

Honduras Caribbean spiny lobster – trap FIP. Progress Update

January 2026 - CURRENT YEAR ACTIVITIES APPEAR IN BLUE THROUGHOUT THE TABLE

Results/ FIP Stage	Indicator of Success	Specific Details	Date Achieved	Entity in charge	Source
FIP is launched (Stage 1)	Sustainability evaluation is publicly available	Fishery assessment made public	September 2011	WWF	Honduras Caribbean Spiny Lobster Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Pre Assessment
FIP is formed (Stage 2)	Suppliers are organized	Confirmation of project participants	June 2011	WWF	https://seafoodsustainability.org/portfolio/honduras-lobster/
		Workplan made public	August 2024	ECOS	“Honduras Caribbean spiny lobster (<i>Panulirus argus</i>) using Traps” Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) Workplan
FIP is encouraging improvements (Stage 3)	FIP is achieving its milestones	Course-workshop “Evaluation of the Honduras lobster resource using the SAC Tool method based on Stock Synthesis”	June 2025	WWF	Summary report
		The Honduran Directorate General of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DIGEPESCA) issued a mandatory notice stating that no cargo vessel is authorized to transport spiny lobster without a properly issued and signed “Traceability Guide of Origin and Transport” by regional DIGEPESCA offices, and emphasized that every vessel must hold a valid license to transport fishery products to avoid serious legal consequences.	July 2025	DIGEPESCA	Report

Improvements in Fishing Practices and Fishery Management (Stage 4)	Fishery practices are improving	DIGEPESCA has issued SAG Decree 86-2025, which establishes new requirements for the disposal of traps at the end of the fishing season. The decree prohibits depositing or accumulating traps in the Miskito Cays, and if the origin of a trap is verified, an administrative procedure for IUU fishing will be initiated.	June 2025	DIGIPESCA	SAG Decree 86-2025
Improvements on the Water (Stage 5)	Verifiable improvement on the water	Increase in BMT scores for PIs: 2.4.1 (habitat outcome). The impacts of the fishery on critical habitats (coral reefs and seagrasses) was determined.	March 2017	WWF	Evaluación del riesgo de impacto de la nasa sobre los hábitats en Honduras mediante la aplicación del método Consequence Scale Analysis (CSA) del Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).