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

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



**DELIVERABLE: ANNUAL WORK PLAN 5 FY 2013 (OCTOBER 2013 –  
SEPTEMBER 2014)**

**September 2013**

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– SEPTEMBER 2014)**

**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.

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AAMVECONA</b>	Coastal and Nature from Friends and Neighbors Association**
<b>ACOPACIFICO</b>	Cooperative Fishermen Association from El Pacífico RL**
<b>ADT</b>	Friends of the Earth from Spain**
<b>AECID</b>	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development**
<b>ANABOCAS</b>	Natural Association Bocas Carey **
<b>ANAM</b>	National Environmental Authority ( Panama)**
<b>ARAP</b>	Authority for Aquatic Resources of Panama**
<b>APBGADH</b>	Diver’s Protective Association from Gracias a Dios (Honduras)**
<b>APAIB</b>	Indigenous Fisheries Association from Bruce Laguna (Honduras)**
<b>BCIE</b>	Central American Bank for Economic Integration**
<b>BUKARIMAT</b>	Women’s Association Butuka Karma Taura Iwi Miskita (Honduras)
<b>CAMBio</b>	Central American Markets for Biodiversity Project of BCIE
<b>CATIE</b>	Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Learning**
<b>CCAD</b>	Central American Commission for Environment and Development**
<b>COR</b>	Contracting Officer’s Representative
<b>DAKNI</b>	Second Level Organization for Honduras Miskitos**
<b>DELMYPE</b>	Local Economic Development and Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprise Program**
<b>DIGEPESCA</b>	General Directorate from Fisheries and Aquaculture from Honduras**
<b>DIPECSA</b>	Normativity Direction for Fisheries and Aquaculture from Guatemala
<b>ERIMC</b>	Regional Strategy for Coastal and Marine Research**
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FONDOSAM</b>	Fund for the Mesoamerican Reef System**
<b>GDA</b>	Global Development Alliance
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environmental Fund
<b>GOF</b>	Gulf of Fonseca
<b>GOH</b>	Gulf of Honduras
<b>ICAPO</b>	Eastern Pacific Hawksbill Initiative **
<b>IHT</b>	Honduran Tourism Institute**
<b>INBOCA</b>	Bocas Culture and Environment Initiative
<b>INPESCA</b>	Nicaraguan Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute
<b>MARENA</b>	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Nicaragua
<b>MARN - El Salvador</b>	Environment Ministry for Natural Resources from El Salvador
<b>MARN - Guatemala</b>	Environment Ministry for Natural Resources from Guatemala
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>OSPESCA</b>	Organization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of the Central American Isthmus**
<b>PPD</b>	Small Grants Program**
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nation Program for Development
<b>PRODEMORO</b>	Rural Development Program for the Oriental Region (El Salvador)**
<b>PRONEGOCIOS</b>	Rural PRONEGOCIOS Project – Honduras
<b>RAAN</b>	North Atlantic Autonomous Region**
<b>RAAS</b>	South Atlantic Autonomous Region**
<b>SERNA</b>	Environment and Natural Resources Secretary from Honduras**
<b>SICA</b>	Central American System for Integration**
<b>SIRPAC</b>	Central American Integrated System for the Registry of Fisheries and Aquaculture**

<b>TIDE</b>	Toledo Institute for Development and the Environment
<b>TNC</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>TRIGOH</b>	Trinational Alliance for the Gulf of Honduras**
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WIDECAST</b>	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund

\*\* Spanish Acronym

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives (hereafter, Regional Program) is a four and a half year activity financed by USAID under the Integrated Water and Coastal Resources Management IQC, Contract Number EPP-I-00-04-00020-00, Task Order 5, awarded to Chemonics International in March 2010. The Regional Program will commence its fourth and final year of implementation on October 1, 2013 and conclude on September 30, 2014, working with national and regional counterparts CCAD and OSPESCA.

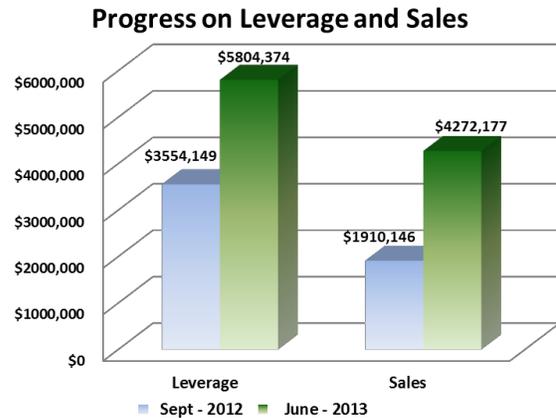
This year, the USAID Regional Program will focus on achieving contractual results and targets and strengthening the foundations for its activities to ensure their sustainability after the program ends in September 2014. The following are the Regional Program's work priorities for this fiscal year:

1. Work closely with national and regional fishing and environmental authorities towards achieving the results related to creating a favorable environment for policy harmonization and implementation.
2. Continue to transition industrial and artisanal fishermen to improved practices, support and promote marine economic alternatives (alternative fisheries), and document the resulting sales and the number of fishermen harvesting under best practices. This strategy will be implemented in the region this year with a particular emphasis on the Miskito Coast and the Gulf of Fonseca.
3. Draft and disseminate the labor standard codes for the Nicaraguan-Honduran Miskito Coast transboundary area, in order to improve awareness of the fishing industry and local authorities of fishermen, especially divers injured as a result of unsustainable lobster harvesting practices.
4. Strengthen land-based economic alternatives, with emphasis on strengthening the groups responsible for their management, for example, Geotourism Tourism Stewardship Councils in the region and other land-based activities to improve the options of artisan fishermen, such as algae farming, pig farming, and solid waste management.
5. Achieve the targets for improved management of species and ecosystems in key areas such as in the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua, the Honduran Caribbean Coast, critical sea turtle nesting and conservation sites in Panama, and sea turtle hatchling release areas on the Central American Coast.

The Program team will work on securing agreements for the promotion and adoption of the results, plans, field pilots, and strategies implemented to ensure that they are carried forward after the program ends. During this fourth and final fiscal year, the Regional Program will focus on strategic interventions to achieve, at minimum, the following results:

1. Pilot projects will have been implemented for improved fisheries practices and other products and these experiences disseminated to demonstrate the viability of harvesting coastal-marine resources under improved management practices and rights-based mechanisms that benefit artisan and industrial fishermen. The proposed target is at least [REDACTED] in sales of goods of services produced under best practices in FY 2014, involving at least 2,250 fishermen and 150 tourism operators in the region.

The graph to the right shows progress from September 2012 and June 2013. The Program estimates additional sales of approximately [REDACTED] in the last quarter of this fiscal year, but these sales must be documented with data from business and fishing cooperatives before they can be reported. Sales reported plus the additional sales expected in FY 2014, means the Program will most definitely reach its goal of [REDACTED] in additional sales for the life of the project. Similarly, we expect to see an additional [REDACTED] in funds leveraged from non-USG sources. With this, the program will have accomplished its life of project goal for funds leveraged roughly one year before the close of the project.



Results on leverage and sales achieved for the USAID Program between June 2013 and September 2013.

2. In fiscal year 2013-2014, at least 960 fishermen, former divers, disabled divers, and their families will have been incorporated into different fishing businesses or economic alternatives. To achieve this goal, the Program will implement a portfolio of coastal and marine economic alternative projects in its target sites in Central America, with emphasis on the Miskito Coast (Honduras and Nicaragua) and the Gulf of Fonseca (GOF).
3. This fiscal year, the Regional Program will continue to work with the owners of packing companies and fishing fleets—supporting in particular fisheries authorities and businesses on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast—in order to retrofit lobster diving fishing fleets and set up a traceability system for Honduras.
4. Technical support provided to the governments in the region to: (1) strengthen integration of the fisheries and environment sectors; (2) implement three pilot systems for surveillance, complaints follow-up and law enforcement; (3) develop a regional strategy for scientific research on coastal and marine issues.
5. Improved management of 1,036,000 hectares in areas of biological significance in the region. These areas are located in the Program’s target sites and associated with productive activities for fishermen and their families, and with the conservation of threatened species and priority coastal-marine ecosystems.
6. Conservation and protection of at least 300,000 sea turtle hatchlings, with a particular focus on the most threatened species (*Eretmochelys imbricata* and *Dermochelys coriacea*) in key sites in the Region. This will include finalizing national sea turtle conservation strategies or action plans in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, as well

as the strategy for conservation of the hawksbill turtle in the GOF or the Central American Eastern Pacific.

7. At least 608 disabled divers or members of their families trained in new skills and competencies to implement alternative productive projects to lobster diving on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast.
8. At least 960 families directly benefited through the implementation of pilot sustainable productive projects on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast.
9. Dissemination of the climate change vulnerability and adaptation plans completed to date and finish the vulnerability and adaptation study for the Central American Caribbean Coast.
10. Two labor standard codes for the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast validated by local authorities, the industrial sector and artisan fishing communities.

## SECTION I. MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND IMPLEMENTATION

### A. APPROACH

The aim of the USAID Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives is to contribute to the economic well being and quality of life of fishermen and their families by promoting economic alternatives, improved fishing practices, and biodiversity conservation, and strengthening policies and laws on coastal-marine resource management in Central America.

The Program will continue to focus on two strategic objectives in the region:

1. Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of and compliance with coastal and marine resources, policies and legislation; and
2. Foster rights- and market-based mechanisms and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and priority marine ecosystems in the region.

This year, the USAID Regional Program will focus on achieving contractual results and targets and lay the groundwork to ensure the sustainability of its activities after it ends in September 2014. The Program has established the following work priorities for the next fiscal year:

1. Complete work on the results related to policy and fostering a favorable environment for policy harmonization and implementation.
2. Move ahead with the transition in industrial and artisan fishing and support and promote the development of marine economic alternatives (fisheries) until targets for sales and number of fishermen harvesting under improved practices have been met.
3. Supplement economic alternatives with land-based activities, with a focus on strengthening groups responsible for their management, for example, in the Geotourism sites in the region, and promote other such activities to improve the options of artisan fishermen, such as algae farming, pig farming, and solid waste management.
4. Draft and disseminate the labor standards codes for the Nicaraguan-Honduran Miskito Coast transboundary area to encourage recognition of artisan fishermen by the fishing industry and local authorities, in particular divers who were injured as a result of unsustainable lobster harvesting practices.
5. Achieve the targets for hectares of areas of biological significance under improved management in the Central American region and for hatchling release on the Central American coast.

In its final year, the Regional Program will have to take stock of its results and steer its priorities towards the main gaps in fulfilling the terms of the contract. It will identify opportunities and schedule visits with national and regional authorities to present the deliverables and disseminate results, with a view towards securing continuity agreements that ensure the sustainability of the investments.

## B. SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM IN FISCAL YEAR 2014

### B.1 Targets, objectives, and expected results in FY 2014

The Regional Program will continue its efforts to: reduce threats caused by unsustainable fishing and coastal development practices, laying the foundations for the establishment of rights- and market-based mechanisms that strengthen coastal and marine management; provide artisan fishermen on the Nicaraguan and Honduran Miskito Coast with labor standards guidelines for implementation; conserve and protect threatened marine biodiversity; and improve the economic well-being of users of marine resources in Central America.

The Regional Program began its planning process for 2013 – 2014 at a meeting held the last week of April 2013, with the regional team, site coordinators, and the program director from the headquarters of Chemonics International. The main focus of the week-long meeting was to identify stakeholders and projects that in the fourth year of implementation, could play a leadership role in carrying forward Program activities and ensure sustainability of Program achievements.

The priorities included determining:

1. Which activities require continuity in order to achieve the proposed targets and results
2. Which activities have already achieved their targets and are no longer necessary, unless they are useful for achieving complementary targets and results;
3. Which activities, given their nature, should not be continued as they distract from achievement of the targets.

The development of the POA for the Regional Program's fourth and final year was guided by the identification of the activities, capacities, and interests of the stakeholders, the three criteria described, and the available budget.



Planning workshop MAREA Program team. Photo Zulma de Mendoza

The results framework below presents the results for each strategic objective in their logical sequence to ensure that the fulfillment of indicators and targets contributes to achieving the results and, in turn the Program's strategic objectives.

**USAID E-CAM Strategic Objective: Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies**

**Strategic Objective 1: Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance**

**Result 1. All Central American Countries Adopt and Implement Harmonized Best Management Practices for the Sustainable Use of Target Coastal and Marine Resources**

**Result 4. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies on sustainable shark fisheries**

**Strategic Objective 2: 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**

**Result 2. From a 2009 baseline value in US\$, at least 25% of product sold of combined target species is harvested under rights-based management regimes and best fisheries**

**Result 3. At least 1.5 million sea turtle hatchlings are protected using public-private alliances and best management practices in select areas throughout Central America**

**Result 5. Decreased landings of juvenile lobster in at least two select marine sites of regional importance**

**Result 6. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies for coral reef and mangrove management as critical ecosystems to adapt and build resilience to climate change**

**Result 7. At least two (2) labor standard manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental officials**

**Result 8. Sustainable and productive pilot projects formulated and implemented in Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast, which allow active lobster scuba divers, to move on to appropriate new jobs, with improved labor conditions and earnings, in substitution to the SCUBA lobster fishery.**

**Result 9. At least nine hundred (900) disabled SCUBA fishermen or members of their families trained on new skills and abilities to start their own businesses or gain employment through alternative economic activities, earning higher revenues in Gracias a Dios Department, Honduras and in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region [RAAN] in Nicaragua**

**Result 10. No less than US\$6 million leveraged to co finance productive projects proposals from sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and arts and crafts; in alliance and coordination with other financial institutions and the private sector**

**Result 11. No less than US\$8 million in additional sales of products and services generated as a result of the implementation of the productive projects and business plans on sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism and arts and crafts; implemented with associations and cooperatives in the Program's sites**

The USAID Regional Program for FY 2014 will focus on achieving the following eleven results:

- 1) All Central American Countries Adopt and Implement Harmonized Best Management Practices for the Sustainable Use of Target Coastal and Marine Resources
- 2) From a 2009 baseline value in US\$, at least 25% of product sold of combined target species is harvested under rights-based management regimes and best fisheries practices
- 3) At least 1.5 million sea turtle hatchlings are protected using public-private alliances and best management practices in select areas throughout Central America
- 4) All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies on sustainable shark fisheries
- 5) Decreased landings of juvenile lobsters due to the implementation of improve fishing practices as result of program interventions
- 6) All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies for coral reef and mangrove management as critical ecosystems to adapt and build resilience to climate change
- 7) At least two labor standard codes drafted and validated through local communities, the private sector and government officials.

- 8) Sustainable and productive pilot projects formulated and implemented in Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast, which allow active lobster scuba divers to move on to appropriate new jobs with improved labor conditions and earnings, in substitution of the SCUBA lobster fishery.
- 9) At least 900 disabled SCUBA fishermen or members of their families trained on new skills and abilities to start their own businesses or gain employment through alternative economic activities, earning higher revenues in Gracias a Dios department in Honduras and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) in Nicaragua.
- 10) No less than US [REDACTED] leveraged to co-finance productive project proposals from sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and arts and crafts; in alliance and coordination with other financial institutions and the private sector.
- 11) No less than US [REDACTED] in additional sales of products and services generated as a result of the implementation of productive projects and business plans on sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and arts and crafts.

## **C. HUMAN RESOURCES**

### **C.1 Staff and coordination of roles**

Building on, and without neglecting its achievements in other areas, the Regional Program has entered a new management phase focused on achieving its contractual targets and results and, since this is its last fiscal year, on the gradual departure of staff. Site offices will be closed as the proposed targets are achieved based on the following schedule:

Gandoca Bocas del Toro	November 2013
Gulf of Honduras	December 2013
Gulf of Fonseca	March 2014
Miskito Coast of Honduras	March 2014
Miskito Coast of Nicaragua	March 2014

The specialists will depart as they complete their assigned functions and achieve the targets under their direct supervision. Given that this is Program's last year, some functions will be merged to ensure the efficient and effective use of resources.

It should be noted that the closing of an operational field office or the departure of certain specialists does not mean that the Regional Program will discontinue all the work it has been doing in that particular site or on that particular issue. The Program recognizes that as it winds down its activities, it is no longer justifiable to keep certain offices or full-time staff. Nonetheless, the Program's closing strategy includes the possibility of temporary consultancies and support to ensure that all activities are completed, life of program results are documented, and the final reports delivered.

### **C.2 International subcontractors**

The Regional Program will continue to work with its five implementing subcontractors. It has established their targets and deliverables based on the work plan for its fourth and final year. The work and role of the international subcontractors is critical for meeting a number of the Program's indicators and in most cases, contracts will terminate in the second quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Based on the type of work each subcontractor is doing, the following members of the regional team will directly supervise progress on sub-task orders:

- The Nature Conservancy (TNC): Zulma Mendoza, with TNC counterpart Calina Zepeda, based in La Ceiba Honduras. Expected results include:
  - Expand the Port Honduras no-take zone as part of the rights-based fisheries regime and work with the Belize authorities to secure its approval, tied to an alternative economic program for affected fishermen.
  - Consolidate co-management mechanisms for fisheries resources in the marine area of Bay Islands National Park.
  - Include climate change adaptation guidelines and recommendations in the Bay Islands Land Management Plan.
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): Sergio Martínez, with WCS counterpart Amie Brautigam, based in Washington D.C. Expected results include
  - The subcontractor should gather information and report on the progress of the controlled access program on Glover Reef Marine Reserve (GRMR) between 2012 and 2013.
  - They will deliver a final report and evaluation of CPUE from the start of the controlled access program in June 2011 through September 2013.
- Solimar International and World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Augusto Rosales, with counterparts at Solimar and WWF. The expected results include:
  - Document quarterly sales generated by businesses participating in the Virtual National Geographic Geotourism Platform and achieve the targets set for fiscal year 2014 (sales of US ██████████ and 250 businesses benefited) in Roatán (Bay Islands) and Bocas del Toro.
  - Develop and implement a traceability system for artisan lobster fishermen in Honduras based on the implementation of improved fisheries practices.
- Sea Turtle Conservancy (STC), WIDECAST, and Eastern Pacific Hawksbill Initiative (ICAPO): Juan Carlos Villagrán, follow-up and communication with counterparts in STC, WIDECAST and ICAPO. The main results include:
  - Implement a sea turtle conservation plan for the 2013 – 2014 season in Ngöbe Buglé that includes nest protection to ensure the safe release of 250,000 hatchlings.
  - Establish a community tourism business for sea turtle watching on Bluff Beach.

### **Governmental and private sector counterparts**

The Regional Program is currently working with: the Belize Fisheries Department, UNIPESCA in Guatemala, DIGEPESCA in Honduras, CENDEPESCA in El Salvador, INCOPEPESCA in Costa Rica, and ARAP in Panama. These authorities have assigned “technical liaisons” to coordinate with the Program. While the Nicaraguan government is keeping its distance, which has hampered progress on the regional agenda, the Program is coordinating activities at the local level for the Miskito Coast and the Gulf of Fonseca. The Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) has assigned technical liaisons through MNREI in Belize, MINAE in Costa Rica, MARN in El Salvador, MARN in Guatemala, SERNA in Honduras, MARENA in Nicaragua, and ANAM in Panama. These liaisons facilitate communications and operational work between the governments of the region and the Regional Program’s technical staff. This has created more opportunities for the latter to achieve concrete results at the policy level.

The Regional Program has made, and will continue to make strides in its cooperation with existing programs and with other cooperation agencies in the region. Its partnership with CEMPROMYPE will continue, and the BCIE’s Project CAMBio will continue to be a strategic partner in securing bank financing to retrofit lobster diving fleets and for other economic

activities. The UNDP Small Grants Program has been a key partner in Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama and the Regional Program intends to expand it in the GOF.

The Regional Program's buyer-driven approach to promoting products obtained under best practices has led to the development of new private sector partnerships, including its collaborations with Darden, Super Selectos (president of SUCAP), Wahood SeaFood, JOIN SEAFOOD, Charlie's Sea Food, Chiquita Brand, SeaDelight, BANCENTRO (member of LAFISE) and Wal-Mart. The idea is that these buyers can ensure that market forces spotlight and create preferences for products obtained under best practices and that the sale of these products will, in turn, drive and sustain best production and management practices. This type of association is conducive to the sustainability of our interventions.

Complete information on the key counterparts and subcontractors with which the Regional Program will work in its final year is provided in Annex F.

#### **D. POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS**

The Regional Program identified the following challenges for the upcoming fiscal year:

1. Challenges associated with insecurity in coastal areas when the activity requires working at night (such as with sea turtles), or in areas gripped by crime and drug trafficking such as the Miskito coast and the GOF. Our strategy for these areas is as follows:

1. First, obtain stakeholder feedback on the value of our activities on an ongoing basis;
2. Minimize risks by avoiding situations of physical proximity to criminals;
3. We try to make sure we are accompanied by a government official or local leader as we go about our work;
4. We have identified a focal point on risks and security;
5. We prepare and circulate reports on any incident to set an example;
6. We keep an inventory of the program's permanent and temporary staff, subcontractors and consultants with all the necessary information to follow up on any incident.

We encourage everyone to value their safety and understand the importance of not exposing themselves to dangerous situations.

2. Another important challenge relates to political tensions between countries, whether over border demarcations or for political reasons. We study and attempt to mitigate these situations in the following ways:

1. We work directly with stakeholders in the field so that we are focused on the needs felt by the community;
2. We avoid getting involved in political discussions and focus instead on technical activities;
3. We make sure it is our beneficiary groups that request from the authorities whatever is needed for the success of our work;
4. Where possible, we request assistance from regional integration bodies in interactions with national authorities.

In this way, we minimize the political exposure of the program team.

3. The Program requires support from OSPESCA and CCAD to balance the political interests in the various countries. It is not always possible to obtain such support and at this political juncture, the national authorities are demanding obedience from the relevant SICA secretariats. This has led to a failure to follow through on agreements or on actions taken by the Executive Committee. We are taking the following measures to avoid this:

1. Document the outcomes of all Executive Committee meetings;
  2. We are creating a parallel system in the countries and with the executive secretariats to ensure better communication with countries that are in favor of the program and mitigate situations where that is not the case;
  3. We are drawing up a plan for communications and for turning over deliverables, as well as for a more aggressive communications strategy about the program's achievements.
4. Failure to comply with laws and regulations is always a factor that can limit the institutionalization of the Regional Program's results and the continuity of its pilots. The Program is doing the following to address this challenge:
1. A participatory approach to drafting laws and regulations as well as surveillance, monitoring and control systems will foster compliance;
  2. The program is working actively on pilots that demonstrate the viability of its efforts, in which the beneficiaries reap the benefits and have a stake in their continuity;
  3. Rights-based mechanisms confer hard-won benefits and it is therefore key to involve stakeholders in demanding the sustainability of the rights achieved, even in pilot projects.
5. A common challenge among beneficiary groups is that after the new production or management technology or practice has been transmitted, it tends to be forgotten over time due to lack of support or when projects or programs end. The following has been proposed to address this challenge:
1. Since each intervention involves a buyer, the expectation is that the economic benefits will serve as an incentive to continue them;
  2. It is hoped that the relationship forged with the buyer will serve as sufficient pressure for producers to grasp the importance of continuing to apply and improve best practices;
  3. In many cases, businesses and beneficiaries receive additional support and accompaniment from other social responsibility projects or programs.

## SECTION II: WORK PLAN NARRATIVE

### A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I

**Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation, with an emphasis on compliance.**

***RESULT 1. All Central American Countries Adopt and Implement Harmonized Best Management Practices for the Sustainable Use of Target Coastal and Marine Resources***

**Target 2013 – 2014:** At least 10 policy and strategy instruments delivered; two coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies drafted and implemented; three countries implementing a harmonized fisheries violation reporting system; one regional mechanism implemented to foster research.

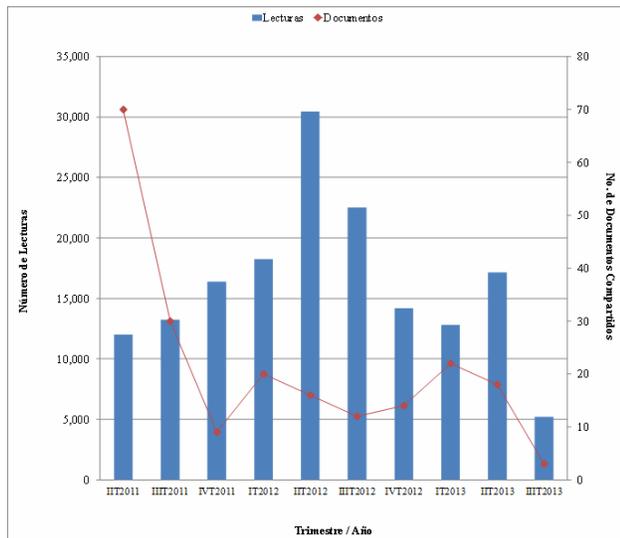
**Description:** This target includes seven indicators related to policies and strategies developed and shared to improve coastal and marine resource management. Major goals include:

To foster inter-sectorial coordination (fisheries-environment), and a favorable climate for implementing policy improvements, the Program will contribute national fisheries-environment agendas for the six countries of the region, as well as a regional proposed fisheries-environment agenda for CCAD and OSPESCA.

The Program will develop a web-based monitoring, surveillance, and control system implemented in at least three Central American countries; and mechanisms to promote research for improved management coastal and marine resources. The Program will buttress these activities and strategies with communications and awareness raising efforts directed towards government authorities and other stakeholders involved in implementation.

As part of its efforts to promote research as a basic tool for decision-making on coastal and marine resource management, the Regional Program will deliver six national research strategies to each of the countries in the region, as well as a regional strategy to CCAD and OSPESCA. The Program will also disseminate and promote scientific articles and management plans developed for target species.

**Justification:** One of the gaps discovered when the Program began was the need to create coordination structures and mechanisms conducive to harmonization. The fisheries and environmental sectors in Central American countries usually have separate structures and hierarchies. Because of this, historically they have not coordinated their efforts and in some cases have even worked at odds with each other. Since both sectors have responsibilities for coastal and marine resources, there is recognition of the need to look for synergies, complementarity, and coordination. At the request of CCAD and OSPESCA,



Scribd quarterly performance. Since the start of the Program, 220 documents have been shared, 241,572 users have read the documents, and 331 followers have added information to the content.”

and the authorities of the seven countries, the Regional Program has facilitated the development of national fisheries-environment agendas as working tools for government officials in both sectors. The agendas will help create or strengthen these mechanisms nationally and inform the development of a regional fisheries - environment agenda this fiscal year. The regional agenda will foster a favorable climate to ensure the sustainability of regional, sub-regional, and national agreements leading to the harmonization of policies at the regional level. At the same time, it will contribute to the sustainability of pilots and tools to advance the Regional Program’s priorities in its final year, such as: rights-based access, monitoring, control and surveillance, and mechanisms to promote evidence-based decision-making.



Government authorities and members of civil society work on an action plan for La Unión, El Salvador with facilitator Zulma Mendoza, DCOP of the Regional Program

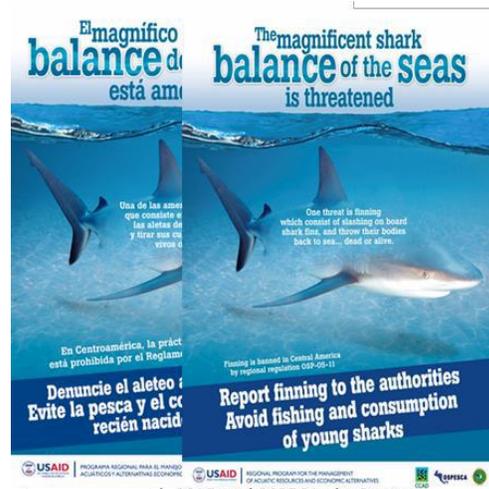
**Implementation mechanism:** CCAD and OSPESCA will sponsor consultations with the countries on the draft fisheries-environment agenda and the regional research strategy as well as conference calls to build consensus for their adoption as regional instruments. In order to ensure buy-in, the Regional Program will support and participate in national and regional events to present and disseminate these policy and strategy instruments among the competent national and regional authorities.

**Expected results:** At least 10 policy and strategy instruments delivered; two coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies drafted and implemented; three countries implementing a harmonized fisheries violation reporting system; one regional mechanism implemented to foster research.

**RESULT 4. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies on sustainable shark fisheries.**

**Target 2013 - 2014:** Disseminate the regional regulation on shark finning.

**Description:** In 2011, OSPESCA published the Regional Action Plan for Shark Management and Conservation in Central America, PAR-TIBURÓN. Line of action 4 reads as follows: Dissemination of information to raise public awareness about the importance of and need to implement PAR-TIBURON, supported by a regional communications strategy. At OSPESCA’s request, the Regional Program’s first activity was to produce a poster to publicize “Regulation OSP-05-11 prohibiting shark finning in SICA member countries.” This poster was produced in conjunction with OSPESCA y CCAD. The Program will spend its final year working with Central American fisheries, environmental,



In agreement with CCAD and OSPECA, the Program promotes a regional ban on shark finning and shares information with port authorities and experts in Central America to ensure that everyone understands the regional ban and how to adhere to it.

and port authorities on a distribution and dissemination plan highlighting the importance of implementing sustainable fishing and management practices for sharks.

**Justification:** Most port authorities and the general public are unfamiliar with the prohibition on shark finning and basic regulations for the sustainable use of shark fisheries. Enforcement is severely hampered by the fact that many government officials working in the field in municipalities, customs stations and ports, among others, are unfamiliar with the regulation.

**Implementation mechanism:** Coordination with regional bodies such as CCAD and OSPESCA as well as with port authorities, such as COCATRÁN, a specialized body within the Central American Integration System (SICA) that is permanent, has its own board, and is based in Managua, Nicaragua. CEPA – the Executive Port Commission of El Salvador, as a permanent member of that body, will serve as the liaison to publicize this important regulation at its events. The Regional Program will disseminate and promote implementation of improved shark fisheries practices throughout Central America by including this activity in all events in its five target sites.

**Expected results:** Educate and inform port authorities, technical staff and inspectors, and artisan and industrial fishermen about this important regulation, to promote compliance and enforcement in ports of entry and sustainable harvesting practices for this species.

## B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE II

**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.**

**RESULT 2.** *From a 2009 baseline value in US\$, at least 25% of product sold of combined target species is harvested under rights-based management regimes and best fisheries practices.*

**Target 2013-2014:** Ten (10) Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQ), catch-shares, or similar rights-based mechanisms established and implemented to strengthen best fisheries practices for this target species and at least 25% of product of combined target species sold will be harvested under rights-based mechanisms and/or best fisheries practices. Examples of rights-based mechanisms developed include: special fishing licenses in Belize and Honduras; concessions for mangrove cockle and other species in the Gulf of Fonseca; fishing rights for artisan shrimp harvesting on three miles of reserved coast; and rights mechanisms for artisan harvesting of lobster and other products associated with improved management plans implemented in Belize, Nicaragua, and Honduras.



Women from the Rosario cooperative bringing mussels harvested from their concession to market. This group of women was the first to obtain a 20-year concession for managing shell fish in Morazán, Nicaragua. February 2013. Photo by Arnulfo Ruiz.

**Description:** This result refers to the number of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQ), catch-shares, or similar rights-based mechanisms established and implemented to strengthen best fisheries practices for target species. Access rights can define: (1) who has access to the fishery; (2) level of fishing effort of each participant; (3) per capita take permitted; or (4) where and for how much time a user or group of users may fish. Examples of rights-based mechanisms include, but are not limited to: limited entry or access rights (e.g. concessions, licenses, limited entry), take quotas or catch shares, closed areas or “no take zones,” entry requirements (e.g. fishing time, restrictions on gear, size requirements). Sales generated through products obtained using these mechanisms as well as improved practices will be measured and will account for no less than 25% of total exports to the US\$.

**Justification:** Rights- and market-based mechanisms improve efficiency in assigning and using fisheries resources and help align economic incentives for fishermen with social and environmental objectives. These rights also empower fishermen to assume greater shared responsibility in resource management. The 25% of sales is intended to measure the Program’s direct impact on the transition of industrial and artisan fishermen to resource management systems based on access rights and/or best fisheries practices.



Free diving fishermen verify lobster tail measurements as they participate in a license program in Glovers Reef, Belize. Photo by R. Coleman/WCS.

**Implementation mechanism:** The Program will have the support of specialists and coordinators who will conduct periodic interviews with beneficiaries and the authorities to verify compliance with the rights-based mechanisms established. Sales records will be documented on specially designed forms applied by the site coordinators and business advisors in direct coordination with the different business partners.

**Expected results:** The expectation is that the application of rights-based mechanisms and best practices established and/or implemented through the Program will promote more sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and account for at least 25% of total product sold of the combined target species, calculated based on imports of those species by the United States according to NOAA statistics for 2009.

**RESULT 3: At least 1.5 million sea turtle hatchlings are protected using public-private alliances and best management practices in select areas throughout Central America**

**Target 2013-2014:** At least 300,000 sea turtle hatchlings protected and released.

**Description:** Since this final year of implementation year ends in September 2014, the Program will only be able to cover approximately 60 percent of the 2014 nesting season on most beaches. In the meantime, it will focus on consolidating existing partnerships to enhance the sustainability of nesting beach protection operations.

Through subcontractor STC, the Regional Program will continue to implement the sea turtle protection plan in Ngöbe Bugle District (Bocas del Toro), with a target of protecting at least 250,000 hatchlings from January to June 2014. STC will also monitor and consolidate the Turtle Watchers Program launched in 2013 jointly with ANABOCA, as well as monitor the



Training for local guides in Bluff beach, Panama. Photo by STC.

community-based tourism operation developed for sea turtle watching in Bluff Beach. WIDECAST and the members of the recently established Panama-Costa Rica Sea Turtle Conservation Binational Project, which includes Chiquita Brands, will provide protection for nests and hatchlings on two priority nesting beaches on the Caribbean Coast of Costa Rica and Panama, with a target of protecting at least 30,000 leatherback and hawksbill hatchlings in the first half of 2014. In addition, through a partnership with the ECOPECA Project implemented by the Friends of the Earth Association (AdT) and the Honduran and Nicaraguan governments, the Regional Program will support protection of Olive Ridley (golfina) sea turtle nests and hatchlings on Honduran and Nicaraguan nesting beaches in the Gulf of Fonseca. The program's target is to protect 35,000 hatchlings there.

**Justification:** The experience and knowledge acquired over three years of project implementation will now contribute to the consolidation of efforts to protect sea turtle nests and hatchlings in the target sites. The Program will place more emphasis on securing commitments

from key local stakeholders to ensure that the work continues after the Program winds down its own operations in 2014.

**Implementation mechanism:** STC will continue to spearhead sea turtle conservation activities in Ngöbe Bugle District, Panama. Subcontractor WIDECAST will direct activities in the Costa Rica-Panama Caribbean binational zone, and AdT will be in charge of conservation efforts for Olive Ridley sea turtle nests and hatchlings in the Gulf of Fonseca. The endangered species and ecosystems specialist will be responsible for coordinating these activities.

**Expected results:** Conservation and protection of at least 300,000 sea turtle hatchlings, paying particular attention to the most endangered species (*Eretmochelys imbricata* and *Dermochelys coriacea*), in important sites for these species in the region.

**RESULT 5: Decrease in the number juvenile lobsters by at least 164,100 as the result of program interventions to improve fishing practices.**

**Target 2013-2014:** At least 164,102 juvenile lobsters not harvested during the lobster fishing season from 2011 to 2014.

**Description:** Indicator No. 13 measures the decrease in the number of juvenile lobsters harvested as a result of program interventions. The rationale for this result is that lobster diving has a significant negative impact on the lobster population, since the lobsters are harvested before they reach reproductive maturity. This negative impact can be prevented through the Program's interventions to help lobster divers transition to other fishing activities.

If we estimate that each juvenile lobster weighs around 4 ounces, then it takes four juveniles to make up one pound of lobster. The average number of juveniles that divers harvest in a year is estimated by multiplying the annual lobster catch (in pounds) by the estimated percentage of juveniles (approximately 10% of the total catch). This figure is then divided by the average number of divers operating that year (boats times divers per boat) to obtain the estimated number of juveniles captured by each diver. The latter figure is then multiplied by the number of divers who are no longer diving and have converted to improved fisheries practices or to other fisheries alternatives. The result reflects the decrease in the number of juveniles harvested due to Program interventions, as part of its contribution to strengthening populations of this key species regionally.



INCOPECA officials, verify the quality of lobster captured using improved traps, provided by USAID Regional Program, in the south Caribbean coast of Costa Rica

**Justification:** SCUBA diving has a significant negative impact on the lobster population in the Central American Caribbean, since juveniles are not allowed to mature and therefore cannot ensure the continuity of future populations. By helping lobster divers make the transition to more sustainable fishing practices, the Program can make sure that greater numbers of juvenile lobsters reach reproductive maturity, thereby increasing the potential that the species will recover and more abundant fishable stocks will be available.

**Implementation mechanism:** Site coordinators will register and report the number of lobster fishermen and boats that shift from diving to traps (improved pots) or shelters, or to other fisheries/activities. They will collect data from artisan and industrial lobster fishermen participating in the Program's activities and record median decreases in the number of juvenile lobsters in each registered landing.

**Expected results:** The Program anticipates a decrease in the number of lobster divers and diving boats, accompanied by a shift towards traps or other fishing practices or to some of its proposed economic alternatives. As the lobster diving is phased out, we can hope that more juvenile lobsters, once previously harvested by divers, will reach adulthood, thereby improving the harvests of the fishing industry through the more sustainable use of this resource.

***RESULT 6: All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies for coral reef and mangrove management as critical ecosystems to adapt and build resilience to climate change.***

**Description:** The Regional Program will promote the development of a climate change adaptation plan for the Central American Caribbean based on the findings from the vulnerability study completed in 2013. This regional instrument will be drafted in close collaboration with support from CCAD and its technical committee on climate change.

The Regional Program will present the vulnerability studies and adaptation plans to the relevant government entities with a view towards their adoption and implementation. It will also work with the administrators of five protected marine areas in the Gulf of Honduras to promote the implementation and incorporation of the climate change adaptation strategies prepared, using practical, user-friendly, and low-cost instruments.

As a pilot for the region, the Program will work on implementing the adaptation measures proposed for Bay Islands National Park, working closely with ZOLITUR on the design of the land management plan. This plan will include the main climate change adaptation measures and practices that have already been identified.

**Improved management:** Since 2011, the Program's efforts have focused on consolidating improved management practices in five marine areas of biological significance (Port Honduras Marine Reserve in Belize, Bay Islands National Marine Park in Honduras, Cochinós Keys Archipelago Natural Marine Monument in Honduras, Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua, and Damani Guariviara Wetland of International Importance in Panama). Significant progress was made in this regard in fiscal year 2013 and important results have already been achieved. This year, the Program will complete this work in order to maximize its impact on management practices and ensure their sustainability.

In Port Honduras (40,000 Ha), the Regional Program aims to reinforce the sustainability of the rights-based mechanism for granting fishermen access to fisheries by expanding and consolidating no-take zones. Drawing from the proposal developed in 2013 through a participatory process with fishermen, the Program will draft a proposal for the zoning change and submit it to the Fisheries Department for final approval.

In Bay Islands National Marine Park (647,000 Ha), the Regional Program will draft a new management plan aimed at consolidating community participation in management of the area. It will promote the active involvement of local fishers groups in the management and protection of neighboring communities. This will be accomplished through the active participation of fishers groups in co-management mechanisms. Part of their role will be to help gather basic information

about the situation in each of the areas. To this end, the Program will provide training in monitoring and surveillance and an opportunity to share experiences with fishermen in Belize. It will also support the strengthening and registration of artisan fishermen's associations involved in managing community no-take zones.

In the Cochinós Keys Archipelago (115,000 Ha), the Regional Program will continue to update the management plan and the special fishing licenses system. This includes regulations to activate the mechanism contained in the law creating the protected area, which grants exclusive artisan fishing rights to members of the adjacent communities.

In the Miskitos Keys Biological Reserve (850,000 Ha) the Program will continue to adapt the management plan by redrawing the boundaries and internal zoning and modifying the regulations by adding measures for the management of artisan fisheries that include access rights.

In the Damani Guariviara Wetland of International Importance (24,000 Ha) the Regional Program will continue to work on the management plan in a very participatory process with the authorities of the indigenous Ngöbe Bugle district. This fiscal year, the Program will engage in consultations with local indigenous authorities and national officials, based on the socioeconomic and biological study conducted in 2013.

**Justification:** Since 2010, the USAID Regional Program has made significant strides in improving management of six coastal-marine areas of biological importance. They include the management plans drafted for the Program's target species and ecosystems, the establishment of rights-based mechanisms for fisheries, fishermen's participation in and compliance with management measures, and the inclusion of climate change adaptation measures. The Program has carried out other activities in these areas related to best fisheries practices, rights-based mechanisms, and starting businesses that generate income derived from these activities. In its final year, the Program will complete its activities in these sites in order to strengthen the impact of its investments, document experiences and best practices for the region, and enable the institutions that have provided technical support throughout the process to take ownership of them.

**Implementation mechanisms:** Subcontractor TNC will carry out the activities in Port Honduras and the Bay Islands. The Cochinós Keys Foundation and the regional specialist will continue implementing Program activities in Cochinós Keys. The Program will hire local consultants to complete the consultations on the Miskitos Keys management plan, with the active involvement of the site coordinator and regional specialists. In Damani Guariviara, the site coordinator will follow up directly on participatory consultations and the regional specialist will review the final drafts.

**Expected results:**

- Climate change adaptation plan for the Central American Caribbean finalized
- 1,036,000 hectares of areas of biological significance under improved management:
  - Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize, with an expanded and consolidated no-take zone
  - Bay Islands, Honduras, with climate change adaptation measures implemented
  - Two community no-take zones proposed for Bay Islands, Honduras.
  - Rights-based mechanism for fisheries access included in management plan for Cochinós Keys, Honduras
  - Management plan for Miskitos Keys, Nicaragua, finalized

***RESULT 7: At least two labor standard codes drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and government officials.***

**Target 2013- 2014:** Two labor standard codes for the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua and Honduras drafted and validated.

**Description:** The Nicaraguan and Honduran Miskito Coast is an area of considerable trade in fisheries resources, especially Caribbean spiny lobster. While this activity is a significant source of jobs, unfamiliarity and noncompliance with labor laws is an obstacle to the enjoyment of these benefits. In this context, in its fourth year, one of the Program's main activities will be to work with stakeholders to develop a labor standards code that ensures respect for the labor rights of workers and their families, including safety and remuneration. The proposal will include cross-cutting issues such as gender equity and elimination of child labor, workplace and navigation safety, and occupational and environmental health.

**Justification:** One of the goals of the Regional Program is to establish sustainable businesses as economic alternatives for artisan fishermen. This is no easy task, however, in the conditions in which most artisan fishermen are working on the Miskito Coast: lack of opportunities, difficulties obtaining fair contracts, lack of safety standards, the private sector's lack of confidence to partner with fishermen's cooperatives, difficulties establishing the legal status of organized groups, and so forth. In light of this, the Regional Program has proposed drafting labor standards codes for both the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coasts, accompanied by a training process for their validation and implementation.

**Implementation mechanism** The Regional Program will prepare an assessment based on a field study of the labor situation, an analysis of existing regulations in both countries, the identification of the main leadership in artisan fishermen communities, and visits and interviews with business owners in the industrial fishing sector on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast. The Program will then draft the two labor standards codes and provide training on their use, dissemination and implementation by local authorities, local leadership, municipalities and the private sector, which will validate these instruments.

**Expected result:** Two labor standards codes validated and implemented through a training process on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coasts.

***RESULT 8: Sustainable and productive pilot projects formulated and implemented in Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast, which allow active lobster scuba divers to move on to appropriate new jobs, with improved labor conditions and earnings, in substitution to the SCUBA lobster fishery.***

**Target 2013-2014:** 962 families benefitting from sustainable projects on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast.

**Description:** The transition from lobster diving to safer practices is one of the USAID Program's ongoing challenges on the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua. In 2012 and throughout 2013, the Program identified and created a portfolio of 42 potential projects and is currently supporting the implementation of 18 of them (11 in Honduras and 7 in Nicaragua). The Program will support fishermen and their families in the successful implementation of these projects, focusing on the following activities: (a) introduction of artisan lobster fishing using improved lobster traps; (b) fin-fishing (mainly sea bass and mackerel); (c) shrimp harvesting with suripera

nets; (d) jellyfish harvesting; and (e) solid waste recycling. All of these activities are designed to engage active and disabled lobster divers and their families. The Program is working to ensure that these activities benefit fishermen and their families (288 families reported to date) by generating alternative income sources under more appropriate conditions that do not endanger their lives and health.

**Justification:** Fishermen and their families face extremely challenging working conditions on the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua. In this context, the USAID Program is assisting with the transition from the unsustainable practice of lobster diving to improved fishing methods, while supporting alternative economic activities for fishermen and their families. These alternatives involve establishing businesses that incorporate: improved fishing, production, and management practices; improved workplace processes including navigation and transportation safety; and improved product handling and food safety and hygiene, in accordance with buyer requirements. In this way, the businesses will have the opportunity to penetrate markets, directly benefitting 750 families in Honduras and 500 families in Nicaragua.



Training fishermen to capture shrimp with *suriperas* made in Miskito Coast of Nicaragua and Honduras. Photo by Néstor Windevoxhel.

**Implementation mechanism:** The Regional Program has adopted a buyer centered approach to implementation. For each activity, it identifies a buyer interested in products obtained under best practices and facilitates contact between buyers and producers to ensure cold chains, food safety, and market access. The Program’s site coordinators in Puerto Lempira, Honduras and Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua will be responsible for following up on these activities in each site, with the support of the regional team’s alternative livelihoods and marketing specialists. Specific tasks include making the final purchases, delivering equipment and supplies to fishermen’s groups, aiding in implementation, and properly documenting the number of beneficiaries. Investments in equipment and supplies during this period are co-financed and shared among the USAID Regional Program, the IADB-financed PRONEGOCIOS program – and GOAL, its implementing agency in Honduras – and the GEF Small Grants Program in Honduras and Nicaragua.

**Expected result:** At least 960 families directly benefitting from implementation of sustainable pilot projects on the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua.



Wives and relatives of disabled divers processing jellyfish as an economic alternative in the town of Kaukira in the Miskito Coast of Honduras.

**RESULT 9: At least 900 disabled SCUBA fishermen or members of their families trained on new skills and abilities to start their own businesses or gain employment through alternative economic activities, earning higher revenues in Gracias a Dios department, Honduras and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) in Nicaragua.**

**Target:** At least 900 disabled SCUBA fishermen or members of their families trained on subjects related to economic alternatives.

**Description:** This fiscal year, the Regional Program will increase the number of fishermen involved in its ongoing efforts to improve fisheries practices (production, handling, and marketing) and safer labor practices. It will give priority to disabled divers and/or members of their families, with a goal of reaching at least 900 families in Honduras and Nicaragua. The implementation of productive activities requires technical support and skills transfer to ensure the sustainability of the new businesses once the Program is over. The Regional Program's strategy is to support cooperatives and organized groups that include disabled divers or their family members in improved production systems. Their products will be marketed to buyers previously identified as part of our buyer-centered approach. This will ensure that families in the most vulnerable groups have access to some alternative income source.



Filleting fish during value chain and commercialization workshop with the families of disabled divers. April 2013. Photo Milton Castrillo

To add to the 292 beneficiaries from fiscal year 2013, the Program plans to hold three additional trainings in each site in fiscal year 2014 on the following topics: boat construction and outboard motor repair with disabled divers; marketing fin fish species; using suripera nets to harvest coastal shrimp; and improved management and handling of seafood. The Program's target is to train at least 608 disabled divers and/or members of their families at these events.

**Justification:** Lobster diving, which has been the main economic activity on the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua, has had a detrimental impact on the health of divers working as salaried employees of fishing companies. Disabled divers and their families face serious hurdles in obtaining sufficient income in the local economy. For this reason, the Program will identify opportunities for disabled divers and their families to be trained in economic alternatives that will help ensure a source of income for their families.

**Implementation mechanism:** The site coordinators are directly responsible for these trainings and the relevant technical specialists ensure training quality. Each productive activity or business implementation process will be carried out with the participation of the beneficiaries, selected from among disabled divers and their families.



COTR of the USAID Regional Program and representatives from the MIMAT cooperative from the waste management project in Puerto Lempira in the Miskito Coast of Honduras.

The training specialist from the regional office will support site coordinators with the relevant documentation, including uploading and recording of information on participants in USAID's TRAINET system. The Program will fund a portion of the trainings in the sites and co-

financing will be provided by other partners such as the PRONEGOCIOS program and GOAL—its implementing agency in Honduras—, the consultancy on the labor standards codes, and the GEF Small Grants Program in Honduras and Nicaragua.

**Expected result:** At least 608 disabled divers or members of their family trained in new skills for the implementation of productive alternatives to lobster diving on the Miskito Coast of Honduras y Nicaragua.

**Result 10:** *No less than [REDACTED] leveraged to co finance productive projects proposals from sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and arts and crafts; in alliance and coordination with other financial institutions and the private sector.*

**Target 2013 -2014:** [REDACTED] leveraged through associations with other proposals and projects.

**Description:** The USAID Program has successfully leveraged financial resources in partnership with other projects, programs, and private sector entities throughout the region. It has already met the proposed life of project target for this. Nonetheless, in its final fiscal year, the Program will continue to seek out other potential partners with which to share results and experiences that lend themselves to co-financing and more importantly, contribute to the sustainability of its activities.

The Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast account for 66% of the [REDACTED] leveraged to date. These resources have come from the GEF Small Grants Program in Honduras and Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan banking sector with BCIE and CAMBio Project resources, and the PRONEGOCIOS program in Honduras, among many others. Other areas such as the Gulf of Fonseca, Gulf of Honduras, and Costa Cahuita-Bocas del Toro, as well as region-wide efforts, accounted for the remaining 34%.



USAID Regional Program delivering lobster traps to promote best fishing practices to former lobster divers in the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua. Photo by Helena Miranda

**Justification:** The Program’s fundraising strategy has included creating partnerships and coordinating with similar projects to strengthen common efforts and objectives that improve management of coastal and marine resources and of the communities that use them. The Program has established partnerships and associations with other organizations and entities, primarily to co-finance implementation of productive projects in all of its target sites. In this final stage, the Program is negotiating additional resources to implement the project portfolio in the Gulf of Fonseca that will benefit ten fishermen’s groups in southern Honduras. With this, it will surpass the life of project target of [REDACTED].

**Implementation mechanism:** The site coordinators in the Gulf of Fonseca and the Miskito Coasts will follow up on the project portfolio in each site, document and report on leveraging arrangements and aid in implementing these activities in the field. At the same time, in the process of entering into agreements to ensure the sustainability of activities and wind down the Program, the management team will continue to explore new opportunities to leverage resources.

**Expected result:** No less than [REDACTED] leveraged to co-finance implementation of proposals and productive projects based on improved fisheries practices and sustainable tourism.

**Result 11: No less than US [REDACTED] in additional sales of products and services generated as a result of the implementation of the productive projects and business plans on sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism and arts and crafts.**

**Target 3013 – 2014:** US [REDACTED] in sales generated as a result of the implementation of economic alternatives.

**Description:** The USAID Regional Program will continue to implement productive projects in each of its sites – Gulf of Honduras, Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua, Gulf of Fonseca, and Cahuitas-Bocas del Toro – benefiting communities that use coastal and marine resources. The Program will continue to register sales generated from improvements and businesses that have adopted improved fisheries practices that have proven to be sustainable in the region. In 2014, it will also promote new businesses operating under improved practices and measure the resulting sales. These projects fall into the following categories: (a) improved fishing practices, such as lobster harvesting with improved pots, in the industrial and artisan sectors; (b) maritime economic alternatives such as shrimp harvesting with suripera nets, fin fishing for sea bass, red snapper and mackerel, as an alternative to other target species; (c) coastal economic alternatives such as the Geotourism Platform established in Roatán and Bocas del Toro or improved products in areas where sustainable fishing is occurring, algae farming, or improved solid waste management.



Converting 3 fishing boats that formally used divers to fish lobster into lobster fishing boats that utilize lobster traps in Cayos Miskitos, Nicaragua. January 2013

**Justification:** This result documents the economic benefits of activities to ensure the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources using rights- or market-based mechanisms that directly benefit the residents of communities in the Program’s target sites.

**Implementation mechanism:** The Program team implements these activities directly or through subcontractors and consultants in the target sites. Site coordinators and business advisors provide ongoing support and monitoring. The Program’s fisheries, economic alternatives, business, and marketing specialists will also play a key role in the implementation of productive projects in fiscal year 2014. The same is true of the specialized subcontractors, including: Solimar International, which is spearheading implementation of the geotourism site Go Blue Central America; WWF, which is piloting a traceability system to monitor compliance with best fisheries practices and anticipates growing its industrial fleet using lobster pots from 3 – 6 in 2014; and WCS, which will continue to monitor fishing activities by fishermen holding special licenses in Glover’s Reef, Belize.



Michelle Jennings Director of USAID's economic development office during the launch of the geotourism platform in Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Through this strategy, the Program boosted sales from [REDACTED] in 2012, to [REDACTED] as of June 2013, and it anticipates reaching an estimated [REDACTED] in sales by the end of FY 2013. Since the Program will close down its technical activities at the end of May 2014 and all other activities in September 2014, it will be unable to document the last three months of the lobster

fishing season. Nonetheless, it expects to record overall sales from fishing and tourism amounting to an estimated [REDACTED] as of July 2014, thereby achieving the life of program target of [REDACTED].

**Expected results:** This result surpassed the 50 percent mark in June 2013 and the Program anticipates that it will continue to move toward the target of [REDACTED] by the end of the fiscal year. The Program expects to reach this target during the final year of implementation in fiscal year 2014, given the momentum of incremental sales of lobster obtained under best practices and/or rights-based mechanisms by artisan fishermen on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast as a result of the retrofitting of industrial lobster diving boats from diving to lobster traps in Nicaragua. The special licensing system implemented in Glover's Reef, Belize and the implementation of the pilot traceability system by subcontractor WWF in Honduras will augment these results. The implementation of the National Geographic geotourism platform Go Blue Central America in Bocas del Toro and Roatán; the introduction of coastal shrimp harvesting with suripera nets on the Miskito Coast and in Panama; and improved fin fishing in the GOF, Miskito Coast, and Belize will also contribute to achieving the proposed target.

## C. IMPLEMENTATI

Activities to Achieve LOP Targets
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Promote effective monitoring</b>
<b>Result 1. All Central American Countries Adopt and Resources</b>
<b>Indicator 1. Number of coastal and marine resources con</b>
1) Finalize six (6) national fisheries-environment agendas and formally present them to national authorities in each of the countries.
2) Finalize proposed regional fisheries-environment agenda jointly with OSPESCA/CCAD.
3) Finalize six (6) national coastal marine research strategies and formally present them to national authorities in each of the six countries.
<b>Indicator 2. Number of coastal and marine resources law</b>
4) Complete evaluation of pilots of violations coordination mechanism in Bay Islands and La Union
Workshop in La Union to validate the use of the protocol and the monitoring and evaluation strategy Workshop in Bay Islands to validate the use of the protocol and the monitoring and evaluation strategy Select third country to pilot violations protocol and Draft scope of work, select, and hire consultant to Pilot violations protocol and coordination
5) Finalize and Pilot Awareness Strategy and Communication Strategy
Consult with national authorities to understand their needs and recommendations for effective awareness and communications strategies to Consult with national technical specialists to understand their needs and recommendations for effective awareness and communications strategies to improve compliance Finalize the design of the awareness and communication strategies Produce tools for the execution of the awareness and communications strategies for local authorities and stakeholders in the three sites Execute and monitor implementation of the awareness and communications strategies at the
<b>Indicator 3. Number of countries implementing harmonize</b>
6) Design and pilot a system (software) for violation reporting at local level in at least three countries, including a communications strategy to support the pilots
Based on pilots of violations protocols and consultations with national authorities and technical specialists, develop the terms of reference for the design of a web-based system for fisheries violation reporting Vet the terms of reference with national authorities and technical specialists Release RFP for the system design and installation and select and contract the most qualified firm/consultant Design system Pilot the software in at least one site Adjust and install the system in all three sites Train local authorities and technical personnel in the management of the software Evaluate the functionality of the software and recommend adjustments

## BUDGET, TIMELINE, AND RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Rationale and Expected Results	Responsible for Implementation	Staff and Partner Requirements	Equipment and Supplies Required	Coordination Requirements
6 national fisheries-environment agendas drafted and presented to authorities.	Zulma de Mendoza	Marianela Rocha	Printed materials	National authorities
Regional research strategy will help regional authorities and research partners prioritize data and information needs to strengthen the management of coastal and marine resources.	Zulma de Mendoza	Marianela Rocha, Sergio Martinez, Nestor Windevozhel	Printed materials	CCAD and OSPESCA
National research strategies will help authorities prioritize data and information needs to strengthen the management of coastal and marine resources.	Sergio Martinez; Zulma de Mendoza	Melibebe Gallo; Nestor Windevozhel	Printed materials	National authorities
Evaluation of pilot of violations reporting and processing protocols and coordination mechanisms will help inform and refine model strategies developed for 1) Surveillance and control, 2) Registry of violations, and 3) Application of Sanctions.	Zulma de Mendoza  Adoni Cubas	Ligia Sandoval, Maria Antonieta Rivas  Zulma de Mendoza	Workshop supplies	Local and national authorities, fishermen, and other stakeholders
Model awareness strategy will help to promote awareness among authorities of compliance issues and promote strategies previously piloted under the program to improve compliance with laws and regulations for best fisheries management. Communications strategy will improve public awareness of laws and regulations and improve compliance of fishermen and other stakeholders.	Zulma de Mendoza	Helena Miranda	Printed materials	Local and national authorities, fishermen, and other stakeholders
The harmonized web-based system will help local authorities capture and process fisheries violations and is the first step to a harmonized system for regional enforcement.	Zulma de Mendoza	Ligia Sandoval, Maria Antonieta Rivas	Computer hardware, GPS units, workshop materials	Local and national authorities, fishermen, and other stakeholders

Legend: Regional Bocas del Toro Golfo de Hondu Golfo de Fonseca Miskito Coast Honduras Miskito Coast Nicaragua

Activities to Achieve LOP Targets	Rationale and Expected Results	Responsible for Implementation	Staff and Partner Requirements	Equipment and Supplies Required	Coordination Requirements
<b>Indicator 4. Number of people from fisheries and environment</b> Program will train a limited number of officials from fisheries		Ivonne Miron			
<b>Indicator 5. Number of regional mechanisms implemented</b>					
<b>7) Present regional research strategy to OSPESCA and CCAD for acceptance.</b>	Regional research strategy will help regional authorities and research partners prioritize data and information needs to strengthen management of coastal and marine resources.	Néstor Windevoxhel	Sergio Martínez, Marianela Rocha	Printed materials	CCAD and OSPESCA
<b>8) Develop MOUs with regional research centers or universities, such as the Cousteau Center in Central America or Campus Domar, to advance</b>	MOUs will articulate commitments from regional research partners to carry out regional research strategy.	Néstor Windevoxhel	Sergio Martínez, Zulma de Mendoza	N/A	Regional research centers and academic institutions
<b>9) Identify suitable organization and transfer the database gathered through the development of national and regional research strategies.</b>	Ensures sustainability of database which includes information on existing infrastructure, human/organizational capacity, and documentation on coastal and marine resources throughout the region.	Sergio Martínez	Zulma de Mendoza, Néstor Windevoxhel	N/A	Regional research centers and academic institutions
<b>10) Transfer the Scribd data base to a suitable organization.</b>	Ensures sustainability of the site which is recognized vehicle for sharing critical marine and coastal resource management reports.	Sergio Martínez	Néstor Windevoxhel, Mario Jolón	N/A	Regional research centers and academic institutions
<b>Indicator 6. Number of technical/scientific articles on marine</b>					
<b>11) Edit and publish three technical/scientific articles on vulnerability to climate change analysis, adaptation strategies and adaptation action plans to climate change and Governance in Central America</b>	Three critical articles published and disseminated to promote best practices and improved fisheries and ecosystems management.	Juan Carlos Villagran	Helena Miranda	Printed materials	Regional and national stakeholders
<b>Indicator 7. Number of plans drafted or updated and implemented</b>					
<b>12) Continue supporting harmonization of closed season for Queen Conch</b>	Harmonized closed season will facilitate recuperation of the species.	Sergio Martínez	Néstor Windevoxhel		Regional and national authorities
<b>13) Develop and present action plan for Hawksbill turtle for Gulf of Fonseca (Eastern Tropical Pacific)</b> Negotiate and sign subcontract with ICAPO Draft regional action plan for Hawksbill turtle for Gulf of Fonseca Organize and present a regional workshop on the action plan for authorities and other stakeholders Finalize and disseminate regional action plan for Hawksbill turtle	Regional action plan is a critical first step in harmonizing best management practices for survival and recuperation of hawksbills in the Gulf of Fonseca.	Juan Carlos Villagrán	ICAPO	Workshop supplies	ICAPO, national authorities
<b>14) Continue supporting harmonization of closed season and minimum harvest size for mangrove cockle</b> Communications effort to promote rights-based management in areas of cultivation and extraction of mangrove cockles and mangrove restoration in the Gulf of Fonseca	Harmonized closed season and minimum harvest size will facilitate improved management of mangrove cockle in the Gulf of Fonseca.	Sergio Martínez Helena Miranda	Néstor Windevoxhel Arnulfo Ruiz, Sergio Martínez	Printed materials	Regional and national authorities
<b>15) Complete national strategy for sea turtles in Guatemala</b> Host workshop on regulations in Guatemala Draft the national strategy Review and revise draft strategy Formally present the strategy to national authorities	National strategy will institutionalize actions to be taken to improve sea turtle management across Guatemala.	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Colum Muccio	Workshop supplies	Guatemalan authorities and stakeholders
<b>16) Complete national strategy for sea turtles in Honduras.</b> Finalize work plan for development of national strategy for sea turtles Host consultative workshop in the southern zone of Honduras Host consultative workshop in the northern zone of Honduras Draft the national strategy Review and revise the national strategy Finalize the strategy and systematize the process Formally present the strategy to national authorities	National strategy will institutionalize actions to be taken to improve sea turtle management across Honduras.	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Sofia Méndez	Workshop supplies, printed materials	Honduran authorities and stakeholders
<b>17) Support and verify implementation of National Strategies and Programs and local plans for sea turtles.</b>	Implementation of actions taken to improve management will be verified.	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Arnulfo Ruiz, Julio Barquero	N/A	National authorities and stakeholders

Leyend:

Regional Bocas del Toro Golfo de Hondu Golfo de Fonseca Miskito Coast Honduras Miskito Coast Nicaragua

Leyend:

Activities to Achieve LOP Targets	Rationale and Expected Results	Responsible for Implementation	Staff and Partner Requirements	Equipment and Supplies Required	Coordination Requirements
<b>Indicator 8. Number of countries adopting and implementing</b> 1) Develop communications efforts targeted to fishermen, authorities, and the general public at program sites, to support implementation of the regional anti-finning regulation and sustainable shark fisheries, using materials previously developed for OSPESCA. Identify key actors for dissemination of communication efforts Develop PowerPoint presentation and one-pager for coordination and dissemination of materials Print and package materials Distribute materials to stakeholders in key sectors at program sites	Communications efforts will support implementation of regional regulation and action plan to improve sustainability of shark fisheries.	Helena Miranda	Zulma de Mendoza, Sergio Martínez, Juan Carlos Villagrán	Printed posters, flyers	OSPESCA, national authorities, and stakeholders
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Foster rights-based and market marine fisheries resources and ecosystems, with an</b>					
<b>Indicator 9. Number of artisan and industrial fishermen trained</b> 1) Training in lobster traceability system in Miskito Coast, Honduras 2) Training in management of no take zones in Roatán, Honduras 3) Training for artisanal fishermen in Honduras in access rights, sustainable fishing practices, and marketing	Fishermen trained in importance of traceability system to ensure best fisheries management 150 fishermen trained in best fisheries management 300 fishermen trained in best fishing practices	Adoni Cubas Juan Carlos Villagrán Juan Carlos Villagrán	María Amalia Porta, WWF Calina Zepeda Arnulfo Ruiz	Workshop supplies Workshop supplies Workshop supplies	Captains, processors, fishermen, buyers Local authorities, fishermen, and other stakeholders Local fishermen and other stakeholders
<b>Indicator 10. Number of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs)</b> 4) Document implementation of no-take zone in Port Honduras 5) Document implementation of no-take zone in Cayos Cochinos, Honduras 6) Incorporate rights-based access mechanisms into Cayos Miskitos management plan (Nicaragua) 7) Establish at least three (3) concessions for rights to harvest mangrove cockle in Gulf of Fonseca Coordinate with indigenous leaders in 3 communities (Kilaka, Kilakita, La Ballona) to lead establishment of concessions Coordinate with MARN to establish exclusive areas for snapper and concessions for cultivation and harvest of mangrove cockle in Jiquilisco Bay Apply concessions structures tested in El Salvador in the Southern Zone of Honduras and in Nicaragua 8) Establish and document implementation of no-take zone in Bay Islands, Honduras	1 no-take zone established and implemented for recuperation of species 1 no-take zone established and implemented for recuperation of species 1 rights-based mechanism established and implemented for recuperation of species At least 3 rights-based mechanisms established and implemented for improved management of snapper and mangrove cockle 1 no-take zone established and implemented for recuperation of species	Ivo Orellana Adoni Cubas Milton Castrillo Arnulfo Ruiz Adoni Cubas	Juan Carlos Villagrán, TNC Juan Carlos Villagrán Juan Carlos Villagrán Sergio Martínez, Milton Castrillo Juan Carlos Villagrán	N/A N/A N/A Workshop supplies N/A	Local authorities, fishermen, and other stakeholders Local authorities, fishermen, and other stakeholders
<b>Indicator 11. Percentage of sales of harvest of target species under rights-based mechanisms and/or best fisheries practices</b> Program will continue to support harvest of species under rights-based management and best fisheries practices through a) support to harmonization and adoption of closed seasons for Queen conch and spiny lobster; b) Training fishermen in best fisheries management practices and piloting improved equipment and practices; and c) Promoting and piloting economic alternatives to fishing target species. Specific activities are included under other indicators below.		Augusto Rosales			Fishermen, local authorities, and other stakeholders
<b>Indicator 12. Number of sea turtle hatchlings protected and released</b> 1) Additional 40,000 hawksbill sea turtle hatchlings 2) Additional 460,000 hawksbill and leatherback 3) Additional 31,000 hatchlings protected 4) Additional 35,000 Olive Ridley hatchlings protected	40,000 hatchlings protected 460,000 hatchlings protected 31,000 hatchlings protected 35,000 hatchlings protected	Juan Carlos Juan Carlos Juan Carlos Juan Carlos	ICAPO STC Widecast Amigos de la Tierra	Marking supplies Marking supplies Marking supplies Marking supplies	Local stakeholders Local stakeholders Local stakeholders Local stakeholders
<b>Indicator 13. Decrease in the Number of Juvenile Lobsters Harvested</b> Program is working to reduce landings of juvenile lobsters this target are included in other indicators below.		Sergio Martínez	Milton Castrillo, Adoni Cubas, Augusto		

Legend: Regional Bocas del

Coast Nicaragua

Activities to Achieve LOP Targets	Rationale and Expected Results	Responsible for Implementation	Staff and Partner Requirements	Equipment and Supplies Required	Coordination Requirements
<b>Indicator 14. Number of policies or plans for coral reef and mangrove management</b>					
1) Conduct site visits to verify and document implementation of adaptation plans in 5 protected areas: Port Honduras, Rio Sarstun, Punta de Manabique	Adaptation plans developed by the program will help mitigate the effects of climate change on critical ecosystems by incorporating improved management practices that reduce the risks of climate change impacts.	Ivo Orellana, Adoni Cubas	Juan Carlos Villagrán, TNC	N/A	Local authorities, managers, and stakeholders
2) Conduct site visits to verify implementation of Management Plans in Cayos Cochinos and Bay Islands	Improved management practices can help reduce the risks of climate change impacts.	Ivo Orellana, Adoni Cubas	Juan Carlos Villagrán, TNC	N/A	Local authorities, managers, and stakeholders
3) Develop and deliver Adaptation Plan for Central American Caribbean Coast to CCAD for approval Create terms of reference and select subcontractor Draft Adaptation Plan Review the draft plan with CCAD's climate change Formally submit the final plan to CCAD Explore possibility to leverage resources to implement Adaptation Plan in Guatemala	Adaptation plans developed by the program will help mitigate the effects of climate change on critical ecosystems by incorporating improved management practices that reduce the risks of climate change impacts.	Juan Carlos Villagrán Néstor Windevoxhel	Néstor Windevoxhel Juan Carlos Villagrán	Printed materials	Climate Change Committee of CCAD  MarFund, KfW
4) Develop and disseminate climate change adaptation guides in Bay Islands	Adaptation plans can help communities adapt to climate change by incorporating improved management practices that reduce the risks of climate change impacts.	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Néstor Windevoxhel, TNC	Printed materials	TNC, local stakeholders
<b>Indicator 15. Number of hectares of biological significance area</b>					
5) Update of Management Plan and implementation for Monumento Natural Marino Archipiélago Cayos Cochinos at Honduras, including incorporation of the new buffer zone and rights-based management	114,900 Ha under improved management	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Sergio Martínez, Adoni Cubas, HRCF	Printed materials	HCRF, local authorities and stakeholders
6) Participatory development and implementation of the Management Plan for Reserva Biológica Cayos Miskitos at Nicaragua, including establishment of no-take zones and incorporation of economic activities to Create terms of reference, release RFP, and select Consultant(s) finalize work plan and develop management plan through participatory processes Organize workshop with authorities in Bilwi Organize workshops with authorities in Sandy Bay Organize workshop with the Regional Autonomous Organize workshop with MARENA in Managua Consultant submit final management plan	850,000 Ha under improved management	Milton Cas trillo	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Workshop supplies	Local authorities and stakeholders
7) Participatory development and implementation of the Management Plan for the Wetlands of International Importance Damani Guarivara in Panama  Consultant finalizes the biophysical, socio-economic, and cultural diagnostic of Damani MAREA team participates in the participatory workshops for development of the plan	24,000 Ha under improved management	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Laura Fernández, Julio Barquero	Workshop supplies	Local authorities and stakeholders
8) Co-management mechanisms in Bay Islands National Marine Park to ensure fishers associations' ability to co-manage fisheries resources	Hectares continue to be under improved management.	Zulma de Mendoza	Juan Carlos Villagrán, Adoni Cubas, TNC	N/A	TNC, local stakeholders
9) Incorporation of no-take zones in Port Honduras and integration of alternative economic activities to support no-take zones	41,000 Ha under improved management	Zulma de Mendoza	Juan Carlos Villagrán, Ivo Orellana, TNC	N/A	TNC, local stakeholders
<b>Indicator 16. Number of labor standard, manuals, codes, or</b>					
1) Develop labor codes of conduct for fisheries in Miskito Coast Complete diagnostic of the labor situation in the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua Complete diagnostic of the labor situation in the Miskito Coast of Honduras Complete proposed codes of conduct for each site and incorporate revisions	These tools will help local stakeholders and authorities improve implementation and enforcement of improved labor practices in the lobster fishing and processing industry.	Zulma de Mendoza	Nelda Sánchez, Augusto Rosales, Milton Cas trillo, Adoni Cubas	Printed materials	Local authorities and stakeholders
1) Validation through trainings of fishermen (men and women) and stakeholders in labor guidelines (Miskito Coast - Honduras and Nicaragua) Consultant submit the training methodology Organize workshops in the Miskito Coast in Organize workshops in the Miskito Coast in Consultant finalizes report of the trainings	These tools will help local stakeholders and authorities improve implementation and enforcement of improved labor practices in the lobster fishing and processing industry.	Zulma de Mendoza	Nelda Sánchez, Augusto Rosales, Milton Cas trillo, Adoni Cubas	Workshop supplies, printed materials	Local authorities and stakeholders

Legend: Regional Bocas del

Coast Nicaragua

Activities to Achieve LOP Targets	Rationale and Expected Results	Responsible for Implementation	Staff and Partner Requirements	Equipment and Supplies Required	Coordination Requirements
Indicator 17. Number of families benefitting from productive activities					
1) Pilot: Processing, storage and marketing of fin fish (APAIB)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Generator	APAIB
2) Business plan for Women Processors of Fish (BUCARIMAT)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	N/A	BUCARIMAT
3) Pilot: Catch and commercialization of coastal shrimp using suripera nets with former divers in the Miskito Coast	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Suripera nets	Local fishers associations
4) Best practices for fishing and commercialization of snook and mangrove restoration (PRUMNITARA)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Fishing boat, bins	PRUMNITARA
5) Pilot: Catch and commercialization of lobster with artesanal traps in Miskito Coast, Honduras	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Traps, ropes	Local fishers associations
6) Pilot: Fishing, management, and conservation of snook with fishermen in Rio Kruta	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Bins, coolers, motors	Local fishers associations
7) Increasing Productivity and Best Artesanal Fishing Practices in the Lagoon system of Karatasca (KRATA men and women)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Stainless steel tables, bins, motors, coolers	KRATA
8) Pilot: Management, recycling, and commercialization of solid waste in Miskito Coast (MIMAT)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	TBD	Local community members
9) Social enterprise for artesanal fisherment for the commercialization and administration of their fish and seafood products (including jellyfish) (KAUMA)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Bins Gasoline	KAUMA
10) Artesanal fishing and commercialization of fin fish with disabled divers (AMHBLI)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	TBD	AMHBLI
11) Manufacturing and maintenance services of boats and boat engines with disabled divers (AMHBLI)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Adoni Cubas	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Boat mold	AMHBLI
12) Harvesting and sales of lobster with improved traps (Copacayos)	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Milton Castrillo	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	N/A	Local fishers associations
13) Harvesting and sales of lobster with improved traps with fishermen from Sandy Bay	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Milton Castrillo	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	N/A	Copacayos
14) Pilot: Catch and commercialization of coastal shrimp using suripera nets with former divers in Sandy Bay, Krukira, and Wawa Bar	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Milton Castrillo	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Gasoline, fabric, weights	Local fishermen
15) Harvesting and commercialization of lobster with improved traps with disabled divers from Sandy Bay	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Milton Castrillo	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	N/A	Local fishermen
16) Fishing and sales of fin fish with artisanal fishermen in Wawa Bar	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Milton Castrillo	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	N/A	Local fishers associations
17) Fishing and sales of fin fish with artisanal fishermen in Krukira	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Milton Castrillo	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Electric cables, voltage stabilizer, bins, water quality	Local fishers associations
18) Fishing and sales of fin fish with artisanal fishermen in Daukra and Li Daukra in Sandy Bay	This activity provides families in the Mosquito Coast with an alternative to lobster diving that generates income.	Milton Castrillo	Augusto Rosales, Baltasar Mejia	Nets	Local fishers associations

Leyend: Regional Bocas del

ast Nicaragua

Activities to Achieve LOP Targets
<b>Result 9. At least nine hundred (900) disabled SCUB gain employment through alternative economic acti</b>
<b>Indicator 18. Number of disabled fishermen or family mem</b>
1) Training of disabled divers in manufacture and repair of boats and motors in Honduras
2) Training of disabled divers and/or their family members in artisanal fishing and commercialization of fin fish in Nicaragua
3) Training of disabled divers or their family members in artisanal fishing and commercialization of lobster with improved traps in Honduras
4) Training in sea food commercialization with improved fishing practices with disabled divers or their family members in Nicaragua
5) Training disabled divers or their family members in use of suripera nets and best practices for fishing jellyfish in Honduras
6) Training disabled divers or their family members in use of suripera nets in Nicaragua
<b>Result 10. No less than US\$6 million leveraged to co alliance and coordination with other financial institu</b>
<b>Indicator 19. Value (USD) of non-USG financed conservatio</b>
1) Trust fund for Lonja Coyoilto in GOF, Honduras
2) Co-financing livelihood projects in GOF, Honduras with PPD
3) Leverage from ICAPO for sea turtle conservation activities
<b>Result 11. No less than US\$8 million in additional sa business plans on sustainable fisheries, sustainable</b>
<b>Indicator 20. Value (USD) of additional sales of products or</b>
1) Monitoring NatGeo GeoTourism Marketing Platform
2) Monitoring NatGeo GeoTourism Marketing Platform (Bocas)
3) Monitoring of special licenses system in Glover's Reef, Belize
4) Transition of industrial lobster fishing fleets and commercialization of fin fish in Miskito Coast,
5) Transition of industrial lobster fishing fleets in Miskito Coast, Honduras
6) Improved artisanal fishing practices in Gulf of Fonseca
7) Success story on the use of improved nets in the Gulf of Fonseca from 2011-2013
8) Monitoring of coastal shrimp fishing with suripera nets in Miskito Coast and Bocas del Toro
9) Transition of lobster divers to use of traps in Miskito Coast, Nicaragua
10) Transition of lobster divers to use of traps in Miskito Coast, Honduras
11) Pilot of traceability system with six industrial boats in Miskito Coast, Honduras
12) Fin fish as an alternative to lobster diving in Miskito Coast
13) Productive activities in Bocas del Toro, Gulf of Honduras, and other sites
14) Communication effort to promote and support the transition of lobster fisheries to traps and the use of suriperas and other economic alternatives in the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua
15) Develop radio program to promote and support the transition of lobster fisheries to traps and the use of suriperas and other economic alternatives as well as the labor codes of conduct in the Miskito Coast of Honduras
Identify and contract production firms and stations for development and broadcast of the radio program Broadcast radio program

Leyend: Regional Bocas

Rationale and Expected Results	Responsible for Implementation	Staff and Partner Requirements	Equipment and Supplies Required	Coordination Requirements
40 disabled divers or their family members trained in productive skills	Adoni Cubas	Vilm a de Cam pos , Ivonne Mirón	TBD	Dis abled divers and their families
27 disabled divers or their family members trained in productive skills	Milton Castrillo	Vilm a de Cam pos , Ivonne Mirón	TBD	Dis abled divers and their families
40 disabled divers or their family members trained in productive skills	Adoni Cubas	Vilm a de Cam pos , Ivonne Mirón	Traps	Dis abled divers and their families
40 disabled divers or their family members trained in productive skills	Milton Castrillo	Vilm a de Cam pos , Ivonne Mirón	TBD	Dis abled divers and their families
44 disabled divers or their family members trained in productive skills	Adoni Cubas	Vilm a de Cam pos , Ivonne Mirón	Suripera nets	Dis abled divers and their families
30 disabled divers or their family members trained in productive skills	Milton Castrillo	Vilm a de Cam pos , Ivonne Mirón	Suripera nets	Dis abled divers and their families
<b>esector.</b>				
Approximately \$200,000 non-USG funds leveraged	Arnulfo Ruiz	Augus to Ros ales , Néstor Windevoxhel	N/A	Governm ent of Honduras
Approximately \$150,000 non-USG funds leveraged	Arnulfo Ruiz	Augus to Ros ales , Néstor Windevoxhel	N/A	PPD
Approximately \$70,000 non-USG funds leveraged	Juan Carlos Villagrán	Arnulfo Ruiz, Augus to Ros ales	N/A	ICAPO
\$500,000 in additional sales	Augus to Ros ales	Baltas ar Mejía, Adoni Cubas , Julio Barquero, Solim ar	Survey materials	Local Geotourism Stewards hip Councils
\$250,000 in additional sales				
\$600,000 in additional sales	Sergio Martínez	Baltas ar Mejía, Augus to Ros ales , WCS	N/A	Local fishers associations
\$1,000,000 in additional sales	Milton Castrillo	Silvio Saballos , Baltas ar Mejía	N/A	Local fishers associations
This activity will res ult in the first case of a private owner of lobster fishing fleets converting his boats from diving to traps in Honduras.	Adoni Cubas	Baltas ar Mejía, Johnny Varella	N/A	Fleet owners
\$200,000 in additional sales	Baltas ar Mejía	Augus to Ros ales , Arnulfo Ruiz, Hector Fuentes	TBD	Local fishers associations
Best practices and les sons learned shared in the region and beyond	PMU	Arnulfo Ruiz	N/A	Local stakeholders
\$300,000 in additional sales	Baltas ar Mejía	Augus to Ros ales , Site Coordinators, Bus iness Advis ors	Gas oline	Local fishers associations
\$225,000 in additional sales	Baltas ar Mejía	Augus to Ros ales , Milton Castrillo,	Traps	Local fishers associations
\$75,000 in additional sales	Baltas ar Mejía	Augus to Ros ales , Adoni Cubas , Johnny Varella	Traps	Local fishers associations
\$800,000 in additional sales	Augus to Ros ales	María Am alia Porta, Baltas ar Mejía, WWF	N/A	Fleet owners , captains , proces sors
\$250,000 in additional sales	Baltas ar Mejía	Augus to Ros ales , Milton Castrillo, Silvio Saballos	N/A	Local fishers associations
\$100,000 in additional sales	Baltas ar Mejía	Augus to Ros ales , Site Coordinators, Bus iness Advis ors	N/A	Local fishers associations
Radio program will highlight im portance of transition to more sustainable fishing practices while prom oting alternative econom ic	Helena Miranda	Milton Castrillo	N/A	Local fishers associations
Radio program will highlight im portance of transition to more sustainable fishing practices while prom oting alternative econom ic opportunities.	Helena Miranda	Adoni Cubas	N/A	Local fishers associations

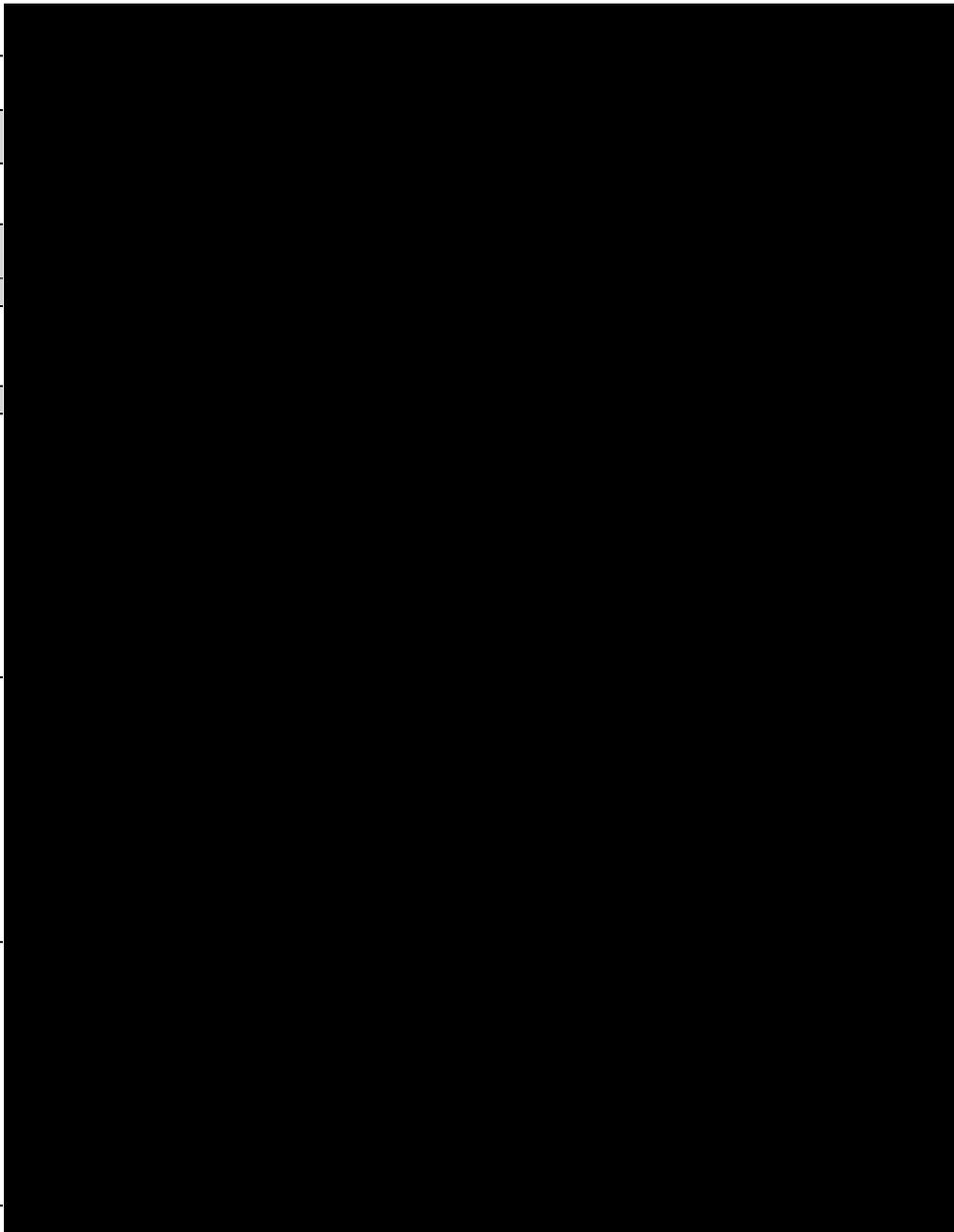
Coast Nicaragua

# ANNEXES

## Annex A. Trainings, Workshop

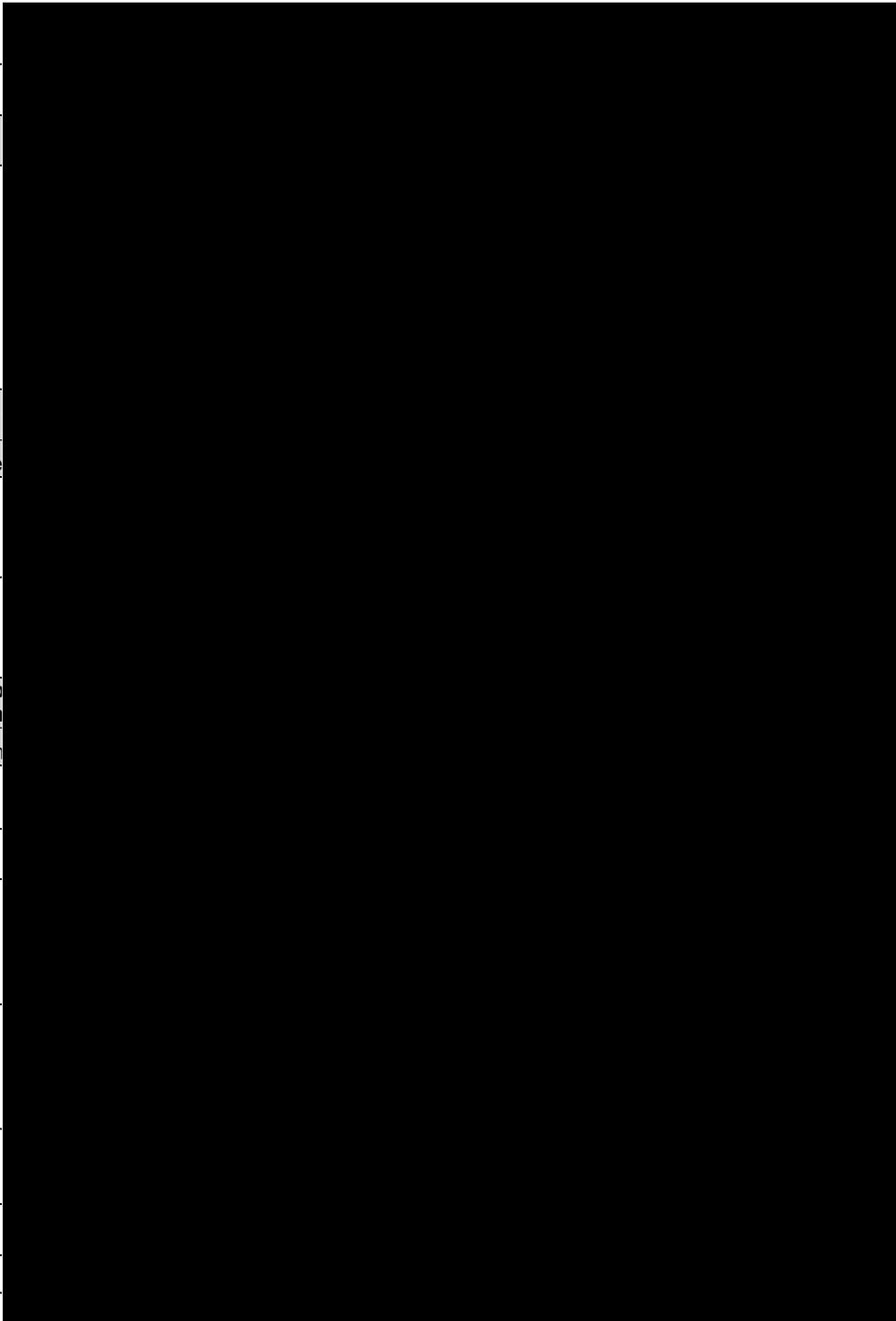
		FY 2013	FY 2014			
SO/Result/Training	Country	Qrt 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qrt 4
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Promote effective</b>		<b>with an emphasis on compliance</b>				
2. Number of coastal and marine resources i						
Workshop in Bay Islands to validate the use of the protocol and the monitoring and evaluation strategy	Honduras					
Workshop in La Union to validate the use of the protocol and the monitoring and evaluation strategy	El Salvador					
<b>Result 1. All Central American Countries Resources (Grouper, Spiny Lobster, Que</b>		<b>of Target Coastal and Marine</b>				
7. Number of plans drafted or updated and i						
Regional workshop to present the action plan for Hawksbill turtles in the Gulf of Fonseca	El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua					
Workshop on norms for the national strategy for sea turtles in Guatemala	Guatemala					
Consultative workshop for the national strategy for sea turtles in the southern zone of Honduras	Honduras					
Consultative workshop for the national strategy for sea turtles in northern zone of Honduras	Honduras					
<b>Result 4. All Central American countries</b>		<b>sustainable use of coastal and</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Foster rights-based marine fisheries</b>		<b>s.</b>				
9. Number of artisan and industrial fisherme						
Training in the lobster traceability system in the Hondura Miskito Coast	Honduras					
Training in the management of no take zones in Roatán, Honduras	Honduras					
Training for artisanal fishermen (AdT)	Honduras, Nicaragua,					

SO/Result/Training	Country
	El Salvador
<b>Result 2. From a 2009 baseline value in U best fisheries</b>	
11. Percentage of sales of harvest of target	
Training for fishermen in best fishing practices and improved gear	
15. Number of hectares of biological significance	
Workshop with Bilwi authorities for the participatory development of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua including establishment of no-take zones and incorporation of alternative economic activities to fishing	Nicaragua
Workshop with Sandy Bay and Wawa Bar authorities for the participatory development of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua including establishment of no-take zones and incorporation of alternative economic activities to fishing	Nicaragua
Workshop with the Regional Autonomous Council for the participatory development of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua including establishment of no-take zones and incorporation of alternative economic activities to fishing	Nicaragua



FY 2013	FY 2014			
rt	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
sed management regimes and				
assistance				

SO/Result/Training	Country
Workshop with MARENA for the participatory development of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua including establishment of no-take zones and incorporation of alternative economic activities to fishing	Nicaragua
<b>Result 7. At least two (2) labor standard manuals for fishery officials.</b>	
16. Number of labor standard, manuals, codes	
Training of fishermen and stakeholders in labor standard codes in the Miskito Coast	Honduras
Training of fishermen and stakeholders in labor standard codes in the Miskito Coast	Nicaragua
<b>Result 9. At least nine hundred (900) disabled fishermen gain employment through alternative economic activities.</b>	
18. Number of disabled fishermen or family members	
Training for disabled divers in repair of boats and motors	Honduras
Training in catch and commercialization of fin fish	Nicaragua
Training of disabled divers and their family members in artesal lobster fishing using improved traps in the Miskito Coast	Honduras
Training of disabled divers and their family members in commercialization of seafood using improved practices in the Miskito Coast	Nicaragua
Training for fishermen in the use of suriperas and in sustainable catch of jellyfish	Honduras
Training in the use of suriperas	Nicaragua



FY 2013	FY 2014			
Qrt	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
<b>sector, and governmental</b>				
<b>start their own businesses or</b>				

## Annex B. Procurement of Equipment and Supplies Estimated for Fiscal Year 2014

Below, Chemonics International presents information related to procurement of non expendable properties (NXP) under the Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives (USAID MAREA) in fiscal year 2014.

AIDAR 752.245-70 defines non-expendable property as property which is complete in itself, does not lose its identity or become a component part 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 \$500. Purchases of property meeting this definition will take place over the course of fiscal year 2014 and will be used to support productive activities in the Program's sites on the Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coasts, Gulf of Fonseca, and Cahuitas Bocas del Toro. Anticipated purchases of supplies during this period are presented in the table below.

Total procurement costs are estimated at \$293,703.55. These purchases will be made according to Chemonics' procurement policy, which follows FAR and AIDAR procurement regulations. The Program will obtain estimates or procurement bids as necessary for all transactions over the minimum amount for micro purchases.

Expected purchases under USAID MAREA for the fourth project year include:

Description
<b>Gulf of Fonseca</b>
Support for materials
Cyclone netting for marking sea turtle nursery areas
TOTAL
<b>Honduras Miskito Coast</b>
Materials to support productive activities
Gillnet
Materials to support fishing and marketing activities for disabled divers
Mold for making boats
TOTAL
<b>Nicaragua Miskito Coast</b>
Materials for disabled divers to make suriperas
Transport of ice machine, electrical materials
Nets for fishing snook
TOTAL
<b>Cahuita-Bocas del Toro</b>
Materials for construction of lobster traps
TOTAL
<b>Regional</b>
Purchase of software and related services
TOTAL
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>

Under Section H.6 of the IQC contract, all purchases must comply with geographic code 000, unless USAID grants a waiver for local purchases pursuant to the guidelines in the regulations on origin/nationality for local purchases set out in 22 CFR 228.40.

Finally, in accordance with Section 8 of the Task Order, FAR 52.245-5 and AIDAR 752-245-70, Chemonics will provide the COR with a breakdown of the property acquired during the year, in an annex to the final report.

## Annex C. International Travel and Justification

	FY 2013	FY 2014				
	4th Qrt.	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.	DESTINATION
<b>USAID Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives Program</b>						
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance</b>						
1. Number of coastal and marine resources conservation and sustainable use policies and legislation drafted and presented						
Follow up and consolidation of Belize joint agendas among fisheries and environmental sectors						Belize
2. Number of coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies drafted and implemented						
Workshop in Bay Islands to validate the use of the protocol and the monitoring and evaluation strategy						Honduras
Workshop in La Unión to validate the use of the protocol and the monitoring and evaluation strategy						El Salvador
3 workshops to develop and validate the Protocol and evaluation strategy for a new site in the region.						TBD
3. Number of countries implementing harmonized fisheries violation reporting system						
4. Number of people from fisheries and environment governmental and non-governmental institutions trained						
5. Number of regional mechanisms implemented to foster research, providing peer reviewed information to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources						
6. Number of technical/scientific articles on marine and coastal resource management developed with program support						
<b>Result 1. All Central American Countries Adopt and Implement Harmonized Best Management Practices for the Sustainable Use of Target Coastal and Marine Resources (Grouper, Spiny Lobster, Queen Conch, Mangrove Cockle)</b>						
7. Number of plans drafted or updated and implemented for management of target species						
Regional workshop to present the plan of action for the hawksbill turtle in the Gulf of Fonseca						El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua
Workshop on regulations under the national strategy for sea turtles in Guatemala						Guatemala
Consultation workshop on the national strategy for sea turtles in southern Honduras						Honduras
Consultation workshop on the national strategy for sea turtles in northern Honduras						Honduras
<b>Result 4. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies on sustainable shark fisheries</b>						
8. Number of countries adopting and implementing harmonized policies and best practices in sustainable shark fisheries						
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Foster rights-based and market-based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries</b>						
9. Number of artisan and industrial fishermen trained on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights and/or market based mechanisms.						
Training on the traceability system for lobster on the Miskito Coast of Honduras						Honduras
Training on management of no-take zones in Roatán, Honduras						Honduras
Training on various topics for artisan fishermen (Friends of the Earth)						Honduras, Nicaragua, El

	FY 2013	FY 2014				
USAID Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives Program	4th Qrt.	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.	DESTINATION
						Salvador
<b>Result 2. From a 2009 baseline value in US\$, at least 25% of product sold of combined target species is harvested under rights-based management regimes and best fisheries</b>						
10. Number of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs), catch-shares, or rights-based mechanisms, established and implemented for strengthened best fisheries practices on target species						
11. Percentage of sales of harvest of target species under rights-based mechanisms and /or best fisheries practices						
Training for fishermen on best fisheries management practices and improved gear and practices						
<b>Result 3. At least 1.5 million sea turtle hatchlings are protected using public-private alliances and best management practices in select areas throughout Central America</b>						
12. Number of sea turtle hatchlings protected and released.						
<b>Result 5. Decreased landings of juvenile lobsters due to the implementation of improve fishing practices as result of program interventions</b>						
13. Decrease in the Number of Juvenile Lobsters Harvested as the Result of Program Interventions at Two Program Sites.						
<b>Result 6. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies for coral reef and mangrove management as critical ecosystems to adapt and build resilience to climate change</b>						
14. Number of policies or plans for coral reef and mangrove management to adapt and build resilience to climate change drafted, adopted, or implemented.						
15. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance						
Workshop with government officials from Bilwi for the participatory design and implementation of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua, including the establishment of no-take zones and the implementation of economic activities to compensate for the no-take zones						Nicaragua
Workshop in Sandy Bay and Wawa Bar for the participatory design and implementation of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua, including the establishment of no-take zones and the implementation of economic activities to compensate for the no-take zones						Nicaragua
Workshop with the Regional Autonomous Council for the participatory design and implementation of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua, including the establishment of no-take zones and the implementation of economic activities to compensate for the no-take zones						Nicaragua
Workshop with MARENA for the participatory design and implementation of the management plan for the Miskito Keys Biological Reserve in Nicaragua, including the establishment of no-take zones and the implementation of economic activities to compensate for the no-take zones						Nicaragua
<b>Result 7. At least two (2) labor standard manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental officials.</b>						
16. Number of labor standard, manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated.						
Training for fishermen and counterparts to validate the labor standards code on the Miskito Coast of Honduras						

USAID Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives Program	FY 2013	FY 2014				DESTINATION
	4th Qrt.	1st. Qrt.	2nd. Qrt.	3rd. Qrt.	4th Qrt.	
Training for fishermen and counterparts to validate the labor standards code on the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua						
<b>Result 8. Sustainable and productive pilot projects formulated and implemented in Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast, which allow active lobster scuba divers, to move on to appropriate new jobs, with improved labor conditions and earnings, in substitution to the SCUBA lobster fishery.</b>						
17. Number of families benefitting from productive pilot projects in the Miskito Coast						
<b>Result 9. At least nine hundred (900) disabled SCUBA fishermen or members of their families trained on new skills and abilities to start their own businesses or gain employment through alternative economic activities</b>						
18. Number of disabled fishermen or family members of disabled fishermen trained in business or productive skills.						
Training for disabled divers on the construction and repair of boats and motors						Honduras
Training on fin fishing methods and marketing						Nicaragua
Training for disabled divers or members of their families on artisan lobster fishing using improved lobster traps on the Miskito Coast of Honduras						Honduras
Training for disabled divers or members of their families on marketing sea food obtained with best fisheries practices on the Nicaraguan Miskito Coast						Nicaragua
Training on the use of suripera nets and best fishing practices for jellyfish						Honduras
Training on the use of suripera nets						Nicaragua
<b>Result 10. No less than US\$6 million leveraged to co finance productive projects proposals from sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and arts and crafts; in alliance and coordination with other financial institutions and the private sector</b>						
19. 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.						
<b>Result 11. No less than US\$8 million in additional sales of products and services generated as a result of the implementation of the productive projects and business plans on sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism and arts and crafts</b>						
20. Value (USD) of additional sales of products or services that can be directly attributed to the activity interventions and which support conservation and / or sustainable use efforts.						
Follow up and supervision of results accomplishments, buying process and sustainability strategy						TBD

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances, local direct fringe, travel, office equipment and expenses, communications, subcontracts, and training

<sup>2</sup> Includes overhead, corporate fringe, and G&A as well as NICRA adjustments

## Annex E. Planned operational expenditures by Strategic Objective and Results

<b>Strategic Objective or Result</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation with an emphasis on compliance</b>
<b>Result 1. All Central American Countries Adopt and Implement Harmonized Best Management Practices for the Sustainable Use of Target Coastal and Marine Resources</b>
<b>Result 4. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies on sustainable shark fisheries</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 2: 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>
<b>Result 2. From a 2009 baseline value in US\$, at least 25% of product sold of combined target species is harvested under rights-based management regimes and best fisheries</b>
<b>Result 3. At least 1.5 million sea turtle hatchlings are protected using public-private alliances and best management practices in select areas throughout Central America</b>
<b>Result 5. Decreased landings of juvenile lobsters due to the implementation of improve fishing practices as result of program interventions</b>
<b>Result 6. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies for coral reef and mangrove management as critical ecosystems to adapt and build resilience to climate change</b>
<b>Result 7. At least two (2) labor standard manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental officials.</b>
<b>Result 8. Sustainable and productive pilot projects formulated and implemented in Honduran and Nicaraguan Miskito Coast, which allow active lobster scuba divers, to move on to appropriate new jobs, with improved labor conditions and earnings, in substitution to the SCUBA lobster fishery.</b>
<b>Result 9. At least nine hundred (900) disabled SCUBA fishermen or members of their families trained on new skills and abilities to start their own businesses or gain employment through alternative economic activities</b>
<b>Result 10. No less than US\$6 million leveraged to co finance productive projects proposals from sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and arts and crafts; in alliance and coordination with other financial institutions and the private sector</b>
<b>Result 11. No less than US\$8 million in additional sales of products and services generated as a result of the implementation of the productive projects and business plans on sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism and arts and crafts</b>

NOTE: These expenditures do not include fixed costs, permanent staff salaries, commissions, etc. They only include operational expenses through specific activities and investments.

## **Annex F. Strategic Alliances and Cooperation Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding**

In the fourth fiscal year, the Regional Program will work with subcontractors with a view to finalizing their contributions to different programmatic activities, as described below:

**The Nature Conservancy, TNC.** This organization will support the Program's efforts to promote biodiversity conservation and expansion of the no-take zone in Port Honduras, Belize, through the application of rights-based mechanism for fishing and negotiating the fulfillment of these objectives with the Belizean authorities. TNC will collaborate on the consolidation of co-management mechanisms for fishing resources in Bay Islands National Park, strengthening the no-take zones included in the decree and involving local artisan fishermen's organizations in the co-management of these areas. Finally, TNC will aid in the implementation of the climate change adaptation plans for protected areas in the Bay Islands as part of the proposal concerning the land management plan for that site.

**World Wildlife Fund, WWF.** WWF will continue to support the Regional Program to finish validating the traceability system for the Honduran Caribbean Coast; this includes registering lobster volumes harvested under best practices.

**Solimar International.** This organization will continue to support the USAID Regional Program by registering sales revenues of companies participating in the virtual geotourism platform in Bocas del Toro and Roatán. Its participation should end in the second quarter of FY4.

**Sea Turtle Conservation, STC.** This organization will continue to support the Regional Program's sea turtle conservation efforts in Ngobe Bugle District, Panama, during the 2014 nesting season, with the target of releasing 250,000 hatchlings. It will also consolidate the establishment of a sea turtle watching tourism operation with local group ANABOCA in Bluff Beach, Bocas del Toro, Panama.

**World Conservation Society, WCS.** This organization will report statistics on landings and catch per unit of effort (CPUE) in lobster, conch and fin fisheries in Glover Reef Marine Reserve, from June 16 to September 15, 2013. This information will be included in the report on sales under rights based mechanisms and best fisheries practices attributed to USAID Regional Program interventions.

### **Other Strategic Alliances**

In the Gulf of Fonseca the Program will continue to substitute fishing nets in conjunction and synergy with the UNDP Small Grants Program, CEMPROMYPE, GIZ, PRONEGOCIOS, LÍDER, FUNDALPRODESE, and AdT's Ecopescas project.

Eastern Pacific Hawksbill Initiative, **ICAPO.** In the next fiscal year, ICAPO will be responsible for drafting a regional conservation plan for the hawksbill turtle of the Tropical Eastern Pacific. This plan is aimed at capitalizing on the past three years of experience with nest and hatchling protection in the Gulf of Fonseca, together with other regional efforts.

**WIDECAST.** This organization will continue to assist the Regional Program with the protection of hawksbill and leatherback turtle nests and hatchlings during the 2014 season in the Cahuita-Bocas del Toro binational zone. The goal is to consolidate a binational partnership with Chiquita Brands and other local stakeholders. Nest and hatchling protection measures will be established on two nesting beaches with a target of protecting 30,000 hatchlings.

In fiscal year 2014, the Program's will partner with the DARDEN, NETUNO, Caribeña, and Marinos Pescadería companies to achieve sales indicators. The Program signed MOUs with these companies in Honduras and the United States and they are participating in the pilot traceability system for spiny lobster harvested under improved practices. Another important partner is the Copescharly company in Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua. This company is already harvesting spiny lobster using fleets equipped with lobster pots and penetrating new markets with other products such as fin fish and shrimp on the Miskito Coast. It has signed sales agreements with organized fishermen's groups, which the Program equipped with improved lobster pots and with suripera nets for harvesting coastal shrimp.

In addition, the Program will strengthen working agreements with the geotourism councils in Roatán, Honduras and Bocas del Toro, Panama. The councils are comprised of businesses participating in the Gobluecentralamerica platform for the implementation of best tourism practices and proper documentation of sales in each site. The Program also plans to consolidate the MOUs signed with supermarket chains such as Super Selectos and Walmart in El Salvador and Sea Pearl in Honduras, for the sale of fin fish products obtained under best fisheries practices.

### **Agreements on marketing and promotion of improved management**

The main MOUs and agreements the Program has signed to implement its activities at the regional and site level are presented on the following page:

Organization	Legal representative	Liaison	Area of collaboration	Date signed
1. GIZ	Michael Schloenvoigt		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft and implement regional study on climate change vulnerability of coastal and marine areas</li> </ul>	05-23--2012
2. Honduran Tourism Institute	Nelly Karina Jerez Caballero	Lic. Syntia Bennett	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geotourism platform in Honduras</li> </ul>	05-17-2012
3. CENPROMYPE	Lic. Ingrid Figueroa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Synergies for collaboration on complementary and sustainable productive alternatives</li> </ul>	05-01-2012
4. National Geographic	Jim Dion	Matt Humke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geotourism platform</li> </ul>	12-12-2011
5. CAMBIO Project BCIE - SICA	Bank vice president	Yuri Zenteno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance and funding for business plans</li> </ul>	07-20-2011
6. Mesoamerican Reef Fund	Lorenzo Rosenzweig Pasquel	María José González Fuster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration on fundraising</li> <li>Coastal Marine Zone of the GOH</li> </ul>	01-2011
7. AKVAPLAN-NIVA	Anton A. Giaever	Héctor Andrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for coastal-marine research</li> <li>Evidence-based decision-making</li> </ul>	01-2011
8. Coral Reef Alliance CORAL, Roatán, Honduras	Rick MacPherson	Jenny Myton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of efforts in Bay Islands</li> <li>Implementation of the Nat Geo platform</li> </ul>	05-10-2011
9. OSPESCA/CCAD/ USAID	Mario González Néstor Windevoxel	Carlos Roberto Hasbún	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the entire Regional Program</li> </ul>	06-24-2011
10. UNDP, GEF Fund, Tegucigalpa, Honduras		Luigi Loddo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic alternatives</li> <li>Design of a productive program for the Miskito Coast</li> <li>Shared offices in Puerto Lempira</li> </ul>	02-10-2011
11. National Environmental Authority (ANAM)	Silvano Vergara Vásquez	Leticia de Polo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and co-financing of the Damani Guariviara Wetland Management Plan</li> </ul>	09-25-2012
12. Placencia Producers Cooperative	Sidney Lopez Jr.	Justino Méndez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional strengthening in marketing, finances and administration to boost the cooperative's revenues</li> </ul>	11-30-2012

Organization	Legal representative	Liaison	Area of collaboration	Date signed
Society Limited				
13. Calleja S. A de C. V y Cordes	Juan Carlos Calleja Hakker	Ximena Robin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable business relationship with artisan fishermen in the Gulf of Fonseca</li> </ul>	11-28-2012
14. SEA PEARL S. de R. L.	Roosevelt Francisco Terry Laing	Francisco Terry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable business relationship with artisan fishermen in the Honduran Miskito Coast</li> </ul>	01-22-2013
15. Wahoo Foods	Enrico Cruz	Enrico Cruz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable business relationship with artisan fishermen in the Honduran Miskito Coast</li> </ul>	02-14-2013
16. Marinos Pescadería	José Aristides Flores	María Amalia Porta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of sales of lobster harvested under best fisheries practices</li> </ul>	03-18-2013
17. NETUNO	Luciano Bonaldo	María Amalia Porta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of sales of lobster harvested under best fisheries practices</li> </ul>	03-18-2013
18. DARDEN	Roger Bing	Mike Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of sales of lobster harvested under best fisheries practices</li> </ul>	06-04-2013
19. WALMART	Carlos Soto	Claudia de Ibáñez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of sustainable business relationships with artisan fishermen</li> <li>Promote compliance with good manufacturing practices</li> </ul>	07-30-2013
20. FUPEC-PYME	Reina Arias de Paniagua	Roberto Hueso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for artisan fishermen to improve the quality of fisheries products for sale</li> </ul>	07-30-2013
21. KAUMA - DAKNI	Henry Lee Haylock Boman	Johnny Varela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational strengthening of KAUMA in marketing, accounting, administration and finances</li> <li>Promote good fisheries and labor practices as sustainable economic alternatives</li> </ul>	08-30-2013