



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**USAID REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE MANAGEMENT  
OF AQUATIC RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES**

# USAID REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES



**DELIVERABLE: ANNUAL WORK PLAN FY 2012 (Oct 2011-Sept 2012)**

**September 2011**

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International.

# USAID REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES

**DELIVERABLE: ANNUAL WORK PLAN FY 2012 (Oct 2011-Sept 2012)**

**Contract No. EPP-I-00-04-00020-00**  
**Task Order No.5**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



## **CONTENTS**

LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	6
SECTION I. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT APPROACH.....	8
A. APPROACH.....	8
B. USAID/MAREA PROJECT-TO-DATE .....	9
C. PROGRAM SCOPE FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR .....	11
D. RESOURCES .....	19
E. COUNTERPARTS .....	21
F. POTENTIAL PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS.....	22
SECTION II WORK PLAN NARRATIVE .....	27
A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I.....	27
B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE II.....	41
ANNEXES .....	59
ANNEX A. TIMELINE OF ACTIVITIES BY QUARTER.....	59
ANNEX B. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS, AND MAJOR MEETINGS: SCHEDULE & LOCATIONS.....	73
ANNEX C. ANTICIPATED PROCUREMENT AND EQUIPMENT FOR FY2012 ....	76
ANNEX D. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL & RATIONALE .....	77
ANNEX E. FY2012 BUDGET .....	80
ANNEX F. EXPENDITURES BY KEY RESULT AREA (KRA) .....	81
ANNEX G. CURRENT AND POTENTIAL COUNTERPARTS: LOCAL, NATIONAL, AND REGIONAL.....	82
ANNEX H. MOUS SIGNED WITH KEY STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS.....	83
ANNEX I POTENTIAL AREAS UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT .....	84

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AECID	Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency*
ANAM	National Environmental Authority of Panama *
AGRRA	Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment
ARAP	Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama *
BCIE	Central American Bank for Economic Integration *
CAP	Conservation Action Planning
CATIE	Agricultural and Tropical Research & Teaching Institute *
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CBT	Cahuitas-Bocas del Toro
CCAD	Central American Commission for Environment and Development *
CENPROMYPE	Centre for the Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises in Central America *
CISP	International Committee for the Development of Peoples (Italian acronym)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMRS	Coastal and Marine Research Strategy
CORAL	Coral Reef Alliance
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CREDIA	Regional Environmental Documentation and Interpretation Center *
DELMYPE	Initiative for Creation of Local Capacities to Promote Local Economic Development *
DIBIO	General Biodiversity Directorate from Honduras *
DIGEPESCA	Fishery and Aquaculture General Management, Honduras *
ERIMC	Regional Research Strategy for Coastal Marine Resources *
FOMIN	Multilateral Investment Fund *- BID
FUNZEL	Zoological Foundation from El Salvador *
GANP	Group of Harmonization of Fisheries Regulations *
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GTZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GoF	Gulf of Fonseca
GoH	Gulf of Honduras
HRHP	Healthy Reefs for Healthy People
IAC	Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICAPO	Eastern Pacific Hawksbill Initiative *
IHT	Honduras Tourism Institute *
INBOCA	Bocas Environment and Culture Initiative *
INPESCA	Nicaragua Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute *
KRA	Key Result by Area
MARFUND	Mesoamerican Reef Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAREA-USAID	Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and

	Economic Alternatives
MARENA	Nicaraguan Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources *
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, El Salvador
MCRS	Marine Coastal Research Strategy
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MPA	marine protected area
NGO	non-governmental organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OSPESCA	Fishing and Aquaculture Organization of the Central American Isthmus*
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	public-private partnership
RFIN	Regional Fisheries Information Network
SERNA	Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, Honduras *
SETUR	Secretary of Tourism, Honduras *
SICA	Secretariat for Central American Integration System
SG SICA	General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System
SIRPAC	Central American Integrated Register System
SPAG	Spawning Aggregations Site
STC	Sea Turtle Conservancy
STRI	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TRAINET	Training Results and Information Network
TRIGOH	Tri-national Alliance of the Gulf of Honduras
UCME	Utila Center for Marine Ecology
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UPESABO	Bocas del Toro Fishery Association *
USD	United States Dollar
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Network
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

**\*Spanish acronym**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID-financed Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives, under WATER II IQC, contract number EPP-I-00-04-00020-00, Task Order 5 was awarded to Chemonics International Inc. in March 2010, and will start its second full year of implementation on October 1, 2011, in partnership with regional and national counterparts: CCAD, OSPESCA and USAID/El Salvador. The project will conclude on September 30, 2014.

The Program is aimed at reducing threats posed by unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development by laying the foundation for a right based mechanisms approach to achieve strengthened coastal-marine resources management, focusing on endangered marine species associated with fishing and conservation practices in Central America.

During the first eighteen months of program implementation, the approach focused on relationship development and identifying the best intervention strategy for USAID/MAREA. A favorable environment was created for promoting USAID/MAREA's agenda to reach agreements on objectives and expectations between major counterparts, primary audiences, and beneficiaries, with an emphasis on the Central America Integration System (SICA), particularly OSPESCA, CCAD, and BCIE. USAID/MAREA identified key stakeholders in the field and liaised with a number of projects, programs, and institutions, making it possible to lay the foundations for cooperative agreements and creating a multiplier effect needed for achieving USAID/MAREA goals. These collaborations are spelled out in the 10 MOUs signed with key stakeholders (Annex H)

Having established partnerships, coordination opportunities, and strategic alliances, USAID/MAREA will actively work with key partners in Central America to implement activities within the framework of the following three strategic principles:

1. Implement activities that can demonstrate the viability of responsibly utilizing valuable coastal and marine resources. These activities include access rights and market – based mechanisms in combination with sustainable economic alternatives. This mechanism will enable fishermen and their families to improve their livelihoods through conservation.
2. Work in a technical capacity to develop and improve the legal and policy framework, impacting regional, national, and local beneficiaries. Examples include the development of a joint fishery-environment agenda, formalization in SIRPAC of measures for following up on reported violations, development of systems for monitoring enforcement of the law, and support in preparing a Regional Coastal and Marine Policy for Central America.
3. Follow up on commitments made by the governments in the region, providing technical tools for their practical application. Examples of this include development of lobster, grouper, and mangrove cockle harvest management plans for the region, which will help strengthen existing fishery regulations.

During FY2012, USAID/MAREA will focus on the following programmatic activities:

USAID/MAREA subcontractor Sea Turtle Conservancy (STC, formerly CCC) will support sea turtle conservation in Panama and Costa Rica, and, with USAID/MAREA, will prepare a proposal for a public-private partnership for a sustainable sea turtle conservation initiative.

WIDECAST and ICAPO will also create economic alternatives initiatives for sea turtle conservation programs and activities in the Gulf of Fonseca. Additionally, WIDECAST and USAID/MAREA will explore the development of a proposal for an artisan production network and market opportunities to improve fishermen's family incomes and create a market mechanism for sea turtle conservation work.

Solimar International and USAID/MAREA, in alliance with National Geographic Society, will develop a regional platform for virtual marketing to encourage conservation of coastal marine resources within a sustainable tourism framework. This will lead to better conservation practices, increased tourism revenue, job creation, and ultimately increased household income in the implementation areas. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) will continue to support the program on its endangered species work and on the development of climate change adaptation strategies and action plans for the Caribbean. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) will modify and rewrite the legislation to support fishery access rights programs in Belize. WCS will also develop and support implementation of a new rights-based model for fisheries access in at least one site on the Belizean coast. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) will help develop market opportunities for fisheries products, focusing on lobster and several other fish species.

In addition, during FY2012, USAID/MAREA will collaborate with organizations and stakeholders, such as BCIE and CAMBio Project, to support the conversion of the fishing fleet through the provision of economic alternatives. Alongside the Mangrove Corridor Project, USAID/MAREA will contribute to the agenda for sustainable use of fishery resources in Gulf of Fonseca. Together with TRIGOH, ACTRIGOLFO, AECID, Costa Rica Forever, the GTZ Project, and CATIE, the program will work on climate change issues.

Regarding regional fishery management regulation and enforcement, USAID/MAREA will work closely with OSPESCA to develop the Caribbean Spiny Lobster Management Plan. This plan will build on established regional legislation and support the regional closed season as it enters its third anniversary in 2012. Together with its partners and allies, USAID/MAREA will train 2,500 people in access rights, focusing on fisheries authorities, government officials responsible for fisheries, and both artisanal and industrial fishermen.

Concerning the ecosystem-based approach to manage and conservation of endangered species, USAID MAREA and its partners will contribute to the release of at least 700,000 sea turtle hatchlings, which will be protected through a public-private partnership program in Central America, focusing on the Gulf of Fonseca and Cahuita-Bocas del Toro. The program will also increase the improved management of at least 1,000,000 hectares in biologically significant areas in the region through the implementation of climate change adaptation measures, participative management measures and fisheries regulations, including access rights systems.

## SECTION I. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

### A. APPROACH

The USAID Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives Management seeks to strengthen coastal-marine resource management and conservation of critical biodiversity in four transboundary zones in Central America, and to improve inhabitants' quality of life. The program started in March 2010 and will be in its second full year of implementation from October 2011 to September 2012. There are major challenges and expectations for FY2012 implementation. Partnerships set up at the regional, national, and local levels are expected to be consolidated through concrete actions at program sites. A series of proposed rules, strategies, and policies aimed at reducing the impact of unsustainable fisheries management practices will be discussed with environmental and fishery authorities in the region so that they can be institutionalized, with the goal of ensuring their sustainability. Model projects geared to implementing economic alternatives for the users of the program's seven key species (grouper, queen conch, snapper, lobster, shark, mangrove cockle, and sea turtle) will be implemented at the four program sites.

Actions are framed within the two strategic objectives:

1. Promote the effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal marine resource policies and laws; and
2. Encourage rights- and market-based mechanisms, promote conservation management incentives for the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, and promote coastal and marine ecosystem management in Central America.

During the first eighteen months of implementation, a series of strategic alliances were formed with other programs and projects in order to harmonize, coordinate and optimize efforts; signing of a MOU with the two regional organizations in the SICA, OSPESCA (which brings together Central American countries national fisheries authorities), and CCAD (which does the same for the national environmental authorities), was remarkable. Another important partnership was signed with the BCIE through its CAMbio Program, to help finance sustainable projects in the program sites by providing economic alternatives for the users of coastal and marine resources, especially in the artisanal fishery sector. These alliances have been joined by regional and sub-regional projects such as CENPROMYPE, through its "Initiative for Creation of Local Capacities for the Promotion of Local Economic Development" (DELMYPE); the Mangrove Corridor Project of the Spain-SICA Fund; and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) project, for the Gulf of Fonseca - Honduras, and others. Local NGOs such as TRIGOH for the Gulf of Honduras and ACTRIGOLFO in the Gulf of Fonseca are linked to the work implemented by USAID/MAREA, as are FUNZEL and the Mangrove Association in the same territory.

USAID/MAREA activities are being implemented in four program sites corresponding to transboundary ecosystems, in order to link actions and then regionalize them through local stakeholders, resource users and the respective authorities. These four sites are:

1. Gulf of Honduras (Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras), where offices have been set up at two sites: Puerto Cabezas, to attend the Honduran Miskito Coast and Bay Islands, and Puerto Barrios, to attend Belize and western Honduras and Guatemala.

2. Gulf of Fonseca (El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua), with an office at La Unión, El Salvador
3. Miskito Coast (Nicaragua), with an office at Puerto Cabezas
4. Cahuita-Bocas del Toro (Costa Rica and Panama), with an office on Isla Colón, Bocas del Toro, in Panama

## B. USAID/MAREA PROJECT-TO-DATE

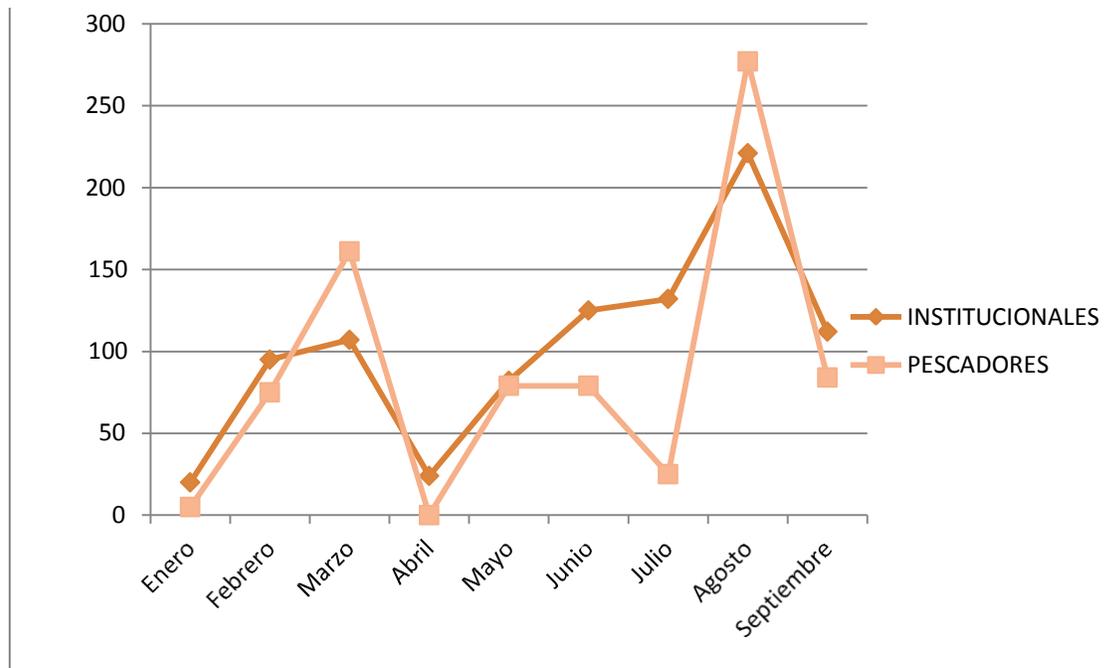
The period from April 2010 to September 2011 was spent identifying key stakeholders and opportunities for regional, national and local interventions, and lay the groundwork for activities to be implemented by USAID/MAREA in FY2012. A central office for the program was established in San Salvador, as well as five site offices; long-term personnel were hired to make up the core team, along with administrative and operational staff. USAID/MAREA's main activities consisted of setting the scenario for building strategic communication channels with relevant regional and national authorities in each country, such as SICA, CCAD and OSPESCA. An MOU between OSPESCA, CCAD and USAID was signed to legitimize the USAID/MAREA program with the environment and agriculture ministries and fisheries authorities in each country. These activities helped establish formal and informal relationships with key NGOs at regional, national and local levels.



A series of maps were produced highlighting the key species of USAID/MAREA and their interrelationships with protected areas. Likewise, specific maps were drawn for the four program sites.

## Highlighted significant results in eighteen months of implementation include:

Training on sustainable economic alternatives, access rights, best fishery practices and conservation and protection of species for 1703 fishermen (men and women) as well as institutional technical personnel in the four Program sites, during the past seven months.



**Figure 1. Number of persons trained from January to September of 2011.**

Gap and stoplight analyses were performed to provide an overview of all seven Central American countries' existing fisheries legislation and legislation concerning the program's seven key species. The product of this analysis is an overview of the regional legal framework that will serve as reference for designing draft policies and laws. Using the previously developed gap and stoplight analysis, a regional enforcement strategy was drafted to publicize new fishing regulations and complement existing laws.

Substantial support was garnered by USAID/MAREA for incorporating the adoption of rights- and market-based mechanisms during the drafting and submission of an updated National Fisheries Management Act for Belize.

The program's 18 indicators were defined, updated, reviewed, and approved for the formulation of a Performance Monitoring Plan. Information technology mechanisms were developed to facilitate updating the indicators and internal communication among the USAID/MAREA staff.

Communication, economic alternatives, sea turtle conservation, and research and training for legal enforcement and oversight strategies were designed to guide programmatic implementation.

An INTRANET internal communication tool has been designed, developed and implemented in order to have access to all the documents, information, reports, maps and pictures produced by MAREA/ USAID.

Eight maps for the MAREA sites and region have been produced, linking the sites and target species.

Based on consultations and scientific research, management plans for Nassau Grouper and Queen Conch in the Gulf of Honduras were proposed.

A sea turtle conservation initiative was launched in Cahuita-Bocas del Toro, a binational site between Costa Rica and Panama, to protect leatherback, hawksbill and green turtle nests. The initiative's comprehensive approach consists of three components: conservation, climate change adaptation measures, and economic development activities, including sustainable tourism.

In order to propose climate change adaptation measures, a vulnerability assessment was conducted for the coasts of Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras on potential impacts of climate change in areas of biological importance and on the food security of local populations.

Two communications-based awareness campaigns were launched in Bocas del Toro, Panama to raise environmental awareness among reef and turtle-nesting beach visitors.

A framework agreement on cooperation with the BCIE and its project CAMBio, was signed by MAREA/USAID, to benefit communities that depend on coastal and marine resources for their livelihoods; financing sustainable productive alternatives identified by the program.



## C. PROGRAM SCOPE FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR

### C.1 Goals, Objectives and Expected Results

USAID/MAREA's goal is to reduce threats from unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development by laying the foundation for access rights mechanisms to strengthen coastal and marine resource management, conserve critical coastal-marine biodiversity, and improve livelihoods in Central America.

In FY2012, the program will focus on three major areas:

- (a) Target economically important fisheries such as lobster, queen conch, mangrove cockle, and grouper, while protecting endangered marine species such as turtles and sharks;
- (b) Develop a system to improve the enforcement of fishing laws and regulation with OSPESCA; and
- (c) Find viable opportunities for piloting the use of rights-based mechanisms and best management practices.

The expected results are:

Achieve progress in the development of coastal and marine resource policies in Central America, solidly based on the experiences of Guatemala, Costa Rica and directly working with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to develop marine coastal policy for El Salvador.

In coordination with OSPESCA and CCAD, develop a common agenda for the environment and fishing sectors which will lead to negotiations between participating countries in order to establish the regional policies and regulations to rights based management in the fisheries sector..

Alongside OSPESCA, promote a regional initiative for the enforcement of fishing laws and regulations, by strengthening the system for recording and following up on reported violations. Efforts will be made to include the data into SIERPAC to ensure sustainability.

Assist OSPESCA to develop and implement the Caribbean Spiny Lobster Management Plan.

Implement the measures established in management plan proposals for grouper and conch in the Caribbean and mangrove cockle in the Pacific.

Collaborate with OSPESCA, and particularly with the Miskito Coast fishing authorities and businesses in Honduras and Nicaragua for conversion of lobster-diving fleets into other sustainable economic alternatives.

Using the “training for trainers system”, train 2,500 people on access rights, targeting fishery authorities, officials, and artisanal and industrial fishermen.

Build a portfolio of sustainable economic alternatives projects for coastal marine resource users in Central America, in order to leverage up to ██████████, and impact at least 1,300 beneficiaries. The portfolio will serve as a basis for finding partners and potential banking and developmental collaborators to finance key activities of fishermen groups and their families, emphasizing the transformation of the lobster fishing industry and sea turtle conservation.

Protect at least 700,000 sea turtle hatchlings through a public-private partnership program in the Gulf of Fonseca and Cahuita-Bocas del Toro regions.

Increase by 1,000,000 hectares the improved management of biologically significant areas in the region, through the implementation of climate change adaptation measures, co-management mechanisms, regulatory measures, and improved fisheries management, including access rights mechanisms.

Support OSPESCA in implementing at least one of the strategies proposed in the recent shark protection policy.

Seek financial support for at least 50 micro, small and medium enterprises, creating jobs, increasing incomes and improving living conditions, and benefiting over 2,000 families directly and 10,000 indirectly.

## **C.2 Areas Identified for Emphasis in the Upcoming Year**

During this upcoming fiscal year, the Program will focus on three strategic principles:

1. Establish foundation for sustainability and institutionalization of USAID/MAREA results by receiving authoritative commitments from program partners to follow up on relevant actions throughout the region. For example, the development of a joint fishing-environment agenda with OSPESCA and CCAD, through SIRPAC, will include measures to follow up on reported violations and systems to monitor compliance of the laws.
2. Assist participating governments in fulfilling their commitments by providing technical and regulatory tools, specifically lobster, grouper, and cockle management plans, allowing the governments to fulfill their binding agreement to implement rights-based fisheries management.
3. Implement activities that can demonstrate the viability of utilizing economically valuable coastal and marine resources, through access rights and their associated economic alternatives, as a mechanism to improve the livelihoods of fishermen and their families.

### **C.3 Strategic Focus by Key Results Area**

*KRA 1.1 Draft, harmonize and adopt at the regional, national and municipal level policies and legislation on target coastal and marine resources, with emphasis on rights-based, market-driven approaches.*

Gap and stoplight analyses of the existing legal framework done by USAID/MAREA have allowed the program to identify main imbalances and needs in the region concerning fisheries laws and coastal and marine resources. In FY2012, different fisheries management regulations will be monitored in the target sites. A coastal and marine policy model will be formulated in one country with a comprehensive land-management approach incorporating access-rights systems. This model along with other experiences in the region will serve in constructing, together with OSPESCA and CCAD, a coastal and marine policy for Central America emphasizing access rights and market-driven approaches with respect to conservation and sustainable fishing. Working with OSPESCA, the program will seek to have agreements set up in the tri-national sites turned into regional policy. It will also push for the development of a model law on environmental damage assessment.

All these activities will be carried out in coordination with OSPESCA specifically the working group on the harmonization of fisheries regulations (GANP) in charge of reviewing and drafting regional regulations and fostering their public dissemination. The regulations will be constructed and validated through workshops and consultation with stakeholder groups to reach agreements and promote adoption of the regulations. To implement the legal and policy tools, “Transboundary Committees” will be strengthened or created to support coordinated work at the program sites. The proposed actions are intended to improve not only national regulatory frameworks but also inter-country relationships through the adoption of regional regulations promoting harmonization and regulation management with respect to fishery, coastal, and marine themes.

*KRA 1.2 Draft and implement law monitoring and enforcement strategies and action plans for coastal and marine resources and ecosystems*

Based on the analyses made by the program and contributions from authorities consulted in the region, three law enforcement strategies have been designed. The first is aimed at improving records on fishing laws complaints and the development of indicators for decision-makers; the second at improving control and surveillance; and the third at increasing application of criminal and administrative sanctions. These strategies have been initiated at the program sites, with appraisals made to establish baselines. Another activity will be to support consultations with the private, public and non-governmental sectors on transformation of the lobster diving fisheries sector (Miskito Coast HN-NC) as a tool for strengthening compliance.

Each strategy will be developed together with strategic partners OSPESCA and CCAD, and in close consultation with the member governments of these SICA organizations. The specific expected results will be validated in workshops and consultations with stakeholders. The strategic value of these initiatives lies in the possibility of harmonizing laws, policies and procedures that strengthen and improve legal enforcement and compliance throughout the region while at the same time impacting the sustainability of coastal and marine resources.

*KRA 1.3 Promote transparency and accountability and support public participation*

Information from surveys and appraisals during the first year of work needs to be integrated and systematized, starting with the integration of institutional data at the regional level. USAID/MAREA will work with OSPESCA colleagues in developing specific violation-reporting and complaint-monitoring mechanisms that can be implemented in all of the region's countries.

The sites where the program could potentially implement these mechanisms as demonstration or pilots are GoH and GoF, which include five countries in the region. To do this MAREA/USAID will be working in coordination with OSPESCA through a NOAA-supported project and by integrating this information scheme as a module within SIRPAC.

#### *KRA 1.4 Strengthen fisheries and environmental institutions and organizations with improved enforcement practices and rights-based, market-driven mechanisms*

Based on USAID/ MAREA training on best fishing practices aimed at fishing authorities, institutions, the private sector, and NGOs, a regional workshop will be held for "training of trainers" with the support of NOAA and OSPESCA. This workshop will be replicated in each of the sites to introduce the theme of rights-based, market-driven mechanisms in fisheries, along with methodologies for control and surveillance, violation reporting and assessment of environmental damage. With trained human resources, it is expected that the different access alternatives can be encouraged in practice, so that concrete management proposals based on these approaches can be produced. Support for the training activities generated in conjunction with OSPESCA and CCAD will come largely from organized fishermen groups and the institutions in charge of fisheries and the environment.

#### *KRA 1.5 Foster research on Central American coastal management and fisheries*

USAID/ MAREA will provide support for research efforts developed earlier by CCAD and OSPESCA. A previously agreed-upon format will be used for establishing the current state of knowledge about the coastal and marine zone to identify main lines of research. This input will form an integral part of the program's draft of the Regional Coastal and Marine Research Strategy, to be submitted for regional validation. At the same time work will be underway to validate a self-sustaining mechanism for sharing information and knowledge about the coastal and marine zone.

#### *KRA 1.6 Foster the adoption and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in all non-member Central American countries*

With the IAC Secretariat and competent authorities in El Salvador and Nicaragua, USAID/MAREA will support efforts already underway to encourage signature and adherence to the IAC convention. The ultimate goal is for the entire region to adopt and foster a regional strategy to enforce the convention's commitments to protect sea turtles. The program will support Guatemalan and Honduran authorities so that they can comply with an essential requirement of the convention to serve as a model for other Central American countries.

#### *KRA 2.1 Train artisan and industrial fishermen on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights and/or market-driven approaches*

Taking advantage of the baseline developed by OSPESCA in different training workshops for artisanal fishermen, contents, logistics, and guidelines for workshops will be prepared, along with training manuals and materials to implement training events. The methodology will incorporate access rights and market-driven approaches in fisheries for the sites chosen. Participants will be

selected based on the number of fishermen per community in the program's geographical areas of impact, and will be chosen jointly with OSPESCA and CCAD and in consultation with Central American associations of artisanal and industrial fishermen.

The workshops will be conducted in sequence in the Gulf of Honduras, Bocas del Toro-Cahuita, Gulf of Fonseca, and Miskito Coast, the idea being to raise awareness and expand resource users' knowledge, provide a better understanding of the processes involved, and turn them into change agents that will supporting these regional initiatives..

#### *KRA 2.2 Pilot the use of ITQs or similar rights-based mechanisms*

With the experience gained in Glover's Reef, Belize, and information from the baseline of target species fisheries in the sites, management plans will be designed to include the use of special licenses or other similar forms of rights-based fishery access. These must be agreed upon by the stakeholders in order to foster a participatory approach. A site based Belizean case study will be developed as an example to promote, encourage and foster rights based management practices for the region.

The design of the management plans will be tailored to each site, accounting for unique biological and socioeconomic situations such as site ecosystems, licensing requirements, and specific fish quotas, among other variables.

#### *KRA 2.3 Increase the demand for products and services which provide conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources*

The program will create communication efforts considering right-based and market based approaches to discourage unsustainable fishing practices and promote consumption of seafood obtained through sustainable mechanisms. These efforts will be formulated by launching campaigns on systems for public denunciations and sustainable management plans for grouper, lobster and conch, and the production and distribution of scientific and technical publications. Information efforts to promote awareness on coastal marine resources' sustainable management benefits will be distributed to key stakeholders, government authorities and the private sector. Inter-institutional alliances will be developed to optimize efficiency and finances of the campaigns while ensuring continuity.

#### *KRA 2.4 Draft/update and implement model plans and Programs for the recovery of endangered species and their ecosystems, promoting sustainable economic development for local communities*

USAID/MAREA will continue providing technical assistance to prepare business plans for sustainable fisheries and tourism under market approach. Alongside the business plan implementation, public-private associations and partnerships will be consolidated to obtain funding commitments for the small business initiatives. Through subcontractors such as Solimar, WWF, and WCS, USAID/ MAREA will help implement and monitor these activities, and document the new income generated at each transboundary site. The program will also explore the possibility of developing a private sector-supported funding mechanism to reform lobster fishing in the region, through a detailed study of the market and production system on the coast of the Central American Caribbean coast.



MAREA/USAID, STC and community at Bluff Beach (MAREA picture)

Efforts will focus on applying conservation and management measures proposed for Nassau grouper, queen conch, and sharks. This will be done with the central governments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize, and will promote a regional closed season and minimum catch size. Marine area zoning will be changed to expand no-fishing zones and include nest aggregation sites and specific regulations for these species. A management and recovery plan for grouper and snapper will also be initiated in Bocas del Toro in coordination with ARAP and the Bocas del Toro Fishery Association. In conjunction with OSPESCA, the program will contribute to the implementation of the regional shark management program recently approved by agriculture and fishery ministries in the region.



ICAPO'S turtle hatchlings –Gulf of Fonseca.

Sea turtles conservation efforts will focus on the two most endangered species in the program's work sites: leatherbacks and hawksbills in the Cahuita-Bocas del Toro site and Pacific hawksbills in the Gulf of Fonseca – with the goal of protecting 700,000 hatchlings during this period. Comprehensive conservation approaches to be used include in-situ and ex-situ egg and nest protection, forage and nesting site monitoring. A strategy and route of implementation will be worked out with the MAREA/USAID team to create and consolidate public-

private partnerships in order to provide sustainability for conservation activities and productive economic alternatives link with sea turtle conservation, such as scientific volunteering and the production of crafts made of alternative materials. A hawksbill turtle recovery and management plan will be designed for the Gulf of Fonseca using a participatory process and based on the most recent scientific information available.

*KRA 2.5 Foster the establishment of public-private alliances and partnerships to leverage funds for conservation and sustainable harvest practices*

The program has identified and formed alliances with regional initiatives to reinvest resources in sites of interest, particularly BCIE's CAMBio project and two IADB projects. It also signed cooperative agreements with Spanish, Italian and Austrian development agencies and other local projects. The strategy in this second year is to consolidate these alliances in order to channel resources toward a project portfolio benefitting active and disabled fishermen in Miskito Coast, artisan fishermen in the Gulf of Honduras and Gulf of Fonseca, artisan groups, and other private sector interests. The program will promote the establishment of regional mechanisms, including: a) a regional marketing platform with National Geographic to promote tourism in Central America in sites where best management and conservation practices are implemented; and b) development of a sea turtle conservation funding mechanism that will be used to attract private sector partners, investors, and donors in Central American and the United States.

*KRA 2.6 Promote coastal and marine protected areas management as an important tool for sustainable fisheries and tourism*

USAID/MAREA will focus on nine areas of coastal and marine biological significance in the transboundary sites, totaling approximately 1 million hectares (Annex I). The basis of intervention in these sites will be climate change adaptation measures, already concluded in the Gulf of Honduras and the Honduran Miskito Coast and due to begin in Cahuita-Bocas del Toro and the Gulf of Fonseca. Likewise, the recovery plans for endangered species and fisheries management measures proposed during the program's first year will be considered. These measures include the modification of boundaries and internal zoning, the creation of specific

regulations for target species, and the establishment of access rights mechanisms for fishing that increase fishermen's participation in the management of the sites and improve compliance with laws and regulations.

#### **C.4 Long-Term Objectives Relative to the FY2012 Work Plan**

To achieve USAID/MAREA long term objectives, the program will work simultaneously at local and regional levels. The development of a lobster management plan based on the policy recently approved by OSPESCA is one example of how to move a policy from the drawing board into the field. Along the same line, developing a regional system to manage a legal enforcement strategy will provide a strong foundation for managing local enforcement plans and is a good example of implementing regional level policies to site and local levels.

The program is promoting a participatory approach to emphasize stakeholder participation while searching for piloting opportunities to test difficult initiatives such as improving fishermen livelihoods. USAID/MAREA is also promoting the practical application of access rights in fisheries, to ensure a long-term commitment to sustainable use. Recognizing that sustainable conservation and economic opportunities must be achieved by local stakeholders, the program is building all activities upon a foundation of participation and regional ownership. A rights-based demonstration plot for sustainable mangrove cockle harvesting in El Salvador with potential application in all the GoF, as well as the marine turtle management, will offer lessons on the extent to which the rights-based management tool is potentially applicable throughout Central America.

With implementing partners, USAID/MAREA placed the highest priority on simultaneously working at regional, national, and local levels to strengthen and improve the regional policy framework, implement integrated ecosystem-based management, minimize threats to coastal and marine species and ecosystems, and provide regulated access, rights, and economic alternatives to natural resource users. During FY2012, USAID/MAREA will work with OSPESCA to create and implement a regional system for monitoring law enforcement and applying it at local or national levels. OSPESCA's participatory involvement will be key to ensuring long-term sustainability and final incorporation of the regional monitoring and statistical systems for Central America (SIRPAC).

USAID/MAREA recognizes that success depends on fully engaging stakeholders at multiple levels. In essence, this approach emphasizes "working through stakeholders, rather than on their behalf". Taking this into consideration, USAID/MAREA will facilitate direct coordination between potential beneficiary groups and financial institutions in order to provide financial support to fishing fleet conversion and new livelihood endeavors.

#### **C.5 FY2012 Work Planning Process**



Planning session with the regional and site coordinators implementation team

The planning process for the 2011-12 year began in April, when USAID/MAREA invited the core technical staff, site coordinators, and subcontractors to a regional meeting in Guatemala, which served to define the broad lines of work for the entire program during the ensuing six months and close of the first fiscal year. The process continued during the following months, identifying priorities and viable activities, indicators and goals. Site coordinators

have been key in contributing to specific activities at the project sites, taking into account users and local actors and institutional, municipal and local stakeholders organized in cooperatives and NGOs. The regional team dedicated itself to reviewing all the proposed activities in the framework of the agreement between Chemonics and USAID, which establishes commitments for meeting regional programmatic goals.

In August 2011, Regina Rabenhorst travelled from Chemonics International Inc. headquarters and worked for four days with the USAID/MAREA staff to consolidate the proposal for the FY2012 Work Plan, build team cohesion, and define the program's vision.



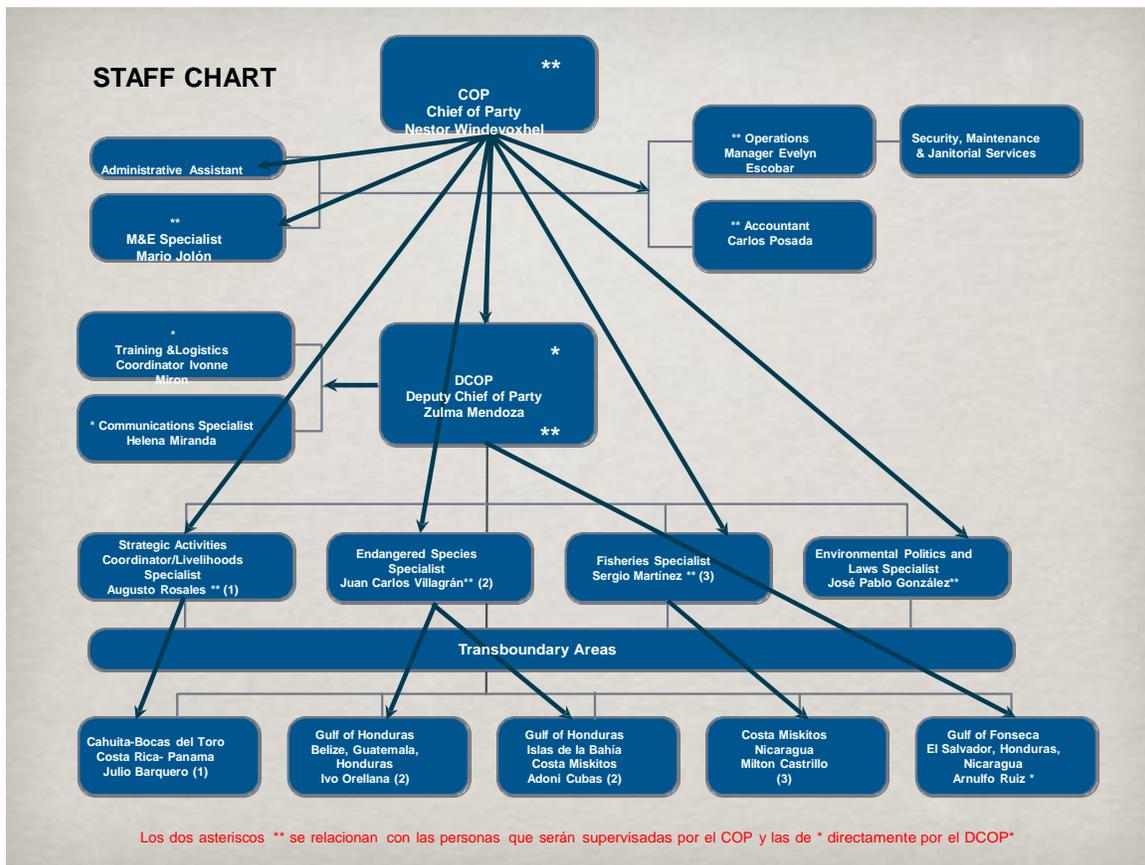
MAREA/USAID implementation team with Chemonics specialist in planning – Regina Rabenhorst

The program defined guidelines of work with OSPESCA and CCAD which were based on the regional programs of the Central American Fisheries Policy and CCAD's Regional Environmental Plan. The main purpose of this exercise was to coordinate the implementation of activities and joint efforts during the next year. Priority activities were identified through this planning process, letters were developed and sent to subcontractors asking for proposals to be in accordance with the needs identified

by the technical team which are to complement and support actions to be implemented. All of this input went into constructing the annual work plan, which proved to be a major challenge due to the complexity, detail, and coordination required among the regional team, site coordinators, environmental and fishery authorities, and user groups of coastal and marine resources in the project's four trans-boundary sites.

## D. RESOURCES

### D.1 STAFF AND PERSONNEL COORDINATION



#### Coordination and supervisory channels

In June 2011, USAID/MAREA welcomed a new Chief of Party, Nestor Windevoxhel, while Gina Green, the former COP, returned to Washington, D.C. to join the Chemonics International home office as the USAID/MAREA project management unit (PMU) director. Under the new COP, the functions of the regional team and site coordinators were revised. The Memorandum of Understanding between OSPESCA, CCAD, and USAID was signed which allowed for a collaborative relationship to design regional activities and provide an avenue for implementing those initiatives at the project sites.

#### D.2 International Subcontractors:

The participation of USAID/MAREA international subcontractors is essential for accomplishing program goals and meeting a series of indicators. The following table gives a brief summary of the results achieved in the program's first year:

Subcontractor	Main and Relevant Tasks Accomplished
Wildlife Conservation Society	Updated and modernized the fishing laws in Belize, with the inclusion of access rights and alternative livelihoods. Established a special licensing system for catch quotas in Glover's

<b>WCS</b>	Reef fisheries. Appraised and identified conservation priorities for sea turtles on the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua and proposed management alternatives.
The Nature Conservancy <b>TNC</b>	Drafted plans for management of Nassau grouper and queen conch in the Gulf of Honduras. Created and engaged a consultative group and stakeholder committees in the Gulf of Honduras alongside TRIGOH (a local tri-national NGO). Drafted climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan in GoH.
<b>SOLIMAR</b>	As a part of the tourism site assessments, designed six models for implementing sea turtle conservation activities related to sustainable tourism practices. Five awareness campaigns and an implementation plan were identified and one launched in the Bocas del Toro region. Two market studies in Cahuita-Bocas del Toro and the Miskito Coast Bay Islands were conducted on best management practices and sustainable tourism: business development, training and marketing.
Sea Turtle Conservancy <b>STC</b>	Close to 4,000 leatherback turtle nests and 500 hawksbill turtle nests in the Ngobe Buglé district were protected in partnership with local indigenous authorities. 20 field technicians in Central America were trained in monitoring and managing sea turtle nesting beaches.
World Wildlife Fund <b>WWF</b>	Provided training in best fishing practices for lobster fisheries on the Honduran Miskito Coast. Appraised institutional capacities and monitored, needs in lobster fisheries on the Honduran Miskito Coast. Designated critical ecosystems for lobster fishing in the Gulf of Honduras and the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast.

### D.3 Short-term International Subcontractors:

Based on their positioning throughout Central America and experience working with USAID/ MAREA's key species, the following international organizations were identified to carry out specific activities for meeting program goals:



ICAPO Hawksbill Turtle – Gulf of Fonseca

**ICAPO:** The Eastern Pacific Hawksbill Initiative (ICAPO) was founded in July 2008 to promote restoration of hawksbill sea turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) in the eastern Pacific. ICAPO's mission is to protect and restore Pacific hawksbills by sharing information, raising awareness, forming alliances, researching, and initiating conservation activities. Their overall mission is achieved through close collaboration with the legislators throughout the region. The agreement with ICAPO consists of developing efforts for protecting hawksbill turtle nests and hatchlings in the Gulf of Fonseca, forming public-private partnerships for hawksbill turtle conservation, and the

development of economic alternatives connected with sustainable tourism, monitoring of nesting and forage sites throughout the Gulf of Fonseca, and the design of communication efforts for raising awareness on the importance of conserving hawksbill turtles in this site. ICAPO is the It

the only sea turtle organization in the Gulf of Fonseca having coverage, presence, and experience in the three countries with GoF coastline (El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras).



Grupo de mujeres capacitadas en artesanías- WIDECAST – Foto WIDECAST.

**WIDECAST:** The Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Network (WIDECAST) is an international scientific network composed of volunteer coordinators (mainly sea turtle experts, natural resource professionals, and community conservationists); it has allied organizations in more than 40 countries in the Caribbean. In Costa Rica, WIDECAST has focused primarily on promoting community sea turtle conservation programs for the beaches of Gandoca and Cahuita, a USAID/MAREA program site. The subcontract was established to implement activities aimed at stabilizing and restoring leatherback, hawksbill, and green turtle populations and their ecosystems in the binational Moín-Cahuita-Bocas del Toro site in Costa Rica and Panama. Discreet tasks under the contract work to protect nests and hatchlings on nesting beaches, promote climate change adaptation measures to protect sea turtles, and develop a volunteer program for sea turtle conservation activities with benefits for local communities.

#### **D.4 Local Subcontractors:**

**UCME:** The Utila Center for Marine Ecology (UCME), founded in 2006, is a recognized non-governmental organization in Honduras that is dedicated to monitoring industrial and artisanal fishing activities in order to obtain biological and economic information and create a database that will enable comprehensive fishery evaluation and the design of the tools to manage those fisheries. The program contracted UCME to record data on industrial and artisanal fisheries on the northern coast of Honduras, artisanal fisheries in the Gulf of Fonseca, and economic alternatives for mangrove cockle gatherers. The data include a wide variety of information about the fisheries, which will facilitate a rapid assessment. The work UCME is doing makes it an ideal partner for USAID/MAREA, as it will help the program make progress towards key indicators in the Gulf of Fonseca, Gulf of Honduras, and Miskito Coast.

## **E. COUNTERPARTS**

Significant progress was made in the relationship with OSPESCA and CCAD when a MOU was signed in June 2011. The signing of the MOU opened a window of opportunity for USAID/MAREA, as OSPESCA is the regional fishing and aquaculture authority of the Central American Integration System (SICA). This organization, made up of ministers, vice-ministers and directors of fishing and aquaculture in Central America, is the authority for approving laws, regulations, programs, and activities for the fishery sector. The main objective of OSPESCA is to foster the coordinated and sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture in the framework of the Central American integration process by defining, approving, and enacting regional policies, strategies, programs, and projects related to fishing and aquaculture. The COP was invited to a regional meeting held in July 2011 in Guatemala to talk about USAID/MAREA's scope of work and its relation to regional fisheries policy. A joint action plan was then developed and submitted to the representatives for their consent for implementation.

Currently, USAID/MAREA is working with the Fisheries Department (Belize), UNIPESCA in Guatemala, DIGEPESCA in Honduras, CENDEPESCA in El Salvador, INPESCA in Nicaragua, INCOPEPESCA in Costa Rica and ARAP in Panama, who have each designated technical liaisons to work directly with USAID/MAREA.

CCAD formulated the 2010-14 Environmental Plan for the Central American Region, or PARCA, which constitutes this regional organization’s environmental agenda. The main mission of CCAD is to contribute to the region’s sustainable development, strengthening cooperation and integration for environmental management. Within PARCA, USAID/MAREA will be working on natural heritage conservation and sustainable use and climate change. At present, USAID/MAREA has established institutional relationships with Central American environment and natural resource ministers who have also assigned technical liaisons for providing follow-up on USAID/MAREA actions; these liaisons are MNREI in Belize, MINAE in Costa Rica, MARN in El Salvador, MARN in Guatemala, SERNA in Honduras, MARENA in Nicaragua, and ANAM in Panama. The Mangrove Corridor Project of the CCAD-SICA Fund has identified collaborative action areas in the Gulf of Fonseca, achieving significant gains such as the harmonization of fishing methods, regulated fishing gear, and closed seasons, which were requested and supported by more than 60 fishermen and sent to the national authorities of the three countries on the Gulf (Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador) and, ultimately, the regional director of OSPESCA for approval.

Finally, one of the program’s challenges is to come up with a common agenda for the two sectors, fishing and environment, with regards to conservation of the region’s biodiversity and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources to the benefit of user communities.

## F. POTENTIAL PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

USAID/MAREA will face significant challenges given the innovative nature of its approach and the multi-sectoral nature of that work, involving sectors traditionally accustomed to working independently and in some cases in opposition. The main strategy for avoiding such conflicts and enabling USAID/MAREA to promote its objectives and achieve its results is to work closely, with good and improved communication and cooperation among all stakeholders, becoming a legitimate broker in order to collaborate on shared goals of both fishing and environment sectors, public and private sectors, and municipalities, whose participation is imperative for meeting our goals.

In addition, to anticipating future problems, USAID/MAREA will employ a management decision tool customized for planning USAID/MAREA’s activities and to guide priorities during implementation. This tool enables the COP and technical team to gauge the strategic value of any opportunities that may arise at any point during implementation. The management decision tool will include activity sheets for all planned activities, which will rank efforts according to a comprehensive set of criteria.

The following table presents a list of potential problems and solutions by KRA.

### Potential Problems and Solutions

<b>Project Goal:</b> To strengthen Central American coastal and marine resources management in order to reduce environmental threats, conserve biodiversity and improve livelihoods		
<b>Project Strategic Objective 1:</b> Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of and compliance with coastal and marine resources policies and legislation		
<b>KRAs</b>	<b>Potential Problems /Challenges</b>	<b>Proposed Solutions</b>

<p><b>1.1.</b> Draft, harmonize, and adopt at the regional, national, and municipal level policies and legislation to target coastal and marine resources, with emphasis on rights-based, market driven approaches</p>	<p>Lack of political will to address suggested modifications of the laws The lack of a General Executive Secretary at the CCAD is a limiting factor to developing a consistent communication with the program</p>	<p>Coordination with regional political authorities in OSPESCA and CCAD and the use of their mechanism for reviewing and approving regional initiatives will serve to guarantee greater ownership and the possibility of binding formalization in the medium term.</p> <p>Networking at the highest political and technical levels will be critical for this activity to be successful.</p> <p>Establish a fluid working relationship and communication lines with the ProTempore Chair Ministry of CCAD</p>
<p><b>1.2.</b> Draft and implement law monitoring and enforcement strategies and action plans for coastal and marine resources and ecosystem</p>	<p>The transboundary zones are volatile and delicate due to the illegal activities taking place there.</p> <p>National enforcement authorities have limited capacity to ensure enforcement of the law.</p>	<p>USAID/ MAREA will help the countries to review and strengthen the role of authorities in applying enforcement strategies.</p> <p>Reinforce the participation of environmental and fishing sectors in the operation of monitoring illegal activities.</p> <p>USAID/MAREA will provide ideas and plans whenever possible to ensure that fishermen support new regulations.</p> <p>USAID/MAREA will explore with OSPESCA the possibility of creating binding agreements to monitor enforcement of the law and incorporating these tools in SIRPAC's regular monitoring systems.</p>

<p><b>1.3.</b> Promote transparency and accountability and support public participation</p>	<p>There are very few systems for reporting violations and each country has different follow-up mechanisms. Reporting systems, moreover, have very limited reliability where they do exist.</p>	<p>USAID/MAREA will help OSPESCA's monitoring and compliance group in developing a model to and establish a system for monitoring reported violations for the region. USAID/MAREA will support countries or sites willing to act as a case study and voluntarily implement the methodology for following up on public denunciations as a means to increase transparency.</p>
<p><b>1.4.</b> Strengthen fisheries and environmental institutions and organizations on improved enforcement practices and rights-based, market-driven mechanisms.</p>	<p>While OSPESCA and CCAD, have the mandate to strengthen fisheries and environmental institutions, actions carried out including these issues are still not sufficient</p>	<p>USAID/MAREA will support these organizations to internalize and intensify actions to implement these approaches.</p>
<p><b>1.5.</b> Foster research on Central American coastal management and fisheries</p>	<p>There is no clear national or regional strategy for coastal marine research; but OSPESCA includes this in its Integration Policy for Fishing and Aquaculture. There is a risk that research organizations will prepare an endless list of topics to be addressed based on their own interests and priorities.</p>	<p>USAID/MAREA will ask national authorities to answer specific questions on priority issues and will propose that research organizations prepare a strategy based on this input. USAID/MAREA will include the national fisheries and environmental departments for each Central American country, as well as the main universities in the region.</p>

<p><b>1.6.</b> Foster the adoption and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in all non-member Central American countries (turtles)</p>	<p>There must be a strong link between IAC and the countries; USAID/MAREA’s mandate is to facilitate these alliances.</p> <p>At the moment Nicaragua has not ratified the IAC because there are concerns over whether it will affect the cultural right of Miskito Coast communities to catch sea turtles and consume sea turtle meat and products. El Salvador has not signed the IAC based on the fact that this country is not part of the CONVEMAR, which is cited on the preamble of the IAC, therefore a legal position is not to be part of a Convention which could imply their acceptance of CONVEMAR.</p>	<p>USAID/ MAREA will contribute to gathering additional information in support of the convention to explore the possibility of addressing Nicaragua’s concerns.</p> <p>USAID/ MAREA is supporting the Foreign Affairs Ministry in a legal analysis which will allow this country to become part of the IAC, due to the advances in recent years in the sea turtle management.</p>
---	---	---

**Project Strategic Objective 2:**  
Rights and market-based mechanisms and management incentives for conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and ecosystems promoted, with emphasis on ecosystem-based management.

<b>KRAs</b>	<b>Potential Problems /Challenges</b>	<b>Proposed Solutions</b>
<p><b>2.1.</b> Train artisan and industrial fishermen on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights-and/or market-based approaches.</p>	<p>There is some prejudice in some governments against the use of rights-based mechanisms that may make their support for training difficult.</p> <p>The cost of regional training implies that a strategy has to be designed in order to reach the level of results required.</p>	<p>USAID/ MAREA will leverage the existing leadership and organizations to support the necessary and appropriate training programs.</p> <p>USAID/MAREA will use countries with a particular interest in this issue (BEL, HON, NIC) as examples for other countries in the region.</p> <p>USAID/MAREA will coordinate with NOAA and OSPESCA to develop training for trainers on this issue to accelerate results using national training as a multiplier factor.</p>
<p><b>2.2.</b> Pilot the use of Individual Transfer Quotas (ITQs) or similar rights-based mechanisms.</p>	<p>Similar to KRA 2.1</p>	<p>The inclusion of the industrial fisheries is necessary since they are important economic sectors and industries for specific Central American countries.</p> <p>ITQs are a different way to look at access rights and can be discussed with the industrial and artisanal fishermen.</p>

		USAID/MAREA will focus on the mechanism in a general way and not exclusively with ITQs.
<b>2.3.</b> Increase demand for products and services fostering conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.	There are many illegal markets for fisheries products, often run by the fishermen themselves.	USAID/MAREA will need to involve consumers in demonstration areas such as tourism to show the impact of consumer demand.  The campaign must be conducted with institutional fishing authorities to get more visible support.  USAID/MAREA will link this KRA with KRA 1.1 and 1.2 to engage with tools for <del>monitoring enforcement</del>
<b>2.4.</b> Draft/update and implement model plans and programs for the recovery of endangered species and their ecosystems which promotes sustainable economic development of local communities.	The only problem expected from the point of view of fisheries is that only queen conch is included under the CITES Appendix II, and sea turtles under Appendix I, but other target species are overexploited, which means that work must include all of them.	Integrated work is needed to assess the ecosystem approach for draft management plans.
<b>2.5.</b> Foster the establishment of public-private alliances and partnerships to leverage funds for conservation and sustainable harvest practices.	Very often communication is hampered due to distrust between the private sectors and governments of Central American countries.  Sometimes the private sector is reluctant to work on these areas because they lack trust in the initiatives' sustainability.	USAID/ MAREA will work through OSPESCA's two working groups (private sector and local fishermen) in order to identify opportunities for reducing costs and increasing the supply of funding. USAID/ MAREA will facilitate proposals to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives in public private alliances.
<b>2.6.</b> Promote coastal and marine protected areas management as an important tool for sustainable fisheries and tourism.	There is reluctance on the part of some governments in the region to create more protected areas.	The USAID/ MAREA team will focus on the feasibility of having updated management plans and zoning demonstrating that conservation and sustainable use are compatible even inside protected areas. USAID/ MAREA will work with some governments to promote the development of other mechanisms such as the responsible fishing areas proposed by the FAO.

## SECTION II WORK PLAN NARRATIVE

### A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I

Promote the effective monitoring and application of policies for coastal marine resources and their legislation.

#### A. Key Result Areas

*Key Result Area 1.1 Draft, harmonize and adopt at the regional, national and municipal level policies and legislation on target coastal and marine resources, with emphasis on rights – based, market driven approaches.*

**2011-12 Goal:** Five laws/policies drafted

**Description:** Work on this KRA will be executed at the local and regional levels. Locally, the program will monitor fisheries regulation management activities in the Gulf of Fonseca, and promote identified regulations for Cahuita-Bocas del Toro. Regionally, working with OSPESCA and its legal advisors and with SICA, the program will seek to expand these regulations as policies for the region. The program will also formalize what has been established in the Gulf of Fonseca as binding agreements. The creation of a model law for environmental damage assessment will be promoted. Work will simultaneously be done on the coastal and marine policy for Central America, as the pivotal axis for establishing regional criteria and principles for voluntary, harmonized application in the region's countries, emphasizing rights-based, market-driven approaches for conservation and sustainable fisheries. This policy will be grounded in national efforts and advances to be used as input for building a regional model with an integrated approach. MAREA/USAID will support the establishment of a common agenda among the fisheries and environmental sectors regarding coastal marine resource conservation.

**Justification:** USAID/MAREA's support for formulating a Central American coastal and marine policy has the commitment of regional organizations responsible for integrating fisheries and the environment. In addition, implementation and follow-up on work strategies at national and local scale are feasible in practice and positive in terms of achieving results. Since this tool is a broad guiding framework, starting from now, the program will push for its implementation, as long as the regulatory frameworks and specific policies are harmonized around an integrated vision of coastal and marine management.

**Implementation Mechanism:** The program will use demonstrative elements at the local and site level, employing practical examples for regulations (i.e. support a regulatory mechanism in the Gulf of Fonseca or a coastal and marine policy in El Salvador) and norms promoting the program's approach. The program will strengthen the coordination mechanism established with CCAD and OSPESCA for implementation of a regional coastal and marine policy that is rights-based and market-driven, establishing initiatives for achieving results at the local or site level – which in turn can generate the bases for fostering initiatives with regional impact. As part of facilitation to implement legal and policy tools, the program will form or strengthen transboundary committees to support coordinated work in the program sites.

**Expected Results:** Five legal and policy tools presented to the relevant environmental or fishery authorities.



<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
<b>SO 1.</b> Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance.			
<b>KRA 1.1</b> Draft, harmonize and adopt at the regional, national and municipal level policies and legislation on target coastal and marine resources, with emphasis on rights – based, market driven approaches.			
<b>1.1.1</b> Number of coastal and marine resources conservation and sustainable use policies and legislation adopted	Support the development of a national coastal and marine policy as a pilot for constructing the regional coastal-marine policy	Country identified and proposal formulated	National
<b>2011-12 Goal: Five laws/policies proposed</b>	A common regional agenda for fisheries and environment sector will be formulated	Regional Agenda formulated	Regional
	Prepare and deliver guidelines for a regional coastal-marine policy	Guidelines prepared for a regional coastal and marine policy	Regional
	The transboundary committee in the Gulf of Honduras incorporates the legislation and policy issues fostered by the program	The transboundary committee incorporates and promotes the tools and policy agenda	GoH
	The transboundary committee in the Gulf of Fonseca incorporates the legislation and policy issues fostered by the program.	The transboundary committee incorporates and promotes the tools and policy agenda	GoF
	Form transboundary committee on the Miskito Coast: committees up and running in the first quarter of 2011-12	The transboundary committee incorporates and promotes the policy agenda and tool	Miskito Coast
	The transboundary committee in Cahuitas-Bocas del Toro: committees operating in the first quarter of 2011-2012	The transboundary committee incorporates and promotes the policy agenda and tool	Cahuitas-Bocas del Toro

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
	Create model regulations for assessing damage to coastal and marine resources (methodology: collection and destination of funds)	Regulations designed and delivered	Regional
	Formulate a municipal ordinance for legalizing and approving codes of conduct for tourists and boatmen in Bocas del Toro, Panama	Code of conduct	Bocas del Toro
	Support fishery law projects based on the results of the analysis of legal gaps and country requests (NC, CR, PN, ES)	Improved law projects	Regional



*Key Result Area 1.2 Draft and implement law monitoring and enforcement strategies and action plans for coastal and marine resources and ecosystem*

**2011-12 Goal:** Three strategies implemented for monitoring and strengthening enforcement of legal frameworks

**Description:** Based on the USAID/MAREA analysis of existing laws and policies in the region, and in response to requests for support from authorities in each country, the program will seek to strengthen basic aspects for improving compliance with the legal framework, which include mechanisms for improving control and oversight, control of records on reported violations in the fisheries sector, and more criminal and administrative sanctions. This work will be done regionally. The program will also identify specific areas for testing the use of the tools in order to show the effectiveness of their application. The activities of this KRA are closely connected with KRA 1.3 in which the program will document the impact of implementing the proposed strategies. The program will also give advisory support to the Restructuring Plan for Dive Fishing (Miskito Coast HN-NC) as a tool for strengthening compliance, and for its presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

**Justification:** The systematized documentation of reporting on crimes and infractions against the region's natural coastal marine heritage is still too weak, so recording still needs to be improved. A series of strategic directives must be prepared for improving the law enforcement system as a whole. USAID/MAREA has identified this gap as an opportunity to support the region in proper documentation of illegal acts and promote reporting of such acts as a mechanism for mitigating wrongful use of fishery and coastal and marine resources. Work must continue on establishing methods for monitoring enforcement of criminal or administrative sanctions, as relevant.

**Implementation Mechanism:** The strategies will be carried out moving from local to national and then regional levels— starting in the program sites— with diagnostics of the status of records, control, vigilance and imposition of sanctions in order to create a baseline for assessing future impacts of the strategies and to be able to design deliverables. Based on these experiences, the program will produce specific proposals and recommendations for executing the three strategies in a coordinated manner with national authorities and stakeholder groups. These instruments will be endorsed by and coordinated regionally with OSPESCA and CCAD and nationally with government authorities and key stakeholders.

**Expected Results:** To have diagnostics of the status of records and databases on reported violations and mechanisms for control, oversight and imposition of sanctions. Based on these diagnostics, the program will foment three regional strategies for: Improvements in the violations database, best practices in control and vigilance, and increases in the processing and application of sanctions.



SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 1.</b> Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance.			
<b>KRA 1.2</b> Draft and implement law monitoring and enforcement strategies and action plans for coastal and marine resources and ecosystems.			
<b>1.2.1</b> Number of coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies drafted and implemented	Develop a joint work plan with the NOAA-OSPESCA project for synergies between USAID/MAREA – OSPESCA – CCAD.	Scopes of work and partnerships established	Regional
<b>2011-12 Goal: Three strategies implemented</b>	Support the restructuring plan for dive fishing	Alternatives identified	Miskito Coast HN-NC
	Develop technical proposals for improving systems for recording reported violations and standardizing forms and indicators	Diagnostic Recording system proposed Indicator model Complaint Form	Regional
	Develop technical proposals for improving control and oversight	Diagnostic Inspection prioritization model Mechanisms for addressing reported violations Inter-institutional coordination model	Regional
	Develop technical proposals for strengthening effective criminal and administrative sanctions	Diagnostic Best practices model for applying criminal and administrative sanctions	Regional



*Key Result Area 1.3 Promote transparency and accountability and support public participation*

**2011-12 Goal:** An information technology system for recording fishing violations defined and in operation in each country.

**Description:** The program will develop in detail, at the site level, the information technology systems for recording fishing violation reports in government fisheries offices for centralizing information, generating indicators and preparing public reports. The registration system for reported violations will be linked to SIRPAC by means of adaptation.

**Justification:** The region has a series of legal frameworks for regulating the use of coastal and marine resources, especially fishing. However, a lack of information regarding follow-up on reported violations makes decision-making difficult. Without a measurement of illegal acts it is very difficult to establish the real support needs for monitoring, patrolling and control, so it is necessary to document in detail the baseline and how other program activities (related to KRA 1.2 or KRA 2.3, for example) can help improve law enforcement and protect resources.

**Implementation Mechanism:** Visits/consultations and information gathering will be carried out at government and civil society institutions involved in the processes of recording violations and receiving and processing violation reports (closely connected with KRA 1.2). On this basis the program will seek to build national, sub-regional and institutional agreements for structuring a harmonized system of recording and monitoring reported violations.

**Expected Results:** An information technology system for recording reported violations will be provided to the countries and incorporated into regional recording systems in SIRPAC and OSPESCA.



<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
<b>SO 1.</b> Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance.			
<b>KRA 1.3</b> Promote transparency and accountability and support public participation.			
<b>2011-12 Goal:</b> <b>A system for recording reported violations and violation processing according to legal framework on fishing defined and operating</b>			
<b>1.3.1</b> Trend in reporting target species-related violations	Create and monitor systems for recording reported violations at the site level (interconnected at the national level).	Information technology system for recording reported violations (statistics and indicators)	Regional
<b>1.3.2.</b> Increased effectiveness in processing target species-related violations	Integrate into SIRPAC-OSPESCA reporting variables and statistics on violations and follow-up for reported violations	Variables integrated into the system in harmonized manner with CCAD and national governments	Regional



*Key Result Area 1.4 Strengthen fisheries and environmental institutions and organizations on improved enforcement practices and rights-based, market-driven mechanisms*

**2011-12 Goal:** At least 500 people trained

**Description:** The program will develop training aimed at fishing and environment institutions, non-governmental organizations and user groups on compliance with legal frameworks and access rights. The program will hold workshops for developing and validating a national coastal and marine policy, guidelines for a regional coastal and marine policy, strategies for enforcement and compliance and a model law for environmental damage assessment. Regional training activities will be carefully selected based on costs associated with this type of activity.

**Justification:** The training themes are essential for observing changes in the program's impact indicators, including those concerning improved processing of reports and legal violations in the coastal-marine zone, and the creation and adaptation of policy frameworks. The training activities will allow the program to obtain feedback on improvements in the management tools generated by the program and the proper implementation of those tools.

**Implementation Mechanism:** The project will develop workshops to conduct trainings, primarily at the national level. Some of the training will be done by subcontractors and other training will be done by the USAID/MAREA core team or through specific contracts (i.e. WIDECASST or consultants). Training on the model regulations will be done using a study of national laws and capacities as input, and with the participation of regional experts and the support of NOAA and USEPA experts. The drafts for this law will be validated in workshops and a training course will be held with stakeholders who can promote the inclusion of this law in national legislations.

**Expected Results:** At least 500 people trained on specific topics such as access rights, market-driven approaches and enforcement of laws and policies



SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 1.</b> Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance.			
<b>KRA 1.4</b> Strengthen fisheries and environmental institutions and organizations on improved enforcement practices and rights-based, market-driven mechanisms.			
<b>1.4.1</b> Number of people from fisheries and environment governmental and non – governmental institutions trained	Develop training programs on access rights in each of the sites.	200 people trained	GoF, GoH, CBT, CM
<b>2011-12 Goal: At least 500 people trained</b>	Run regional symposium on access rights	35 people trained	Regional
	Hold workshops for developing and validating a national coastal and marine policy	40 people trained Workshops held	National
	Validate and disseminate draft guidelines for a regional coastal and marine policy (with group of OSPESCA lawyers and other stakeholders)	60 people trained Workshops held	National
	Conduct training in recording reported violations (certification workshops and courses)	343 people trained Workshops and courses held	National
	Conduct training on control and vigilance methods or topics (certification workshops and courses)		National
	Conduct training for justice operators, civil society, NGOs on increased sanctions (certification workshops and courses)		National
	Conduct training on the model law for environmental damage assessment (certification workshops and courses)	45 people trained Workshops and courses held	National/ Regional
	Conduct training for journalists in coastal and marine policy topics	80 people trained	National: GT-ES

*Key Result Area 1.5 Foster research on Central American coastal management and fisheries*

**2011-12 Goal:** Prepare guidelines for a Regional Coastal-Marine Research Strategy (ERIMC) to be submitted to Regional Fishery and Environmental Authorities, publish 10 technical/scientific articles within the framework of this strategy, sign cooperation agreements for implementing it and establish information-sharing mechanisms

**Description:** The program proposes to validate, through CCAD and OSPESCA, the regional coastal and marine strategy based on advances made during the last ten years on applied research, and the need to fill existing gaps. A series of technical and scientific documents supporting the program's primary action areas and information needs for the region will be prepared. Through an analysis of technical and financial sustainability, the program will seek to set up a regional mechanism for sharing information quickly, effectively and in a timely manner.

**Justification:** Information produced on the coastal and marine zone is scattered and lacks a national or regional focus. In addition, this information is relatively unknown and poorly disseminated, so the program intends to place this issue on the national agendas and conduct information-sharing at different levels, from participation in written form to sharing through electronic media, as a strategy for making this information available.

**Implementation Mechanism:** The program will hold workshops will be held for disseminating and validating the regional coastal-marine research strategy and thus having a guiding document for the region. In addition, consultation and information-gathering workshops will be held for disseminating the proposal for information sharing through the Scribd website ([www.scribd.org](http://www.scribd.org)). During these workshops partners will be identified who can support implementation of the strategy, thus giving it technical and operational self-sustainability. At the same time, the program hopes to consolidate the partnership with CREDIA in Honduras as a potential institution for managing the coastal and marine information-sharing scheme for the region. Finally, 10 technical/scientific documents will be prepared, published and distributed.

**Expected Results:** The Regional Coastal-Marine Research Strategy will be validated with the primary stakeholders in the region and at least three agreements will be signed for supporting its implementation. An information-sharing mechanism and 10 published technical/scientific documents.



SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 1.</b> Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance.			
<b>KRA 1.5</b> Foster research on Central American coastal management and fisheries			
1.5.1 Number of regional mechanisms implemented to foster research and providing information for sustainable management of coastal and marine resources	Carry out seven national meetings to develop and submit deliver guidelines for a Regional Coastal-Marine Research Strategy (ERIMC) with key coastal and marine research stakeholders	ERIMC validated	Regional
<b>2011-12 Goal: Sign at least 3 MOUs; mechanism implemented for information-sharing; ERIMC validated.</b>	Sign cooperative agreements to implement the ERIMC	3 MOUs signed	Regional
	Hold two workshops for information-sharing	Agreements for operating the information-sharing mechanism 2 workshop reports with main decisions	GoH, GoF
	Prepare work protocol for the editorial committee	Document prepared	
1.5.2. Number of technical and scientific articles prepared on coastal and marine resources	Achieve publication of scientific information from studies	Status of the lobster situation	
<b>2011-12 Goal: 10 technical/scientific papers published</b>	Achieve publication of technical legal documents produced by the program and disseminate with related organizations	Comparative analysis of legal and policy instruments of the Central American isthmus RMC (phase I)	
	Publish technical legal documents produced by the program and disseminate with related academic organizations	Best practices in the enforcement of coastal-marine legislation in Central America	

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
	Publish together with partners proceedings of the access rights symposium	Access rights and coastal and marine resources of the Central American isthmus published	
	Publish with appropriate technical institution Nassau grouper recovery plan	Recovery plan for the Nassau grouper in the Gulf of Honduras published and disseminated	GoH
	Publish with appropriate technical institution the queen conch management plan	Management plan for the queen conch in the Gulf of Honduras published and disseminated	GoH
	Publish with appropriate technical institution climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan for the Gulf of Honduras	Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan for the Gulf of Honduras published and disseminated	GoH
	Publish with appropriate technical institution compendium of sea turtle conservation models and best practices in sustainable tourism	Conservation models published and disseminated electronically and number of users documented	Regional
	Publish results found by ICAPO in the Gulf of Fonseca with respect to the hawksbill sea turtle	Pacific hawksbill turtle conservation efforts	GoF
	Publish results of the study conducted by CEMU on fisheries	Evaluation of artisanal fishing in the Caribbean Evaluation of industrial fishing in the Caribbean Evaluation of shark fishing in the GOF Evaluation of mollusk fishing in the GOF	GoH, GoF



*KRA 1.6 Foster the adoption and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in all non-member Central American countries*

**2011-12 Goal:** Incorporate El Salvador and Nicaragua into the IAC and increase the level of IAC implementation and compliance in Honduras and Guatemala.

**Description:** In coordination with the national environment, fishing and foreign affairs authorities of Nicaragua and El Salvador, the regional organizations of CCAD and OSPESCA, and the Convention's Secretariat in Washington, the USAID/MAREA Program will facilitate the process for the two countries' ratification of and adherence to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC). In addition, USAID/MAREA will support CONAP in Guatemala and DIBIO/SERNA in Honduras to evaluate and update the current National Strategy for Sea Turtle Conservation. This information will additionally serve as a basis for formulating a sea turtle management and conservation plan that includes actions to reduce impacts due to use.

**Justification:** Sea turtles, as with other program target species, are considered a shared resource so the consolidation of management measures in at national and regional level is essential for protecting these endangered species. The program expects to foster measures for the management, protection and conservation of these species within the framework of the IAC as well, supporting specific actions for each country.

**Implementation Mechanism:** USAID/MAREA will promote and facilitate signature to this convention, supported by USAID and CCAD, coordinating with the IAC Secretariat in Washington so that the governments of El Salvador and Nicaragua can become an active part of this agreement. A process has been followed for this with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in El Salvador, which is responsible for giving its legal opinion on any kind of adherence or signature to international instruments of this type. Visits will be made and meetings held with the respective ministries and authorities in each country.

**Expected Results:** El Salvador and Nicaragua sign ratify and implement the Inter-American Convention for the Preservation and Protection of Sea Turtles. Guatemala and Honduras increase their level of compliance with IAC provisions.



SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 1.</b> Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance.			
<b>KRA 1.6</b> Foster the adoption and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in all non member CA countries.			
1.6.1. Number of countries adopting and implementing the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles or any other agreement among countries to protect target species.	Follow-up on signature to the IAC	Signature by ES and ratification by NC	ES and NC
<b>2011-12 Goal: Incorporation of El Salvador and Nicaragua into the IAC and increased level of IAC implementation and compliance in Honduras and Guatemala</b>	Formulate the national sea turtle conservation strategy in Costa Rica	Draft of the national strategy completed and delivered to SINAC	Costa Rica
	Design the national sea turtle conservation strategy in Honduras	Proposal of the national strategy completed and delivered to DIBIO/SERNA	Honduras
	Update the current National Strategy for Sea Turtle Conservation	National Strategy proposal delivered to CONAP.	Guatemala

## B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE II

Encourage rights and market-based mechanisms, as well as promote management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal-marine resources and priority marine coastal ecosystems in the region.

*KRA 2.1 Train artisan and industrial fishermen on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights- and/or market-based approaches*

**2011-2012 Goal:** At least 2,200 trained fishermen

**Description:** Training for the fishing sector is one of the priorities of the USAID/MAREA Program and its goal is to achieve the responsible management of the region's fisheries. For that, the program has identified training needs in specific topics with the fishermen.

**Justification:** The development of responsible fishing under the criteria of sustainability and suitable management of these important resources, part of the transmission of knowledge and technologies, and so that users of these resources employ harmonized language, is achieved through training. Products of the sea have formed part of the natural heritage of coastal communities, which have had free access to them. However, the identification of fishing, capture, and gathering of marine products has changed that paradigm, causing a need to control fishing effects on certain resources and ecosystems.

**Implementation Mechanism:** Activities will be coordinated with OSPESCA based on the existing organizational structure of the institution and appraisal diagnostic of training needs prepared by the program. Also, training will be carried out at specific sites through subcontractors and strategic partners, enabling expansion of the results of investments made by the program.

**Expected Results:** The program expects to train at least 2200 fishermen in best fishery practices; rights-based access and market-driven approaches (linked to KRA 2.2); application and strengthening of the legal framework, control, surveillance and compliance, among other topics.



SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 2.</b> Foster rights - based and market - based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and ecosystems, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to management.			
<b>KRA 2.1</b> Train artisan and industrial fishermen on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights and / or market based mechanisms			
<b>2.1.1.</b> Number of artisan and industrial fishermen trained In best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights and / or market based mechanisms. (M/F/T)	Implement joint training with OSPESCA in collectively prioritized themes: 1. Access rights and market and commercialization mechanisms 2. Marketing and commercialization 3. Special licensing systems 4. Control and surveillance 5. Compliance with legal frameworks	At least 2200 fishermen trained	Regional
<b>2011-2012 Goal: At least 2,200 fishermen trained</b>	Train artisanal fishermen from the Gulf of Fonseca on harmonization agreements	60 fishermen trained	GoF

## *KRA 2.2 Pilot the use of individual transferable quotas or similar rights-based mechanisms*

**Goal:** 5% increase in the total harvest of species through the application of five experimental rights-based access systems and best fishery practices

**Description:** The program will identify different management approaches to access the fishery resources of the region, which will engage fishing communities in a participatory appraisal of the conditions of the resources that they use, issues surrounding their use and possible solutions for to an orderly and sustainable access to them. With this input, the program will structure and apply five experimental management systems in at least two program sites, enabling detection in landed catch of increases of the total harvest of target species above the 2009 baseline that was recorded at the sites. Case studies and lessons learned that can be extrapolated to other transboundary sites will be taken into consideration, such as experiences developed in the Gulf of Honduras and especially at Glover's Reef, as well as in Individual Transferable Quotas or similar mechanisms.

**Justification:** With one exception, in the Central American region there are no fishing quota assignment mechanisms regulated by law. Free access to artisanal fisheries is very common in all countries and while some of them urge fishermen to obtain a carnet identifying them as fishermen, this does not represent a specific right for the communities, associations or individuals. For this reason, free access is linked to property rights problems and overfishing issues, since, with the exception of industrial fisheries that have assigned capture quotas, there are no defined criteria for the assignment of commercial-grade species extraction, harvesting and/or capture originating from artisanal fishing.

**Implementation Mechanism:** To undertake the analysis on rights-based mechanisms and specifically on Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQ), the program team will conduct a study on the scope of the rights-based access mechanisms at a minimum of two transboundary sites, examining the feasibility of different management approaches and engaging the artisanal fishing communities in a participatory appraisal of the conditions of the resources they use and which will serve as a basis for the training that will be undertaken jointly with OSPESCA, as indicated in KRA 2.1. This activity will be led by the program's fisheries specialist, supported by expert advisors in the topic and by WCS.

**Expected results:** Successful implementation of five rights-based access mechanisms on the community, territorial or individual level fostering better management of fishery resources in program sites, improving users' short- and medium-term income, with a more sustainable fishery through the reduction of overfishing and improved management at the local, national and regional level.



SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011- 2012 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 2.</b> Foster rights-based and market - based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and ecosystems, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to management.			
<b>KRA 2.2 Pilot the use of Individual Transferable Quotas ITQ's or similar rights-based mechanisms</b>			
<b>2.2.1.</b> Increase of total harvest of selected species under rights- based mechanisms and best fisheries practices <b>2011-2012 Goal: 5% increase</b>	Prepare baseline data on landed target species	Statistical databases to document an increase in harvests.	Regional
<b>2.2.2.</b> Number of quotas established for the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources	Incorporate into the Management Plan for the the Cayos Cochinos Natural Monument guidelines needed for the application of a rights-based access system to fishing for the surrounding communities, based on the legislative provisions of the protected area	One rights-based access mechanism established (PHASE I)	GoH
<b>2011-2012 Goal: Five rights-based access systems</b>	Support the implementation of Local Sustainable Extraction Plans at Jiquilisco Bay (Black-lipped Conch) through rights-based access mechanisms	One rights-based mechanism identified according to site characteristics, defining fisheries, problems and solutions for orderly use of the resource	GoF-ES
	Implement Local Sustainable Extraction Plans in Maculiz (lobster and oysters), through rights-based mechanisms	One rights-based mechanism identified according to site characteristics, defining fisheries, problems and solutions for orderly use of the resource	GoF-ES
	Achieve sustainable extraction of black-lipped conch in the Gulf of Fonseca (NC-HN) through rights-based mechanisms	Two rights-based mechanism identified according to site characteristics, defining fisheries, problems and solutions for orderly use of the resource	GoF-NC/HN



*KRA 2.3 Increase the demand for products and services that provide conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.*

**2011-2012 Goal:** Ten communication efforts completed, with emphasis on the responsible seafood consumption and legal framework compliance.

**Description:** The program will develop communications efforts that incorporate rights-based and market-based approaches to discourage unsustainable fishing practices and foster the consumption of sea products obtained through sustainable use mechanisms, by launching campaigns, disseminating public reports (linked to KRA 1.3) and sustainable management plans for grouper, lobster and conch, and by producing and distributing the technical-scientific publications developed by the program (linked with KRA 1.5). Internal/external communication efforts will be made through the creation of a program web page and by sending weekly and monthly digital information bulletins on updates, advancements and results.

**Justification:** By spreading awareness of violation-reporting systems and sustainable management practices, the program will contribute to raise awareness, create and inform a target public, achieving changes in attitude and behavior. The promotion of products and services offered to the market complying with concepts of sustainable fisheries and tourism will help to position these products and services with consumers to gain their preference over other products and services not observing these practices, thereby fostering an increase in the income, stability and prosperity of these productive units and communities with the consequent positive impact on management and use of marine coastal resources.

**Implementation Mechanisms:** The program will gather and analyze the information from the different participating groups and beneficiaries of the activities in order to propose reach consensus on, produce and execute programs, events and communications tools. Also, the program will identify characteristics of the target public and the most suitable means to transmit the desired messages. The program will foster inter-institutional alliances in order to join efforts and resources to optimize implementation of communications efforts in economic terms, timeliness and continuity. Publications will be produced following the USAID/MAREA guidelines on graphic design and method, using either printing or digital means. These efforts will be managed by the program's communications specialist in collaboration with the program technical team, site coordinators, and possible partners.

**Expected Results:** Starting to sow a culture of reporting legal violations and monitoring and compliance with legal norms (KRA 1.3) with many fishermen implementing sustainable grouper, conch and lobster management using knowledge and good fishery and tourism practices; the program web page constructed and functioning, disseminating, informing and fostering debate and exchange; publications distributed and monthly and weekly electronic bulletins and information briefs sent out; all contributing to a more informed and aware public and consequently to good use and management of coastal and marine resources



SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 2.</b> Foster rights-based and market - based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and ecosystems, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to management.			
<b>KRA 2.3</b> Increase the demand for products and services which provide conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources			
<b>2.3.1.</b> Number of communications efforts	Develop communications efforts to discourage unsustainable use practices and foment the consumption of marine products obtained with sustainable use mechanisms	Publicize application and compliance themes related with good fishing practices for the sustainable management of program target species	Regional
<b>2011-2012 Goal: 10 efforts made</b>	Promote measures for regulating and recovery proposed in the management plans for sustainable use of the species	Publicize sustainable management plans for the target species of lobster, grouper and conch	Regional, national and local
	Develop communication effort on sharks	Discourage the consumption of products obtained without management plans	Regional
	Develop communication effort on responsible consumption of shellfish in the Bay Islands	Increase in demand for products, merchandise and services obtained sustainably	GoH
	Develop an awareness campaign on Hawksbill turtles in GOF	Discourage the consumption of Hawksbill turtle products and derivatives	GoF
	Develop internal and external communications efforts	Program web page, monthly electronic bulletins, weekly information briefs, site-based actions	Regional

*KRA 2.4 Draft/update and implement model plans and programs for recovery of endangered species and their ecosystems that promotes sustainable economic development for local communities*

**2011-2012 Goal:** a) Four species management or recovery plans/programs prepared, b) Two million additional dollars in product and service sales directly attributable to intervention activities and which support conservation and/or sustainability efforts, and c) At least 700,000 hatchling sea turtles protected and released.

**Description:**

**Endangered Species Recovery Plans:** USAID/MAREA will support the implementation of the main regulatory and conservation measures that are proposed in the grouper and conch recovery plans for the Gulf of Honduras, formulated during FY2011. Through the Gulf of Honduras Transboundary Consultative Committee, implementation of measures will be promoted, such as a regional closed season, regulations on sale and protection of spawning aggregation sites. In Bocas del Toro, grouper and snapper management plan will be formulated. With respect to sharks, USAID/MAREA, through its subcontractor WCS, will support OSPESCA in the implementation of the recently approved regional plan and total ban decreed by Honduras, and will promote regulations to reduce shark finning, among other regulations. The program will seek to establish alliances with organizations with similar objectives in Central America.

**Sea Turtles:** Through STC, the program will consolidate alliances between government and indigenous authorities for the protection of hawksbill and leatherback nests and hatchlings in the district of Ngobe Bugle (Bocas del Toro). Through WIDECAS, the program will promote the formation of a Cahuita-Bocas del Toro binational alliance, and provide for the protection of the nests and hatchlings of three priority nesting beaches. In both cases, the program will continue the creation of local capacities of indigenous communities and local authorities in management of the nesting beaches of these green sea turtles. In the Gulf of Fonseca, work will focus on monitoring and protecting the nests and hatchlings of the hawksbill turtle in Jiquilisco Bay, El Salvador and the Padre Ramos Estuary in Nicaragua. The program includes the development of local management capacities and the generation of scientific information on nesting and foraging sites; the promotion of voluntary tourism that generates income to support operations, and the advancement of communications efforts that support awareness about the importance of sea turtle conservation. The information generated and experience accumulated will serve to formulate a hawksbill turtle recovery plan for the Gulf of Fonseca. To complete this effort, USAID/MAREA will support the national sea turtle conservation program of El Salvador, which is led by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, national and local NGO's and the USAID Binational Project.

**Economic Alternatives:** On the topic of business plans and economic alternatives for the sustainable use of marine-coastal resources, and according to the program target species, conversion of lobster fishing by diving is the greatest challenge on the Miskito Coast. The program will analyze economic alternatives identified to make them become viable and bankable, and will design a financial mechanism in coordination with OSPESCA to seek sources of financing and to aid in the implementation of alternatives. A portfolio of productive project profiles will be prepared for the Gulf of Honduras and Cahuita-Bocas del Toro, to assess financing with partners such as the BCIE CAMBio Project and the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Program, among others. At this site, the program will formulate two pilot projects on crafts with the assistance of WIDECAS, which will benefit six (6) communities that carry out sea turtle conservation activities, and the program will project its replication at a regional scale to engage

and benefit a greater number of communities. In the Gulf of Fonseca, USAID/MAREA will continue to implement the nine fishing business plans that have received financing from the Austrian cooperation (DELMYPE Project). ICAPO will also support alternative activities at this site alongside the hawksbill turtle conservation efforts.

**Justification:** The implementation of endangered species management plans is the logical next step in the recovery process of the populations located at the USAID/MAREA work sites. With regard to sharks, the existence of the regional plan recently approved by OSPESCA provides improved conditions to support the implementation of specific management measures aimed at favoring sustainable management of this group of species.

In the case of turtles, the effort focuses on those species which are considered to be more endangered inside USAID/MAREA work sites, such as hawksbill turtles in the Pacific, and leatherback and hawksbill turtles in the Caribbean.

The main focus of the program's economic alternatives strategy is to supply the needs of the market. For this reason, strategic alliances with regional partners have been identified and established for the purpose of leveraging resources and financing the plans that will be implemented in the second year of operations.

The projects also provide an opportunity to combine conservation measures with the promotion of economic alternatives for local communities, based on sustainable fisheries, tourism and crafts.

**Implementation Mechanisms:** In the Gulf of Honduras, TNC will be in charge of follow-up activities to the implementation of regulatory and conservation measures for grouper, while CEMU will be providing follow-up on measures focusing on queen conch. Support for activities related with sharks will be executed through WCS, and specific consultants identified by mutual agreement with OSPESCA. Activities concerning sea turtles will be implemented through a subcontract with STC for the Ngobe Bugle district in Panama, through WIDECAST for the Cahuita-Bocas del Toro binational zone, and ICAPO for the Gulf of Fonseca. The endangered species and ecosystems specialist will be in charge of coordinating these activities.

The formulation and implementation of the business plans of the site will be developed through subcontractors Solimar, WWF, WCS and/or specific consultants. WIDECAST and ICAPO will also provide assistance with the productive activities linked with sea turtle conservation. The alternative livelihoods specialist will complete documentation for the productive activities projects portfolio and supervise the implementation of said plans once financing agreements are signed, and in close cooperation with each site coordinator.

**Expected Results:** a) Four plans or programs to be developed to support the management or recovery of the target species in the four priority sites of the program; b) An additional [REDACTED] [REDACTED] generated from sale of products or services at the four sites, through the implementation of business plans or productive pilot projects; c) Support for the conservation and protection of at least 700,000 sea turtle hatchlings, emphasizing species at a higher level of threat (*Eretmochelys imbricata* and *Dermochelys coriacea*) at key sites of importance for these species in the region.

[REDACTED]

SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 2.</b> Foster rights-based and market-based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and ecosystems, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to management.			
<b>KRA 2.4</b> Draft / update and implement model plans and programs for the recovery of endangered species and their ecosystems which promotes sustainable economic development for local communities.			
2.4.1. Number of model plans and programs drafted or updated and implemented for coastal and marine resource management	Implement priority actions in the GOH grouper recovery plan	The regulatory measures derived from the management plans are implemented: 1. Regional closed season 2. Minimum and maximum sizes 3. No fishing/SPAG zones	GoH
<b>2011-2012 Goal: Eight plans/programs prepared</b>	Implement priority actions in the queen conch management plan in the GOH	The regulatory measures derived from the management plans are implemented: 1. Regional closed season 2. Minimum and maximum sizes Labial thickness 3. No fishing/SPAG zones 4. Critical habitats	GoH
	Formulate the hawksbill turtle recovery plan in the Gulf of Fonseca	Recovery plan finalized Recovery and conservation strategies designed	GoF
	Formulate the management plan for snapper and grouper in the Bocas del Toro archipelago, UPESABO	Two Management plans	CBT
	Implement specific measures from the regional shark action plan	At least one regional measure proposed and adopted for the sustainable management of shark fisheries in Central America	Regional
	Formulate and execute a program in aquatic monitoring of turtle populations	The current status of turtle populations in the marine environment	Miskito Coast NC

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
2.4.2. Value (USD) of additional sales of products or services that can be directly attributed to activity interventions and which support conservation and/or sustainable use efforts	Identify importers bringing shellfish into the U.S./Caribbean market in order to diversify sales of the region's products	New market linkages identified in order to increase demand for sustainable shellfish in the Gulf of Honduras	Regional
2011-2012 Goal: ██████████ ██████████ ██████	Assess the financial cost of converting lobster fishing by diving and public-private alliances providing conversion financing in coordination with OSPESCA	Financial mechanism proposed	Regional
	Replicate the "turtle watchers" activity as a model of a public private alliance and economic alternative for the Bocas del Toro communities.	1. Turtle Watcher's Program implemented in Bocas del Toro 2. Increased income for the target communities of Bocas del Toro	Local CBT
	Carry out the economic-financial analysis of productive alternatives to lobster dive catching so that the alternatives are profitable	Productive alternative profiles prepared	Regional
	Prepare a portfolio of productive projects for the region for evaluation by potential partners (BCIE, CAMBio Project, among others)	List of projects prioritized and presented to potential partners for financing	Regional
	Provide technical assistance to implement the business plans for nine productive projects involving economic alternatives in GOF	9 business plans implemented	GoF

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
	Implement pilot projects on economic alternatives in Cahuita-Bocas del Toro	Baseline income documented 2 business plans implemented	CBT
	Develop a mechanism to implement at a regional scale, a network of artisans that will benefit other coastal communities in at least two additional sites.	Operating mechanism developed Artisans baseline established Market contacts identified	Regional
	Support pilot production activities for each site	Development and implementation of sustainable income generating projects Projects financed Income baseline established	GOH, GOF, CM, CBT
	Implement business plans in GOH and Marketing Plans in Miskito Coast	Baseline established Marketing plan implemented Three business plans formulated and implemented	Bay Islands and Miskito Coast
<b>2.4.3</b> Number of sea turtle hatchlings protected and released.	Consolidate public-private partnerships to protect 5000 leatherback turtle nests and 500 hawksbill turtle nests in Panama	The protection of 5000 leatherback and 500 hawksbill nests through public-private alliances and good conservation practices	CBT
<b>2011-2012 Goal: 700,000 sea turtle hatchlings protected and released</b>	Consolidate the binational alliance for the protection of leatherback and hawksbill turtles in Cahuita-Bocas del Toro	Alliance consolidated and recognized. 1000 leatherback nests and 200 hawksbill nests protected. 100 technicians trained in best practices; climate change adaptation measures applied in the binational zone	CBT
	Consolidate a hawksbill turtle conservation program in the Gulf of Fonseca	The establishment of a public-private partnership in Jiquilisco Bay and Padre Ramos Estuary; 400 hawksbill turtle nests protected during the 2012 season; 100 fishermen trained in best sea turtle conservation practices; volunteer program operating and generating revenue for local communities	GoF

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
	Provide support for the sea turtle conservation program in El Salvador	3000 olive ridley (Golfina), green and leatherback turtles protected during the 2011-2012 season on beaches in Jiquilisco Bay and eastern El Salvador. Mechanism for the financial sustainability of the nest and egg protection operations identified	GoF

*KRA 2.5 Foster the establishment of public-private alliances and partnerships to leverage funds for conservation and sustainable harvest practices.*

**Description:** USAID/MAREA evaluated the possibility of forming strategic alliances with multilateral entities and banks to promote mechanisms and businesses that generate income for reinvestment in conservation. The four initiatives will be promoted this fiscal year as follows: (a) With Solimar, through the IADB and National Geographic, to form a public-private alliance to promote tourism in Central American at the sites where best sustainable tourism practices are applied. The program seeks to form and operate a regional marketing platform in at least two sites: the Bay Islands and Cahuita-Bocas del Toro. The increase in tourism resulting from this marketing will help raise revenues for businesses. (b) With the IADB through its FOMIN program which promotes alternatives to reduce poverty in fishing communities (marine, coastal and wetlands) and to increase sustainability in protected areas management with geo-tourism practices in the Gulf of Honduras. (c) Through established agreements between USAID/MAREA and the BCIE CAMBio program for financing of alternative productive activities (related with KRA 2.4), which the program will be presenting as part of the project portfolio, including the participation of the private sector in Miskito Coast in a project for sustainable use of jellyfish in Port Lempira, Honduras. (d) By promoting the combination of sea turtle conservation with public-private partnerships, leveraging specific funds and developing financial mechanisms that support economic activities through large companies with social responsibility programs.

**Justification:** The sustainability of USAID/MAREA initiatives and results are necessarily linked to the formation of strategic alliances that provide sustainable financing to these initiatives. For example, the alliance with BCIE-CAMBio is a step in this direction, and the same is expected with the National Geographic Society and FOMIN, both IADB projects. These alliances will attract resources that will be invested in conservation through improved practices for the management and use of fishery resources, tourist services, and the operation of a platform to enhance tourism in Central America and increase revenues for local populations. The strategy will be to establish alliances making it possible to support attractive financial mechanisms for other donors, or initiatives helping to expand or multiply resources invested in the selected themes.

**Implementation Mechanism:** USAID/MAREA will build a portfolio of projects identifying target groups, prioritizing those that look more promising or are priorities for the beneficiaries, participating agencies or donors. Efforts will be made at the site level and on the regional scale. Likewise, a proposal will be made to develop a sea turtle financial mechanism together with one of the interested partners (WIDECAST or STC), for approaching potential partners in the private sector of the region and potential U.S. donors. Simultaneously, with the assistance of Solimar and WWF, work will be undertaken with IADB to implement the regional marketing platform and increase the sustainability of protected area management. Implementation of the agreements signed between USAID/MAREA and IADB - CAMBio will jointly operated by the site coordinators in charge of the site and the alternative livelihoods specialist.

**Expected Results:** A regional project portfolio that takes into consideration groups of disabled fishermen, the program to convert lobster fishing by diving in the Miskito Coast, and sustainable tourism; the National Geographic regional marketing platform set up to promote sustainable tourist visitation to Central America, including a database of participating companies and current visitation; number of approved projects with CAMBio and FOMIN funds; [REDACTED] of

resources leveraged for the implementation of business plans (KRA 2.4), alternative activities and sea turtle conservation and marketing of tourism businesses at the Central American level; The development and negotiation of at least one public-private partnership to promote sea turtle conservation in Central America, with emphasis on some of the USAID/MAREA sites.



<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
<b>SO 2.</b> Foster rights-based and market - based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and ecosystems, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to management.			
<b>KRA 2.5</b> Foster the establishment of public – private alliances and partnerships to leverage funds for conservation and sustainable harvest practices.			
<b>2.5.1.</b> Value (USD) of non-USG financed conservation efforts leveraged, payment for environmental services, or additional revenues provided for conservation by governments and the private sector	Prepare an analysis of opportunities or projects for program fund raising	Fund-raising guidelines established Establish a portfolio of projects	Regional
<b>2011-2012 Goal: 1.5 Million Dollars leveraged</b>	Establish the regional marketing platform for the Gulf of Honduras and the Cahuita-Bocas del Toro sites to promote and market the services of tourism companies and businesses in alliance with IADB-National Geographic-USAID/MAREA	Platform established Operating mechanism approved Baseline income of participating companies documented	All sites
	Implement productive projects with the support of the CAMBio-AIDB project	Number of projects with CAMBio support Number of loans granted Total amount	Regional
	Design a trinational project proposal in alliance with CISP-UNPD- USAID / MAREA to be negotiated with the European Union	Funds leveraged	GoH and HN Miskito Coast

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
	Put together a public private alliance with FOMIN-IADB-USAID/ MAREA and WWF to promote alternatives reducing poverty in fishing communities (marine, coastal and wetlands) and increase the sustainability of protected area management through geotourism practices in the Gulf of Honduras	Funds leveraged 200 people trained 12 community initiatives assisted 50 micro- small and medium companies and associations strengthened	GoH

*KRA 2.6 Promote coastal and marine protected areas management as an important tool for sustainable fisheries and tourism*

**2011-2012 Goal:** At least 1,000,000 hectares under improved management

**Description:** Based on previously generated information and the experience acquired during the first eighteen months of USAID/MAREA, the program has identified a minimum of 10 areas of biological and economic importance, primarily in fisheries and sustainable tourism. The program will implement actions in these areas to promote fishing and sustainable tourism, improve management and effectively conserve the program’s target species and ecosystems, increase fishermen’s participation and compliance in management. Activities will include climate change adaptation measures.

In the Gulf of Honduras, the program will seek to implement strategies contained in the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Caribbean coastal-marine zone of Belize, Guatemala and Honduras, in at least three areas of biological significance. These three areas will serve as the pilot sites to test the effectiveness of the adaptation measures, learn from the process, and document recommendations that can be applied at other Central American sites. Likewise, the program will incorporate regulations and mechanisms necessary for implementing a system of access rights for artisanal fishing for neighboring communities in the Cayos Cochinos National Monument Management Plan. In the Bay Islands National Marine Park, the program will create mechanisms for the participation of fishermen and coastal communities in decision-making about management through the establishment of community consultative councils and the implementation of climate change adaptation measures. In the marine reserves of Glover’s Reef and Port Honduras in Belize, the program will support co-management and participation mechanisms for fishermen by the establishment of a special license system which will entitle them to fish inside the reserves, encourage compliance with the responsibilities acquired, and support control and oversight of the reserves.

In the Cayos Misquitos Biological Reserve, USAID/MAREA, will work jointly with MARENA to support the redesigning of limits and internal zoning and the incorporation of artisanal fisheries management and endangered species conservation measures in its regulations. At the same time, the RAMSAR file on that protected area will be updated.

In Bocas del Toro, the program will support ANAM in the formulation of management plans for the Damani Guariviara Wetlands of International Importance and the Escudo de Veraguas Protected Landscape through a highly participative process together with the Ngobe Bugle indigenous district authorities. This action aims to increase the participation of local communities in management of these protected marine areas and to incorporate conservation measures for populations of endangered species, sea turtles in particular. The program will initiate a territorial management process at the Gulf of Fonseca site.

**Justification:** Improving management of biologically significant areas improves program target species populations as this protects the sites where they reproduce, grow and feed. The same occurs with the promotion of co-management mechanisms, access rights, conservation and recovery measures for endangered species, and climate change adaptation strategies. Documenting experiences over the course of their execution makes it possible to replicate them in other protected marine areas in Central America.

**Implementation Mechanism:** The program will execute most of the activities in the Gulf of Honduras through subcontracts with TNC and WCS. In the Gulf of Fonseca, the program will contract consultant services and establish alliances with other projects and programs existing in the area. The program will coordinate the development of plans closely with the governments of each country through CCAD and OSPESCA.

**Expected Results:** Management improved of at least 1,000,000 hectares in zones of biological importance, through the establishment of measures that in turn improve regulations on the use of marine-coastal resources; Implementation of the main recommendations of the climate change adaptation plan by the Governments of Belize, Guatemala and Honduras; Seven co-management fisheries agreements established.

SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal	Proposed Activity	Product/Result	Site
<b>SO 2.</b> Foster rights-based and market - based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and ecosystems, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to management.			
<b>KRA 2.6</b> Promote coastal and marine protected areas management as an important tool for sustainable fisheries and tourism.			
2.6.1 Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.	Adopt the climate change adaptation plan for the Gulf of Honduras	Governments of Belize, Guatemala and Honduras adopt the adaptation program in their coastal-marine programs and projects	GoH

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
<b>2011-2012 Goal: At least 1,000,000 hectares under improved management</b>	Implement and evaluate the effectiveness of climate change adaptation measures in the Bay Islands, Glover's Reef and Cayos Cochinos	700,000 hectares under improved management	GoH
	Prepare Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan for CBT	Vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan prepared	CBT
	Redesign the Cayos Miskito Coasts Biological Reserve	497,000 hectares under improved management External limits and zoning defined on the basis of biological, social and economic criteria Management plan and RAMSAR file updated	Miskito Coast, Nicaragua
	Update the management plan for Cayos Cochinos Natural Monument	48,000 hectares under improved management Co-management zones included Rights-based mechanism for fishing access incorporated Climate change adaptation measures incorporated	GoH
	Create a conservation plan for the Damani Guariviara Wetlands of International Importance	65,000 hectares under improved management Measures for the conservation of sea turtles and other species incorporated	Cahuita-Bocas del Toro
	Support the proposal for a territorial management mechanism for the Gulf of Fonseca	320,000 hectares managed according to guidelines for territorial zoning and regulation	GoF
	Execute plan for the declaration of Martin Perez Island in GOF as a wildlife refuge.	143 hectares managed under the concept of ANP-Wildlife Refuge	GoF

<b>SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-2012 Goal</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Product/Result</b>	<b>Site</b>
2.6.2 Number of fishery groups complying with protected areas management plans	Design co-management mechanisms for Bay Islands Marine Park	Number of agreements signed Communities and fishermen actively participating in the park's management	GoH
<b>2011-2012 Goal: 7 AMP fisheries co-management agreements signed</b>	Implement a co-management mechanism at Glover's Reef through the special licenses system. Training on the collection and monitoring of data to establish Total Allowable Quota (TAC)	Number of agreements signed	GoH
	Consolidate fishery co-management agreements at the Port Honduras Marine Reserve	Integration of special licenses mechanism for fishing and co-management of the marine reserve	GoH
	Establish a joint work mechanism with the third convocation of the SAM Leadership Program, "Establishment of a Network of Multi-Functional Marine Reserves"	At least two potential sites for the definition of agreements in the GOH region	GoH















SO/ KRA/ Indicator/ 2011-12 Goal	Proposed Activity	Site	2011			2012										
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	Sustainable Extraction Plans in Maculiz (lobster and oysters), through rights-based mechanisms															
	Implement sustainable extraction of black-lipped conch in the Gulf of Fonseca (NC-HN) through rights-based mechanisms	GoF-NC/HN														
<b>KRA 2.3 Increase the demand for products and services which provide conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.</b>																
2.3.1. Number of communications efforts	Develop communications efforts to discourage unsustainable use practices and foment the consumption of marine products obtained with sustainable use mechanisms	Regional														
<b>2011-2012 Goal: 10 efforts made</b>	Promote measures for regulating and recovery proposed in the management plans for sustainable use of the species	Regional, national and local														
	Develop communication effort on sharks	Regional														
	Develop communication effort on responsible consumption of shellfish in the Bay Islands	GoH														
	Develop an awareness campaign on Hawksbill turtles in GOF	GoF														
	Develop internal and external communications efforts	Regional														
<b>KRA 2.4 Draft / update and implement model plans and programs for the recovery of endangered species and their ecosystems which promotes sustainable economic development for local communities.</b>																













**ANNEX B. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS, AND MAJOR MEETINGS: SCHEDULE & LOCATIONS**

USAID MAREA	YEAR 2			
	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.
<b>KRA 1.1 Draft, harmonize and adopt at the regional, national and municipal level policies and legislation on target coastal and marine resources, with emphasis on rights – based, market driven approaches.</b>				
Meeting of Gulf of Honduras mayors - Formation of the Transboundary Committee				
Meeting of Miskito Coast mayors - Formation of the Transboundary Committee				
Meeting of Cahuita-Bocas del Toro mayors - Formation of the Transboundary Committee				
Training on model regulations on damage assessment for coastal and marine resources				
<b>KRA 1.2 Draft and implement law monitoring and enforcement strategies and action plans for coastal and marine resources and ecosystems.</b>				
National workshops on validation of the strategy to improve recording of reported violations and unification of forms and indicators				
Trainings in the use of registries, forms, databases, etc. for strategy to improve recording of reported violations and unification of forms and indicators				
National certification workshop for the control and oversight strategy				
Trainings in the use of tools for the control and oversight strategy				
National certification workshop for strategy on criminal and administrative sanctions				
Trainings in the use of tools for the strategy on criminal and administrative sanctions				
<b>KRA 1.3 Promote transparency and accountability and support public participation.</b>				
Meetings of consultative groups, fishing, and legal committees				
<b>KRA 1.4 Strengthen fisheries and environmental institutions and organizations on improved enforcement practices and rights-based, market driven mechanisms.</b>				
Training in access rights GoH, GoF, CBT, CM				
Regional symposium on access rights				
Workshops to develop and validate a national coastal and marine policy				
Meetings to validate and disseminate proposal on regional coastal and marine policy guidelines (with group of OSPESCA lawyers and other stakeholders)				

USAID MAREA	YEAR 2			
	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.
Training in recording of reported violations (certification workshops and courses)				
Training on aspects or methodologies for control and oversight (certification workshops and courses)				
Training for justice operators, civil society, NGOs, in increased sanctions (certification workshops and courses)				
Training on environmental damage assessment norm (certification workshops and courses)				
Trainings for boatmen, guides, and tourism operators in tourism best practices in protected areas and marine reserves in the Gulf of Honduras				
<b>KRA 1.5 Foster research on Central American coastal management and fisheries</b>				
Four regional workshops with key stakeholders in coastal and marine research to disseminate and validate the Regional Strategy on Coastal and Marine Research (ERIMC)				
Two workshops on information sharing				
<b>KRA 1.6 Foster the adoption and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in all non member CA countries.</b>				
Training on the National Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy in Costa Rica				
Training on the National Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy in Honduras				
Training on the management plan to approve exception for extractive use of sea turtle eggs in Guatemala				
<b>KRA 2.1 Train artisan and industrial fishermen on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights and / or market based mechanisms</b>				
Joint trainings with OSPESCA in collectively prioritized themes: 1. Access rights and market mechanisms 2. Marketing and commercialization 3. Special License Systems				
4. Trainings for Gulf of Fonseca artisan fishermen on harmonization agreements				
<b>KRA 2.2 Pilot the use of Individual Transferable Quotas ITQ's or similar rights-based mechanisms</b>				
Trainings on fishing access rights system for the communities in Cayos Cochinos				
<b>KRA 2.3 Increase the demand for products and services which provide conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.</b>				
Workshops supporting communication efforts				

USAID MAREA	YEAR 2			
	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.
<b>KRA 2.4 Draft / update and implement model plans and Programs for the recovery of endangered species and their ecosystems which promotes sustainable economic development for local communities.</b>				
Training for technicians in best practices; climate change adaptation measures applied in the binational zone of Cahuita-Bocas del Toro				
Training for fishermen in best practices of sea turtle conservation; Volunteer Program operating and generating revenues for local communities				
<b>KRA 2.5 Foster the establishment of public – private alliances and partnerships to leverage funds for conservation and sustainable harvest practices.</b>				
Trainings to promote alternatives for reducing poverty in fishing communities (coastal and wetlands marinas) and to increase sustainability in protected areas management through geotourism practices in the Gulf of Honduras				
<b>KRA 2.6 Promote coastal and marine protected areas management as an important tool for sustainable fisheries and tourism.</b>				
Workshops on implementation of climate change adaptation measures and evaluation of their effectiveness in Bay Islands, Port Honduras, Glover’s Reef and Cayos Cochinos				
Workshops on climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan for CBT or GOF sites				
Workshops on the development of a proposal of a territorial management mechanism for the Gulf of Fonseca				
Training in co-management mechanisms for the Bay Islands Marine Park, Glovers Reef and Port Honduras Marine Reserve				

## ANNEX C. ANTICIPATED PROCUREMENT AND EQUIPMENT FOR FY2012

Per section H.7 of the Water II IQC and in accordance with guidance from the Regional Contracting Officer during the Post Award Orientation meeting on April 19, 2010, Chemonics International hereby respectfully provides the following information related to procurements of non-expendable property (NXP) that will occur under the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives (USAID MAREA) Program during FY2012.

AIDAR 752.245-70 defines non-expendable property as —property which is complete in itself, does not lose its identity or become a component of another article when put into use; is durable, with an expected service life of two years or more; and which has a unit cost of more than [REDACTED]. Given this definition, procurements of the following nonexpendable property will take place over the course of the first twelve months of the project; this equipment will be used by field office personnel for administrative and project management purposes.

Anticipated Nonexpendable Property Purchases Under USAID MAREA in Project Year 2:



The approximate cost for these procurements is [REDACTED]. Procurement of this equipment will be carried out by following Chemonics' standard procurement policies, which are guided by the FAR and AIDAR regulations regarding procurement as applicable. Adequate quotations or cost competition will be obtained as necessary for all transactions above the micro-purchase threshold.

Please note that per section H.6 of the IQC contract all purchases will be made in compliance with the 000 geographic code unless a waiver is provided by USAID for purchases conducted locally in accordance with the source/origin/nationality guidance of the local procurement regulations found in 22 CFR 228.40.

Finally, In accordance with section.8 of the task order and FAR 52.245-5 and AIDAR 752-245-70, Chemonics will provide an annual report of all non expendable property acquired throughout the year to the COTR as an attachment of the Annual Report.

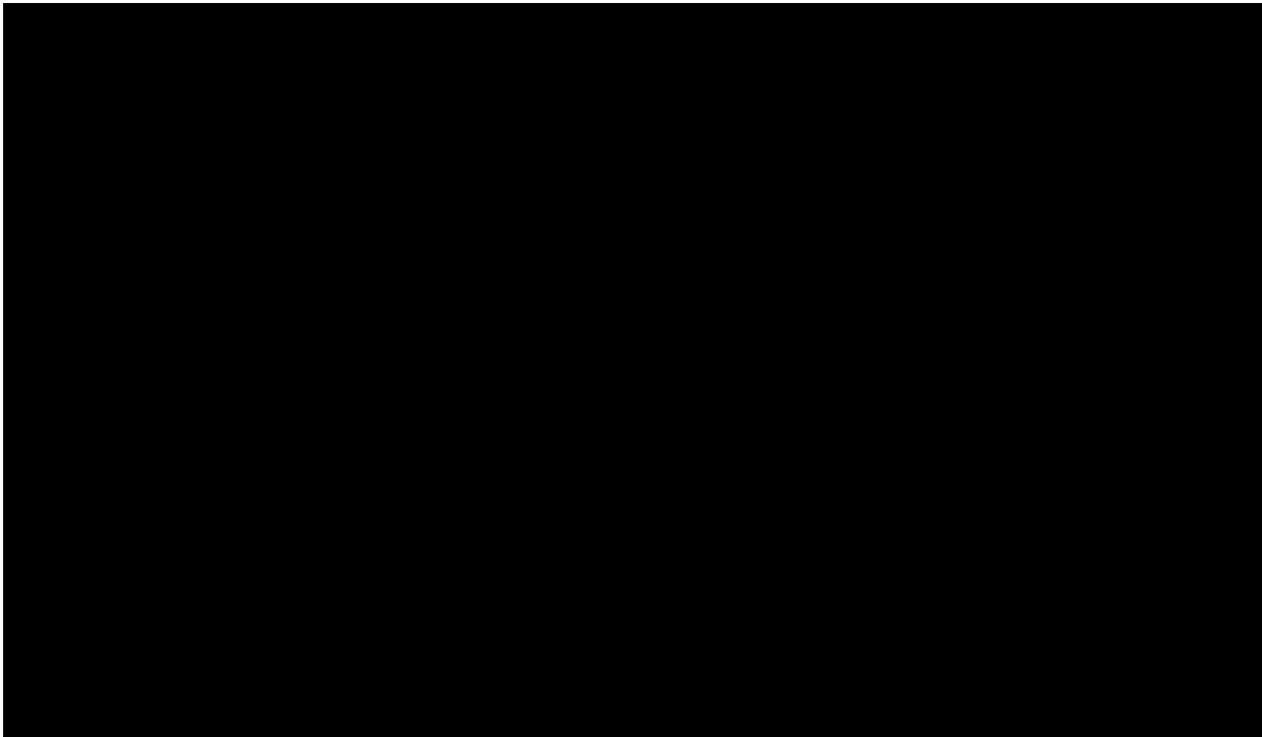
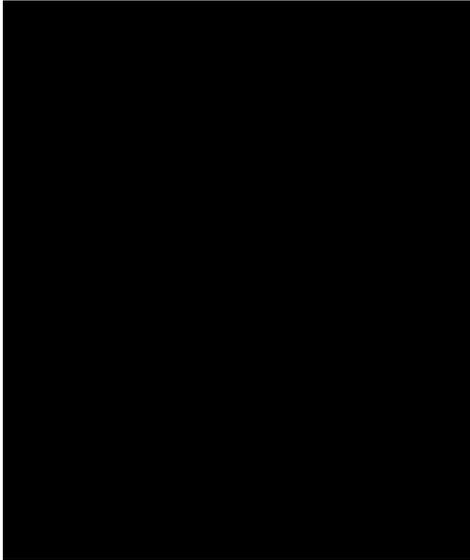
## ANNEX D. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL & RATIONALE

USAID MAREA	YEAR 2			
	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.
<b>KRA 1.1 Draft, harmonize and adopt at the regional, national and municipal level policies and legislation on target coastal and marine resources, with emphasis on rights – based, market driven approaches.</b>				
Meetings to validate the proposal on coastal and marine policy guidelines (with group of OSPESCA lawyers and other stakeholders)				
Meeting of Gulf of Honduras mayors - Formation of the Transboundary Committee				
Meeting of Miskito Coast mayors - Formation of the Transboundary Committee				
Meeting of Cahuita-Bocas del Toro mayors - Formation of the Transboundary Committee				
Training on model regulations damage assessment for coastal and marine resources				
Support to fishing law projects based on the analysis of legal gaps and country requests (BZ,HN, CR, PN, ES)				
<b>KRA 1.2 Draft and implement law monitoring and enforcement strategies and action plans for coastal and marine resources and ecosystems.</b>				
Compilation of information to make the appraisal for strategy to improve recording of reported violations and unification of forms and indicators (on how to record reported violations and violation forms in the sites)				
National validation workshops for the strategy to improve recording of reported violations and unification of forms and indicators				
Trainings in the use of registries, forms, databases, etc. for strategy to improve recording of reported violations and unification of forms and indicators				
Compilation of information to make the appraisal for strategy to improve control and oversight (on control and oversight methods in the sites)				
National validation workshops for the control and oversight strategy				
Trainings in the use of tools for the control and oversight strategy				
Appraisal for strategy to improve criminal and administrative sanctions (on application of criminal and administrative sanctions in the sites)				
National validation workshops for strategy on criminal and administrative sanctions				
Trainings in the use of tools for strategy on criminal and administrative sanctions				
<b>KRA 1.3 Promote transparency and accountability and support public participation.</b>				
Meetings of consultative groups, fishing and legal committees				

USAID MAREA	YEAR 2			
	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.
<b>KRA 1.4 Strengthen fisheries and environmental institutions and organizations on improved enforcement practices and rights-based, market driven mechanisms.</b>				
Training in access rights GoH, GoF, CBT, CM				
Regional symposium on access rights				
Workshops to develop and validate a national coastal and marine policy				
Validation and dissemination of proposal on regional coastal and marine policy guidelines (with group of OSPESCA lawyers and other stakeholders)				
Training in recording of reported violations (validation workshops and courses)				
Training on aspects or methodologies for control and oversight (validation workshops and courses)				
Training for justice operators, civil society, NGOs, in increased sanctions (validation workshops and courses)				
Training on environmental damage assessment norm (validation workshops and courses)				
Train boatmen, guides, and tourism operators in best practices of tourist visitation in protected areas and marine reserves in the Gulf of Honduras				
<b>KRA 1.5 Foster research on Central American coastal management and fisheries</b>				
Four regional workshops with key stakeholders in coastal and marine research to disseminate and validate the Regional Strategy on Coastal and Marine Research (ERIMC)				
Two workshops on information sharing				
<b>KRA 1.6 Foster the adoption and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in all non member CA countries.</b>				
Coordination trips for preparation of national sea turtle conservation strategies				
Training on the National Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy in Costa Rica				
Training on the National Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy in Honduras				
Training on the management plan to approve exception for extractive use of sea turtle eggs in Guatemala				
<b>KRA 2.1 Train artisan and industrial fishermen on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights and / or market based mechanisms</b>				
Joint trainings with OSPESCA on themes jointly prioritized: 1. Access rights and market mechanisms 2. Marketing and commercialization 3. Special License Systems				
Training for Gulf of Fonseca artisan fishermen on harmonization agreements				

USAID MAREA	YEAR 2			
	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.
<b>KRA 2.2 Pilot the use of Individual Transferable Quotas ITQ's or similar rights-based mechanisms</b>				
Training on fishing access rights system for the communities in Cayos Cochinos				
<b>KRA 2.3 Increase the demand for products and services which provide conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.</b>				
Awareness-raising campaigns in Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, Gulf of Fonseca and Miskito Coast including other species and themes: lobster, shark, access rights, etc.				
<b>KRA 2.4 Draft / update and implement model plans and Programs for the recovery of endangered species and their ecosystems which promotes sustainable economic development for local communities.</b>				
Implementation of priority actions for grouper recovery in GoH				
Implementation of priority actions of the queen conch management plan in GOH				
Training for technicians in best practices; climate change adaptation measures applied in the bi-national zone of Cahuita-Bocas del Toro				
Training for fishermen in best practices of sea turtle conservation; Volunteer Program operating and generating revenues for local communities				
<b>KRA 2.5 Foster the establishment of public – private alliances and partnerships to leverage funds for conservation and sustainable harvest practices.</b>				
"Turtle Tour " implemented in two additional countries (Costa Rica-Panama)				
Trainings to promote alternatives for reducing poverty in fishing communities (coastal and wetlands marinas) and to increase sustainability in protected areas management through geotourism practices in the Gulf of Honduras				
<b>KRA 2.6 Promote coastal and marine protected areas management as an important tool for sustainable fisheries and tourism.</b>				
Workshops on implementation of climate change adaptation measures and evaluation of their effectiveness in the Bay Islands, Port Honduras, Glover's Reef and Cayos Cochinos				
Workshops on climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan for CBT or GOF sites				
Workshops on the development of a proposal of a territorial management mechanism for the Gulf of Fonseca				
Training in co-management mechanisms for the Bay Islands Marine Park, Glovers Reef and Port Honduras Marine Reserve				

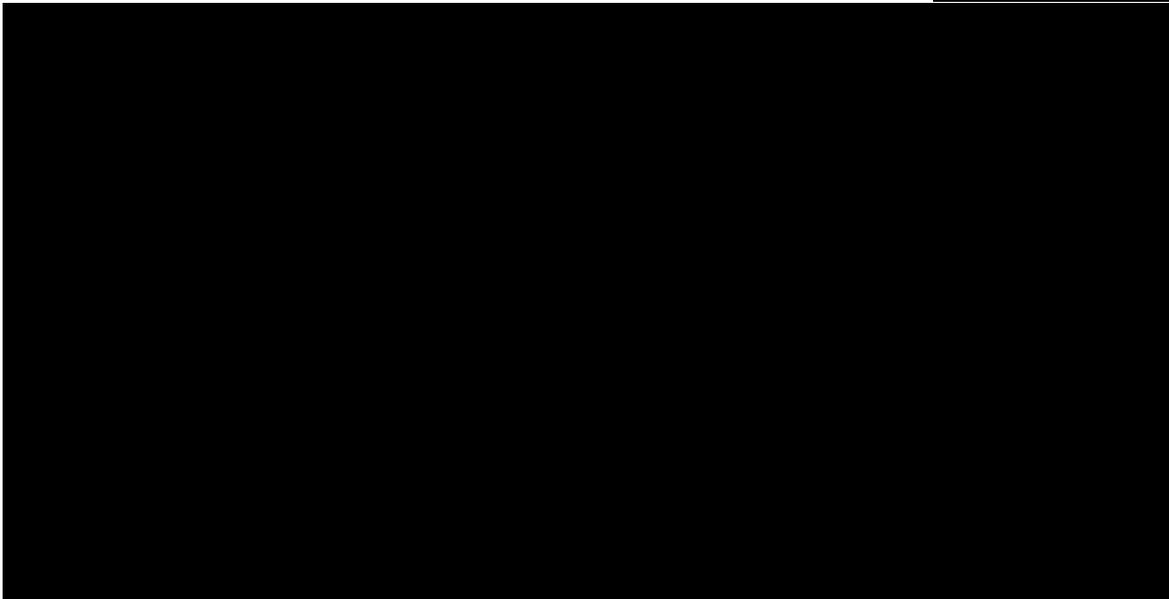
ANNEX E. FY2012 BUDGET



ANNEX F. EXPENDITURES BY KEY RESULT AREA (KRA)

Component 1:	Promoting Effective Monitoring and Enforcement of Coastal and Marine Resources Policies and Legislation with an Emphasis on Compliance
KRA 1.1	
KRA 1.2	
KRA 1.3	
KRA 1.4	
KRA 1.5	
KRA 1.6	
Subtotal Component 1	

Component 2:	Promoting and Piloting Rights-Based and Market-Driven Mechanisms and Management Incentives to Improve Sustainable Use
KRA 2.1	
KRA 2.2	
KRA 2.3	
KRA 2.4	
KRA 2.5	
KRA 2.6	
Subtotal Component 2	
Total Budget for FY 2012	



**ANNEX G. CURRENT AND POTENTIAL COUNTERPARTS: LOCAL, NATIONAL, AND REGIONAL**

País	Socios	¿Qué hacen?	¿Dónde hacen?	ONG's	¿Qué hacen?	Dónde hacen?	Institución	Qué hacen?	Dónde y qué?	Gobierno	Cooperantes
<b>Belice</b>	1, 2,	- Agregaciones - Langosta - Tiburón - Derechos acceso - Áreas protegidas - Pesquerías	- Glovers Reef - Port Honduras  - Caribe	14, 16, 22, 24, 25, 36	- Ambiente - Incidencia - Pesquería - Turismo - Fondos - Incidencia - Alternativas	- Glover's Reef - Port Honduras - Sarteneja  - Caribe	OSPESCA CCAD		<b>OSPESCA</b> Trabaja a nivel regional con las Autoridades de Pesca, bajo los lineamientos de la Política de Integración de Pesca y Acuicultura.	MAF, MNR, CZA, Depto. Pesca	GEF PNUD OAK FUND.
<b>Guatemala</b>	1, 5,			13, 14, 16, 31, 32			OSPESCA CCAD			MARN, MAGA, UNIPESCA	GEF, BCIE TAIWAN, USAID COOP. ITA.
<b>Honduras</b>	1, 3, 5, 7,9, 12, 13	- Áreas protegidas - Langosta - Turismo - Tiburones	- Islas Bahía - Costa Miskita - Golfo Fonseca	13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 26, 28	- Fondos - Incidencia - Alternativas - Turismo - Arrecifes	- Islas Bahía - Costa Miskita - Golfo de Fonseca	OSPESCA CCAD	<b>OSPESCA</b> - Langosta - Grupos trabajo - Tiburones - Conchas - Pesca - Legislación		SERNA, SAG, DIGEPESCA IHT Alcaldías	AECID, TAIWAN, USAID PEW, BCIE PNUD COOP. ITA.
	2, 5, 7	- Áreas protegidas - Tortugas	- Costa Miskita - Caribe		- Incidencia - Alternativas	- Costa Miskita - Caribe	OSPESCA			INPESCA, MADENA	USAID, JICA,
<b>Nicaragua</b>	9, 12	- Langosta - Tiburones - Tortugas	- Golfo Fonseca	28, 30,	- Tortugas	- Golfo de Fonseca	CCAD	<b>CCAD</b> - Áreas protegidas - Legislación	<b>CCAD</b> Trabaja con los ministerios del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, bajo programas puntuales en áreas objeto de protección v/o explotación	Alcaldías	BM, BCIE AECID
<b>El Salvador</b>	9, 12	- Conchas - Tiburones - Alternativas	- Golfo Fonseca - Bahía Jiquilisco	27, 28, 35, 37	- Mangle - Incidencia - Tortugas - Alternativas	- Golfo de Fonseca - Bahía Jiquilisco	OSPESCA CCAD			MAG CENDEPESCA MARN, Alcaldías	USAID, JICA, TAIWAN, AECID, BCIE
<b>Costa Rica</b>	1, 3, 4, 6,	- Áreas protegidas - Tortugas - Turismo - Alternativas	- Tortuguero - Caribe sur	29,34	- Turismo - Alternativas - Incidencia	- Tortuguero - Caribe sur - Pacífico	OSPESCA CCAD			INCOPESCA MINAET SINAC ICT	PNUD, JICA, TAIWAN, AECID, BCIE
<b>Panamá</b>	3, 4, 6,	- Tortugas - Áreas protegidas - Turismo - Alternativas	- Bocas del Toro - Caribe - Chiriquí	8,10, 11, 33	- Fondos - Pesquería - Tortugas - Turismo	- Bocas del Toro - Caribe	OSPESCA CCAD		ARAP, ANAM, ATP, AMP, Municipio	USAID, PNUD, BCIE	

1: TNC  
7: UCME

2: WCS  
8: STRI

3: SOLIMAR  
9: ICAPO

4: STC  
10: NATURA/INBOCA

5: WWF  
11: UPESABO

6: WIDECAS  
12: DELMPYPE

13: CISP	14: MARFUND	15:NOAA	16.TRIGOH	17.CORAL	18:CREDIA
19: IAC	20.AVKAPLAN-NIVA	21:NATGEO	22: HRHP	23: U LAS PALMAS	24: TIDE-TOURS
25: SEA	26: Fund Cayo Cochinos	27.Asociación Mangle	28: ACTRIGOLFO	29. MARVIVA	30: Fundación Líder
31: PROGAL	32: Red Pescadores	33: AAMVECONA	34:ATEC	35: ECOVIVA	36: SFA
37: FUNZEL	38: BCIE				

**ANNEX H. MOUS SIGNED WITH KEY STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS**

<b>Nombre organización</b>	<b>Representante Legal</b>	<b>Enlace</b>	<b>Tema de colaboración</b>	<b>Tipo de Documento</b>	<b>Fecha de suscripción o programada</b>
1. MOU con Proyecto Trinacional Corredor del Mangle – Golfo de Fonseca	Roberto Rodríguez	Edgar Herrera Scott	Espacio compartido para oficinas Líneas de trabajo conjuntas	Carta de Entendimiento	Noviembre 2010
2. PNUD Fondos GEF, Tegucigalpa, Honduras		Luigi Loddo	Alternativas económicas sostenibles Diseño de un programa productivo para la Costa Moskitia. Compartir oficinas en Pto. Lempira	Acuerdo de intenciones	10 de febrero 2011
3. OSPESCA/CCAD/USAID	Mario González Néstor Windevoxhel	Carlos Roberto Hasbún	Implementación de todo el programa regional	Memorandum de Entendimiento	24 de Junio 2011
4. Coral Reef Alliance CORAL, Roatán, Honduras	Rick MacPherson	Jenny Myton	Coordinación de esfuerzos en Islas de la Bahía.	Acuerdo de intenciones	10 de mayo 2011
5. AKVAPLAN-NIVA	Anton A. Giaever	Héctor Andrade	Apoyo para desarrollar investigaciones marino costeras. Empleo de información para la toma de decisiones	Memorando de Entendimiento	Enero 2011
6. Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli CISP- Guatemala/ Asociación Programa de Gestión Ambiental Local ASOPROGAL	Melvyn Teni/Eugenia Juarez Xol		Asistencia y apoyo para alternativas productivas l Golfo de Honduras.	Carta de Intenciones	Mayo 2011
7. Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano	Lorenzo Rosenzweig Pasquel	María José González Fuster	Colaboración para la recaudación de fondos. Zona Marino Costera del GOH	Convenio Marco de Cooperación Institucional	Enero 2011
8. Proyecto CAMbio BCIE - SICA	Vicepresidente del Banco	Yuri Zenteno	Asistencia técnica y financiamiento planes de negocios	Acuerdo Marco	20 de Julio 2011
9. Proyecto Desarrollo Pesquero en el Golfo de Fonseca PDPGF – AECID Hd.	Carlos Andara Néstor Windevoxhel	Carlos Andara	Conservación y manejo de recursos marino costeros zona costera de Honduras	Carta de Intenciones	17 Junio 2011
10. DELMYPE-SICA Cooperación austriaca, San Salvador, El Salvador	Ingrid Figueroa de Santa María	Salvador Martínez	Creación de Capacidades Locales	Memorandum de Entendimiento	Septiembre 2011

## ANNEX I POTENTIAL AREAS UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

Site name	Country	Ha
<b>Glovers Reef Marine Reserve</b>	Belize	35,000
<b>Port Honduras Marine Reserve</b>	Honduras	40,000
<b>Parque Nacional Marino Islas de la Bahía</b>	Honduras	647,000
<b>Monumento Natural Cayos Cochinos</b>	Honduras	48,000
<b>Reserva Biológica Marina Cayos Miskitos</b>	Nicaragua	497,000
<b>Humedal de Importancia Internacional Damani-Guariviara</b>	Panamá	24,000
<b>Estero Padre Ramos</b>	Nicaragua	11,000
<b>Bahía Jiquilisco</b>	El Salvador	36,000
		1,338,000