participation sheets</p>	<p>Sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods identified in communities increase alternative employment options to fishing.</p> <p>Municipal governments prioritise climate change adaptation and resilient livelihoods approaches in their development plans.</p> <p>The target communities remain willing to promote peer-to-peer learning with the rest of the seascope communities.</p> <p>Droughts, hurricanes and other inclement weather do not prevent mangrove reforestation. A plan to contingency with alternative indigenous species that are more resistant to</p> <p>Drought may have to be taken into account.</p>

**Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the outcome to which it will contribute, e.g. 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 contribute to outcome 1).

**Outcome 1.** Threats to marine habitats and ecologically and economically important coastal/marine species, including snappers, Utila spiny-tailed iguana (CR), West Indian manatee (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), are reduced and the capacity of partners to monitor this impact is strengthened.

1. The co-managers of the MPAs, with the support of the competent authorities, conduct regular patrols in the four MPAs to deter poaching of emblematic species of the seascape (manatee, hawksbill, iguana).
2. MPA co-managers commit to regulate species (manatee, hawksbill turtle, iguana) and associated critical habitat (estuary, beach, reef, mangrove) within their MPAs, to inform adaptive management and lesson learning in relation to conservation actions implemented.
3. MPA co-managers evaluate the effectiveness of patrols in the four MPAs, share lessons learned and develop strategic protection plans.
4. Honduran partners carry out environmental outreach activities with fishermen's associations, women's groups and the wider community on the importance of flagship species and their habitats (mangroves, flooded forests, estuaries, sandy beaches), and the MPA regulations that protect them.
5. Achieve a voluntary commitment to responsible fishing guidelines for yellowtail and lane snapper in all remaining marine communities. Work with the communities and DIGEPESCA to approve it as a municipal decree.
6. Produce annual OurFish (catch monitoring application) reports on fisheries products in the seascape as part of responsible fisheries monitoring.
7. Undertake planting of mangroves and native species in priority sites (including important areas for iguanas, along river banks with severe erosion).
8. Supported by the results of Outcome 5 activities, identify viable alternative livelihoods to support people who still supplement their income from iguana and hawksbill turtle hunting/nest plundering and/or destructive/illegal fishing.
9. Develop the first National Conservation Programme for the West Indian manatee in Honduras.
10. With the support of the ICF, train the 10 Municipal Environmental Units and other relevant institutions in the implementation of environmental legislation and policies. administrative processes for the implementation of the protocol.
11. Train relevant members of the Seascapes Committee in the use of SMART, the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment and other standardised methodologies for monitoring ecological and social impacts across the seascape.

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

1. Create a business development programme focusing on environmental sustainability (protected species, appropriate fishing gear, catch sizes and limits), targeting fishermen and traders.
2. Deliver training within the framework of the enterprise development programme and following the iterative PMSD process, with regular visits to the community to support its practical use.
3. Hold workshops with actors at all stages of the fisheries supply chain to identify market initiatives that will facilitate higher prices for responsibly caught fish products.

4. Conduct a preliminary traceability assessment of at least one seascape supply chain, to understand the current information flow, evidence and requirements at each level.
5. Facilitate the implementation of the market initiatives identified in point 2.3 above.
6. Holding of three municipal tasting and marketing fairs of responsibly caught artisanal fish products and one departmental fair in La Ceiba with the participation of relevant authorities, presenting profiles of fish that are often wasted due to lower demand and showcasing market initiatives supported by the project.

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

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

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

1. FFI facilitates organisational resilience assessments to identify the capacity needs of Honduran partners, and subsequently supports the preparation of organisational development plans.
2. FFI provides organisational and professional development training and mentoring throughout the project, in line with the priorities identified in 4.1 above.
3. FFI provides training on social safeguards and safeguarding, covering key concepts, to the five Honduran partners and the Seascape Committee.
4. FFI conducts more in-depth training of trainers with social safeguards and safeguards officers selected by each of the five Honduran partner organisations, mentoring these individuals as focal points within each organisation and the seascape.

5. FFI works individually with FCCs to review their social safeguards and safeguard practices, identify gaps and support the development and implementation of holistic and well-tailored policies.
6. FFI provides practical training on project development, grant management and reporting to the five Honduran partners. FFI provides mentoring on these topics throughout the project, and especially supports FCC in the grant administration of its first Darwin project.
7. The Honduran partners regularly update the monitoring database in a comprehensive manner, in order to inform the work plans of the Seascope Committee.
8. The Honduran partners created a seascope fund for the Seascope Committee to manage collectively, and established guidelines for its long-term use and funding in the country.
9. Elect a smaller working group within the Committee to deal with fundraising plans.
10. Strengthen the operational mechanism of the Committee by establishing performance indicators, developing rules of procedure and updating the work plan annually.

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

1. Apply CARE's CCVA methodology in nine seascope communities.
2. Present the results of the CCVAs to the seascope communities.
3. Based on the CCVA, identify resilient alternative livelihood options for small-scale fisheries in a participatory manner.  
scale and vulnerable livelihoods identified through 5.1 above.
4. Develop an alternative livelihoods plan with relevant stakeholders and seek the necessary training and connections for communities.
5. Support access to alternative livelihoods by providing small catalytic funding, e.g. for training, inputs.
6. Support relevant authorities, through workshops and individual meetings, to integrate climate change mitigation and resilience into departmental, municipal and local emergency plans.
7. As part of 1.3 and 1.5, include outreach activities on climate change and its socio-economic implications (based on 5.1).  
Develop a climate change monitoring plan for 4 marine MPAs, based on factors identified as a priority.



## Checklist for submission

	Check
Each report template has different questions, and it is important to use the correct one. Have you checked that you have used the <b>correct template</b> (control background, plan, report type (annual or final) and year) and <b>removed the blue guidance text</b> before submitting?	
<b>Is the report less than 10 MB in size?</b> If so, please send an email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> , indicating the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Is your report larger than 10 MB?</b> If so, please consider the best way to send it. A compressed file or download option is recommended. We work with most online options and will contact you if we have any problems accessing the material. If you have any questions, please contact <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to send the report, indicating the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included the means of verification?</b> You should not present all project documents, but the main results and a selection of others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Have you provided an updated risk register?</b> If you already have a risk register, you should provide an updated version with your report. If your project received funding before this was a requirement, we recommend that you produce a risk register.	
If you are sending photographs for publicity purposes, do they comply with the requirements described (see Section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in the preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	
Have you fully completed the project expenditure table?	
Do not include complaint forms or other communications with this report.	