

PROPOSAL FORMAT/RE-GRANTING PROJECTS

Instructions

1. Please submit a complete application form. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.
2. Application forms may be submitted in English or Spanish

PART I: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Project name (15 words maximum)

Legal Advocacy to Protect Marine and Coastal Resources in the MAR

2. Project location (Specify as much as possible: Protected Area, Municipality, town, Village, City) Include a map of the area where the project will be developed.

ELAW will work with local advocates in México, Belize, Honduras, and Guatemala, with a special focus on the Motagua watershed in Guatemala and the Bay Islands in Honduras. A map of the Motagua watershed, created by our local partner, is attached.

3. Beneficiary target group (Please specify as much as possible: name(s) of organization(s), number of members, age and gender distribution, main economic occupation, etc.)

Alianza de Derecho Ambiental y Agua (ADA²), Guatemala
Laura Palmese Hernandez, Attorney, Honduras
Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), México
Belize Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (BELPO) and other private attorneys
and NGOs in Belize
Citizens and communities represented by these organizations

4. Summary of project (100 words maximum)

ELAW will work with partner organizations in the region to advance legal solutions to environmental problems affecting the Mesoamerican Reef. We will challenge destructive development projects, work with local governments to implement waste solutions, and work with partner NGOs to define and create a regional system of No-Take Areas. We will review and improve assessment of environmental impacts before developments can be permitted, and strengthen the rule of law. We will empower communities with legal tools to protect natural resources, and work together across borders to harmonize laws and policies to protect critical ecosystems.

5. Applicant organization/contact information

Name of organization applying

Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide (ELAW)

Address

1412 Pearl Street, Eugene, OR 97401 USA

Telephone

541-687-8454 Ext 102

Fax

541-687-0535

Mobile

541-915-6276

Principal contact person

Lori Maddox

Signatory contact: Please provide the contact details for your chief executive officer or another person who is authorized to sign contracts)

Title

Lori Maddox, Associate Director and Bern Johnson, Executive Director

Email

lori@elaw.org, bern@elaw.org

Other ways you can be reached (like Skype ID, secondary email addresses, etc.)

Skype: lorimaddox

Summarize your organization`s mission (maximum 75 words)

The U.S. office of the Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide (ELAW) empowers communities to speak out for clean air, clean water, and a healthy planet by facilitating collaboration across borders and helping promote and protect public interest advocates around the world.

6. Duration of project

24 months

7. Estimated cost of project in US \$860,000

a) For total duration of project (incorporate available information to date)

Funds requested from MAR Fund	\$300,000		35%
Cash counterpart contribution. List all the agencies and amount of contribution.	Names of the Donors	Amount (\$)	65%
	Summit Foundation	\$560,000	
In-kind Contribution of other organizations.	Names of the Donors	Amount (\$)	%
Contribution of the organization applying for grant.	Amount (\$)		%
TOTAL COST	(\$860,000		100%

b) For Year 1 of the project

Funds requested from MAR Fund	\$150,000		35%
Cash counterpart contribution. List all the agencies and amount of contribution.	Names of the Donors	Amount (\$)	65%
	Summit Foundation	\$280,000	
In-kind Contribution of other organizations.	Names of the Donors	Amount (\$)	%
Contribution of the organization applying for grant.	Amount (\$)		%
TOTAL COST	(\$430,000		100%

8. Project continuity

- a) Is this proposal a continuation of a previous project granted by MAR Fund and/or Oak Foundation? ___ Yes
- b) What was the previous amount granted? \$300,000

c) *Briefly indicate the specific achievements/results obtained to date with the previous support (Add rows as necessary)*

1. Previous support has made it possible for ELAW to build and strengthen public interest organizations in the Mesoamerican Reef Region that protect the public interest and advance the rule of law. These organizations are named in the "Beneficiary" section above. In addition, ELAW supported the advocacy of independent attorneys in the region who represent communities seeking to protect natural resources. ELAW provided these attorneys with legal analysis, strategy, and scientific information to support their work with communities.

2. Working together with local partners, ELAW:

- Educated citizens about their rights to participate in decisions about natural resources.
- Educated judges, prosecutors, enforcement agents, attorneys, and citizens about environmental laws and regulations.
- Brought successful legal actions against destructive coastal developments, including the Dragon Mart commercial complex in Quintana Roo, the Infinity Bay Resort on Roatán, offshore oil development in Belize, and the Norwegian Cruise Lines port development in Belize. In each of these cases, ELAW US staff attorneys and scientists provided crucial legal analysis and scientific information to support litigation aimed at protecting marine resources.
- Improved assessment of environmental impacts by bringing strong scientific evidence to public consultation processes.
- Worked with executive agencies and local authorities to strengthen regulations and develop policies that protect marine resources and improve coastal development planning and practice, and promote better waste management practices.

PART II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

9. Introduction (350 words maximum)

What is the topic or problem that your project will focus on? Why is it important? What previous or on-going efforts have also focused on this issue? (350 words maximum)

All Mesoamerican Reef (MAR) countries face rapid development -- for tourism and infrastructure to support a growing population. The drive to industrialize for short-term profits destroys ecosystems on which long-term local, living economies might be built.

Government officials fail to enforce laws and policies aimed at protecting natural resources. Officials in Guatemala and Honduras have been implicated in fraud and acts of violence against citizens. In their rush to generate profits for a few, officials jeopardize society's most basic needs: clean water, clean air, healthy food, long-term livelihoods, and safe communities.

Public interest advocates and civil society organizations play a critical role in enforcing the law and protecting long-term natural assets. Civil society has gained strength over the last decade, and has created a window of opportunity to drive lasting change. Natural resources will be the battleground, because citizens want to protect this region's abundant natural resources, while others want to exploit these resources for short-term gains.

Systemic change requires time, tenacity, and a relentless pursuit of justice. ELAW's work drives long-term change by strengthening the rule of law and holding governments and corporations accountable.

To achieve systemic change, civil society actors must bring pressure to bear on a number of fronts. They must raise awareness among citizens about the root causes of injustice and their power to challenge it. They must work with government agencies to help them do their jobs more effectively. And above all, they must doggedly challenge individual violations of the law. Public interest lawyers in the region are pushing on all fronts, and ELAW brings vital resources to the fight.

Skilled public interest environmental lawyers, representing local communities, are the most effective agents to protect natural resources through law. ELAW has helped launch and build a network of public interest attorneys in the countries that share the MAR. These individuals and their organizations are working to protect the MAR and coastal watersheds from pollution and inappropriate development, and to empower local communities to participate effectively in decisions about the environment.

10. Justification

a) Identification of the main threats, needs and/or issues in the area (200 words maximum)

Throughout the region, unrestrained coastal development, inadequate waste management, and pollution from industrial and agricultural sources threaten marine and coastal resources.

In recent years, the following specific threats have evolved into acute crises:

1. Solid waste originating in Guatemala's Motagua watershed -- probably the single largest contributor to solid waste in the ocean in the MAR Region.
2. Wastewater discharge from tourist developments in the Bay Islands, Honduras.
3. Declining fisheries from habitat destruction, overfishing, and pollution.
4. Tourism development in Quintana Roo, Mexico.

b) *Project relevance for addressing these threats, needs and/or issues (200 words maximum)*

ELAW advocates respond to community needs and natural resource challenges. We bring legal and scientific tools to bear to protect natural treasures, as well as expertise to building legal and regulatory infrastructure to support conservation initiatives. In the coming two years, in addition to responding to new threats as they emerge, we will focus on these four areas:

1. In Guatemala -- Cleaning up waste originating in the Motagua watershed. We aim to ban the most persistent pollutants (some plastics), reduce the amount of solid waste reaching the sea, and create an inter-agency, inter-community foundation upon which other waste reduction collaborations can be built.
2. In Honduras -- Reducing wastewater discharge from tourist developments in the Bay Islands through municipal regulation, fines, and collaboration with developers. We will work with local authorities to design and implement water testing protocols, and enforce laws requiring that all tourism developments are subject to Category IV Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and must integrate wastewater treatment plans into their EIAs.
3. In Mexico -- Monitoring new development activity, enforcing environmental laws, improving coastal zone planning, and improving assessment of environmental impacts before development begins.
4. Across the MAR Region -- Improving reporting of violations and enforcement of laws and regulations that protect fisheries; reviewing laws and harmonizing statutory definitions of No-Take Areas, and working with partners to expand the network of No-Take Areas throughout the region.

11. Site characterization

a) *Total area of MPA*

ELAW uses law as a tool for conservation throughout the region, and has helped build local environmental law organizations to serve the needs of the conservation community in all four countries that share the Reef.

b) *Brief history of conservation efforts regarding the topic of **this** proposal at this location (5 years), please include key successes and failures, current barriers to conservation and efforts that have been made to overcome these barriers (350 words maximum)*

The key to project success is advancing solid waste management, promoting No-Take (fishing) Areas, and ensuring sustainable coastal development. The following summarizes our recent work, successes, and challenges:

Solid Waste: In 2013, ELAW published a report summarizing the sources of solid waste and waste transport patterns in the Gulf of Honduras. The biggest problem, and most

strategic intervention point, is management of waste at its source. All four countries have inadequate waste management and treatment infrastructure.

ADA² recognized that the Motagua-Polochic-Ulúa watersheds contribute disproportionately high amounts of waste in the region. They began working with community leaders, Community Water Association (Juntas de Agua) managers, and municipal leaders, to develop a [Manual of Good Water Governance](#). The Manual identified the keys to effective implementation of municipal water and sanitation services.

No-Take Areas: A regional consortium of NGOs and civil society actors, including Healthy Reefs Initiative, Center for Marine Studies, and others is working to expand No-Take Areas throughout the region. At their recent meeting in Guatemala, a legal commission was constituted and populated with ELAW advocates from the region and ELAW U.S. This commission has been asked to research legal frameworks in the four countries and analyze opportunities to establish consistent and harmonized legal standards to govern No-Take Areas.

Coastal Development:

In **Mexico**, CEMDA's work has led to greater scrutiny of EIAs, more data analysis, and improved project proposals that integrate protection for ecosystems. From June 2015 to June 2016, 16% of proposed projects in Quintana Roo were denied permits for failure to comply with environmental legislation and threats to ecosystems and people – an increase of 4% from the prior year.

In **Honduras**, the Environmental Law Institute of Honduras (IDAMHO) has challenged tourist developments that threaten the Mesoamerican Reef. These challenges have advanced through national and regional administrative agencies and courts, and IFI accountability mechanisms, but the rule of law is weak and agencies are slow to implement court orders. IDAMHO is educating judges and a coalition of conservation NGOs to hold polluters accountable, motivate municipalities to regulate and enforce, and support wastewater treatment solutions as a model of best practices in the area. Laura Palmese Hernandez, an attorney trained by IDAMHO and ELAW, has relocated to Roatán to provide a local legal presence to NGOs working on marine and coastal conservation in the Bay Islands.

c) *Applicant organization history in working at this site (if applicable) (200 words maximum)*

ELAW began work in this region in 1992. Since 2004, ELAW has focused on providing extensive support to a dozen environmental law and citizens' groups in the MAR Region, which have in turn helped local people fight for their right to a healthy environment.

ELAW's grassroots partners in Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico work to enforce the law and empower citizens to protect vital marine and coastal resources. These include the Environmental Law and Water Alliance (ADA²) in Guatemala, the Mexican Center for Environmental Law (CEMDA), and the Environmental Law Institute of Honduras (IDAMHO).

These organizations use legal tools to win victories for conservation and human rights. They educate judges, prosecutors, and other government workers about law

enforcement; show communities how to advocate for conservation; and advise public agencies and local governments how to fulfill their duties to protect people and natural resources. When necessary, and when government fails to enforce the law, they litigate. These organizations are a training ground for young advocates who seek to bring legal tools to bear on conservation challenges.

12. Objectives

State the general and specific objectives.

- **General objective (100 words maximum)**

To seek a healthy Mesoamerican Reef, with better waste management, reduced illegal fishing, healthy No-Take Areas, effective wastewater management, strengthened rule of law, and citizens participating effectively in decisions about the environment in the region.

- **Specific objectives**

1. To reduce impacts of tourist developments by enforcing EIA rules in Quintana Roo, Mexico.
2. To develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans in the municipalities of Puerto Barrios, Los Amates, and Morales, Guatemala.
3. To reduce illegal fishing by building skills among artisanal fishers in the Guatemalan Gulf of Honduras, including how to document violations and present credible complaints.
4. To reduce impacts of tourist developments in the Bay Islands by enforcing EIA rules and treating wastewater in Honduras.
5. To standardize legal definitions for the No Take Zones through the region.

In **Guatemala**, ELAW and ADA² are working together to address the problem of waste originating in the Motagua watershed, which may be the largest single contributor to solid waste in the ocean in the MAR Region. Three municipalities at the end of the watershed, where the estuary reaches the Gulf of Honduras, will serve as pilot projects. In these communities, we aim to ban the most persistent pollutants, clean up and eliminate illegal landfills, and create systems for collection, separation, reuse, recycling, and final waste disposal. This will reduce the amount of solid waste reaching the sea, and create an inter-agency, inter-community foundation upon which other collaborations can be built.

In **Honduras**, ELAW and Laura Palmese aim to reduce wastewater discharge from tourist developments in the Bay Islands through municipal regulation, fines, and collaboration with developers who have demonstrated the will to implement better wastewater treatment and discharge practices. We will bring legal action against the biggest polluters, and enforce laws requiring all tourism developments to integrate wastewater treatment plans into their EIAs.

In **Mexico**, we will work with CEMDA to advance integrated coastal management and challenge illegal authorizations for developments. In **Belize**, we will work with BELPO

and with private attorneys engaged by citizens' organizations to challenge violations of law and protect natural resources.

Throughout the region, we seek to harmonize statutory definitions of No-Take Areas, and work with partners to expand the network of No-Take Areas.

13. Project description

For each specific objective listed above, indicate the expected results.

Expected results (200 words maximum): are the products or outputs contributing to the achievement of the objectives through the activities implemented.

(3-5 year expected results:)

Objective 1:

1. With ELAW's legal support to EIA evaluators, the capacity for evaluation and quality of EIAs is improved.
2. The municipal and national authorities, through the complaints made by the citizens, act against the projects that do not comply with environmental law.

Objective 2:

1. The amount of waste that reaches the sea has been reduced by cleaning up illegal dumpsites and creating the Mancomunidad which has established actions for the collection, separation, reuse, recycling and final disposal of wastes.
2. Actions against illegal fishing are strengthened through the use of technology, reporting directly to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Fisheries (MAGA-DIPESCA) by fishermen.

Objective 3:

1. The integration of appropriate wastewater treatment plans for tourist developments of the Bay Islands in the EIAs has reduced the discharge of waste water without prior treatment.

Objective 4:

1. Harmonize statutory definitions for "No Take Zones" throughout the region.
2. The network of No Take Zones expanded with the support of different conservation partners.

1. Monitoring and evaluation (500 words maximum)

Please indicate the means by which you will make sure the project is being developed as planned. How will you measure its success? What biological, social and governance indicators will you use, if applicable?

Our primary method of tracking progress on this project will be our continuous communication with the project partners in the field. We will survey the partners to determine: Are they obtaining the legal and scientific tools and support they need; are they utilizing that support to pursue project objectives; and are they accomplishing those objectives?

In addition, we have established objective indicators within each of the areas addressed by the project and sources from which to collect data that will inform us about our progress toward those indicators.

This project covers solid waste management, illegal fishing, wastewater treatment by hotels, and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) practices. We provide more detail about monitoring and evaluation progress toward each of those objectives in Annex 1.

For example:

Solid Waste Management: We will collect information about the volume of waste that is recycled, composted or otherwise reclaimed, rather than disposed. We expect to see the volume of reclaimed waste increase as we develop and implement waste management plans and work with citizens to improve waste practices. We infer that this will represent a corresponding decrease in waste that is illegally disposed.

Fisheries: We will create a simple system for reporting violations of fisheries rules, including no-take seasons and no-take areas. We will help agencies educate users about the reporting system, and support agencies in imposing sanctions upon violators. We expect that this will reduce the number of violations in the short- to medium-term and increase fish populations over time.

Wastewater treatment: We will work with three hotels on Roatán to implement voluntary wastewater treatment practices. We expect this will improve water quality in the area affected by these hotels, encourage municipal regulators to strengthen regulations that require this behavior, and set a good example for others to follow.

Environmental Impact Assessments: We will help communities provide scientifically grounded feedback on EIAs, and bring successful legal challenges against inadequate EIAs. We expect this will improve the quality of EIAs, because developers will be motivated to avoid challenges.

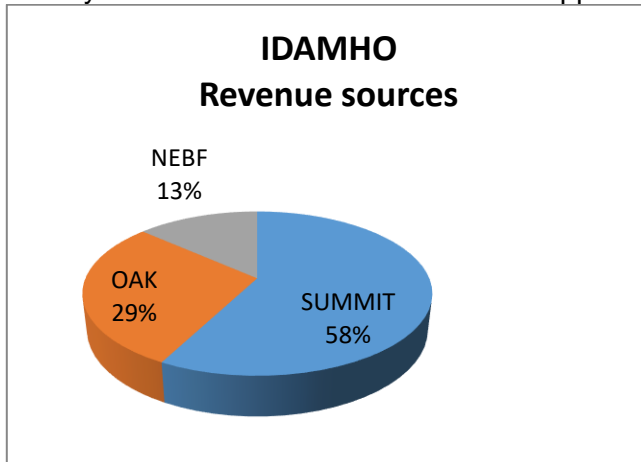
2. Project Sustainability (300 words maximum)

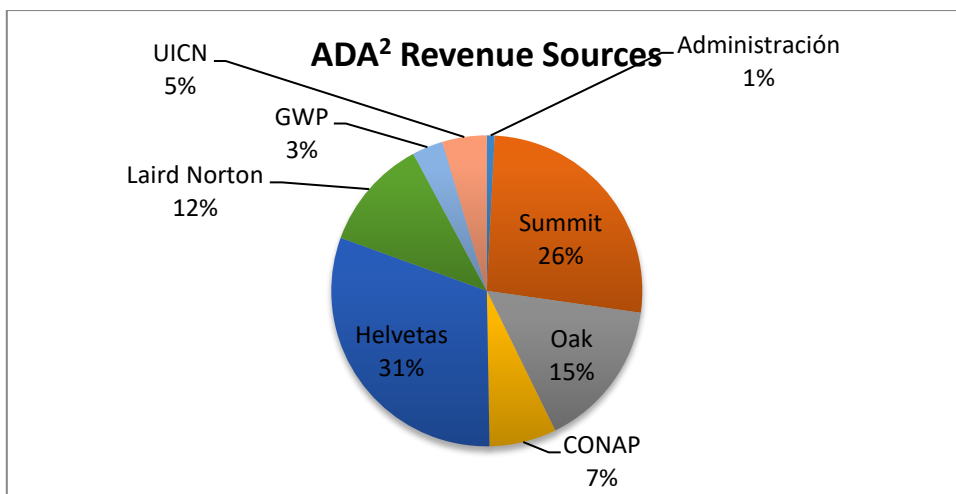
Briefly indicate how the project or process will have continuity after the requested funding has been spent. Will this project contribute to create a new financing source that could pay for the cost of continuity of the activities supported with this project?

ELAW has worked in this region for more than 20 years and we anticipate that we will continue building on this work after the requested funding has been spent. ELAW believes that strong public interest environmental advocates, with access to resources and collaboration, help achieve long-term conservation. Consequently, we work to build strong organizations to be watchdogs for the future. Organizations that we helped launch in the Mesoamerican Reef Region are growing and their impact is increasing. Funding is a significant challenge.

The lion's share of support for the groups in the region has come from the Oak and Summit Foundations. The Oak Foundation has wrapped up its grantmaking in the region and capitalized the MAR Fund to make expanded grants in the region. Unless the MAR Fund picks up where Oak leaves off with regard to environmental law groups, these groups will face significant financial challenges. Although IDAMHO and ADA² have diversified their sources of support over the years to include other foundation funders, those grants have been for specific project support and have not always been renewed. Few foundation donors support environmental law work in the region, and virtually none provide organizational support. In some cases, ELAW organizations in the region have augmented their primary foundation support with consultancies.

CEMDA, in Mexico, has a broader portfolio of support than the organizations in Guatemala and Honduras. In addition to this support from MAR Fund, CEMDA receives additional support for its enforcement program from the Summit Foundation. In Belize, we work with a variety of advocates. The following charts illustrate the 2015 revenue sources of ADA² in Guatemala and IDAMHO in Honduras, which have relied most heavily on Summit and Oak Foundation support.





3. National and/or Regional relation/linkage (300 words maximum)

Please indicate with what national and/or regional priorities, strategies, policies and/or plans this project aligns with or responds to.

This project aligns with national interests in enforcing environmental laws and strengthening the rule of law.

Solid Waste: The work to clean up the Motagua watershed aligns with the recently approved National Policy for the Integrated Management of Waste and Solid Waste, Governmental Agreement 281-2015. (attached)

A Forum for the Motagua River is planned for November 30 and December 1 in the Gulf of Honduras, during which time ELAW Staff Scientist Dr. Meche Lu, primary author of ELAW's report (attached) on solid waste in the Gulf of Honduras, will support efforts by municipal leaders, ADA² and others to develop an Action Plan for cleaning up the watershed.

No-Take Zones (NTZ's): The expansion of No-Take Zones is a regional priority and initiative of several NGOs, including Healthy Reefs Initiative, Center for Marine Studies, The Nature Conservancy, and others. In July of 2016, at a workshop to discuss biophysical principles that must be considered in designing marine recovery areas, several working groups were created to advance the expansion of NTZs in the region. Acknowledging that inconsistent legal tools and regulations across the region complicates enforcement, a legal committee was formed to do a comparative analysis of laws that affect NTZs and fisheries, and make recommendations for bringing those laws and regulations into better alignment to promote better enforcement. ELAW, CEMDA, ADA², IDAMHO and BELPO lead that working group and are beginning to do the initial comparative legal analysis.

4. Cooperation (max 350 words)

Describe the level of cooperation with other organizations and networks and explain how this cooperation helps achieve your goals.

The core of this project is fostering cooperation among advocacy groups in the MAR Region and ELAW U.S. ELAW is an international network of public interest environmental advocates operating in 80 countries around the world. Through the ELAW network, advocates share strategies and technical information to support each other's domestic legal work. In addition to the work shared among individual advocates in the ELAW network, ELAW U.S. leverages support from experts in the U.S. and around the world on technical and legal issues.

As advocates, we represent a diversity of client organizations, and cooperate with diverse interests. As experts in environmental law, we are called upon by government agencies in the MAR Region. Over the last 10 years, we have assembled the Mesoamerican Legal Strategy Group, comprised of attorneys from each of the four countries and representatives of the U.S. office of ELAW. The Strategy Group works to harmonize and align legal conservation strategies in the region, which makes each advocate's domestic strategies more broad and powerful.

5. Project budget and disbursement calendar

Project Budget is attached as Annex 2.

Disbursement Calendar

DATE	PERCENTAGE	AMOUNT US\$
January 2016	25	75,000
July 2016	25	75,000
January 2017	25	75,000
July 2017	15	45,000
December 2017	10	30,000
Total	100	300,000

20. Bibliography:

ELAW Advocate, Autumn 2015

Mexico: Protecting Quintana Roo

http://www.elaw.org/system/files/attachments/advocate/ELAW_Advocate_Autumn2015_pg_4and5.pdf

ELAW Advocate: Summer 2015

Cleaning up Polluted Rivers

http://www.elaw.org/system/files/attachments/advocate/1_2015_cleaning_up_polluted_rivers.pdf

Ocean Waste in the Gulf of Honduras: Where it goes and what to do about it **January 2013**

http://www.elaw.org/system/files/ELAW_Solid_Waste_and_Transport_Report.pdf

Manual para la Buena gobernanza hídrica en los municipios de la Cuenca Alta del Río Motagua, Guatemala

https://www.elaw.org/system/files/images_content/general_page_images/publications/ada_manual_de_gobernanza.pdf

Objective	Output / Expected Result	Activity	Time Unit		Performance indicator	Sources and means of verification	Impact Indicator	Assumptions & risks
			2017	2018				
1. To reduce impacts of coastal development projects by enforcing EIA rules in Quintana Roo, Mexico	With CEMDA's and ELAW's legal support and/or challenges to EIAs, the quality of EIAs is improved. Practices in EIA evaluation are more systematic and thorough. The municipal and national authorities, through the complaints made by the citizens, act against the projects that do not comply with environmental law. Project plans are improved.	CEMDA and ELAW will analyze local EIAs to identify proposed tourist developments that 1) are located in natural protected area; 2) threaten to fragment ecosystems; 3) threaten endangered or endemic species; 4) affect at least 20 acres of mangroves or affect a sensitive area of mangrove forest; or 5) have implications related to application of the precautionary principle.			CEMDA will analyze and offer comments on all EIAs of coastal development projects meeting the five criteria defined in the Activity column, and ELAW attorneys and scientists will provide technical assistance with the assessment as needed. CEMDA and ELAW will specifically monitor two things: 1) changes (improvements) to project design that occur as a result of our interventions and 2) changes to regulatory procedures that prescribe specific practices in the EIA evaluation process.	CEMDA and ELAW staff members. Data base tracking the numbers and the quality of the EIAs that they review.	Since July of 2016, CEMDA has submitted comments on 56 of an estimated 150 projects submitted to SEMARNAT - roughly 40%. ELAW will follow the progress of these projects and expect that at least 80% of them will have been improved upon or rejected by the end of 2019.	
		CEMDA will file, or facilitate filing, comments on EIAs to the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and in the event of violations, file complaints with the environmental protection authority (PROFEPA) about those violations.			Complaints submitted to federal, state and municipal enforcement agencies.	Copies of the complaints they present and a data base tracking fines and other sanctions.		
2.To develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans in the municipalities of Puerto Barrios, Los Amates, and Morales, Guatemala.	The amount of waste that reaches the sea has been reduced by cleaning up illegal dumpsites and creating the Mancomunidad, which has established actions for the collection, separation, reuse, recycling and final disposal of wastes.	Advise and support the municipalities of Puerto Barrios, Los Amates, and Morales as they create solutions to waste management challenges.			(6) meetings with municipalities, 2 in each municipality. (1) meeting with representatives with the three Municipal Councils for the adoption of resolutions in the provisional headquarter of the Mancomunidad in Morales Izabal Municipality with the participation of CONAP and MARN.	Representatives of the Municipal Councils. Signed agreements forged with municipalities.	Currently, no facilities exist for centralized composting or proper disposal of non-compostable, non-recyclable waste produced by 271,894 community members from the municipalities of Puerto Barrios, Los Amates and Morales.	The municipalities have indicated that they are committed to addressing the problem, but political will to implement could be a barrier.
		Sign an agreement (for the legal creation of the Mancomunidad) with Puerto Barrios, Morales and Los Amates municipalities to manage solid waste through a joint administrative entity.			(4) meetings with representatives of the municipalities. (2) meetings for training on issues of legislation, applicable to communities, legal requirements to create the Mancomunidad, how to operate it, the benefits and the challenges it faces. (2) meetings for discussions on the amount of initial and periodic contributions to finance the administrative operation of the Mancomunidad. (2) meetings with legal and technical advisors to discuss and reach agreements - standardized between municipalities.	Municipal staff. Municipal Acts, meetings reports, Municipal resolutions, Mancomunidad Statutes, participant lists, minutes and photos.	By the end of 2019, 50% of the total organic waste produced in the Mancomunidad from Izabal (currently 29,710 metric tons per year is produced) is delivered to a centralized composting facility.	
		Develop an event for final signing of the creation of the Mancomunidad with media coverage.			(1) event developed in Izabal with representatives from national an local government, NGO's, citizens and general public.	Participant lists, minutes and photos.	By the end of 2019, 70% of the total of PET bottles used in the Mancomunidad de Izabal (currently 9,000 metric tons per year is produced) are separated and sent to recycling facilities.	
		Work with Puerto Barrios, Morales and Los Amates Municipalities to develop concrete regulatory actions to address waste problems. The components of plan will be: Facilitating separation of waste in the home, shutting down clandestine dumpsites, providing facilities for composting and moving into market the waste that has value.			(>4) personal and virtual meetings between ADA2 and ELAW attorneys for assessment and legal support. ADA2 and ELAW develop a waste and solid waste management regulation proposal for "the Mancomunidad". (6) workshops (2 in each Municipality) with 15 technical and legal municipal representatives to present, discuss and revise the proposal. (2) Socialization workshops in each municipality with 10 community leaders to validate the proposal.	ELAW attorneys, ADA2 attorneys, technical and legal corps, community leaders. Proposal document, minutes, participant lists, photos.	By the end of 2019, 70% of the total solid waste produced in the Mancomunidad de Izabal (currently 16,200 is produced) is disposed in a managed sanitary landfill. By the end of 2020, 50% of the total solid waste (recycling, compost and waste) that today ends up in illegal landfills (currently 55,000 metric tons per year) will be sent to a managed sanitary landfill.	
		Develop a budget for the Mancomunidad			ADA2 will participate in at least (3) meetings with municipal council members to analyze possible interventions and their relative cost. The municipal councils will make budget decisions.	Document characterizing solid waste and results of analysis, minutes of those meetings. Budget documents from municipalities.		

Objective	Output / Expected Result	Activity	Time Unit		Performance indicator	Sources and means of verification	Impact Indicator	Assumptions & risks
			2017	2018				
		Draw an inventory map of existing and illegal dumpsites located in the Puerto Barrios, Morales and Los Amates communities.			Survey design for data collection by ADA2 (description, width and length of area, location, photo and UTM coordinates). (1) workshop to train municipal staff in gathering above data (10 people/municipality). Information gathered will be used to draw the inventory map using the GIS tool.	Municipal Planning Direction and Municipal Environmental Unit. Ballots, photos and computer. Final map of sites.		
		Cleaned up most illegal dumpsites by the community members, community leaders and staff from the three Municipalities			(1) workshop to present results of the inventory map and to determine the methodology for cleaning up illegal dumpsites.	Participant lists, minutes and photos.		
		Track the volume and establish the base line of organic material and recyclable material that is reclaimed in Puerto Barrios, Morales and Los Amates.			Generally evaluate current household solid waste composition in (>100) households by surveying at the beginning of the project for baseline information about type of waste and volume of waste, and taking photographs.	CONAP, community members. Household solid waste. Surveys and Photos.		
3. To reduce illegal fishing by building skills among artisanal fishers in the Guatemalan Gulf of Honduras, including how to document violations and present credible complaints.	Actions against illegal fishing are strengthened through the use of technology, reporting directly to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Fisheries (MAGA-DIPESCA) by fishermen.	Develop or adapt a simple system for reporting illegal fishing (like a mobile app).			(2) meeting to select and hire the developers of the mobile app.	DIPESCA and CONAP personnel, engineer contracted. Developed mobile App.	By the end of 2017, a mobile App to report illegal fishing activities will be operative. By the end of 2018 the app will be available to every fisherman and the use of the app will be fully integrated to the MAGA-DIPESCA control system. By the end of 2019, MAGA-DIPESCA will be receiving reports of illegal fishing activities and will be imposing sanctions for violations when appropriate.	Fishers have an interest in improving fish stocks, and will participate in the new system.
	The annual results from reports finds illegal fishing declines.	Training fishers in the use of the mobile app.			(1) Workshop with fishers, DIPESCA and CONAP for the training in the use of the mobile app developed. The annual results from reports finds illegal fishing declines.	Participant lists, minutes and photos.		
		Establish and implement a fishers logbook.			(3) trainings with 30 fishers from the Guatemalan Gulf of Honduras about how to use the logbook and report illegal fishing (2) in Puerto Barrios and (1) in Livingston.	Fishers, DIPESCA, ELAW ADA2 staff. Minutes, participant lists, photos.		
		Establish protocols and develop reporting format.			(2) meetings of one representative each of CONAP, DIPESCA, Port Authority and Municipalities (1) to agree on a procedures for documenting inspections and (1) develop complain reporting format, (1) in Pto. Barrios and (1) Punta de Manabique.	Document of Established protocols, Report format, minutes, participant lists, photos.		
		Generate baseline data for current catch volume/species			Review the latest catch data in DIPESCA registry . Annually review the catch data and compare with baseline data.	DIPESCA. Data produced from DIPESCA database. Baseline developed, annual comparative reports.		
4. To reduce impacts of tourist developments in the Bay Islands by enforcing EIA rules and treating wastewater in Honduras.	The integration of appropriate wastewater treatment plans for tourist developments of the Bay Islands in the EIAs has reduced the discharge of waste water without prior treatment.	Citizens present complaints about wastewater problems to either municipal or national authorities.			Complaints formats submitted to municipalities and authorities by citizens of Honduras.	Citizens, Complaints.	Tests performed in front of these hotels in April of 2017 showed total coliforms between 100 and 600 NMP and E. Coli between 100 and 300 NMP. By 2020, we aim for a 30% reduction of these pollutants.	Corruption is a serious problem in Honduras. With some frequency, developers bypass laws and regulations intended to protect coastal resources, and are never held accountable. Powerful, wealthy interests interfere with the rule of law.
		Negotiate with hotels to carry out actions that comply with the regulations of wastewater management (Mayan Princess, Paradise Hotel, Grand Roatan)			(3) meetings to establish a coalition of NGOs (BICA, Coral, Healthy Reefs, Roatan Marine Park, Mar Alliance, Water Boards of West End and West Bay, Tourism Association & Go Blue Initiative) to work on wastewater management problems. At least (30) Emails and calls to invite hotels to work with the coalition established. (2) Meetings with interested hotels and NGOs to establish management actions.	NGOs, emails, calls, participant lists, minutes. Internal report document of management actions.		
		Develop and implement voluntary water testing			(2) workshops with interested hotels to teach how to conduct water monitoring.	Labs performing water quality tests, photos		
		Review and Analyze EIAs for tourist developments with special scrutiny regarding wastewater management plans			Laura Palmese will review and analyze (2-3) local EIAs and ELAW attorneys will provide legal support in the evaluation. Send analysis to developers Meet with developers to determine the wastewater management plans.	EIAs, ELAW attorneys. ELAW projects database		

Objective	Output / Expected Result	Activity	Time Unit		Performance indicator	Sources and means of verification	Impact Indicator	Assumptions & risks
			2017	2018				
5. To standardize legal definitions for the No Take Zones through the region.	<p>Harmonize statutory definitions for "No Take Zones" throughout the region.</p> <p>The network of No Take Zones expanded with the support of different conservation partners.</p>	Produce a comparative analysis of the existing legal framework in each of the countries (Mexico, Belize, Honduras y Guatemala), affecting fisheries and no-take zones.			ELAW advocates will collect standardized data from each of the four countries, develop a regional comparative analysis of the laws, and propose reforms at the national level in each country.	ELAW advocates; Laws and data from each country. Comparative legal analysis/matrix.	By 2019 the countries in the MAR region have adopted legal regulations for NTZ that are standardized in the four countries.	
		Make a document of recommendations on how they can standardize actions for compliance and enforcement of legal regulations.			ELAW advocates through their experience and research, will develop a narrative document of recommendations.			
		Work with other NGOs to strengthen specific protections and enforce existing rules.			(1) workshop with a coalition of NGOs (Healthy Reefs, TNC, CEM, ADA2 and others) to review the narrative document produced by ELAW advocates around the region and identify legal protections that might be implemented at regional level.	Narrative document, legal analysis/matrix, photos, participants lists		
		To train fishers and community members about legal restrictions.			(4) workshops in the Gulf of Honduras with 20 participants each.	Training program, minutes, participant lists, photos		

Annex 2

PROJECT BUDGET

Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide (ELAW)

Project title: Legal Advocacy to Protect Marine and Coastal Resources in the MAR

Budget Item	Unit	No. of units (total)	Unit cost	Total	Total Years		Amount requested to MAR Fund (2) Years	Contribution amount from other sources (2) Years (cash)	TOTAL
					Year (1)	Year (2)			
Executive Director	% of time	6	1500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000		9,000
Associate Director	% of time	79	1000	79,000	17,500	17,500	35,000	44,000	79,000
Staff Attorneys	% of time	50	800	40,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
Staff Scientists	% of time	80	900	72,000	18,000	18,000	36,000	36,000	72,000
Taxes and Benefits	% of total	22	1000	22,000	5,500	5,500	11,000	11,000	22,000
Total ELAW Salaries				222,000	55,500	55,500	111,000	111,000	222,000
Professional Services	\$	1	592000	592,000	83,000	83,000	166,000	426,000	592,000
(subgrants to partners and operating costs)							-		
Publications	piece	8	1000	8,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
Workshops	event	8	1000	8,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
Travel	trips	10	3000	30,000	7,500	7,500	15,000	15,000	30,000
				-			-		
				-			-		
TOTAL				860,000	150,000	150,000	300,000	560,000	860,000

	Budget Item	Notes
1	ELAW salaries	ELAW's professional staff provides project leadership, legal and scientific support, and organizational capacity building.
2	Subgrants	We anticipate that this will be as follows: Belize \$10,000, Honduras \$68,000, Guatemala \$68,000 and Mexico \$20,000.
3	Publications	ELAW publishes quarterly newsletters reporting on our progress in the MAR. Partners also publish, electronically and otherwise, updates about environmental law in their respective countries
4	Workshops	Advocates in the MAR participate in the ELAW International Annual Meetings, and conduct trainings for judges, prosecutors, NGOs, and citizens in environmental law.
5	Travel	ELAW staff members travel to the region several times per year to work with local partners, and advocates in the region travel to ELAW meetings and within the region to support each other's advocacy.

Status of the contribution amount stated from other sources: if the proposal is being prepared, if the proposal is under revision, if the funds have been committed, if the funds have been disbursed. Add additional lines if required

	Donor	Amount	Status
1	Summit Foundation	280,000	funds disbursed for 2016/17
2	Summit Foundation	280,000	proposal will be prepared in July 2017
Total		560,000	