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

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DELIVERABLE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN
UPDATED VERSION SEPTEMBER 2013

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Contract No. EPP-I-00-04-00020-00

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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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

As a result of a performance audit conducted of the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives Program by the Regional Inspector General in Fiscal Year 2013, the Program team reviewed the existing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan approved by USAID on [date] and proposed several changes to bring indicators more in line with program results and targets according to the contract. Below we provide a summary of the changes proposed to the M&E Plan as a result of the audit.

1) Renumber all indicators for ease of tracking

2) Add the following indicators to track progress against results and targets in the contract not reflected in previous versions of the M&E plan:
    a. Number of countries implementing harmonized fisheries violation reporting system
    b. Number of countries adopting and implementing harmonized policies or best practices in sustainable shark fisheries
    c. Decrease in the number of juvenile lobsters harvested as result of program interventions
    d. Number of labor standard, manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental officials in the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua.
    e. Number of families benefitting from productive pilot projects in the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua.
    f. Number of disabled fishermen or household members of disabled fishermen in the Miskito Coast trained in business or productive skills.

3) Revise the following indicators to better reflect results and targets in the contract:
    a. Split former indicator 2.4.1 into: 1) Number of plans drafted or updated and implemented for management of target species; and 2) Number of policies or plans for coral reef and mangrove management to adapt and build resilience to climate change drafted, adopted, or implemented.
    b. Revised former indicator 2.2.2 to: Number of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs), catch-shares, or rights-based mechanisms, established and implemented for strengthened best fisheries practices on target species.

4) Remove the following indicators, which are not required by the contract and do not contribute directly to achievement of results or targets under the contract:
    a. Number of countries adopting and implementing the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles.
    b. Number of communications efforts.

5) Revise all indicator reference sheets to provide clearer definitions, methods for data collection, and methods for ensuring quality of data.

A full list of program results and corresponding indicators can be found in Exhibit 1 on the following page.

Exhibit 1. Program Results and Indicators

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 (Grouper, Spiny Lobster, Queen Conch, Mangrove Cockle)	1. Number of coastal and marine resources conservation and sustainable use policies and legislation drafted and presented* 2. Number of coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies drafted and implemented 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 7. Number of plans drafted or updated and implemented for management of target species
Result 4. All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized policies on sustainable shark fisheries	8. Number of countries adopting and implementing harmonized policies and best practices in 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	9. Number of artisan and industrial fishermen trained on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights and/or market based mechanisms* 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*
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	12. Number of sea turtle hatchlings protected and released.
Result 5. Decreased landings of juvenile lobsters due to the implementation of improve fishing practices as result of program interventions	13. Decrease in the Number of Juvenile Lobsters Harvested as the Result of Program Interventions at Two Program Sites
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	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 (USAID Standard Indicator 4.8.1-26)*
Result 7. At least two (2) labor standard manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental officials.	16. Number of labor standard, manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated

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.	17. Number of families benefitting from productive pilot projects in the Miskito Coast
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	18. Number of disabled fishermen or family members of disabled fishermen trained in business or productive skills*
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	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*
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	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*

*USAID Standard Indicators.

This M&E Plan will replace the PMP approved by USAID on October 5, 2010. The following statements specifically address Recommendation 2, 4 and 5 of audit draft report as they directly relate to M&E plan.

Recommendation 2. We recommend that USAID/El Salvador establish and implement, in conjunction with Chemonics, data collection and review procedures to correct errors identified in this report and to confirm that the data used in reporting progress are accurate.

As recommended by the audit, we have revised several indicators in the M&E plan to more closely reflect progress toward results and targets as outlined in the contract and modifications 2 and 5. We will work together with the USAID M&E specialist and COR to conduct a Data Quality Assessment in first fiscal year 2014 quarter to confirm the accuracy of all data reported.

Percentage increase of total harvest of selected species under rights–based mechanisms and best fisheries practices. To clarify, the actual result and indicator in the contract reflect the percentage of total harvest of target species under rights-based mechanisms and best fisheries practices. Therefore, the program should only measure the percentage of total target commercial species, not all fisheries in which the program works. In March 2013, the program reported the percentages of both target species and non-target species impacted by the program for the first time. We have corrected this and will continue to report only on the percentage of target species harvested under improved practices.

Number of quotas established for the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. Target 2 under Strategic Objective 2 of the contract talks about the Number of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs), catch-shares, or rights-based mechanisms, established and implemented for strengthened best fisheries practices on target species. Quotas are not the only mechanism available for improving fisheries management. Therefore, we have proposed in the revised M&E plan to adjust this indicator to better reflect the actual target in the contract and the variety of mechanisms that may be used to strengthen and enforce best fisheries practices.

Communications efforts. This indicator is purely an output indicator that does not directly measure progress toward program results or strategic objectives. Communications are an integral part of all program activities and their impact will be measured under other indicators through successful implementation of plans, policies, strategies, and projects developed under the program. We have proposed to remove this output indicator from the M&E plan, as we do not believe that measuring the mere number of communications efforts provides any information of value to USAID.

Number of model plans and programs drafted or updated and implemented for coastal and marine resource management. In order to more closely measure the program's results 1) All Central American Countries Adopt and Implement Harmonized Best Management Practices for the Sustainable Use of Target Coastal and Marine Resources, and 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, we have proposed in the revised M&E plan to separate the reference indicator into two separate indicators: Number of plans drafted or updated and implemented for management of target species; and Number of policies or plans for coral reef and mangrove management to adapt and build resilience to climate change drafted, adopted, or implemented. This will help USAID more closely track progress toward results, as well as clarify how progress toward each result is measured/counted.

Value (US Dollar) 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. Data under this indicator is collected using a standard form and is verified by the program's site coordinators using cooperatives and businesses' sales logbooks, financial statements, or other financial records. In some cases (less than 10 percent of total sales), cooperatives are informal and lack financial records. In this case, site coordinators use their knowledge of the market, number of fishermen, prices and other data to verify the cooperatives' signed and sealed sales statements. The audit report accurately states that the program calculates sales "based on data from a handful of fisheries and sub-partners." This is because the program only counts sales of cooperatives, associations, businesses, and other partner organizations with which it is working directly to improve fishing practices. This is to ensure that only those sales attributable to program interventions are counted.

Number of sea turtle hatchlings protected and released. The program uses a protocol for monitoring hatchlings in-situ that is widely recognized and accepted by the scientific community as well as by the World Conservation Union Survival Species commission through the Sea Turtle Working Group. Considering sea turtle life history characteristics, it is nearly impossible to accurately calculate total population size for any sea turtle population including total number of hatchlings in a determined beach emerged from in situ nests. In order to have an adequate estimate of the number of hatchlings, the program, through its

subcontractors, implements a program of intensive monitoring of turtle nesting at in situ beaches. Activities include track surveys to determine spatial and temporal distribution of nesting for each species; nest marking to assess nest survivorship; and excavation of nest contents to calculate hatching and emerging success. To ensure consistency of data collection across the numerous sites where surveys are conducted, monitors have been trained to follow a standard index nesting beach survey protocol. Other methodology is also standardized at these five sites, such as the protocol for nest evaluations. We have revised the indicator definition to ensure that it is clear that the numbers of hatchlings reported are estimates.

All of the subcontractors with which the program works to protect sea turtle hatchlings utilize one or more types of public-private alliances such as volunteer tourism programs, payment for environmental services (i.e. collection of eggs), or alliances with local government or private sector partners. All subcontractors use best management practices in line with the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles. As such, all hatchlings counted were hatched as a result of best management practices and with support of public-private alliances.

Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance. The definition of "under improved management" in this indicator was based on USAID's standard (F) indicator as it was written at the time of the program's start in 2010. We have updated the definition indicator in the M&E plan to reflect the 2011 updates to the standard indicator. This standard indicator and its definition provide clear guidance as to when hectares may be considered "under improved management."
Number of fishermen in compliance with the protected area management plan. We have proposed to revise this indicator in the M&E plan to more closely reflect Result 6 of the contract.

Recommendation 4. We recommend that USAID/El Salvador review the Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives contract, and develop performance indicators and targets for all of the program's expected results; and

Recommendation 5. We recommend that USAID/El Salvador revise the performance indicators identified in the audit as vague so they represent the intended results clearly and adequately.

The program's original performance monitoring plan (PMP) was oriented around the illustrative activities listed in the RFP and the subsequent contract. Given the audit findings, we have reoriented performance monitoring around the results and targets listed in the contract, and have revised or added indicators to more adequately reflect intended results. Please see Annex A for a complete list of revised indicators. The program has submitted a revised M&E Plan with updated indicators and definitions to the COP and M&E specialist. We will work with the COR and M&E specialist to incorporate their recommendations and finalized the revised M&E plan in early August.

As part of our revised M&E Plan, we propose to remove indicators 1.6.1 and 2.3.1. As noted in the audit findings, indicator 2.3.1 is purely an output indicator that does not directly measure progress toward program results or strategic objectives. Communications are an integral part of all program activities and their impact will be measured under other indicators through successful implementation of plans, policies, strategies, and projects developed under

the program. We do not believe that measuring the mere number of communications efforts provides any information of value to USAID.

We also propose to remove indicator 1.6.1 as progress toward developing harmonized policies and plans for conservation of sea turtles is currently captured by the indicator under Result 1. In addition, achievement of targets under indicator 1.6.1 is beyond the program's manageable control. While Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama are party countries to the Inter-American Convention (IAC) for the Protection of Sea Turtles, Nicaragua will not ratify and El Salvador will not sign IAC due to conflicts within their national legal frameworks. In light of this, the program is promoting harmonized policies and management plans for the conservation and protection of sea turtles at the national and local levels, and has developed, or is developing, national policies, strategies, and action plans for sea turtle protection and conservation in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. We are also working through subcontracts with IAC accredited observers (i.e. Sea Turtle Conservancy, WIDECAST) at two transboundary sites (Gulf of Fonseca and Bocas del Toro/Cahuita) as well as local organizations and government to promote sea turtle protection and conservation policies and programs.

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description and Approach

The USAID Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives Program under the WATER II IQC, contract number EPP-I-00-04-00020-00, task order 5, was awarded to Chemonics International Inc. in March 2010. Chemonics is implementing this 4.5 year project, scheduled to conclude September 30, 2014, in collaboration with its partners The Nature Conservancy, The Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund, Solimar International, the Caribbean Conservation Corporation, and regional and national counterparts CCAD and OSPESCA.

The Program is aimed at reducing threats posed by unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development by laying the foundation for rights-based access mechanisms to achieve strengthened coastal and marine resources management, conserve and protect critical marine biodiversity and improve the economic well-being of marine resource users in Central America.

The Program team recognizes that success depends on fully engaging stakeholders at multiple levels. In essence, our approach emphasizes working through stakeholders, rather than on their behalf. Recognizing that sustainable conservation and economic opportunities must without exception be achieved by local actors, we construct all activities on a foundation of participation and regional ownership. With our partners we have put the highest priority on working simultaneously at regional, national, and local levels to strengthen and improve the regional policy framework, implement integrated ecosystem-based management, minimize threats to coastal and marine species and ecosystems, and provide regulated access, rights, and economic alternatives to natural resources users.

As reflected in the following pillars to our approach, MAREA's accomplishments will be made sustainable after the program ends by:

- Enabling national- and regional-level sustainability through institutional strengthening and policy changes that promote and reinforce good management practices.
- Enhancing stakeholders' knowledge, skills, and capabilities to apply best practices for coastal and marine resource management even after MAREA ends.
- Making more durable governance structures for using fishing resources sustainably and protecting biodiversity, because they will be created and owned by the stakeholders who implement them.
- Motivating stakeholders to continue sustainable practices through market-based incentives, lasting value-chain linkages, and expanded, stabilized, and improved livelihoods.

B. Goals Objectives & Expected Results

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

The two specific objectives of this program are:

- Promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation

- Foster rights-based and market-based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and ecosystems, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches to management

The focus of the program is to target both economically important fisheries such as lobster, queen conch, mangrove cockles and grouper and protect endangered marine species such as turtles and shark, which represent viable opportunities for piloting the use of rights-based mechanisms and best management practices. The contract expected results include:

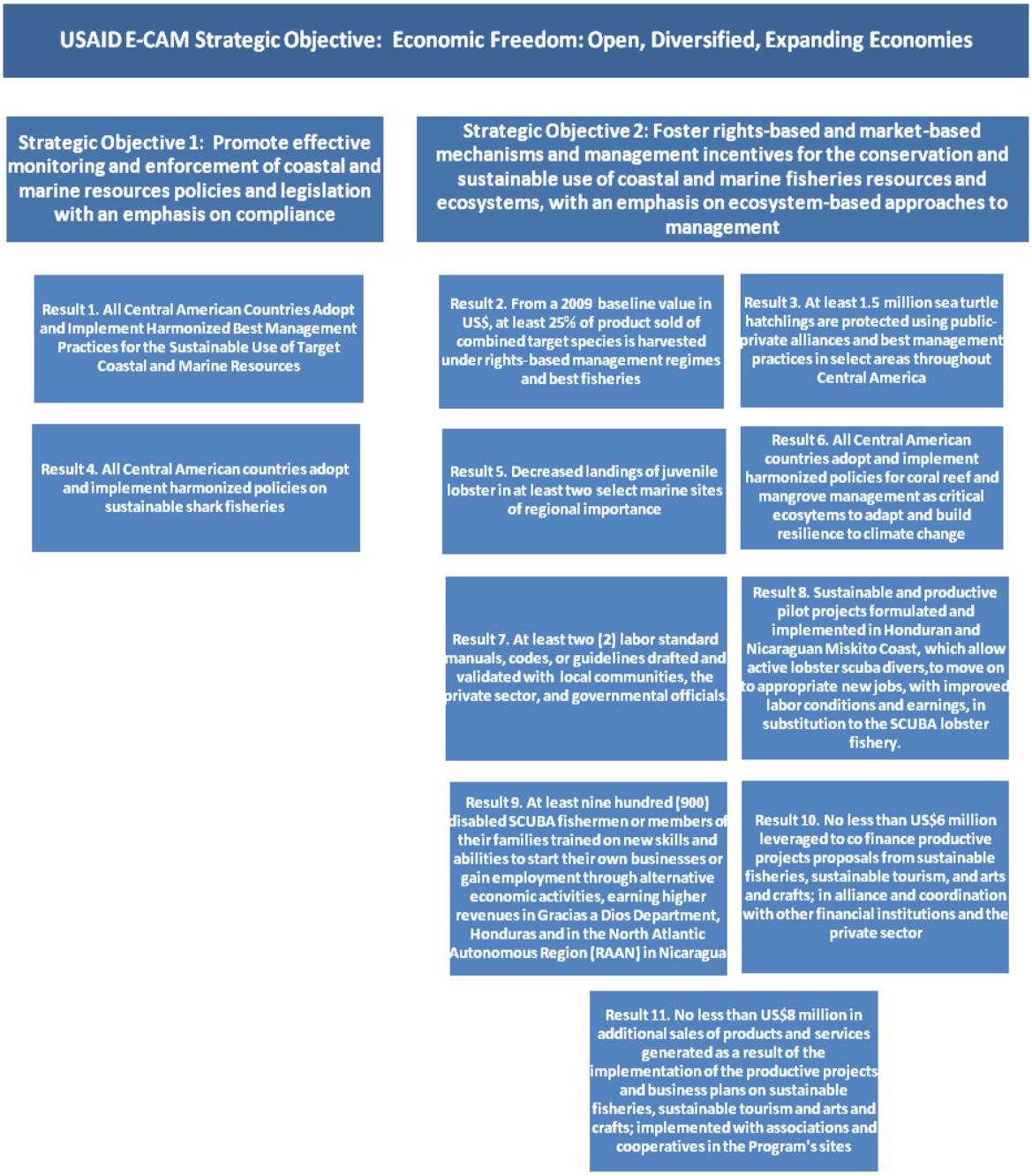
1) All Central American countries adopt and implement harmonized best management practices for sustainable use of target coastal and marine resources.
2) From a 2009 baseline value in US$, at least 25% of product sold of combined target species is harvested under rights-based management regimes and best 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) Lobster population increase by at least 20% in at least two select marine sites of regional importance.
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 (2) labor standard manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental 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 to the SCUBA lobster fishery.
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.
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.
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.

C. Project Results Framework

A results framework is a planning, communications, and management tool. It conveys the development hypothesis implicit in a project’s strategy and the cause-effect relationships between project results, strategic objectives, and the overall project goal vis-à-vis USAID’s

strategic objective in the country or region. Hence, the results framework provides a foundation for work planning and performance monitoring. By complementing the basic structure of USAID/Central America's strategic objectives for the region, the results framework ensures that the project activities are designed within USAID/Central America's strategic interests and contribute to mission results. The following exhibit illustrates the results framework for the Program.

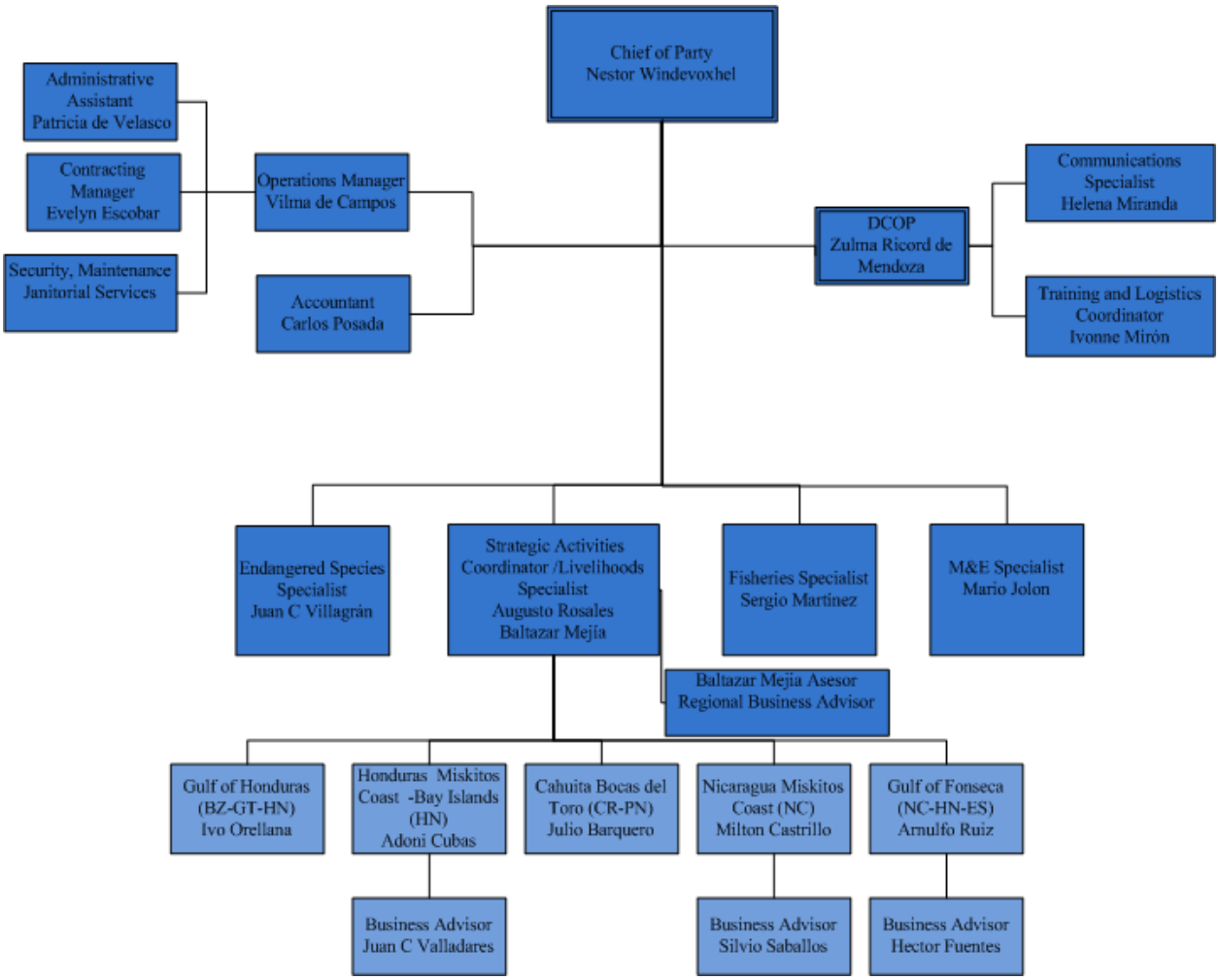
Exhibit 2. Results Framework



D. Program Organizational Structure

Our program structure is designed to respond to the program's strategic objectives by providing technical specialists to design mechanism for effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation and rights-based and market-based mechanisms and management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and ecosystems. The program also utilizes site coordinators to oversee implementation of these mechanisms at each of the program's four transboundary sites.

Exhibit 3. Program Organizational Structure



SECTION II. M&E PLAN

A. Approach to Monitoring, Evaluation, Analysis, & Communications

Monitoring progress and evaluating results are key management functions in any performance monitoring plan. Performance monitoring is an on-going process that allows managers to determine whether or not an activity is making progress toward its intended results. Performance monitoring plays a critical role in planning and managing decisions. Evaluation is the periodic assessment of a project's relevance, performance, efficiency, and impact – both expected and unexpected – in relation to stated objectives. The strength of monitoring and evaluation lies in its ability to provide timely performance information which enables us to manage for results and to improve project performance.

The program approach to M&E will focus on collecting information that can be corroborated and verified by the relevant documentation obtained from stakeholders. The whole project team will be involved, as the quality of data requires input and work of not only the M&E specialist, but also the subject matter specialists. This approach is reliable and cost-efficient since the subject matter specialists liaise regularly with project counterparts and perform field visits to their locations. Therefore, they can collect data for analysis within the scope of their regular activities.

Analysis and communication are other important elements of performance management. The project will not only collect performance and impact data; it will add value to the raw data by performing appropriate analysis, and providing context for data interpretation, thereby transforming data into information. This transformation must then be communicated in order to have an impact. This is the information value chain that takes data, converts it to information by adding value through analysis, and finally conveys the information through communications (knowledge sharing), and achieves impact once the knowledge is consumed and activated.

Monitoring will take place at three levels of aggregation:

1. Indicator level: Progress toward annual and Life of Project targets.
2. Activity level: Quarterly monitoring of progress.
3. Task level: Monthly monitoring of tasks of specialists, site coordinators, and subcontractors

B. Objectives and Functions of the M&E Plan

Monitoring and evaluation, executed within the framework of the M&E Plan, is a continuous process that makes it possible to measure and monitor program outputs, outcomes, and impact as a result of program activities. The overall goals of this M&E system are to establish a means of providing critical information for core team members and program decision-makers to assist them in guiding implementation of activities towards attainment of objectives and to demonstrate what the project has accomplished. Our M&E Plan is guided by the following principles:

Directly supportive to E-CAM and overall USAID objectives. Our performance metrics track all required Task Order results and objectives and other USAID indicators, and

directly support ECAM's Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified Expanding Economies objective under its regional strategy.

Practical in management focus. The M&E Plan will assess the effectiveness of project interventions and aid in making sound management decisions, communicating results, and adjusting the project work plan as needed. Quarterly analysis and reporting of performance monitoring data will promote regular discussions among USAID, project staff, partners, and stakeholders about the most effective ways of accelerating project results and activities.

Collaborative. Project staff and partners all have a role in performance monitoring, starting at the planning stage. Technical staff, including country coordinators, selects and refine indicators for the areas of their work and assist with data collection and use. Partners will provide and utilize performance monitoring data, so their participation is critical throughout performance monitoring planning and implementation.

Flexible. As country and sector priorities change and countries proceed at different rates, we will adjust the M&E Plan to reflect changes in project objectives, priorities, or schedules. The M&E Plan will be reviewed semi-annually to ensure that indicators are properly monitoring activities and impacts.

The M&E Plan is a tool that will be used to provide timely information that will be reported periodically to demonstrate progress on achieving results. It also facilitates the systematic review of project progress, revealing project-related issues and identifying areas where project activities require adjustment to ensure accomplishment of project objectives. To do so, the M&E Plan must perform three priority functions effectively:

Efficient data collection and analysis. Identifying key data sources is a first priority. In addition to primary data sources (e.g. reports, databases, government records), the program spoke with current projects carried out by program partners and stakeholders in one or more of the Central American countries to set-up baselines and contact implementers and beneficiaries as a secondary data source. Data collected fed into our M&E database. By structuring the indicators to monitor by expected result, we will be able to track and analyze progress and/or impediments toward achieving results.

Effective partner participation and communication. Communicating program achievements and impact is critical to increase awareness, generate support, and foster long-term sustainability. By working with partners and stakeholders in the implementation of activities, we will be able to engage them in the performance monitoring process as well as in the dissemination of achievements, successes, and impact.

Responsiveness to program requirements. Recognizing that specific elements of program activities may require adjustment to respond to evolving conditions internal or external to the Program, the M&E Plan is a flexible tool that will allow project management to systematically review progress made, troubleshoot problems, re-channel resources, and identify areas of the program that may need to be refocused.

C. Critical Assumptions

In designing the program M&E system, we focused on indicators within the manageable interest of the activity. This approach allows the project to measure results that can be directly attributed to the project. The project's ability to demonstrate improvement in these measures assumes the following basic assumptions:

- Absence of an unstable socio-political environment such as armed or violent regional and/or local conflicts
- Generally stable fiscal and monetary policies and macro-economic environment
- Willingness of local national governments to affect change and reform
- Full support of SICA, OSPESCA, and CCAD
- Absence of any sudden supply or demand shocks such as energy prices shocks that would interrupt coastal and marine activities.
- Accomplishment and enforcement of regional binding agreements under Central American Integration System (SICA)
- Absence of internationally imposed measures that would have detrimental effect on the general political and economic stability in Central American countries, such as internationally imposed sanctions.
- The program encourages shared agendas by adding to existing regional processes.
- The ministries of environment and agriculture in the region support the program and provide information.

D. Overview of Indicators

For the program, we have various types of indicators to measure performance, incorporating all of the expected results and targets. Outcome indicators, such as the number of countries implementing a harmonized fisheries violation reporting system, track the project's contribution to the achievement of USAID's performance objectives. Other indicators track outputs directly attributed to project activities, such as the number of new policies or management plans developed and adopted. We have also incorporated additional USAID indicators necessary to facilitate USAID reporting, including those from the process. All indicators are listed in the table on the following page.

EO	Indicator		Goals FY-10-11	Goals FY-11-12	Acumalate FY2103 (Actual)	Goals 2013-2014	LOP
1	Indicator: 1. Number of coastal and marine resources conservation and sustainable use policies and legislation drafted and presented	Proposed	5	5	5	5	20
		Actual	5	4	1	0	10
		Progress	100%	80%	20%		50%
	Indicator 2. Number of coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies drafted and implemented.	Proposed	1	0	4	0	5
		Actual	1	N/A	2	0	3
		Progress	100%	N/A	50%		60%
	Indicator 3. Number of countries implementing harmonized fisheries violation reporting system.	Proposed	N/A	N/A	3	0	3
		Actual	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
		Progress	NA	NA	0%		0%
	Indicator 4. Number of people from fisheries and environment governmental and non- governmental institutions trained.	Proposed	600	500	300	100	1500
		Actual	897	874	431	0	2202
		Progress	150%	175%	144%		147%
	Indicator 5. Number of regional mechanisms implemented to foster research, providing peer reviewed information to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources.	Proposed	0	1	1	0	2
		Actual	0	1	0	-	1
		Progress	N/A	100%	0%		50%
	Indicator 6. Number of technical/scientific articles on marine and coastal resource management developed with program support.	Proposed	8	8	10	4	30
		Actual	8	8	16	0	32
		Progress	100%	100%	160%		107%
	Indicator 7. Number of plans drafted or updated and implemented for management of target species	Proposed	2	2	1		5
		Actual	2	2	0		4
		Progress	100%	100%	0%		80%
	Indicator 8. Number of countries adopting or implementing harmonized policies or best practices in sustainable shark fisheries	Propuesto	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	7
		Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
		Avance	NA	NA	NA		0%

Key

100% completed	50% -99% completed	1% -49% completed	0% completed

EO	Indicator		Goals FY-10-11	Goals FY-11-12	Acumalate FY2103 (Actual)	2013-2014	LOP
2	Indicator 9. Number of artisan and industrial fishermen trained on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights- and/or market-based mechanisms.	Proposed	825	1,688	2887	500	5,900
		Actual	825	1688	3106	0	5619
		Progress	100%	100%	108%		95%
	Indicator 10. Number of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs), catch-shares, or rights-based mechanisms, established and implemented for strengthened best fisheries practices on target species	Proposed	2	2	5	1	10
		Actual	1	2	0	0	3
		Progress	50%	100%	0%		30%
	Indicator 11. Percentage of total harvest of target species under rights-based mechanisms and best fisheries practices.	Proposed	0	11%	9%	5%	25%
		Actual	0	16.72%	41.53%	0	29.13%
		Progress	0%	152%	461%		117%
	Indicator 12. Number of sea turtle hatchlings protected and released.	Proposed	200,000	700,000	490,000	110,000	1500,000
		Actual	200,000	611,135	135,325	0	946,460
		Progress	100%	87%	28%		63%
	Indicator 13. Percent Decrease in the Volume of Juvenile Lobsters Harvested as the Result of Program Interventions at Two Program Sites.	Proposed	N/A	N/A	25%	5%	30%
		Actual	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
		Progress	N/A	N/A	0%		0%
	Indicator 14. Number of policies or plans for coral reef and mangrove management to adapt and build resilience to climate change drafted, adopted, or implemented.	Proposed	1	8	1	0	10
		Actual	1	8	0	0	9
		Progress	100%	100%	0%		90%
	Indicator 15. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.	Proposed	150,000	300,000	540,000	210,000	1200,000
		Actual	35,000	647,000	0	0	682,000
		Progress	23%	216%	0%		57%
	Indicator 16. Number of labor standards, manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental officials in the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua.	Proposed	N/A	N/A	2	0	2
		Actual	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
		Progress	N/A	N/A	0%		0%
	Indicator 17. Number of households benefitting from productive pilot projects in the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua.	Proposed	N/A	N/A	625	625	1,250
		Actual	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
		Progress	N/A	N/A	0%		0%
	Indicator 18. Number of disabled fishermen or household members of disabled fishermen in the Miskito Coast trained in business or productive skills.	Proposed	N/A	N/A	450	450	900
		Actual	N/A	N/A	0	0	
		Progress	N/A	N/A	0%		0%
	Indicator 19. Value (USD) of non-USG funds leveraged to co-finance conservation efforts or productive projects in sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and arts and crafts. .	Proposed	500,000	1500,000	2000,000	2000,000	6000,000
		Actual	648,577	2905,572	2250,225	0	5804,374
		Progress	130%	194%	113%		97%
	Indicator 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.	Proposed	0	1000,000	3090,000	3910,000	8000,000
		Actual	0	1910,145	2362,032.01	0	4272,177
		Progress	N/A	191%	76%		53%

Key

100% completed	50% -99% completed	1% -49% completed	0% completed

For the majority of indicators in the M&E Plan the baseline is zero. A key issue encountered for some of the indicators is the lack of statistical information on fisheries in Central America. For example, there is very little information on lobster fisheries outside of Nicaragua. As a result, the program could not measure one of the program's original results: Increase in the lobster population at least two program sites. The team had to find a proxy measure for demonstrating the impact of project efforts on the lobster population at two sites.

E. Data Collection and Data Quality Procedures

The newly established procedures call for **segregation** of duties related to data collection, review and verification, as detailed below.

On-the-ground data collection: The subcontractors and beneficiaries will collect data in field books, accounting systems, spreadsheets or others tools as relate to the product being monitored. These will be reviewed and approved by the Program M&E specialist.

Data gathering, reviewing and processing: The technical specialists and site coordinators will provide initial quality control for the various M&E raw data elements. Upon completion of the data entry spreadsheets, each site coordinator and technical specialist will examine the quantitative data to identify common errors including logical inconsistencies, out-of-range values, significant departures from trends, or other errors. Should any problem be identified, the Program M&E specialist will help the technical specialist or site coordinator verify data against original sources and other forms of verification that may be required, such as cross-verification from alternative sources.

Oversight of data quality is implemented at each major step of the project's technical activities by assigning specific data review responsibilities to relevant staff and subcontractors. This structure is summarized as follows:

1. Core team staff supports elaboration of standardized data collection formats.
2. Standardized formats are shared with local site staff and subcontractors / beneficiaries.
3. Site staff collects field data and verify information from subcontractors. They also collect relevant documentation to provide evidence of results and submit it to the M&E specialist.
4. Core team staff reviews data and documentation from sites and subcontractors.
5. M&E specialist oversees and verifies that information is collected according to established standards determined by core team.
6. M&E specialist spot checks data for inconsistencies, outliers, and missing information, and also analyzes data and provides regular reports to the Chief of Party on progress toward results. The M&E specialist also periodically speaks with subcontractors, site coordinators, trainees, and local partners to verify the quality of data.
7. M&E Specialist incorporates information into the M&E database.

Data verification: Chief of Party COP and Contracting Officer Representative COR will verify the accuracy of the data being produced and informed to USAID. Before monitoring site visits are performed, COR will become informed by the M&E Specialist on what data and through what mechanisms data is being gathered from the specific site to visit. This will provide COR the necessary tools to verify that the processes of collection are adequate.

COP and COR, jointly and/or separately will perform site visits to verify that the subcontractors and beneficiaries are collecting data in field books, accounting systems, spreadsheets or others tools as relate to the product being monitored.

Chief of Party and COR will also verify the sources of the data being collected and processed, and will, upon arrival to the Program office in San Salvador, discuss with the M&E Specialist data processing issues and will verify that it is accurately reflecting program performance.

USAID M&E specialist will join COR, COP, and Program M&E Specialist to verify that results are being reported following the above described procedure and to discuss data accuracy.

SECTION III. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

This section contains an overview of each of 19 indicators, using the standard presentation format for USAID (performance indicator reference sheets). These sheets capture the core of the M&E Plan, describing what, how, and when to measure and who is responsible.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
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. **Indicator 1.** Number of coastal and marine resources conservation and sustainable use policies and legislation drafted and presented.
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Policies, laws, strategies, agreements, and regulations that the program helps develop through participatory processes with governmental, non-governmental, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders to address climate change and/or coastal and marine resources conservation issues and that are formally presented with the support of the program to an official government agency. Depending on the context, policies and laws might include, but are not limited to: fisheries laws, national strategies for coastal and marine conservation, official codes of conduct, policies for use of coastal and marine resources, and trans-boundary agreements related to the use of shared coastal and marine resources. Presented implies that the policy, law, strategy or regulation is given to a relevant government agency or body in writing. Policies, laws, strategies, agreements, and regulations that address coastal and marine resources conservation may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial scale or political boundary such as municipal, national, or regional), or may address relevant sectors like water, marine resources, land use and agriculture, tourism, coastal development, or adaptation to climate change. **Unit of Measure:** Number of laws, policies, strategies, agreements, or regulations. **Disaggregated by:** N/A. **Justification & Management Utility:** An improved enabling environment through legal and policy reform, strategy development and planning is essential for ensuring that efforts and investments in coastal and marine resources conservation have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT
Data Collection Method: Technical specialists and/or site coordinators will report quarterly on policies, laws, strategies, and agreements developed and officially proposed. **Data Source(s):** Site coordinator and technical specialist reports. Written documents drafted, letters of acceptance or support from National Governments or Regional Agencies. **Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition:** Quarterly. **Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Low. **Responsible Individual at the Project:** Zulma Mendoza (DCOP), Sergio Martinez (fisheries specialist), Juan Carlos Villagran (endangered species specialist).
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2011. **Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Validity: If the intended result is an improved enabling environment, then the number of policies, laws, strategies, and regulations proposed provides only a partial measure of success, given that effective implementation and enforcement are also critical. Laws, policies, and strategies might also not be well-designed or effective. Timeliness: Preparatory studies may be required prior to proposal, adoption, or implementation of the measure. Precision: This indicator does not capture progress made along the way in terms of convening stakeholders, drafting, or approving laws, policies, and strategies. **Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator. **Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** October 2013. **Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Verification of technical specialist and site coordinator reports through review of official letters of acceptance, bills, decrees or other official government documents and/or through interviews with officials and beneficiaries.
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site. **Presentation of Data:** Tables and narrative. **Review of Data:** Quarterly. **Reporting of Data:** Quarterly.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	**Cumulative Target**	**Cumulative achievement**	**Notes**
2010-11	5	5	Policies and laws completed to date: Belize Fisheries Act; Norms for fishing in the Gulf of Fonseca for El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua (3); Bocas del Toro Visitor Code of Conduct; National Policy for Use of Marine and Coastal Resources in El Salvador; Closed Season for Nassau Grouper in Honduras; Harmonized Closed Season for Nassau Grouper Honduras; Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean Coast of Honduras; General Fisheries Law for Honduras
2011-12	10	9	
2012-13	10	10	
2013-14	20		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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.
Indicator 2. Number of coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies drafted and implemented.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Law monitoring and enforcement strategies include: 1) Strategies for improvement of surveillance and control, such as protocols for surveillance and control, 2) Strategies for registry of complaints and violations, such as protocols for violations reporting and processing or inter-institutional collaboration for processing complaints; 3) Strategies for Application of Sanctions, such as guidance for judges, prosecutors, and others in the criminal justice system on threatened species, fishing gear regulations, and interpreting data from Global Positioning Systems; 4) Awareness Strategies for Authorities; and 5) Communications Strategies for Public.
Drafted and implemented implies that the strategy has been developed through a participatory process with stakeholders, has been adopted by municipal, national, or regional authorities, and has been, or is being piloted at one or more program sites.
Unit of Measure: Number of strategies.
Disaggregated by: N/A
Justification & Management Utility: In order for rights and market-based mechanisms such as catch shares, concessions, and public-private alliances to be effective, there needs to be efficient monitoring and enforcement activities by local governments.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Technical specialists and/or site coordinators will report quarterly on strategies developed and pilot programs implemented.
Data Source(s): Site coordinator and technical specialist reports, training registries, and agreements signed by governments.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual at the Project: Zulma Mendoza (DCOP), Sergio Martínez (fisheries specialist), Juan Carlos Villagrán (endangered species specialist), first three strategies and Helena Miranda for communication and awareness strategy.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision: This indicator does not capture progress made along the way in terms of convening stakeholders, developing strategies, or implementing and reviewing pilot programs.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Narrative is critical for this indicator.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Verify adoption and implementation of strategies through interviews with beneficiaries and authorities.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative.
Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	1	1	The program has developed three regional strategies:
2011-12	3	1	1) Strategy for improvement of surveillance and control;

2012-13	5	3	2) Strategy for registry of complaints and indicators; 3) Strategy for Application of Sanctions. The program has trained relevant authorities and is currently piloting these three strategies at two sites: La Union, El Salvador, and Bay Islands, Honduras. Protocols for violations reporting, processing, and coordination between agencies/institutions have been approved and are currently being implemented by local authorities and stakeholders. The program has hired a team of consultants to conduct an external evaluation of implementation.
2013-14	5		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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.
Indicator 3. Number of countries implementing harmonized fisheries violation reporting system.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Building on the coastal and marine resources law monitoring and enforcement strategies developed and discussed under indicator 2, the program will develop and pilot a web-based fisheries violation reporting system. The system will incorporate definitions of violations, standardized complaint forms, processing protocols, and inter-agency coordination mechanisms for reporting/processing violations of fisheries laws. This indicator measures the number of countries piloting the system at program sites.
Unit of Measure: Number of countries.
Disaggregated by: N/A.
Justification & Management Utility: To effectively address threats to depleted stocks and endangered species, enforcement of fisheries laws must be harmonized both internally at the local level, as well as regionally, to promote consistency within and between borders. The development and implementation of a common system for reporting and processing complaints that encourages cross-border coordination by local and national authorities is the first step to effective regional enforcement.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Technical specialists and site coordinators will report on progress toward piloting the system at program sites.
Data Source(s): Technical specialist and site coordinator reports; training registries. Actual software designed and documented for pilots.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual at the Project: Zulma Mendoza (DCOP), Néstor Windevoxhel (COP)

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None to date.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision: This indicator does not capture progress made along the way in terms of convening stakeholders, developing the regional system, or implementing and reviewing pilot programs.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Narrative is critical for this indicator.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Verification of implementation of pilot of system through interviews with authorities, fishermen, and other stakeholders at program sites.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative.
Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other Notes: This indicator was added in July 2013 to gauge progress toward contract target no. 3 under SO 1.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	0	0	
2011-12	0	0	
2012-13	0	0	
2013-14	3		Honduras, El Salvador and one additional country to be determined.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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.
Indicator 4. Number of people from fisheries and environment governmental and non-governmental institutions trained.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator counts the number of people from fisheries and environmental governmental or from non-governmental institutions participating in trainings developed and delivered in full or in part as a result of program assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered.
People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.
Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants receive and/or share knowledge according to a defined agenda and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined agenda or learning objectives are not counted as training.
Unit of Measure: Number of people trained.
Disaggregated by: Sex.
Justification & Management Utility: The capacity of authorities and NGOs in the region must be built to effectively monitor and enforce coastal and marine resources policies and legislation. This indicator accounts for the expenditure of USG funds to build country and regional capacity.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Local partners, subcontractors, or Site Coordinators will collect data on participants via standardized training registries at each event and will send all relevant information to the Training Coordinator (Ivonne Miron) for entry in the USAID TraiNet system. Certified R2 reviewer (Augusto Rosales) will review TraiNet entries quarterly.
Data Source(s): Training registries. Documentation by training activity archive at regional Office and USAID TraiNet System.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.
Responsible Individual at the Project: Ivonne Miron (Training specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision: This indicator does not measure whether participants choose to use knowledge gained from training or whether they remain in their current position. Data cannot always be collected from subcontractors for the last month of the quarter given the timing of some trainings.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Periodically survey randomly selected participants to determine if they are using knowledge gained through training in their current positions. In cases where numbers of people trained under subcontracts cannot be reported for the last month of the quarter, those numbers will be reported in the following quarter.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review of TraiNet database and training documentation.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review training registries and similar data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering
procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative.
Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	600	897	Program is in process of disaggregating this indicator by sex.
2011-12	1,100	1,771	
2012-13	1,400	2,202	
2013-14	1,500		Target: 150 women trained; 1,350 men trained.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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.
Indicator 5. Number of regional mechanisms implemented to foster research, providing peer reviewed information to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of mechanisms for exchange of information established with regional partners (academic institutions, research centers, foundations, etc.) to foster and share research on coastal and marine resources management. A mechanism for exchange of information could be a permanent online repository of information on coastal and marine resource management, a permanent forum (in person or online) for discussion among experts on best practices in fisheries management, or an agenda or strategy developed through a participatory process which sets priorities for future research or investigation to support sustainable coastal and marine resources management.
Unit of Measure: Number of mechanisms established.
Disaggregated by: N/A
Justification & Management Utility: Effective coastal and marine resources management policies and interventions should be based on sound scientific data. Research is needed to strengthen the management of coastal and marine resources as well as to monitor the effectiveness of management actions implemented in the region.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Technical specialists will report on progress made toward establishing a regional mechanism with one or more regional partners.
Data Source(s): Technical specialist reports. Mechanism to foster research (database, Scribd, and regional strategy for research) and MOUs for its implementation
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual at the Project: Sergio Martínez (fisheries specialist), Juan Carlos Villagrán (endangered species specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision: This indicator only measures establishment of the mechanism, but does not measure its use by experts in the region or its impacts in improving coastal and marine resources management.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Program will document use of the mechanism, highlighting successes in bringing regional research institutions, academic institutions, and experts together to improve coastal and marine resource management policies or practices in Central America.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Verify mechanism is functional and is being used by experts and institutions in the region.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review on progress toward establishment of the mechanism. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering
procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative.
Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	0	0	Progress to date includes creation of the Scribd database for sharing and dissemination of program and other resources on marine and coastal resources management.
2011-12	1	1	
2012-13	1	1	
2013-14	1		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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.
Indicator 6. Number of technical/scientific articles on marine and coastal resource management developed with program support.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Technical and scientific articles include articles written, produced, published, and circulated with financial and/or technical support of the program.

Unit of Measure: Number of technical/scientific articles.

Disaggregated by: N/A.

Justification & Management Utility: Effective coastal and marine resources management policies and interventions should be based on sound scientific data. Research is needed to strengthen the management of coastal and marine resources as well as to monitor the effectiveness of management actions implemented in the region.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Technical specialists will report on articles developed and published with program support. The program will incorporate each technical and scientific article published in a database.
Data Source(s): Technical specialists' reports. Number of technical/scientific articles developed
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.
Responsible Individual at the Project: Sergio Martínez (fisheries specialist), Juan Carlos Villagrán (endangered species specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Publishing and dissemination of an article may not directly impact policies or practices in the region.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Follow up with institutional authors, experts, authorities, policy makers and others to capture cases where articles published by the program informed or impacted coastal and marine policy development or resources management.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Verify articles were published and verify that links to articles are functional.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: M&E specialist will review technical specialists' reports.
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative.
Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	8	8	
2011-12	16	16	
2012-13	26	32	
2013-14	30		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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.

Indicator 7. Number of plans drafted or updated, and implemented for management of target species.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Program target species include: Grouper, Spiny Lobster, Queen Conch, Mangrove Cockle, Sea Turtles, and Sharks. Management plans assemble information, analyses, and management alternatives to provide a coherent package of information and management measures to fisheries authorities and stakeholders. The preparation of management plans is a complex, participatory process that requires considerable research and discussion with government and a variety of stakeholders before adoption. Management plans generally include the following elements: Description of the fishery; Fishery science and essential fishery information; Basic fishery conservation measures; Habitat provisions; Bycatch and discards; Overfishing and rebuilding.

Implementation of plans implies one or more of the following steps: 1) Regional plans are drafted through a participatory process including all relevant stakeholders, for the management and conservation of target species; 2) Plans receive multi-national or regional recognition or acceptance (Not all species are present in all countries. Acceptance of management plans need only be by those countries in which species are present.); 3) Government officials are trained in implementation of management plans; 4) One or more of recommendations or actions in the plan are adopted by a local or a national authority; 5) Management plan is tested through a pilot program or is rolled out more broadly.

In the case of sea turtles, separate plans will be developed for individual sites or species, but with harmonized elements to ensure harmonization across the Central American countries in which they are implemented. Once plans have been implemented in all countries, they will be counted as one (1) harmonized plan for sea turtles.

Unit of Measure: Number of plans.

Disaggregated by: Species.

Justification & Management Utility: Many of the program's target species are migratory animals and cross borders regularly. Fishermen also cross borders. As such, protection of target species depends on all countries in the region adopting and implementing harmonized measures to conserve and protect threatened species.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Technical specialists report on progress towards steps for implementation as listed above.

Data Source(s): Site coordinator and technical specialist reports; training/workshop registries.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Sergio Martinez (fisheries specialist), Juan Carlos Villagran (endangered species specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Development and piloting management plans may not always result in consistent implementation of best practices by all stakeholders at all sites.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Verification of activities through official government documents and/or interviews with stakeholders and authorities.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Management plans for species were moved from 2.4.1 to this new, separate indicator to more closely measure progress toward Result 1 in 2013. Results were reported under 2.4.1 prior to July 2013.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	2	2	Plans completed to date include: Four (4) regional management plans for Queen conch, Nassau grouper, mangrove cockles, and spiny lobster. Harmonized management plans developed for sea turtles in Comarca Ngobe Bugle in Panama, and one national program for conservation of sea turtles developed for El Salvador.
2011-12	4	4	
2012-13	5	4	
2013-14	5	0	

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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

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

Indicator 8. Number of countries adopting and implementing harmonized policies or best practices in sustainable shark fisheries

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of countries receiving program assistance at one or more program sites to implement Regional Regulation OSP-05-11 (prohibition of fining) or best practices in shark fisheries management as outlined in the Regional Action Plan for Sharks. Program assistance for implementation of shark fisheries management or conservation measures may include: communications efforts to raise awareness of authorities, fishermen, buyers, or consumers of best practices; training for authorities and/or fishermen in improved shark fisheries management; development and dissemination of codes of conduct with regards to sharks for fishermen, tourists, or tour operators; development of protocols for law enforcement or procedures for registry of complaints to control sustainable shark fisheries.

Unit of Measure: Number of countries.

Disaggregated by: Country.

Justification & Management Utility: Sharks are highly migratory animals and cross borders regularly. As such, protection of the species depends on all countries in the region adopting and implementing harmonized measures to conserve and protect shark species.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Technical specialists and site coordinators will report assistance or training to support implementation of best shark fisheries management. Site Coordinators and/or subcontractors will collect data on participants via training registries at each event and will send all relevant information to the Training Coordinator (Ivonne Miron) for entry in the TraiNet system. Certified R2 reviewer (Augusto Rosales) will reviewTraiNet entries quarterly.

Data Source(s): Site coordinator and technical specialist reports; training/workshop registries.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Zulma Mendoza (DCOP), Juan Carlos Villagran (endangered species specialist), Helena Miranda (communications specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Development of, and training in, measures to improve shark fisheries management may not always result in consistent implementation of best practices by all stakeholders at all sites.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Narrative will be critical for this indicator.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: March 2014.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Verification of activities through interviews with participants, beneficiaries, or authorities.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Indicator added in 2013. No results reported prior to 2013.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes
2010-11	0	0	
2011-12	0	0	
2012-13	0	0	
2013-14	6	0	Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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 practices.
Indicator 9. Number of artisan and industrial fishermen trained on best fisheries practices, with emphasis on rights- and/or market-based mechanisms.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills in best fisheries management practices have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed. This includes fishers and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices including improved fishing practices, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. Training may also be in climate risk analysis, adaptation, and/or vulnerability assessments, as they relate to fisheries management. Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities. Training is defined as sessions in which participants receive and/or share knowledge according to a defined agenda and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined agenda or learning objectives are not counted as training.
Unit of Measure: Number of people trained.
Disaggregated by: Sex.

Justification & Management Utility: Training of fishermen in best fisheries management practices and rights- and market-based mechanisms will reduce pressures on endangered and economically important marine species.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Local partner, subcontractor, or Site Coordinator will collect data on participants via training registries at each event and will send all relevant information to Training Coordinator (Ivonne Miron) for entry in USAID TraiNet system. Certified R2 reviewer (Augusto Rosales) will review TraiNet entries quarterly.
Data Source(s): Training registries. Documentation by training activity archive at regional office and in USAID TraiNet System.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Ivonne Mirón (Training Coordinator).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Training in best fisheries management practices does not always guarantee use of best fisheries practices by fishermen. Data cannot always be collected from subcontractors for the last month of the quarter given the timing of some trainings.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Capture qualitative information from participants through training evaluations as well as follow up with a random sample of participants to determine if they are using the knowledge and skills imparted by the program.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review of TraiNet database and training documentation.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports and training registries from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Table and narrative.
Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	825	825	Program is in process of disaggregating the indicator by sex.
2011-12	2,513	2,513	
2012-13	5,000	5,619	

2013-14	5,000	Target: 500 women trained; 4,500 men trained.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013		

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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.

Indicator 10. Number of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs), catch-shares, or similar rights-based mechanisms, established and implemented for strengthened best fisheries practices on target species.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of rights-based mechanisms established and/or implemented with the assistance of the program to promote the use of more sustainable coastal and marine resources. Under a rights-based management mechanism, those individuals or groups entitled to have access to the fishery are said to have use rights; that is, the right to use the fishery resources. Use rights concern (1) who has access to the fishery, (2) how much fishing effort each participant is allowed, or (3) how much catch each can take. Examples of rights-based mechanisms include, but are not limited to: limited entry or access rights (e.g. concessions, licensing, limited entry licensing); catch quotas or catch shares; closed areas or "no-take zones;" input rights (e.g. time fished, gear restrictions, size requirements).

Program target species include: Snapper, grouper, queen conch, spiny lobster, and mangrove cockle.

Unit of Measure: Number of rights-based mechanisms.

Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, country, type.

Justification & Management Utility: Rights- and market-based mechanisms can improve the efficiency of fisheries resource allocation and use, and help to better align the economic incentives of fishers' with societal objectives. Rights are also felt to provide fishermen with an incentive for long-term sustainability and greater stewardship.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Technical specialists and site coordinators will report on mechanisms established.

Data Source(s): Technical specialist and site coordinator reports. A written report describing the pilot validated by Fisheries or Environmental authorities.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Sergio Martinez (fisheries specialist), Juan Carlos Villagran (endangered species specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The indicator measures the number of rights-based mechanisms, but does not measure compliance with, or enforcement of, the mechanism.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Site coordinators will conduct periodic interviews with beneficiaries and authorities to verify compliance with rights-based mechanisms established.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits and interviews with beneficiaries and authorities to verify existence of rights-based mechanisms established.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The M&E specialist will review technical specialist and site coordinator reports.

Presentation of Data: Tables, maps, narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.

Other Notes: This indicator (formerly 2.2.2) was revised in July 2013 to more closely reflect SO 2 Target 2 in the contract.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	2	1	Mechanisms implemented to date: Special licensing system in Belize; Concessions for women's cooperative to harvest and manage mangrove cockles in El Rosario, Nicaragua;
2011-12	4	3	

2012-13	9	3	Harmonized practices, methods, periods for the closed season in Gulf of Fonseca.
2013-14	10		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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.
Indicator 11. Percentage of sales of target species harvested under rights-based mechanisms and/or best fisheries practices.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Total sales (USD) of selected target species (snapper, grouper, queen conch, spiny lobster and mangrove cockle) harvested under improved management schemes directly supported by the program in transboundary sites as a percentage of total sales exported to the US per NOAA statistics in 2009. Example:

$$\%\text{ for } Year\ \ X = \frac{\text{Sales of target species harvested under program supported rights based mechanisms and best fisheries practices in Year X}}{\text{Total sales (USD)of target species exported to US from Central America in 2009 (NOAA statistics)}}$$

To calculate the percentage in a multi-year period, an average will be used, as follows:

% of sales (n years) = % for year X + % of year Y + … % of year n / n.

Unit of Measure: Percentage.
Disaggregated by: Target species, transboundary site, country.
Justification & Management Utility: This indicator demonstrates the direct impact of the program in transitioning artisanal and industrial fishermen to rights-based management systems and/or best fishing practices for more sustainable management of target species.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators, business advisors, marketing specialist, alternative livelihoods specialist, and subcontractors will capture data from sales logs/records of fishing cooperatives and industrial fleets receiving program assistance to transition to rights-based mechanisms or best fishing practices.
Data Source(s): Sales records of program-supported fishing cooperatives and industrial fleets; subcontractor reports; NOAA annual export statistics and official statistics of national fisheries authorities.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High.
Responsible Individual at the Project: Sergio Martínez (fisheries specialist), Augusto Rosales (alternative livelihoods specialist). Baltasar Mejia (Marketing Specialist), Site Coordinators and WWF.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Accuracy: Some program-supported cooperatives/associations may not keep accurate sales logs or records of volume sold. Precision: This indicator only measures program-supported initiatives and not *total* harvested at sites under improved practices which may increase as a result of the demonstration effect of program initiatives. Also, this indicator does not capture other species harvested using best practices as a result of program efforts.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Site coordinators and business advisors use a standard format for data collection. They will use their knowledge of the fisheries and market to validate cooperatives and associations' sales logs. Sales reports are signed and sealed by a legal representative or company authority.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Compare sales of program supported fishers' cooperatives and industrial fleets with records from national fisheries authorities to gauge accuracy.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: M&E specialist will review data collected from program-supported fishers' cooperatives and associations and industrial fleets for outliers and anomalies. He will calculate percentage of each target species as well as of total target species. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables, graphs, narrative.
Review of Data: Annually.
Reporting of Data: Annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0 given that indicator only measures harvests of program-supported fishermen.

Other Notes: Roughly 90% of total product is exported to the US each year so NOAA statistics on annual exports of target commercial species represent a good proxy for total harvest.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	5%	0%	
2011-12	15%	11%	
2012-13	20%	29%	
2013-14	25%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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 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.
Indicator 12. Number of sea turtle hatchlings protected and released.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of sea turtle hatchlings released from hatcheries or through their protection *in situ* as a result of best management practices and with the support of public-private alliances. A public-private alliance or partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective, in this case conservation of sea turtle populations from a determined region. In the case of sea turtle protection and conservation efforts, examples of public-private alliances many include, but are not limited to: volunteer tourism programs; payment for environmental services (i.e. payment to local individuals of organizations for protection of sea turtle eggs or nests); alliances with local governments or private sector partners to provide financial or in-kind support for sea turtle conservation efforts. Other characteristics of public-private alliances include:

1. Public-private alliances can be long or short in duration (length is not a criteria for measurement).
2. Partnerships with multiple partners should only be counted once.
3. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity.
4. A public entity can be national or sub-national government.
5. A private entity can be a NGO, private for-profit enterprise, community group, or state-owned enterprise.

Unit of Measure: Number of hatchlings.

Disaggregated by: Species, country, beach.

Justification & Management Utility: The purpose of the assessment is to measure the impact of public-private alliances and best practices introduced for the protection of sea turtle hatchlings on nesting beaches in transboundary sites.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: The program and its subcontractors use a protocol for monitoring hatchlings which is widely recognized and accepted by the scientific community as well as by the World Conservation Union Survival Species commission through the Sea Turtle Working Group. In order to have an adequate estimate of the number of released hatchlings, the program, through its subcontractors, monitors the hatching of turtles in hatcheries and on protected nests on beach (in situ). Activities include track surveys to determine spatial and temporal distribution of nesting for each species; nest marking to assess nest survivorship; and excavation of nest contents to calculate hatching and emerging success. To ensure consistency of data collection across the numerous sites where surveys are conducted, monitors have been trained to follow a standard index nesting beach survey protocol. Other methodology is also standardized at these five sites, such as the protocol for nest evaluations.
Data Source(s): Progress reports of subcontractors including total number of hatchlings and descriptions of public and private alliances established or strengthened. Subcontractors will report number of hatchlings produced during a period, usually every three or four months. Final reports of season will include total numbers and description of public and private alliances established or strengthened.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Juan Carlos Villagrán (endangered species specialist); WIDECAST; Sea Turtle Conservancy; ICAPO; Amigos de la Tierra.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Sea turtle life cycle characteristics make it nearly impossible to determine with exactitude the total number of hatchlings in a determined beach emerged from in situ nests.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Subcontractors use standard survey protocols and formats for data collection and reporting to ensure as accurate an estimate as possible across sites and species.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits to verify subcontractors are using established data collection methods.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables, maps, and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other Notes: Following several incidents in 2013, the program ceased night monitoring on several beaches in Costa Rica and Panama. This will likely affect the number of hatchlings the program will be able to protect.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative achievement	Notes
2010-11	400,000	416,185	
2011-12	900,000	943,697	
2012-13	1,300,000	948,153	
2013-14	1,500,000		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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

Indicator 13. Decrease in the number of Juvenile Lobsters Harvested as the Result of Program Interventions

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Decrease in the number of juvenile lobsters caught and killed due to program interventions to transition active lobster divers and fleets to more sustainable practices (use of traps or shades) and economic alternatives. Data from lobster fleets in Nicaragua shows that approximately 10 percent of the total volume of lobster caught by SCUBA diving is made up of juveniles that have not yet reached reproductive maturity. By harvesting these lobsters before they are able to reproduce, the practice of SCUBA diving has a significant negative impact on the spiny lobster population in the Central American Caribbean. We estimate each juvenile lobster to be roughly 4 ounces, so each pound of juveniles caught includes four lobsters. By multiplying the annual total capture (lbs) by the estimated percentage of juveniles caught (10%) by the estimated number of juveniles in 1 lb (4), we calculate the estimated number of juveniles caught by SCUBA divers in a given year. By dividing that figure by the estimated number of divers operating that year (boats x diver per boat), we arrive at the estimated number of juveniles caught per diver that year. We multiply that number by the number of divers the program transitions to improved practices or to alternative fisheries to calculate the decrease in the number of juveniles caught that year due to program interventions. Example:

$$\frac{\text{Total Capture } * 10\% * 4}{\text{\# boats operating } * 25} * \text{\# of divers transitioned to alternate activies or improved practices in 2012}$$
$$= \text{Decrease in the number of juvenile lobsters harvested at program sites in 2012}$$

Year	Total Capture (lbs) Harvested (2012)	Total Volume of Juveniles Caught (10%)	Estimated Total Number of Juveniles Caught (2012)	No. Bo ts (2012)	Estimated Divers per Boat	Estimated Total Divers (2012)	Estimated Number of Juveniles Caught per Diver (2012)	Total No. of Divers Transitioned with Program Assistance to Alternative Economic Activities	Decrease in no. of juvenile lobsters caught (2012)
2012	398,370	39,837	159,348	13	25	325	490	36	17,640

Unit of Measure: Number.

Disaggregated by: NA

Justification & Management Utility: By harvesting juvenile lobsters before they are able to reproduce, the practice of SCUBA diving has a significant negative impact on the spiny lobster population in the Central American Caribbean. By transitioning lobster divers to more sustainable practices, the program can ensure that more juvenile lobsters reach reproductive maturity, thereby improving the likelihood of recuperation of the species.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators will report on number of lobster divers and boats transitioning to traps or shades or to other fisheries/activities.

Data Source(s): Site coordinators will gather data from artisanal and industrial lobster fishermen participating in program interventions. Average percent decrease of volume of under-size lobsters over each annual landings.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Milton Castrillo (site coordinator), Adoni Cubas (site coordinator).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None to date.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator relies on an average number of divers per boat, as well as a conservative estimate of the minimum volume of juveniles caught per diver based on data from studies in Nicaragua and Honduras. As such, this indicator does not give an accurate volume of juvenile lobster preserved, but rather a conservative estimate based on historical data.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: March 2014.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review estimates against actual annual reports from the fisheries authorities in Nicaragua to gauge the accuracy of the program estimate.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will use data on the number of lobster divers transitioned from the site coordinators' reports. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative.
Review of Data: Annually.
Reporting of Data: Annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.
Other Notes: This indicator was added in July 2013 to reflect result 5 in the contract.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes
2010-11	NA	NA	
2011-12	NA	NA	
2012-13	54,700	17,640	
2013-14	164,102		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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 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

Indicator 14. Number of plans for coral reef and mangrove management to adapt and build resilience to climate change drafted, adopted, or implemented.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of plans developed, adopted, or implemented for management/co-management of protected coastal and marine areas, and/or for adaptation to climate change with focus on building resiliency of critical coral reef and mangrove ecosystems. Drafted, adopted, and implemented implies that the plan has been developed through a participatory process with stakeholders; has been adopted by community, municipal, national, and/or regional authorities; and has been, or is being piloted at one or more program sites. Development of management and adaptation plans should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resource management (NRM) and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. Plans should enable governments and co-managers to better able to govern, coordinate, analyze, advise, or make decisions related to adaptation. Policies and plans that address climate change and/or biodiversity conservation may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial scale or political boundary such as municipal, state, or national), or may address certain climate-relevant sectors like water, marine resources, and coastal development.

Unit of Measure: Number of policies or plans drafted, adopted, or implemented.

Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, country, type.

Justification & Management Utility: Coral reefs and their surrounding ecosystems, including mangroves and seagrass beds: provide important fish habitat; serve as natural barriers to storm surges that can cause great destruction to coastlines and communities; and remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and are thus important for the mitigation of global warming. There is strong scientific and evidence-based information that stakeholders involved in sectors such as fishing can mitigate the effects of climate change on coral reefs and mangroves by using appropriate new and tested management practices or by implementing measures that reduce the risks of climate change impacts.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Endangered species specialist will collect information on progress of plans developed from consultants, subcontractors, and site coordinators.

Data Source(s): Site coordinators, endangered species specialist, and subcontractors will report on progress of management plans and adaptation plans developed, updated, and implemented and will collect written documents or letters of acceptance or support from National Governments or Regional Agencies.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Juan Carlos Villagran (endangered species specialist), Milton Castrillo (site coordinator), Adoni Cubas (site coordinator).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None to date.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Development of management plans and/or adaptation plans does not guarantee their effective implementation.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The endangered species specialist and site coordinators will talk with governments, co-managers, and community leaders to gather information on how plans are being implemented.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Through site visits and telephone interviews, verify that management/adaptation plans have been developed and adopted and determine the extent to which they are being implemented.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: M&E specialist will review site coordinator, technical specialist, and subcontractors' reports on progress toward development and implementation of management and adaptation plans. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.

Presentation of Data: Tables, maps and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes
2010-11	0	0	
2011-12	1	2	
2012-13	9	9	
2013-14	9		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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 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
Indicator 15. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-26)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): "Improved natural resource management" includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture.

Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable Natural Resources Management and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices.

An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated). Higher = better.

Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.

Unit of Measure: Hectares
Disaggregated by: N/A.
Justification & Management Utility: Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators and subcontractors will collect data from local implementing partners and report to endangered species specialist.
Data Source(s): Subcontractors and site coordinators will report the number of hectares under improved natural resources management annually based on the spatial impact of management improvements which were designed, adopted or implemented, including monitoring and adaptive management practices. Reports from subcontractors and consultants with information on the management improvements made. Written management plans that include new assessments or changes in zoning, regulations or climate change adaptation strategies.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.
Responsible Individual at the Project: Juan Carlos Villagrán (Endangered species specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Validity, integrity and reliability of data are high but regular data quality analysis is necessary. Precision is low: "improved management" is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improved. Equal weight is given to unequal improvements along a continuum: e.g. creating, adopting and implementing management plans may each be an improvement over a baseline. Likewise, a small management improvement across a large area may be as important as a large improvement across a small area.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: September 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Through site visits and interviews, verify with co-managers and community leaders program assistance to improve natural resource management.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: M&E specialist will review reports from endangered species specialist and site coordinators. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.
Presentation of Data: Tables, graphs, and narrative
Review of Data: Quarterly.
Reporting of Data: Annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:
Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes
2010-11	35,000	35,000	Glover's Reef Marine Reserve, Belize, plus
2011-12	500,000	682,152	Bay Islands National Marine Park, Honduras
2012-13	1,000,000		
2013-14	1,200,000		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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

Indicator 16. Number of labor standards, manuals, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated with local communities, the private sector, and governmental officials in the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of labor standards, codes, or guidelines drafted and validated through participatory processes with local communities, the private sector, and government officials in the Miskito Coast to guide stakeholders in the implementation of improved labor practices and more sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. Manuals, codes and guidelines may include manuals for implementation of labor standards, workplace labor codes for industry, guidelines for health and safety in the workplace, or occupational health and safety regulations for the fishing, processing, or tourism industries. Validated implies that manuals have been presented to and accepted by relevant stakeholders.

Unit of Measure: Number of standards, manuals, codes or guidelines drafted and validated.

Disaggregated by: N/A.

Justification & Management Utility: These tools will help local stakeholders and authorities improve implementation and enforcement of improved labor practices in the fishing, processing, and tourism industries.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators and technical specialists will provide reports on progress of development of manuals, codes, guidelines, etc.

Data Source(s): Site coordinator and technical specialist reports. Reports from consultants with information on progress toward development and validation of manuals/codes/guidelines.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Zulma Mendoza (DCOP), Augusto Rosales (Livelihoods Specialist), and site coordinators.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None to date.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Drafting and validation of manuals, codes, guidelines, and regulations do not guarantee their implementation by employers or their enforcement by authorities.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Narrative will be critical for this indicator to describe how manuals, codes, guidelines, etc. are being used.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: March 2014.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Verify documents have been validated with relevant stakeholders through interviews with relevant stakeholders' representatives.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.

Presentation of Data: Table and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.

Other Notes: This result was added to the contract in 2012. This indicator was added to the M&E Plan in 2013.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes
2010-11	NA	NA	
2011-12	NA	NA	
2012-13	1	0	
2013-14	2	0	

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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 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.

Indicator 17. Number of families benefitting from productive pilot projects in the Miskito Coast of Honduras and Nicaragua.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A family is counted as benefitting from productive pilot projects if it contains at least one individual who is a beneficiary. An individual is a beneficiary if s/he is engaged with a productive pilot activity or s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (training, goods, or services) provided by the project. An individual merely contacted or involved in an activity through brief attendance (non-recurring participation) does not count as a beneficiary. "Training" is defined as interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills.

Unit of Measure: Number of families.

Disaggregated by: Country

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks the breadth of reach of program interventions to improve labor conditions and economic alternatives in the Miskito Coast.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators will collect data from fishers' cooperatives, associations, and other organizations on members participating in productive pilots.

Data Source(s): Lists/registries from fishers' cooperatives/associations with names of members' participating in program-sponsored interventions; training registries. Formal letters from beneficiary groups indicating the number of people benefitting from the program intervention.

Verifier source documentation by data source type:

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Milton Castrillo (site coordinator), Adoni Cubas (site coordinator), Ivonne Miron (training coordinator).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None to date.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): It may be difficult to ascertain whether two or more beneficiaries are part of the same household. The same beneficiary may receive assistance through a pilot project as well as training, so there exists the possibility of counting the same beneficiary twice.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Site coordinators will ask training and productive pilot participants to voluntarily report whether another member of their household is also participating. Site coordinators will also review lists of members and training registries with leadership of cooperatives to determine if one or more members of a household are participating in the same project. M&E specialist will spot check data to ensure same person is not counted twice.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: September 2013.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: A formal signed statement from beneficiary groups indicating the number of people benefitting from the program intervention.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The M&E specialist will review participant registries from productive pilots collected from cooperatives and associations. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.

Presentation of Data: Tables.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.

Other Notes: This result was added to the contract in 2012. This indicator was added to the M&E Plan in 2013.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	**Target**	**Cumulative Achievement**	**Notes**
2010-11	NA	NA	
2011-12	NA	NA	
2012-13	625	288	
2013-14	1,250	0	Target: 750 families in Honduras; 500 families in Nicaragua.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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 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.

Indicator 18. Number of disabled fishermen or household members of disabled fishermen in the Miskito Coast trained in business or productive skills.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of disabled fishermen or members of their household trained in productive activities. "Training" is defined as interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills. A disabled fisherman is an individual who was injured in the practice of SCUBA diving for lobster, conch, or other species, and who can no longer engage in that fishing practice. A member of their household is an immediate member of their family or other dependent who shares the same living space and who contributes to household income and expenses. Training is defined as sessions in which participants receive and/or share knowledge according to a defined agenda and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined agenda or learning objectives are not counted as training.

Unit of Measure: Number of people trained.

Disaggregated by: Disabled diver or household member, sex, country.

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator demonstrates the efforts of the program to help create alternative sources of income for disabled divers and their families.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators will collect data from training registries at training events and send to Training Coordinator for entry into USAID TraiNet system. Certified R2 reviewer (Augusto Rosales) will review TraiNet entries quarterly.

Data Source(s): Training registries. Documentation by training activity archive at regional Office and USAID TraiNet System

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Monthly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Milton Castrillo (Site Coordinator), Adoni Cubas (Site Coordinator), Augusto Rosales (Livelihoods Coordinator), Training Coordinator (Ivonne Miron).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None to date.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): It may be difficult to ascertain whether a beneficiary is in fact part of the same household as a disabled diver. Any beneficiaries may receive training and at the same time receive assistance through a pilot project as well since Miskito families usually have active and disable fishermen into in.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Site coordinators will review training registries with the disabled divers associations when possible to determine if participants are part of the same household as a disabled diver.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review TraiNet database and training support documentation.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The M&E specialist will review training registries and site coordinators' reports. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.

Presentation of Data: Tables and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline = 0.

Other Notes: This result was added to the contract in 2012. This indicator was added to the M&E Plan in 2013.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes

2010	NA	NA	Program is in process of disaggregating indicator data by sex.
2011	NA	NA	
2012	0	0	
2013	450	292	
2014	900	0	Target: 90 women trained; 810 men trained.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

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 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.

Indicator 19. Value (USD) of non-USG funds leveraged to co-finance conservation efforts or productive projects in sustainable fisheries, sustainable tourism, and any other economic alternative.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Funding leveraged, as a result of USAID assistance, for conservation efforts or environmentally-friendly productive projects in the fishing, tourism, or handicrafts sectors. Funding may be payment for environmental services, may be leveraged from the public sector (e.g., host-country governments, other donors), or may involve private sector financing (e.g., corporate investments) and must be additional to USG funds invested in a program and must advance the program's strategic objectives. Leveraged funds can include funding transferred to a common funding instrument, delivered in parallel, or provided in-kind. Examples of what leveraged funds may support include improving the enabling environment necessary for sustainable fisheries and tourism to succeed, funding the costs of productive projects advanced by the program, publicizing conservation efforts and/or fisheries best management practices, sensitizing stakeholders to climate risks, transitioning fishermen to best fisheries management practices.

Unit of Measure: US Dollars.

Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, country, source of funds (e.g. partner government, private sector, multilateral, other bilateral, foundation, etc.).

Justification & Management Utility: Program funds are intended to be catalytic and to have sustainable benefits. Good programs should attract additional investments, or test hypotheses as to the most effective strategies, techniques, and/or necessary capacities for addressing biodiversity and climate change. If successful, funds for scaling up or replicating results should be mobilized, whether from domestic or international sources.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators and technical specialists will report on funds leveraged through alliances with government, other donors, and the private sector.

Data Source(s): Written formal recognition from contributing partners; site coordinator and technical specialist reports. and/or subcontractors

Verifier source documentation by data source type: MOU, joint venture letters, acknowledgement letters with formal indication signed and sealed by a institutional authority form the contributing partners, formal letters from beneficiary groups expressing how our support conduct to fundraising or technical support by other source.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Medium.

Responsible Individual at the Project: Site Coordinators and Augusto Rosales (Livelihoods Specialist).

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2011.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Conduct spot checks to verify funded amounts with contributing partners.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The M&E specialist and livelihood specialist will review written and signed documentation as well as site coordinators' reports on the value of funds leveraged and will consult with the Financial Manager (Carlos Posada).

Presentation of Data: Tables, graphs, narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: N/A

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Cumulative Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes
2010-11	$500,000	$648,577	
2011-12	$2 million	$3,554,149	
2012-13	$4 million	$5,804,374	
2013-14	$6 million		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/13			

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

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 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
Indicator 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.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The value of sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of fish and seafood products or tourism goods and services sold by businesses relative to a base month or quarter. This can be calculated based on the total quantity/volume (in metric tons) sold of a product or service times the product price in the reporting period minus the total quantity/volume (in metric tons) sold of a product times the price in the base period. Except to determine the baseline, re-existing sales should not be counted; only incremental sales facilitated by the project should be counted. Sales of products and services can only be counted if businesses are adhering to best fisheries management practices and/or eco-friendly tourism as a direct result on program's intervention. For fishermen or fleets transitioning from poor management practices to improved practices, only sales of products caught using the improved practices will be counted. For those fishermen/fleets transitioning to alterative economic activities or fisheries, all sales will be counted as long as the activities support improved management of coastal and marine resources. In the case of tourism businesses, sales will be calculated by subtracting actual sales reported in same quarter of the year prior to the start of program interventions from the total sales in the current reporting quarter.

Unit of Measure: Value (USD). Local currency will be converted to US dollars at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period.
Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, country.
Justification & Management Utility: To reduce threats to target species due to poor management practices and overfishing, the program is developing alternative livelihoods that promote conservation of endangered species and ecosystems.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY THE PROJECT

Data Collection Method: Site coordinators will use a standard form for collecting and recording sales information from program beneficiaries.
Data Source(s): Financial statements, sales logs, and verified sales statements of companies, producer groups, cooperatives, associations, and other program beneficiaries; NOAA annual export statistics and official statistics of national fisheries authorities.
Verifier source documentation by data source type: according to Program´s template form to record sales signed and sealed by cooperative legal representative or business financial responsible in each site. Private companies or bigger cooperatives provide formal reports based on their books. The formal report are due signed and sealed bay a legal representative
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Monthly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: High
Responsible Individual at the Project: Augusto Rosales (alternative livelihoods specialist), Baltasar Mejia (Marketing Specialist), site coordinators, Solimar, WWF.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Accuracy: Some program-supported cooperatives/associations may not keep accurate sales logs or records of volume sold and may under or over report actual sales. Data for this indicator should be analyzed with the understanding that numerous variables beyond the program's control could affect the price and volume of products sold by artisanal and industrial fishermen and tourism businesses. Data is useful for decision-making, but must be contextualized to be understood.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The program has instituted standard collection processes and gathers information directly from financial statements or sales logs whenever possible.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: October 2013.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Request records randomly selected businesses to verify sales reported. Regular visits by site coordinators to cooperative and business partners to verify production levels and sales reported.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Mario Jolon (M&E specialist) will review technical specialist and site coordinator data reports from subcontractors and beneficiaries. This data will be processed according to the Section II, E of M&E plan. COR and COP will verify accuracy of reported data considering the precise definitions of results and the data gathering procedures as per this M&E plan and contrasting these by data gathered in the field through quarterly visits to each site.

Presentation of Data: Tables, graphs and narrative.
Review of Data: Monthly.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and annual reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline data will be established for each beneficiary at the time the program begins. For fishermen or fleets transitioning from poor management practices to improved practices, the baseline will be zero and only sales of products caught using the improved practices will be counted. For those fishermen/fleets transitioning to alterative economic activities or fisheries, the baseline will be zero, and all sales will be counted as long as the activities support improved management of coastal and marine resources. In the case of tourism businesses, the baseline will be the same month of the year prior to the start of program interventions. In the case of lobster fishermen in Glover's Reef, the baseline is an estimate of sales in 2009.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Cumulative Achievement	Notes
2010-11	$0	$0	
2011-12	$1 million	$1,910,145	
2012-13	$4 million	$4,272,177	
2013-14	$8 million		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 09/6/2013

III. EVALUATION

This Program has been selected by USAID to be evaluated around March 2014. According to USAID Evaluation Policy (January 2011), the evaluation will be done with two primary purposes: (i) accountability to stakeholders and (ii) learning to improve effectiveness.

A final performance evaluation will be carried out and will be contracted out to an external evaluating agency directly by USAID; however, Chemonics will support the evaluation and provide data collected during the monitoring process, as necessary.

This performance evaluation will focus on descriptive and normative questions about what the program has achieved, how it is been implemented, perceived and valued and which other expected results are occurring. The following are illustrative questions that have been developed for this evaluation:

1. Based on what has been achieved under the Program, what key areas should be the focus of USAID's next activity in order to provide the most significant results in terms of sustainable coastal and marine resource management?
   a. What key areas under the Program should be continued? Explain why.
   b. What key areas under the Program should be discontinued? Explain why.

2. How can USAID design the next activity to have a more market-based approach?

3. What (national, regional, international) actors will likely be the most successful at implementing activities in coastal and marine resource management, as potential partners for USAID?

4. What type of implementing mechanism would be the most appropriate for the next USAID activity in this area for:
   a. Regional policy-making initiatives?
   b. National policy-making initiatives?
   c. On-the-ground implementation of best management practices?

5. In relation to gender:
   a. What types of activities would most empower and better incorporate women into fishery activities, in both the production and processing phases of the value chain?
   b. How can USAID best support the involvement of women in microbusinesses associated with the provision of products with an added value, within the context of biodiversity and fishery and coastal/marine management?