

Top #10 Achievements

Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project

The Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project is an initiative of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), implemented by a consortium led by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), in participation with GOAL, the Agency for Development of the Muskitia (MOPAWI), Wildlife and Rescue Conservation Association (ARCAS), Conservation Brigades of Omoa (CCO), Defenders of Nature (FDN), and the Salvadoran Ecological Unit (UNES).

The project contributes to local economic development, the revitalization of the territories, and the generation of employment and income for women and youth based on the promotion of biocommerce tools. This work allows for the generation of economic benefits through best natural resource management practices. making it possible to reduce the threat to key ecosystems in three border sites of Central America: the lower watershed of Río Paz (El Salvador-Guatemala), the lower watershed of Río Motagua (Guatemala-Honduras) and the Honduran Muskitia.

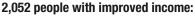
In four years, the Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project reduced the pressure on the coastal marine resources and developed local opportunities to establish roots and promote self-reliance, as follows:

165,792 hectares under better management, including the declaration of protected areas and seasonal fishing bans.





17 community organizations strengthened their ability to develop biocommerce initiatives in beekeeping, fisheries management, tourism, and mangrove restoration.



651 women and 751 youth under 29 years of age, implementing biocommerce initiatives.





22,018 people indirectly benefited from the project.

728 people from communities and the fishing and environmental authorities from the three countries trained to improve their governance and management of coastal-marine resources.

17 laws or regulations approved

on themes related to governance and

landscape management, including

protocols, ministerial agreements, regulations, and legal opinions.





8 improved practices adopted: seasonal fishing bans, mangrove reforestation and the cleaning of canals, the use of strategic communication for the management of socio-environmental initiatives, with a gender-based approach.





6 species of commercial interest under biological monitoring: shrimp, sea bass, blue crab, snapper, manjúa anchovies, and lobster.

514 people apply best practices for sustainable resource management in their productive activities.





Investment over US\$ 267,000 in 18 community organizations through the Small Grant Program. on initiatives related to biocommerce and the sustainable management of landscapes.

UICN

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