
DIR31S2\1009

Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

The primary economic activity in San Lorenzo Bay, Honduras is artisanal salt production. Increasingly climate change effects are impacting salt production and the availability of habitats for shorebirds of conservation concern, resulting in increased poverty and emigration, and declining shorebird populations. Expanding the productive areas of farms without reducing natural habitats, combined with measures to increase resilience to storms, will increase both production and shorebird habitats while generating new employment opportunities. Impactful communications will help scale-up approaches in other areas.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

CONTACT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

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Address	

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Project title

Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

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What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR31S1\1123

DIR31S1\1646

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

The feedback received on the proposal in Stage 1 was incorporated into the proposal narrative. Suggestions for including more information in the logical framework were also incorporated.

Proposal narrative:

1. Consequences if the market study does not reveal significant opportunities to increase revenues

Section: Change Expected (third paragraph)

This will be the first time that a market study has been undertaken for salt produced in San Lorenzo. Even if the market study does not reveal significant opportunities to increase revenues, it will still highlight current shortcomings in the salt sector and help identify the steps to implement further improvements and improve efficiencies. Through undertaking the study and sharing the results, there are benefits expected in terms of helping to consolidate the Association of Salt Producers, including how they visualize themselves as a market force within the local and national economy.

2. Maintenance of shorebird long-term monitoring after project's end

Section: Methodology (two paragraphs before the last), Change Expected (one paragraph before the last)

Shorebird monitoring skills will be built in a group of CODEFFAGOLF volunteers (5 women, 5 men) salt workers (2 women, 2 men) and university students (2 women, 2 men), to create a core group that can lead monitoring in the future.

Manomet has a long history of coordinating and supporting long-term monitoring programs, for shorebirds and other bird species. Manomet coordinates the International Shorebird Survey (1), which was launched in 1974, and in Central America coordinates both the annual waterbird census (Central American Waterbird Census, part of the International Waterbird Survey) (2) and the Migratory Shorebird Project (3) focused on a flyway-wide coordinated survey of wintering shorebirds). Shorebird monitoring at the salt farms will be incorporated into these initiatives, helping to provide long-term support and guidance.

3. Training feedback/pre-post knowledge survey to Output 2.3

Section: Methodology, (sixth paragraph)

All training events and workshops will have pre-post knowledge surveys to assess the information and knowledge gained. Post knowledge surveys will be conducted immediately after the event and repeated six-months later.

Logical framework:

4. Baseline of natural habitats loss provided to compare against further loss

Logframe, SMART Indicator 0.2: Current rate of mangrove loss of 64 hectares per year.

5. Increase diversity and abundance of shorebirds. Provide recent pre-project trends in numbers (if available) for context and to help better evaluate success.

Logframe, SMART Indicator 0.4: Baseline of shorebird abundance of 1,459 individuals (ASHO, 2019). 13 species, 10 of which are of global and/or regional conservation concern.

6. Income increase (% or actual amount)

Logframe, SMART Indicator 0.1: Increase of 20%

7. Reporting back to Salt Association on contents of the market study and fair prices allocation (Output 2.1 & 2.2);

Logframe, output 2.1b: Market study results shared with Salt Association; output 2.2b: Fair prices criteria shared with Salt Association.

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

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

Biome 1

Semi-confined transitional waters

Biome 2

Shoreline systems

Biome 3

Brackish tidal systems

Conservation Action 1

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action2

Research & Monitoring

Conservation Action 3

Education & Training

Threat 1

Climate change & severe weather

Threat 2

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

Threat 3

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

The primary economic activity in San Lorenzo Bay, Honduras is artisanal salt production. Increasingly climate change effects are impacting salt production and the availability of habitats for shorebirds of conservation concern, resulting in increased poverty and emigration, and declining shorebird populations. Expanding the productive areas of farms without reducing natural habitats, combined with measures to increase resilience to storms, will increase both production and shorebird habitats while generating new employment opportunities. Impactful communications will help scale-up approaches in other areas.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

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

Do you require more fields?

☒ No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Annex A), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 2.8.

NA

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2028	3 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total request £
Amount:	£229,491.00	£70,115.00	£75,465.00	£0.00	£0.00	£ 375,071.00

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

☒ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Matching funds are essentially secured. However, in the case of an unexpected change in fund availability, Manomet would seek support from private donors. For instance, Manomet is currently receiving support from the BAND and Bobolink Foundations for work with shrimp farms in the Gulf of Fonseca, and has previously received support from the David & Lucile Packard Foundation.

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or similar project?

☒ No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with multi-dimensional poverty.

Honduras is one of the poorest and most unequal countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, its poverty reduction lags other Central American countries (4). It is also one of three countries in the world most vulnerable to climate change (5). The Gulf of Fonseca (GoF), a part of the Pacific Ocean in Central America, bordering El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua is ground zero for climate change impacts in Honduras (5). 91.4% of the GoF's population live in poverty (4). Within the GoF, San Lorenzo (SL) is the country's most important source of salt produced through solar evaporation (solar salt), where artisanal production generates 3000 direct and 1200 indirect jobs and is a main pillar of the local economy. SL solar salt is used in Honduras primarily for livestock consumption, as an input for dairy production, and to a lesser extent in the textile industry, as a preservative for sweets, to soften well water in the hotel sector, and in some crops. Artificial environments such as the SL salt farms are important resting, feeding and breeding habitats for 13 resident and migratory shorebird species (6), ten species of which are of global and/or regional conservation concern (7,8,9). The loss of mudflats and mangroves due to the installation and expansion of salt farms contributes to the loss of natural habitats important for shorebird populations. In addition, the loss of these habitats reduces natural buffers to the built environment and increases risk associated with climate change and sea level rise, further destabilizing the region.

Increased rainfall, flooding, storms and sea-level rise have resulted in a 50% decrease in salt production in SL, with significant socio-economic and cultural impacts given the central role that salt production has played in SL for about 100 years. These impacts not only affect salt quality and production, but destroy buildings, damage crops, and reduce tourism and shorebird habitats (7,10). This scenario, aggravated by crime, violence, political instability, and weak institutions has resulted in job losses and emigration, further undermining the local economy and limiting conservation opportunities. The poor efficiency of many solar salt farms, combined with a changing climate and labour shortages prevent farmers from producing cost-effective salt. Farmers are responding by expanding salt production areas at the expense of critical habitats for shorebirds and other biodiversity (mangrove loss in GoF at 64 hectares per year) (11), in the process increasing their risk to climate change impacts through clearing mangroves (12).

This project will work with SL salt farmers to build climate resilience of salt farms by redesigning production areas, protecting farms from tidal surges and storms, increasing salt quality and productivity, exploring economic opportunities through a market study, and increasing capabilities and capacities to confront a climate change future. Climate resilient salt farms will secure income for 110 people and increase habitat for 13 shorebird species of conservation concern.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- ☒ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☒ Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- ☒ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- ☒ Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- ☒ Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)
- ☒ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ☒ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

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

Honduras recently (May 2024) initiated the update of its NBSAP (2025-30) to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The project will contribute to the following national goals, taken from the previous NBSAP:

Goal 2: Pollution is prevented, reduced, and controlled as a pressure factor in biodiversity loss (Aichi targets 2,3,8,12). Through the reforestation of mangrove ecosystems and the training of producers on the importance of mangroves.

Goal 3: Increase efforts for the conservation and integrated management of the marine-coastal and insular ecosystem (Aichi targets 5,6,7,9,10,12,14,15). The project focuses on reducing the expansion of salt farms in coastal ecosystems.

Goal 4: National in-situ biodiversity conservation efforts are consolidated by the strengthening of the country's protected area networks and other sites of conservation interest (Aichi targets 2,5,9,11,12,13,15). The project's focus is the importance of protecting coastal ecosystems benefiting communities and the salt industry.

Goal 8: Contribute to implementing the National Climate Change Strategy regarding biodiversity (Aichi targets 4,5,10,14,15,19). Project workshops will help identify climate change threats and the importance of more sustainable production to reverse the effects of climate change and build resiliency.

Goal 9: Prevent and reverse the negative impacts of productive activities that lead to biodiversity loss (Aichi targets 2,4,8,9,12,16) by strengthening salt farm design, to make them more productive, without expansion.

The project will also contribute to GBF targets 7, 8, 10, 11 and 22. The project is aligned with the National Intellectual Property Strategy of Honduras, Decree 013-2013, which promotes the protection of biodiversity and environment in harmony with Intellectual Property ITEMS 2-4: The project will promote the rational use of genetic resources in adjacent ecosystems near the salt farms through the workshops and raising awareness of the importance of traditional knowledge of the local community and the salt producers.

The project will contribute to fulfilment of targets 1.3, 21.1, 2.2 and 3.4 of the CMS Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032. All migratory shorebird species of conservation concern are included in CMS Appendix II, and the project will help improve the conservation status of 13 species through conservation of natural habitats and effective management of salt farms in ways which help increase climate resilience.

As a signatory Party of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Honduras is required to report on its Nationally Determined Contributions. This project through mangrove reforestation will contribute to the national goal of increasing reforested areas by 1 to 1.3 million hectares by 2030.

The project contributes to the Sustainable Development Agenda, specifically to the Sustainable Development Goals 1 (poverty reduction) by increasing job opportunities at climate resilient farms and helping to increase income of producers' families; 5 (gender equality) by including the participation of women salt producers and workers who are generally excluded from decisions regarding salt production., 9 (industry innovation and infrastructure) by establishing salt farms that are resilient to the impacts of climate change; and 13 (climate action) by taking action to adapt salt production to the impacts of climate change.

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

Q15. Methodology

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

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

Through an existing project (13), we know that increasing salt farms productive area by installing more water-heaters helps make production climate resilient (14) and avoid conversion of natural habitats as water-heaters are installed in areas spared for production. Water-heaters are shallow seawater pools where elevated temperatures force evaporation until reaching the desired salt concentration (15). Water-heaters provide habitats for shorebirds with shallow pools for feeding, and raised dikes for resting and breeding (16, 17), that are used year-round (18). According to producers, a 35% increase in productive area, increases 25% production and 10% quality under increased rainfall, sea level rise, and extreme weather events; and has been documented to increase shorebird habitat in the Mediterranean (19, 20).

The project is based on the flood protection provided by mangroves (21) and on successful experiences of coastal protection by mangrove reforestation, which have reduced economic losses due to extreme weather events (22,23).

Capacity-building for artisanal producers in marketing and fair pricing has successful experiences in salt (19, 20) and agricultural products (24).

Because of their ecological requirements, shorebirds are habitat health indicators (25), making them ideal for monitoring project success.

Activities are focused on 10 pilot farms, and the Honduran Salt Producers Association (HSPA), which includes the pilot farms.

All training and workshops will have pre-post knowledge surveys (and repeated six months after) to assess the information and knowledge gained.

A committee to guide and monitor activities will be created and composed by the HSPA's board, a local producer with experience in redesigning farms, and the project leader.

Salt farms and production are climate resilient:

Pilot farms for water-heaters installation and mangrove reforestation will be prioritized by assessing their

susceptibility to flooding, size, available space, and profitability level. Women-owned farms and those with the lowest profitability will be targeted. Water-heaters will be excavated and installed by local salt workers at 10 pilot farms.

Mangrove reforestation will be undertaken by COODEFFAGOLF and producers' families, using local ecological knowledge (23) and well-known guidelines (e.g. from CODDEFFAGOLF, Mangrove Alliance and Wetlands International). Through community field days waste clean-up of mudflats will be carried out. The Forest Conservation Institute will certify that mangrove areas were reforested.

Agreements with producers will be signed for maintaining water-heaters, reforestation and nature conservation.

The committee will train HSPA in farm redesign. Study tours to pilot farms will demonstrate farm transformation and improved production.

Manomet's ecosystem services focal point and project lead will build capacities in HSAP on the mangrove's protection role against extreme climatic events, and the benefits salt production receives from nature.

A manual on climate resilient farms and best practices to increase farm productivity will be developed and shared with producers in SL and shorebird sites in the Western Hemisphere. The publication will be accompanied by visual and audio material that do not require reading for those producers who are not literate.

Activities with the community, workshops and training will be planned and delivered with the help of Manomet's community engagement specialist.

Manomet's Communications Specialist will prepare all the project's graphic and printed materials and will communicate project results to Manomet's audiences.

New markets for more salt:

To identify new opportunities for SL salt, a consultant will conduct a market study and results shared with HSPA. The study will include market identification, competitive prices, marketing and branding.

Two workshops will be delivered to HSAP to identify alternative markets for SL salt, designing of promotional material and the establishment of fair prices.

Shorebird monitoring in old and new habitats:

Monthly shorebird surveys will be implemented before and after interventions and will complement information gathered under an existing project, to determine the conservation success of project actions. The monitoring protocol will follow that used by an existing project (13), which is based on the Migratory Shorebird Project (3) and International Shorebird Survey (1) protocols adapted to sites with migratory and resident shorebirds presence throughout the year. Since shrimp farms are very similar in structure and shorebird use, the data sampling and design will be supervised by Manomet's Shrimp and Shorebird Conservation Specialist, with 10+ years of expertise.

Shorebird monitoring skills will be built in volunteers, salt workers and university students, to create a core group that can lead monitoring in the future.

By project end a publication will be prepared with results of the shorebird and nest monitoring at salt farms.

Activities have been developed in consultation with key stakeholders since January 2024. Results will be shared with local authorities, interested parties, and national focal points for multilateral environmental agreements.

Q16. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

The project will build the capability of HSPA members through providing them with new tools and practices, and increase their capacity to apply them through training events and hands-on guidance and mentoring. Workshops, study tours and graphic materials will be provided to HSPA members regarding the installation of water-heaters without impacting natural environments; salt markets and marketing; fair pricing and branding; impacts of climate change, and the benefits salt production receive from nature and reforestation techniques. Events and these materials and publications on best practices for increasing salt farm productivity and resilience to climate change will be produced and available for other salt farms and salt producing sites in Honduras and the Western Hemisphere.

GESI considerations have been taken into account, which is why one of the principles for selecting beneficiaries is to consider farms owned by women first, in order to screen the farm against the rest of the selection criteria. Women producers in SL are few, have little participation in the decisions of the Association, and are the least benefited by aid programs. A woman is part of the Association's board and will be an active participant in the project since the board will be one of the governance steps of the project.

All capacity building materials and activities will consider those illiterate people in the producers' community, creating audiovisual material that do not require the ability to read.

Inclusion of women will be a passive way of generating capacities in women to better integrate with the Association and will also generate capabilities by providing spaces for their participation.

Post project, Honduras will have an example of how the targeted implementation of best practices in a productive sector can increase productivity, improve work opportunities for local communities, enhance climate resilience in coastal areas and help conserve biodiversity.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

Of the 86 HSPA members, 16 are women, one of whom is part of the Association's Board of Directors. Pilot farms will be prioritised by assessing their susceptibility to flooding, size, available space, and profitability level, with highest priority given to women-owned farms and those with the lowest profitability.

Due to the emigration of men in search of better economic opportunities, more jobs are available for women in the salt industry.

Salt workers involved in the project come from disadvantaged communities in southern Honduras where they live in extreme poverty, and they will be involved during all phases and trainings offered by the project. The redesign of salt farms to increase climate resilience will employ local community members. An equal number of women/men salt workers benefiting from this project will be maintained during project implementation.

The project leader, Julia Salazar, is the daughter of a salt producer, which will help facilitate a greater role for women within the HSPA and the salt production industry in Honduras in general. Julia grew-up in the area and is part of the community which gives her good knowledge and understanding of the local social interactions. Julia's

experience gained in trainings such as the Women's Leadership in Conservation at Colorado State University's Center for Protected Area Management will contribute to managing conflicts regarding women's participation that may arise during the project. Manomet's values are rooted within the GESI principles where integration, diversity and equity are key.

To ensure that project materials reach those salt producers and workers who are illiterate, visual and audio materials that do not require reading will be produced.

Manomet's board-supported Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Justice (DEIJ) policy and action plan, and a DEIJ committee will help support and oversee the project's approach to GESI.

Q18. Change expected

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

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

Protecting pilot farms from extreme climate events and increasing productive areas without impacting natural environments will increase salt production by around 25% and quality by around 10%. Natural environments will not be impacted since the increase of productive areas will be based on the increase of water-heaters in locations spared for production since the initial planning of the farm, and where natural environments are not present.

Quality is dependent on the water-heaters and the concentration of salt in the waters that enter the system. The constructions to expand productive areas will create jobs for 110 people (55 women, 55 men). Greater salt production translates into increased profits for producers and their families (20 women, 20 men @ 4 members/household), additional employment opportunities (55 women/55 men), preservation of a cultural and economic activity rooted in San Lorenzo, and an estimated increase of 25% in good-quality habitat for shorebirds.

Identification of new markets, and fair prices will benefit 86 producers (16 women/70 men), who will find new opportunities for marketing salt. In the long-term, new markets will bring additional income that will benefit salt farm workers (86 women, 86 men). The market study is expected to reveal opportunities to increase profits, but even if not the case, it will highlight shortcomings in the SL salt sector, which will identify next steps to implement further improvements. Implementing a market study, regardless of the results, will be an achievement for the SL salt sector, which has never had such an approach.

Training activities will provide tools and skills to producers (16 women, 70 men) to transform their farms into more productive climate resilient spaces. Training and materials will include considerations for illiterate salt producers (around 5%). In the long-term climate resilient salt farms, increased salt production, new markets, fair salt prices and the greater inclusion of women will contribute to poverty reduction in San Lorenzo.

Shorebird surveys will provide information on use of the new water-heaters and help monitor project success. In the long-term the data gathered will support the designation of San Lorenzo as a Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network Site, and as Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA). Publication of results in journals will provide key information on the populations using the salt farms, while the actions undertaken will contribute to the implementation of conservation plans for these species at a hemispheric scale.

Shorebird monitoring skills will be generated in a group of CODEFFAGOLF volunteers (5 women, 5 men) salt workers (2 women, 2 men) and university students (2 women, 2 men), in order to create a core group that can accompany and lead monitoring in the future. In the immediate future the local team led by the project leader will be in charge of the monitoring after project end.

Impactful non-technical publications and communications, local events designed to share project results with local communities and relevant conservation practitioners to help scale up this approach to other important shorebird and salt producing sites in Honduras and the Western Hemisphere.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change.

Redesigning of pilot farms for climate resiliency will increase their productive surface without affecting natural areas and will enhance their resistant to tidal surges and storms (Output 1). By increasing the productive area, the amount and quality of salt will be increased, which is currently difficult to achieve due to climate change impact that is shortening the dry season where salt is produced. A market study will educate producers on possibilities for marketing the increased salt production (Output 2). Larger productive areas will increase the availability and extent of climate resilient habitat for 13 shorebird species of conservation concern (Output 3).

These steps will reduce the expansion of salt farms into natural environments, which is currently promoted as a practice to increase production. They will also contribute to increasing the livelihoods of 110 households (440 people) by generating 110 jobs and critical habitats for shorebirds of conservation concern (Outcome).

Positive impacts anticipated include: pilot farms as successful demonstrations of climate resiliency, trainings delivered, materials developed, and publications to detail tools for other artisanal solar salt farms in Honduras and Latin America to develop climate resilient production plans, improved work opportunities for local communities and increased habitat for shorebirds (Impact).

Q20. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q20a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

Salt producers' interests are centered on maintaining their income source. The project is focused on developing tools and approaches that will maintain and enhance salt production in the face of a changing climate using practices that are biodiversity-friendly.

Continuity of improvements to farms will be ratified in agreements signed between the HSPA and individual producers, with Manomet as witness. 76 producers will have the knowledge to make their farms climate resilient, learning from the 10 pilot farms, while 86 producers will have market information to improve management and conditioning of salt farms and products.

Local capacities will be built to continue shorebird monitoring after the project ends, with monitoring integrated within international monitoring programs. Materials and publications will be available to HSPA, and shared with two other producer associations in Honduras.

Climate resilient salt production practices will be promoted through WHSRN, and the hemispheric focal group of salt producing sites.

Q20b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

With available resources, this project has high potential to be scalable in different directions. At landscape level by informing farms redesign and restoration of natural environments to the remaining 76 farms in SL (i.e. those not part of this initial pilot). The risks of scaling-up in this direction include farms being sold, and/or owner's passing away. Changes in the HSPA board with no interest in continuing the activities, which is solved to the strong relationships built with all the producers during this and past projects. The occurrence of a severe weather event impacting the farms before farm resilience is achieved.

The approach is replicable to other parts of the GoF in Honduras, and other countries such as the solar salt farms of Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Brazil. At the system level by transforming traditional production paradigms and establishing climate resilient farms with the participation of women and disadvantaged communities.

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

 [DIR31S21009 Supporting documentation](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). Due to high levels of corruption in many levels of Honduran society, there is a risk that funds on the ground will not be used as expected, impacting project delivery and project's partners relationship	Major	Unlikely	Major	Joint bank account between the Association and Manomet's lead in Honduras, limited for one-party withdrawals. During coordination team monthly meetings, plan following month's expenses in such a way that only the corresponding bank withdrawals are made. Monthly advance of funds made or approved upon reception of previous month's financial report	Minor

Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff.

By being a woman the project leader could suffer discrimination, bullying and sexual harassment by salt producers, their families or employees, impacting project delivery and project's partners relationship	Minor	Possible	Moderate	The project leader is known by most of the salt producers. The Association's president will communicate to Associates that she is his counterpart with the same responsibilities, rights and deserving of the same respect. Commitment to respect each other regardless of gender will be part of the rules of participation	Minor
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Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff.

Due to the unpredictability of the weather in SL, there is the possibility of traveling or implementing activities and that an extreme weather event may occur, endangering the health and integrity of project staff and beneficiaries	Possible	Moderate	Major	Check the weather conditions a couple of days before and on the day of the implementation of activities. Elaborate together with the beneficiaries a protocol to stop and reschedule activities, and to protect the physical integrity of the people at the first signs of a weather event.	Minor
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Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model

Salt production is not equally successful every year. It is variable depending on the summer length, water quality, nearby pollution, etc. Low salt productivity may mean that farmers are reluctant to implement project activities in order to dedicate themselves fully to increasing their immediate productivity	Major	Unlikely	Major	The project focuses on capacity building and knowledge sharing. It will be part of sharing to demonstrate to farmers that in the long term the changes proposed by the project contribute to increase farm productivity. Using adaptive management, activities will be adjusted to ensure farmer participation without jeopardizing their business.	Moderate
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Risk 5 Although Honduras is currently a relatively politically stable country, road blockades are frequent as a form of protest against any discontent. The blockades could lead to delays in the implementation of activities.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Although blockades tend to be frequent, they are not very lengthy, hence with proper forward planning, the implementation of activities could be solved with a little local extra support from the presidency or secretariat of the Association.	Minor
Risk 6 During election years most organizations and institutions change their personnel, due to political changes, impacting the relationships built and delaying project implementation.	Likely	Major	Severe	Constant communication with contacts from organizations and institutions. As soon as changes are made, contact new persons to present project actions that are missing or ongoing and reactivate project path.	Moderate
Risk 7 Internal problems among HSPA members could delay decisions on the implementation of activities.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Collaboration and commitment agreements signed between HSAP members at the beginning of the project.	Minor

Q22. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

☒ Yes

Please provide brief details.



Section 8 - Workplan

Q23. Workplan

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

[DIR31S21009 Workplan](#)

02/12/2024

02:29:44

pdf 213.83 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project’s M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an ‘add’ on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E.

At the beginning of activities, the project leader (Julia Salazar), the conservation specialist (Isadora Angarita-Martinez) and the Association ´s president (together, the coordinating team) will meet to develop a work plan for the entire project. The baseline for the work plan is the logframe (Q25a) and the project’s workplan (Q23). This work plan will be the main input to prepare, together with the consultant and project staff, detailed work plans for each semester. Monitoring of implementation of activities and delivery of outputs as per these six-months work plans will be led by the person appointed to conduct project oversight (Rob Clay) and undertaken using a traffic light system. When any activity in the work plan falls into the yellow or red category due to poor implementation, it will be discussed at the monthly monitoring meeting (see next paragraph), and solutions to speed up implementation will be framed under an adaptive management approach.

The coordinating team and the project staff (Q33) will meet bi-monthly to assess the progress of implementation and make any necessary adjustments if there are any obstacles or delays.

Consultant and project staff narrative reports will be reviewed and approved by the coordinating team.

Disbursement of payments to consultants will be made once the coordinating team and lead applicant are in agreement, and delivery has been verified against the terms of reference under each contract.

Manomet has a solid internal financial monitoring system that will allow for near real-time review of expenditures, and monthly financial reporting to ensure accurate and timely control of expenditures.

Total project budget for M&E (£)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q25a. Logical Framework (logframe)

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

 [DIR31S21009 Logframe](#)

 02/12/2024

 02:33:10

 pdf 130.56 KB

Impact:

Climate resilient salt farms in Honduras increase productivity, improve work opportunities for local communities and increase critical habitat for shorebird species of conservation concern

Outcome:

Climate resilient farms eliminate loss of natural habitats, increase 440 people's livelihoods, create 50 hectares of habitats for target shorebirds, and a farm model replicable on 400 hectares in Honduras

Project Outputs

Output 1:

10 pilot salt farms more resilient to climate change in 2 communities of San Lorenzo will increase 50 hectares of productive surface without affecting natural areas, and will enhance the storm and tidal surge resilience of 20 hectares of natural habitats (benefits 110 direct people: producers and workers – 55 men, 55 women; 13 shorebird species).

Output 2:

86 salt producers educated through a market study on other possibilities for marketing salt produced at climate-resilient shorebird-friendly farms (benefits 86 direct people: (70 men, 16 women).

Output 3:

The diversity and abundance of shorebird population at the San Lorenzo pilot salt farms is maintained or increased by the end of the project, compared to the baseline population established at the beginning of the project, as a result of the increase in habitat available at salt farms. Benefits 13 species of shorebirds.

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

☒ No

Activities

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

- 1.1 Establish a committee for redesigning farms (board of HSA, producer champion, project leader)
- 1.2 Spatial analysis to establish best areas for water-heaters.
- 1.3 Field visits to possible selected farms to ensure the conditions are met to implement the redesign
- 1.4 Select pilot farms to ensure the conditions are met to implement redesign.
- 1.5 Selection and interview with producers to create agreements.
- 1.6 Agreements signed with producers for installation and maintenance of water-heaters.

- 1.7 Farms redesign and climate change impact workshop with HSA producers
- 1.8 Construction of Water heaters
- 1.9 Study tours on redesign farms (5) for HSA producers to visit.
- 1.10 Graphic material and saltfarm redesign manual for HSA
- 1.11 Design of mangrove restoration plan (includes meetings and field visits).
- 1.12 Mangrove importance and restoration workshop
- 1.13 Nature benefits workshop
- 1.14 Mangrove reforestation actions (including Recollection of propagules, preparation of area planting,)
- 1.15 Field trips visit to revise mangrove areas and determine actions with COODEFFAGOLF.
- 1.16 Forestry Conservation Institute (ICF) certification of mangrove-reforested areas
- 1.17 Mudflat waste cleanup
- 1.18 Clean-up agreement signed by pilot farms
- 1.19 Result report and workshop to HSA on mangrove and salt farm redesign (lessons learned)
- 1.20 Publication on climate resilient farms and best practices to increase saltfarm productivity
- 2.1 Market study consultant selection
- 2.2 Market study implementation (identification of markets, considerations for competitive sale prices, commercialization practices and branding)
- 2.3 Fair pricing, branding and new markets workshop
- 2.4 New Markets Practical Workshop 1
- 2.5 Market price practical workshops 2
- 2.6 Market study results workshop (preparation and presentation to HSA)
- 2.7 Publication of market practical workshops
- 3.1 Identify local volunteers.
- 3.2 Shorebird monitoring and shorebird species ID workshop for volunteers.
- 3.3 Shorebird monitoring team meeting. To prepare for year 1
- 3.4 Shorebird monitoring in selected farms. Before redesign Year 1(Migration season, nesting season)
- 3.5 Shorebird monitoring year 2 (Migration season, nesting season)
- 3.6 Shorebird monitoring year 3 Migration season, nesting season)
- 3.7 Monitoring results presented to HSA
- 3.8 Salt and shorebird events for SL community (2)
- 3.9 Publication on shorebird monitoring in salt farms
- P Project evaluation and reporting
- P1 Annual workplans
- P2 Annual report
- P3 Final Project report
- P4 Project results shared with multilateral environmental International Agreements focal points.

Q25b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
DI-D02: Ecosystem Loss Avoided	Output 1	50	Brackish tidal biome

DI-D03a: Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected	Output 1	440	220 men, 220 women; 100% mestizo; fisheries and Aquaculture
DI-D03b: Number of people with improved income	Output 1	440	220 men, 220 women; 100% mestizo; fisheries and Aquaculture
DI-D05a: Number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change	Output 1	86	70 men, 16 women; 100% mestizo.
DI-D05b: Number of people with improved resilience	Output 1	110	55 men, 55 women; 100% mestizo
DI-D01b: Area improved through restoration	Output 1	10	Brackish tidal systems and Shoreline systems; Aquaculture
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output 1, Output 2, Output 3	186	120 men, 66 women ; 100% mestizo. 2 training weeks
DI-A04: Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6+ months after training	Output 1, Output 2, Output 3	40	6 (or more) months after training (31 men, 9 women; 100% mestizo
DI-C01: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output 1, Output 3	3	Spanish
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [DIR31S21009 BCF Budget over 100k MASTER](#)
[25.07.24 locked](#)
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 19:43:08
 xlsx 93.22 KB

Q27. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q27a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

☒ Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

For the past 5 years, Manomet's (lead organization) work has focused in San Lorenzo on establishing a baseline understanding of the relationship between salt production and shorebird conservation. An important focus has been on establishing strong relationships of trust with the Salt Producers Association, local authorities and other grassroots organizations. This work has allowed us to understand the geographic scope of salt production in SL, identify the threats to shorebirds in the salt farms and the threat posed by the salt activity to natural environments, the economic and social relationship of salt and unemployment, and an initial baseline of shorebird use of salt farms. Furthermore, it has allowed us to work with local stakeholders to jointly develop the proposed work, to promote salt production that is compatible with the conservation of shorebirds and natural environments, is climate resilient and is a source of income and stable employment that contributes to the reduction of migration and poverty.

Manomet's efforts in the area have been supported by the U.S. Forest Service and the BAND and Bobolink Foundations, and an award to Julia Salazar from the Coastal Solutions Fellowship of Cornell University's Lab of Ornithology.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

☒ No

Q28. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

Manomet has over 50 years of experience with projects of similar and larger amounts and has always excelled in project management and implementation in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Manomet has installed activities, capacities and relationships in SL for many years avoiding expensive start-up costs.

Professionals in the project have international recognition as the best in the field of shorebird conservation. Professional services costs are calculated based on national standards.

Project costs quotations, including travel costs and activities made at current value in Lempiras (local currency) and converted to Sterling using the current exchange rate (20 Nov 2024).

Workshops, trainings, publications costs established based on Manomet's experience in similar activities in Honduras. Market study costed according to consultants' market in Honduras. Construction and mangrove reforestation costs are quoted based on the value of local labor and materials.

The project leaves new water-heaters on 10 pilot farms and builds enough capacities among 76 other producers for redesigning more climate resilient farms, increasing producers' income and generating job opportunities. Project leaves capacity installed in the Association for self-training.

There is a detailed cost budget for each output and activities that will avoid misspending funds. Field activities have been prioritized over professional fees (PF), increasing the impact of every pound invested. PF will be matched by Manomet's own funds.

By providing £128,805 co-funding together with the capacity in place this project offers significant results in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in the most climate vulnerable area in Central America.

Q29. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

NA

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

- (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,**
- (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,**
- (c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.**

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

a) A summarized and translated version of Manomet's PSEAH will be shared with project staff and beneficiaries. Reminders of its existence and the procedures on how to raise concerns will be made at workshops, training activities and other meetings. The project does not have many activities with the general public, however at the few events to take place a statement on safeguarding commitments will be made.

b) The members of the coordinating team can independently receive complaints related to safeguarding. This will cover cases where there is a complaint about a member of the coordinating team. The issues will be investigated, recorded and disciplinary procedures put in place when allegations and complaints are upheld. This process will be led by the safeguarding focal point appointed to this project. These procedures will follow Manomet's policies that are presented in the attached documents. Manomet's Senior Director of Operations, who has existing responsibilities for safeguarding and PSEAH will act as the project safeguarding focal point. His time is covered by Manomet's overhead.

c) Manomet has policies in place to prevent any type of abuse, harassment and exploitation between co-workers and project partners. Policies are part of the initial training package that all employees receive. Staff meetings, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion committee meetings and the staff council are the places to comment on details the policy documents should be updated on.

The HSAP and the other project partners do not have PSEAH policies in place and will therefore adopt Manomet's policies in the project spaces and activities. A summarized and translated version of Manomet's PSEAH will be shared with project partners at the start of the project and reminders of the existence of the policy will be provided at quarterly meetings of the coordinating team.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q33 and in your budget.

[REDACTED]

Q31. Ethics

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

Manomet has been a leading shorebird conservation organization in the Western Hemisphere for the past 50 years. It is legally registered in Massachusetts, USA under registration number EIN: 22-3051362.

Manomet is platinum-level GuideStar participant, demonstrating its commitment to transparency. Manomet is also a four-star charity in the Charity Navigator. The score is calculated from multiple beacon scores, weighted as follows for the last fiscal year 2023: 98% Accountability & Finance due to Manomet's financial health and its commitment to governance practices and policies; 100% Leadership & Adaptability due to Manomet's leadership capacity, strategic thinking and planning, and ability to innovate or respond to changes in constituent demand/need or other relevant social and economic conditions to achieve the organization's mission; and 91% Culture & Community due to Manomet's culture and connectedness to the communities it serves.

Project values include transparency, respect, inclusiveness and safety. These principles guide project actions and partners. Manomet generates opportunities for project beneficiaries under these ethical principles and the best practices under which Manomet has excelled (see paragraph above).

Good project management practices will be implemented, and safeguarding practices will be applied in accordance with Manomet's policies and protocols, for which it has also received high scores.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q32. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

☒ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

-  [DIR31S21009 British High Commission - evidence of contact and feedback](#)
-  02/12/2024
-  02:52:48
-  pdf 67.1 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Julia Salazar	Project Leader	100	Checked
Isadora Angarita-Martinez	Ecosystem services/Conservation strategy, oversight/ M&E	25	Checked
Vianey Ramirez de los Rios	Community Engagement Specialist	10	Checked
Juanita Fonseca	Shrimp and shorebird Conservation Specialist	8	Checked

Do you require more fields?

☒ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Andrea Ferreira	Communication specialist	11	Checked
Rob Clay	Vice President, Flyways/Oversight, monitoring and evaluation/ M&E	8	Checked
Jonathan White	Senior Director of Operations	0	Checked

No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

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

 [DIR31S21009 CVs and Job Description](#)

 02/12/2024

 03:03:58

 pdf 936.02 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

☒ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project Partners

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

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included. The order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead Organisation name:	Manomet Conservation Sciences
Website address:	www.manomet.org

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Manomet has extensive experience handling projects of this technical, logistical and economic scale. It has implemented projects in San Lorenzo Bay, Honduras, for the past five years with US federal and private foundation funding. Manomet has excellent financial, ethical, administrative and implementation compliance qualifications. Manomet has appropriate delivery and project management protocols in place, as well as the protocols and PSEAH safeguarding policies. It also has clear GESI principles. These protocols, policies and principles will be the framework for the project in the absence of the same in the other project partner. Manomet will be responsible for overall project management and administration, ensuring the timely implementation of project activities and the achievement of the expected results. The Manomet team has demonstrated expertise in building the capacity of local partners, primarily through participatory processes, shorebird science including monitoring, stakeholder engagement, communication strategies and outreach. The project leader has extensive experience working with salt producers in the project area and has studied the use of salt farms by shorebirds and identified potential best practices. She has also compiled best practices and lessons learned from salt farms throughout the Americas.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Organisation? ☒ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

☒ Yes

1. Partner Name: Honduran Salt Producers Association - ASOPROSALH (Asociación de Productores de Sal de Honduras)

Website address: NA

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	The Honduran Salt Producers Association has been in operation since its establishment on 28 August 1995. It is constituted by a board of directors that is elected through a voting process by all its associates. Its current president has been an active member of the board and a salt producer with a clear mission to strengthen this sector. The association has shown a high interest in projects that bring benefits to the sector and the community, salt production being the second source of income in the southern region of Honduras. As the project partner, the association has a clear commitment to participate in project activities, including participating in the project governance structures. Producers have also mentioned the need to rescue the cultural legacy of artisanal salt production in Honduras and their commitment to conservation of the marine-coastal ecosystems of the Honduran Pacific. Many salt producers have great knowledge and capacities that can be shared with other associates this will help ensure the fulfilment of the principal objectives of this project.
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International/In-country Partner:	☒ In-country
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Allocated budget:	
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Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☒ Yes
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes
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2. Partner Name:	No Response
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Website address:	No Response
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What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
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International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
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Allocated budget:	No Response
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Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No
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3. Partner Name:	No Response
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Website address:	<i>No Response</i>
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<i>No Response</i>
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	<i>No Response</i>
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Partner Name:	<i>No Response</i>
Website address:	<i>No Response</i>
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<i>No Response</i>
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	<i>No Response</i>
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Partner Name:	<i>No Response</i>
Website address:	<i>No Response</i>
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<i>No Response</i>
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	<i>No Response</i>

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Partner Name:	No Response
Website address:	No Response
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	No Response
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

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

No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [DIR31S21009 Lead and Partner support letter](#)
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 pdf 192.69 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

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

☒ No

If no, please provide the below information on the Lead Organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	01 January 1969
What is the legal status of your organisation?	☒ NGO
How is your organisation currently funded?	Manomet is a US-based 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization with an annual budget of US [REDACTED] in recent years (\$ [REDACTED] 5). Funding comes from Manomet's endowment portfolio (currently valued at [REDACTED] private donor gifts, support from multiple (primarily US-based) foundations, and government grants (US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environment and Climate Change Canada).

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

Aims	Manomet uses science and collaboration to conserve migratory birds, coastal ecosystems, and working lands and seas across the Western Hemisphere. For over 50 years the organisation has partnered with local community organisations, government agencies, academia, businesses, producers, and educators, to help nature and local communities thrive.
Activities	Manomet facilitates the conservation of priority sites for shorebirds and other biodiversity, builds collaborative partnerships to deliver conservation at-scale, generates new capacity for habitat restoration and management, undertakes original research to inform local and flyway-scale management, and inspires, mentors and guides the next generation of conservation leaders.
Achievements	Leads the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, voluntary partnership of 125 sites in 20 countries conserving 15 million hectares of critical habitat. Capacity-building, mentoring, and funding support to partners at 40 sites for shorebirds per year. Co-leads implementation of flyway-scale shorebird conservation strategies for the Atlantic, Midcontinent and Pacific Flyways.

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

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

Contract/Project 1 Title	Shorebird Network and Wings Across the Americas
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	1 Year
Role of organisation in project	Manomet is the lead partner in a collaborative project with the USDA's Forest Service – International Programs (USFS-IP) which seeks to build the capacity of local partners to implement effective conservation action at critical sites for shorebirds. Manomet houses the Executive Office of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project aims to support the conservation of shorebirds and their habitats across the Americas with a special emphasis on species that are dependent on US national forests and grasslands. Specifically, the projects seeks to: Ensure the sustained and effective management of WHSRN sites for shorebirds. Facilitate communication, exchange of information, and sharing of experiences amongst WHSRN network partners. Strengthen the capacity of the WHSRN network to address issues affecting the conservation of WHSRN sites. Strengthen existing and seek new partnerships with stakeholders engaged in activities fostering the conservation of shorebird sites.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Susan Stine, Migratory Species Program Specialist, Forest Service Office of the Chief, International Programs [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title	Saving shorebirds through building capacity for site conservation
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	2 Years
Role of organisation in project	With the support of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Manomet led this project to build the capacity of local partners at key sites for shorebirds in the Americas Pacific Flyway (at sites in Chile, Nicaragua and Honduras, and Mexico).
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project sought to enhance the conservation of critical shorebird habitats at four sites within the Pacific Flyway through building local capacity and establishing processes that safeguard and protect sites, improve management and governance, and engage local communities. The project provided the opportunity to implement a suite of capacity-building tools with the goal of offering targeted training and ongoing mentoring for site managers, local authorities and conservation groups. Outcomes have included the creation of two new protected areas in Chile and the designation of two new WHSRN sites, in addition to critical areas of habitat set aside for shorebirds.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) Juli Chamberlin, Program Associate, Conservation and Science Program, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
JChamberlin@packard.org

Contract/Project 3 Title Managing critical habitat for shorebirds in Suriname

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

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

Role of organisation in project

Manomet is the project lead, working with the Suriname Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB) to implement the management plan for the Bigi Pan multiple use management area, a critical site for shorebirds.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project

In collaboration with the GBB, Manomet is working to build the capacity of protected areas staff and local communities to support effective implementation of the management plan for the 68,320 ha Bigi Pan multiple use management area, a WHSRN site of Hemispheric Importance for shorebird conservation. The management plan seeks to address the main threats of decreasing habitat quality and availability, through the integration of shorebird conservation needs with the welfare of local communities. The project includes a focus on training the next generation of conservation leaders in Suriname through professional training, international internships, and research projects.

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

Andrea Grosse, NMBCA Program Assistant Coordinator, and Grant Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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

☒ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Manomet Conservation Sciences

I apply for a grant of

£375,071.00

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Rob P. Clay
Position in the organisation	Vice President Flyways
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Robert Clay signature  02/12/2024  03:43:53  pdf 33 KB
Date	02 December 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 DIR31S21009 Manomet-Inc.-FY2023-Uniform-Guidance-Statements  02/12/2024  05:25:11  pdf 3.31 MB	 DIR31S21009 Manomet-Inc.-Financial-Statements-Single-Audit  02/12/2024  05:25:04  pdf 1.15 MB
 DIR31S21009 2018 Manomet Annual Report  02/12/2024  05:19:39  pdf 3.01 MB	 DIR31S21009 2019 Manomet Annual Report  02/12/2024  05:19:32  pdf 521.15 KB
 DIR31S21009 2023 Manomet Annual Report  02/12/2024  05:19:26  pdf 8.03 MB	

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

 [DIR31S21009 Manomet Safeguarding Whistleblowing Conduct Health and Safety policies](#)
 01/12/2024
 23:28:25
 pdf 483.16 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided the budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	Checked
• a cover letter from the Lead Organisation	Checked
• a completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".	Checked
• a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 30).	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 30)	Checked
• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked

The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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

Project Title: Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Climate resilient salt farms in Honduras increase productivity, improve work opportunities for local communities and increase critical habitat for shorebird species of conservation concern (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Climate resilient farms eliminate loss of natural habitats, increase 440 people's livelihoods, create 50 hectares of habitats for target shorebirds, and a farm model replicable on 400 hectares in Honduras	0.1 By project end, 50 hectares of water heaters increase the resilience of salt production, increasing productivity by 25%, salt quality by 10%, income by 20%, creating job opportunities for 100 rural people in 2 communities (at least 50% women), and provide 50 new hectares of shorebird habitat.	0.1a Agreements signed with salt producers' association for implementing project activities in San Lorenzo. 0.1b Before and after project intervention salt farm maps indicating number of hectares of new water heaters. 0.1c Association's reports of salt farms production and jobs generated. 0.1d Reports to Darwin Initiative. 0.1e Manomet annual reports.	The socio-political situation in Honduras is stable and the technical team can work in the field. The private sector remains receptive to the project. Extreme weather events do not have a significant long-lasting impact on project activities. Producers fulfil their environmental commitment, and increased income doesn't act as a perverse incentive, driving expansion of salt farms.
	0.2 By project end, 10 hectares are under reforestation with mangroves and 10 hectares of mudflats have been cleaned from garbage to protect farms from storms and provide increased seawater quality to salt production [current rate of mangrove loss @64 hectares per annum].	0.2a Before and after project intervention mangroves and mudflats maps indicating number of hectares reforested and cleaned up. 0.2b Maps generated by producers to show the extent of natural habitat they would have modified without the new water heaters.	Communities living around and within San Lorenzo continue to be receptive to project's activities and Manomet. The National Salt Association continues to be active and a gathering place for salt producers.

Project Title: Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

	0.3 By project end 86 salt producers from 2 communities around San Lorenzo have acquired, through training, new skills in product marketing and fair pricing (Association members' composition: 16 women, 70 men). 0.4 By project end, the diversity and abundance of shorebirds that use salt farms has increased 10% compared to baseline [baseline of shorebird abundance 1,459 individuals from ASHO surveys 2019. 13 species, 10 of which are of global and/or regional conservation concern]. 0.5 By project end, the number of nests of shorebirds in salt farms in San Lorenzo increases 10% above the baseline [1 nests per farm/per year].. 0.6 By project end, a model of salt farms resilient to climate change is shared with other artisanal salt production sites in Honduras (400 hectares) (Project indicator).	0.3a Training session attendance lists. 0.3b Photographs and recordings of training sessions. 0.3c Pre and post training surveys. 0.3 d Photographs and other documentation of producers applying new skills and knowledge 0.4a Survey data. 0.4b Technical reports. 0.4c Scientific publications. 0.5a Nest monitoring data. 0.5b Technical reports. 0.5c Scientific publication. 0.6a Manual to design climate resilient artisanal salt farms published and socialized with other salt associations in Honduras.	Other artisanal salt producers in Honduras and Latin America are interested in learning from the project
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Project Title: Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

		0.6b Report of events with San Lorenzo's community to socialize project plans and results.	
Outputs: 1. 10 pilot salt farms more resilient to climate change in 2 communities of San Lorenzo will increase 50 hectares of productive surface without affecting natural areas, and will enhance the storm and tidal surge resilience of 20 hectares of natural habitats (benefits 110 direct people: producers and workers – 55 men, 55 women; 13 shorebird species).	1.1 Water heater construction and maintenance protocols and agreements signed with salt producers from pilot farms (5 women, 5 men) (Signed at start of year 1). 1.2 Mangrove reforestation and mudflats clean ups agreements signed with salt producers from pilot farms (5 women, 5 men)(signed at start of year 1). 1.3 86 salt producers and 10 salt workers trained in impacts of climate change on salt production, mangrove importance for climate change resilience, water heaters maintenance, mangrove reforestation and mudflats cleanup in (21 women, 75 men) (training provided in years 1 and 2).	1.1a Protocols and agreements signed with salt producers for maintaining water heaters at pilot farms after project end. 1.1b Drone photographs of the before, during and after construction of water heaters. 1.2a Protocols and agreements signed with salt producers for maintaining mangroves reforested and mudflats cleaning activities after project end. 1.2b Drone photographs of the before, during and after mangrove reforestation and mudflats clean ups. 1.3 Seasonal reports of salt farms production compared to baseline.	

Project Title: Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

	1.4 Construction of 50 hectares of water heaters completed at 10 pilot farms (Year 1). 1.5 Monitoring framework developed and implemented with salt producers and workers six months after the start of the project to evaluate the implementation of project actions. The framework will be implemented every six months and activities will be adjusted or not based on the results. 1.6 Income increased at 110 households in 2 local communities in San Lorenzo in Year 1 -3. 1.7 Awareness raised, lessons learned, and best practices shared with at least 86 members of the National Salt Producers Association and 10 salt workers (21 women, 75 men) (Year 3). 1.8 1 Publication on designing climate resilient artisanal salt farms published; 1 publication on marketing and pricing artisanal salt published; and 1 scientific publication drafted (Year 3)	1.4 Photographs and maps of completed water heaters. 1.5a Monitoring framework. 1.5b Annual reports to Darwin and Manomet. 1.6a Daily pay slips to salt workers. 1.6b Salt sales receipts. 1.7a Association's meetings minutes. 1.7b Meetings attendance lists. 1.7c Printed materials for awareness raising. 1.8 Publications printed and publicly available in digital and physical copies.	
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Project Title: Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

2. 86 salt producers educated through a market study on other possibilities for marketing salt produced at climate-resilient shorebird-friendly farms (benefits 86 direct people: (70 men, 16 women).	2.1 A market study carried out to determine alternative spaces for the marketing of salt, identifying ways to commercialize it (Year 1). 2.2 An analysis carried out to identify the criteria to be taken into account in order to assign fair sales prices to San Lorenzo salt (Year 1). 2.3 86 salt producers received training in fair pricing of their salt and new markets for their product (70 men, 16 women) (Year 2). 2.4 At least two practical experiments implemented with the members of the Association, where alternative markets for salt are explored, promotional materials for San Lorenzo salt are developed and new fair prices for salt are established	2.1a Market study report. 2.1b Market study results shared with Salt Association. 2.1c Attendees list during results sharing session. 2.2a Fair prices allocation report. 2.2b Fair prices criteria shared with Salt Association. 2.2c Attendees list during results sharing session. 2.3a Training attendance lists. 2.3b Photographs of trainings. 2.3c Feedback forms from training 2.3d Pre-post knowledge survey 2.4a List of potential new markets for salt. 2.4b Drafts of promotional materials for San Lorenzos' salt. 2.4c List of salt prices according to the salt quality.	

Project Title: Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

	depending on the quality of the salt (Year 2 and 3).		
3. The diversity and abundance of shorebird population at the San Lorenzo pilot salt farms is maintained or increased by the end of the project, compared to the baseline population established at the beginning of the project, as a result of the increase in habitat available at salt farms. Benefits 13 species of shorebirds	3.1 At least 20 local volunteers (10 men, 10 women) trained in shorebird and shorebird nest monitoring at salt farms (Year 1). 3.2 Long-term monitoring of shorebirds established at pilot farms, including nest monitoring (Year 1). 3.3 Shorebird diversity and abundance increase/remain stable, and nests increase in 10% compared to baseline (Year 2 and 3).	3.1a Training materials. 3.1b Pre and post training knowledge surveys. 3.2a Monitoring protocol. 3.2b Shorebird surveys reports. 3.2c Core group of volunteers to lead shorebird monitoring in the future 3.3a Shorebird survey reports. 3.3b Scientific publication. 3.3c Maps of nests before and after project's interventions.	
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.) 1.1 Establish a committee for redesigning farms (board of HSA, producer champion, project leader) 1.2 Spatial analysis to establish best areas for water-heaters. 1.3 Field visits to possible selected farms to ensure the conditions are met to implement the redesign 1.4 Select pilot farms to ensure the conditions are met to implement redesign. 1.5 Selection and interview with producers to create agreements. 1.6 Agreements signed with producers for installation and maintenance of water-heaters. 1.7 Farms redesign and climate change impact workshop with HSA producers 1.8 Construction of Water heaters 1.9 Study tours on redesign farms (5) for HSA producers to visit. 1.10 Graphic material and saltfarm redesign manual for HSA 1.11 Design of mangrove restoration plan (includes meetings and field visits). 1.12 Mangrove importance and restoration workshop			

Project Title: Climate resilient salt and shorebird conservation in San Lorenzo, Honduras

1.13	Nature benefits workshop
1.14	Mangrove reforestation actions (including Recollection of propagules, preparation of area planting,)
1.15	Field trips visit to revise mangrove areas and determine actions with COODEFFAGOLF.
1.16	Forestry Conservation Institute (ICF) certification of mangrove-reforested areas
1.17	Mudflat waste cleanup
1.18	Clean-up agreement signed by pilot farms
1.19	Result report and workshop to HSA on mangrove and salt farm redesign (lessons learned)
1.20	Publication on climate resilient farms and best practices to increase saltfarm productivity
2.1	Market study consultant selection
2.2	Market study implementation (identification of markets, considerations for competitive sale prices, commercialization practices and branding)
2.3	Fair pricing, branding and new markets workshop
2.4	New Markets Practical Workshop 1
2.5	Market price practical workshops 2
2.6	Market study results workshop (preparation and presentation to HSA)
2.7	Publication of market practical workshops
3.1	Identify local volunteers.
3.2	Shorebird monitoring and shorebird species ID workshop for volunteers.
3.3	Shorebird monitoring team meeting. To prepare for year 1
3.4	Shorebird monitoring in selected farms. Before redesign Year 1(Migration season, nesting season)
3.5	Shorebird monitoring year 2 (Migration season, nesting season)
3.6	Shorebird monitoring year 3 Migration season, nesting season)
3.7	Monitoring results presented to HSA
3.8	Salt and shorebird events for SL community (2)
3.9	Publication on shorebird monitoring in salt farms
P	Project evaluation and reporting
P1	Annual workplans
P2	Annual report
P3	Final Project report
P4	Project results shared with multilateral environmental International Agreements focal points.