



USAID | **CENTRAL AMERICA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



USAID CONSERVATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN WATERSHEDS PROGRAM

FIRST YEAR ANNUAL REPORT JUNE 2007 - SEPTEMBER 2008

15 October 2008

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc. and World Wildlife Fund – Central America.



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Cover photo: Aerial view of the mouth of Río San San in the San San Pond Sak Wetlands Reserve, Bocas del Toro, Panama

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAMVECONA	Asociación de Amigos y Vecinos de la Costa y la Naturaleza
ABIMA	Asociación de Biología Marina de Guatemala
AGROTOR	Agropecuaria Tornabé
ANCON	Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
AGEXPORT	Asociación de Gremial de Exportadores de Guatemala (Agricultural Exporters Union of Guatemala)
ANAM	Autoridad Nacional de Ambiente (Panama's National Environmental Authority) Panamá
APESCA	Asociación Hondureña de Pesca
ARAP	Panama's Aquatic Resources Authority
ASAP	Asociación Silvo-Pecuaria de Bocas del Toro
AZUNOSA	La Azucarera del Norte, S.A.
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CAHSA	Cia. Azucarera Hondureña, S.A.
CBFE	Community-based Forestry Enterprise
CBTC	Corredor Biológico Talamanca-Caribe
CCAW	USAID Conservation of Central American Watersheds Program
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COCABO	Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples de Cacao Bocatoreña
CONAP	Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (Guatemalan National Protected Areas Council)
EFB	Empty Fruit Bunches
FHIA	Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (Honduran Agricultural Research Foundation)
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FUCSA	Fundación Cuero y Salado
FUNDAECO	Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación
FUNDARY	Fundación Mario Dary
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDAEH	Guatemalan Institute of Anthropology and History
INGUAT	Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (Guatemalan Tourism Institute)

INDESA	Inversiones de Desarrollo, S.A.
JADE	Justicia Ambiental, Empoderamiento Comunitario y Equidad Social para la Conservación de la Región Sarstún-Motagua (Environmental Justice, Community Empowerment and Social Equity for the Conservation of the Sarstún-Motagua Region)
KRA	Key Result Area
MARN	Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Guatemala's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PINFOR	Guatemalan Forestry Incentives Program (Programa de Incentivos Forestales)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PROGAL	Programa de Gestión Ambiental Local
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
REHDES	Red Ecologista Hondureña para el Desarrollo Sostenible
SATIIM	Sarstoon Temash Institute for Indigenous Management
SIGAP	Guatemalan National Protected Areas System
SINAP	Honduran National Protected Areas System
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UPESABO	Unión de Pescadores Artesanales Bocatoreños
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

CONTEXT

The **USAID Conservation of Central American Watersheds Program (CCAW)** is a 28-month task order financed under the EPIQ II IQC (Contract No. EPP-I-496-03-00014-00). The period of implementation of this activity is from June 15, 2007 – September 29, 2009. CCAW's first year annual report covers activities carried out during its first 15 months of implementation from June 2007 – September 2008. It incorporates CCAW's Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

This annual report begins with **Section I**, which contains an Executive Summary of this document. The summary includes a general introduction to CCAW: its purpose, its relationship to USAID Central America's Strategic Objective 2, its Components and Key Results Areas (KRAs) and a brief overview of activities implemented and accomplishments during the 2007-2008 period. **Section II** details a breakdown of activities carried out by watershed and by country. **Section III** provides a narrative-style overview of results achieved over the first fifteen (15) months of implementation. This overview is broken down by Component and Key Result Area and progress is measured in terms of the proposed targets and indicators presented in the CCAW 2007-2008 Work Plan and the targets and indicators achieved during the first fifteen months of implementation. **Section IV** contains CCAW's Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), which details progress made in meeting programmatic requirements and performance indicators.

Together, these documents provide a complete summary of the CCAW Program and the activities, results, and successes during CCAW's first year of implementation from June 2007 – September 2008.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Conservation of Central American Watersheds Program (CCAW) contributes to achieving USAID Central America's Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) – *Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies*, by providing technical assistance to improve the management of two critical watersheds in support of achieving SO2's Intermediate Result 4 (IR4): *Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds*. CCAW is carrying out activities in the following two watersheds:

- 1) The Gulf of Honduras watershed (Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras)
- 2) The Cahuita-La Amistad-Río Cañas-Bocas del Toro watershed (Costa Rica and Panama)

Both watersheds are transboundary sites of critical biodiversity importance, where USAID has identified three primary intervention components, which serve as the basis for the CCAW program. These components are:

- A. Sustainable finance for areas of critical biodiversity importance;
- B. More consistent implementation of existing management plans for areas of critical biodiversity importance
- C. Private sector management and participation to enhance biodiversity conservation, natural resource protection, and sustainable economic growth.

OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS TO DATE

The three CCAW components are comprised of ten (10) Key Results Areas (KRAs), which guide the accomplishment of program objectives. During the 2007-2008 period, CCAW has carried out activities under each KRA through technical assistance provided by key personnel, subcontractor World Wildlife Fund, and short-term consultants, as well as funding through small grants and trainings. Below is a general overview of progress achieved during 2007-2008 under each Component and Key Results Area.

Component A: Sustainable Finance for Areas of Critical Biodiversity Importance

During the 2007-2008 period, CCAW focused its efforts on establishing financial mechanisms to increase revenues for protected areas in the Gulf of Honduras and Bocas del Toro watersheds. Particular emphasis was placed on carrying out policy and regulatory reforms that promote sustainable resource management, leveraging conservation funding from the public and private sector, training civil society representatives and government officials in biodiversity conservation, and developing and implementing private sector business models that ensure resource conservation in CCAW's areas of intervention.

Applying Business Models that Generate Income while Ensuring Conservation

The Caribbean coast of Belize and Honduras represents one of the most important lobster production areas in the Caribbean and is the most important export fishery in the region, with a majority of the production destined for the United States. However, lobster fisheries in this region are severely overexploited and catches have been dwindling in recent years. To address this issue, CCAW is working with local organizations, fisheries cooperatives, and the private sector to implement a sustainable lobster fisheries business model in Honduras and Belize. This business model is reducing unsustainable and illegal lobster catches, while simultaneously generating income through the sale of sustainably harvested lobsters. Through the application of this business model, Honduran fisheries cooperative APESCA has generated \$125,000 from the sale of over 100 tons of sustainably harvested lobster.

Accomplishments under Component A during the 2007-2008 period:

KRA A.1 Policy Reforms for Local Generation and Retention of Environmental Revenues and Funding Adopted

- Municipal agreement adopted by the Teculután Municipal Government to develop and implement a Payment for Environmental Services Mechanism for watershed conservation
- Municipal ordinance established in Bocas del Toro creating the Payment for Environmental Services Program
- Six (6) regulatory reforms drafted in Guatemala that promote sustainable natural resource management and conservation in the Gulf of Honduras watershed
- \$525,000 increased revenue from public sector financing generated and retained locally in the Gulf of Honduras watershed
- 321 civil society representatives with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity

KRA A.2 New Revenue Streams for Management of Key Transboundary Sites

- 17% increase over the baseline in revenues available for conservation in Las Escobas, Guatemala
- 57% increase over the baseline in Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge, Guatemala
- 25 government officials in Guatemala with improved key skills for outreach for financing conservation issues

KRA A.3 Appropriate Private Sector Business Models to Generate Revenues to Effectively Conserve Protected Areas and Buffer Zones Applied

- Ten (10) private sector business models that generate revenues for conservation activities applied in over 29 enterprises in the Gulf of Honduras and Bocas del Toro watersheds
- \$499,235 generated through the application of new business models

Component B: More Consistent Implementation of Existing Management Plans for Areas of Critical Biodiversity Importance

Implementing Private Land Use Plans to Conserve Biodiversity and Increase Agricultural Productivity

Traditionally, Bocas del Toro farmers cultivated crops in agroforestry systems, maximizing the production and positive effects of trees while minimizing agricultural inputs. Over the past two decades, however, agriculture in Bocas del Toro has shifted from agroforestry to predominantly monoculture and cattle production. CCAW is working with two cacao cooperatives, COCABO and ASAP, to revive agroforestry systems in the buffer zones of the protected areas of Palo Seco and La Amistad. CCAW, local partners, and community members are working together to implement private land use plans that provide ecological connectivity between areas of biodiversity and to rehabilitate farms to increase agricultural production

During the 2007-2008 period, CCAW has assisted protected area co-managers and government environmental entities to implement management plans in nine protected areas, spanning four countries, and covering 428,231 hectares. CCAW has provided technical assistance to agribusinesses, forestry enterprises, and communities to develop and implement private land use plans in both watersheds, ensuring ecological connectivity between areas of critical biodiversity. Additionally, through CCAW support, civil society groups and the private sector have developed twelve monitoring plans, which are currently under

implementation. These plans focus on biodiversity conservation, water quality and quantity, and agroclimatology. CCAW has improved transboundary cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations, training 13 organizations and over 100 individuals in the application of CITES and other environmental regulations.

Accomplishments under Component B during the 2007-2008 period:

KRA B.1 Local decision-makers develop and implement land-use plans

- Eight (8) private land use plans being developed in agricultural zones in Honduras and Guatemala
- One (1) private land use plan developed and under implementation by forestry enterprise Thomas Gomez Lumber in Southern Belize
- Two (2) private land use plans developed and under implementation by cacao cooperatives in Bocas del Toro

KRA B.2 At least two existing watershed or protected area management plans implemented in each transboundary site

- Seven (7) protected area management plans and one (1) watershed management plan being implemented in the Gulf of Honduras and Bocas del Toro watersheds for a total of 428,231 hectares under improved management

KRA B.3 Monitoring plans actively used to manage areas to address specific threats to biodiversity

- Six (6) civil society monitoring plans developed and under implementation to assist enforcement related to biodiversity conservation
- Six (6) monitoring plans on private lands developed and under implementation by agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala

KRA B.4 Improved transboundary cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations

- Thirteen (13) organizations and agencies trained in CITES enforcement
- 104 individuals trained to support cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations

Component C: Private Sector Participation and Management

CCAW has focused its efforts during 2007-2008 on establishing public-private partnerships to invest in tourism linked to conservation, improving environmental practices of private

Transforming Agricultural Practices of Agribusinesses

Agribusiness is a pillar of the regional economy of the Gulf of Honduras watershed while simultaneously one of the primary sources of contamination and degradation of water quality. To address this threat, CCAW is creatively improving the environmental performance of agribusinesses in Guatemala and Honduras. Through the installation of agroclimatological weather stations, CCAW is providing agribusinesses with real-time information that is helping to significantly reduce the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, while greatly improving water use efficiency. In addition, CCAW is providing hands-on technical assistance to transform field practices, through the development and application of organic fertilizers and integrated pest management systems.

enterprises, and increasing the number of hectares under improved environmental management in the Program's areas of intervention. CCAW has leveraged funding for sustainable tourism infrastructure from agribusinesses, other donor agencies, and Ministries of Tourism. Through CCAW support, agribusinesses, forestry enterprises, and tourism operators are incorporating improved environmental practices into their business activity. By working directly with forestry enterprises and community organizations, CCAW has improved the management of 29,932 hectares within the Program's targeted sites.

Accomplishments under Component C during the 2007-2008 period:

KRA C.1 Public-private alliances to fund tourism infrastructure serving key transnational protected areas established

- \$593,000 generated from public-private partnerships to fund tourism linked to conservation of critical areas

KRA C.2 Green certification principles at transboundary sites adopted by private enterprises

- 27 private enterprises adopted green certification principles
- 122 individuals from tourism and agribusiness operations trained in green certification principles

KRA C.3 Number of hectares under green certification has increased significantly

- 29,932 hectares in the Gulf of Honduras watershed under improved environmental management

II. ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY

This section provides a breakdown of activities by watershed and by country. Activities carried out by country are detailed by Key Result Area (KRA) in the left column of the table. The right column displays the corresponding page number indicating the location of the description of each activity within Section III of the Annual Report.

GULF OF HONDURAS WATERSHED (Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras)

GUATEMALA	
KRA A.1.1: Number of policy/regulatory reforms adopted	
Regulatory reform drafted increasing funding and establishing responsibilities within the Guatemalan National Protected Areas System (SIGAP)	Page 18
Regulation established on service concessions in the Las Escobas protected area trails	18
Regulation developed for the Law declaring Cerro San Gil a protected area	18
Regulation drafted establishing guidelines and recommendations for the Guatemala's National Law of Concessions	18
Regulatory reform regionalizing the CONAP budget	18
Service Concessions Agreement established for the Estero Lagarto Eco-Hostel	18
Municipal Agreement signed in Teculután establishing a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Mechanism for watershed conservation	19
KRA A.1.2: Revenues generated and retained locally at each transboundary site	
\$400,000 of increased funding from the Guatemalan National Budget for protected areas in Izabal	19
\$125,000 of counterpart funding from the Teculután Municipality	20
KRA A.1.3: Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity	
80 civil society representatives from Guatemala trained in conservation finance mechanisms and legal reforms	20
20 civil society representatives from Guatemala trained in environmental advocacy and payment for environmental services (PES) through lessons learned from Costa Rica's successful National PES Program	20
12 civil society representatives from Guatemala trained in budgetary advocacy for increased funding for protected areas of Izabal, Guatemala	20
24 civil society representatives from Guatemala and Panama trained in the entrance fee control mechanism, EcoSaf	21
54 farm operators and agribusiness personnel from Honduras and Guatemala trained in agroclimatological monitoring and conservation models	21
23 civil society representatives from Guatemala and Panama trained in the development of sustainable tourism enterprises	21
12 community members from Guatemala and Panama trained in community tourism business models	22
30 civil society representatives in Honduras and Guatemala trained in budgetary advocacy to increase protected area funding	23
KRA A.2.1: Increase in revenue streams available for conservation activities	
17% increase in revenue in Las Escobas (\$8,514 increase above baseline)	24
57% increase in revenue in Bocas del Polochic (\$627 increase above baseline)	24
KRA A.2.2: Number of decision-makers who possess improved key skills for improved outreach for financing conservation issues	
25 government officials from Guatemala trained in conservation finance in protected areas	24
KRA A.3.1 Private sector business models to generate revenues for conservation activities	
Community Tourism Business Model applied in four tourism enterprises in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama (Chapín abajo y Estero Lagarto, Cuero y Salado, Cayo Zapatilla)	25
Integrated cruise ship tourism services model developed in Cerro San Gil, Guatemala (Las Escobas, Ensenada Verde, and Pozas)	26
Watershed conservation business model applied in Teculután and Cerro San Gil, Guatemala	26
Non-timber forest products business model applied in Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil buffer zone communities in Guatemala	27
Forestry incentives conservation business model applied in Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil	28

Community tourism concession business model applied in Castillo San Felipe, Guatemala	28
Sustainable agriculture business model applied by 15 agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala	28
KRA A.3.2 Investment generated for conservation activities	
\$374,235 in savings generated from the application of sustainable agriculture practices in agribusinesses in Guatemala and Honduras	29
KRA B.1.1: Number of land use plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas	
Eight private land use plans being developed in agricultural zones in Guatemala and Honduras	31
KRA B.2.1: Number of watershed and/or protected area management plans implemented in target areas	
Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge management plan implemented covering 303,756 hectares	32
Cerro San Gil Protected Area management plan implemented covering 43,427 hectares	33
Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge management plan implemented covering 20,726 hectares	33
Sierra Santa Cruz conservation management plan implemented covering 3,000 hectares	34
KRA B.3.1: Number of monitoring plans expanded or enhanced	
Agroclimatological monitoring plan implemented by agribusinesses, local organizations, and farm operators in Guatemala and Honduras	35
Marine resources monitoring plan implemented by civil society in the Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge	36
Protected area management effectiveness monitoring plan implemented by local organizations in Guatemala	36
KRA B.4.1: Number of organizations and agencies cooperating on and improving CITES, pollution control and other environmental enforcement activities	
Thirteen (13) organizations with increased CITES knowledge in the Gulf of Honduras watershed	38
KRA B.4.2: Number of individuals from organizations and agencies to support cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations	
104 individuals trained in the application of CITES	38
KRA C.1.1: Investments generated from public-private partnerships	
\$123,000 generated for tourism infrastructure in Cerro San Gil leveraged from the IDB, Dutch Government, and AGEXPORT	39
\$290,000 generated from agribusiness INDESA and international donors for tourism infrastructure in Chapin Abajo, Bocas del Polochic	39
\$180,000 generated from Dutch government and INGUAT for tourism infrastructure for Ak'Tenamit in the Río Dulce National Park	40
KRA C.2.1: Number of private enterprises that adopt green principles	
Sustainable management of non-timber forest products principles applied in buffer zone communities in Sierra Sta. Cruz	41
Sustainable tourism best management practices applied by local organizations in Cerro San Gil	41
Agricultural best management practices applied by 15 agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala	41
Solid waste management and organic composting practices applied by the community tourism enterprise in Chapin Abajo, Bocas del Polochic	41
Sustainable Tourism Best Management Practices applied by the community tourism enterprise in Estero Lagarto, Punta de Manabique	41
KRA C.2.2: Number of individuals trained in adopting green certification principles	
44 agribusiness personnel from Honduras and Guatemala trained in agricultural best management practices	43
KRA C.3.1: Area under green certification increased	
9,000 hectares of natural forest in Guatemala placed in conservation under the PINFOR forestry incentives program	45
2,000 hectares of community forest in buffer zone communities of Cerro San Gil and Sierra Santa Cruz under sustainable forest management	45
BELIZE	
KRA A.1.3: Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity	
55 community members in Southern Belize trained in community-based forestry enterprise development	21
KRA A.3.1: Private sector business models to generate revenues for conservation activities	
Community forestry business model applied by two community-based forestry enterprises in Southern Belize	27
Sustainable lobster fisheries business model applied in Honduras and Belize	29
KRA B.1.1: Number of land use management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas	

One (1) private land use plan under implementation in Thomas Gomez Lumber's forestry concession in Belize	31
KRA C.2.1: Number of private enterprises that adopt green principles	
Sustainable forest management principles applied by Thomas Gomez Lumber's forestry enterprise in Southern Belize	40
Community-based sustainable forestry principles applied in two community forestry enterprises in Southern Belize	40
KRA C.3.1: Area under green certification increased	
3,932 hectares in Southern Belize under improved management through the application of sustainable forest management practices	44
15,000 hectares of tropical forest in Southern Belize under improved management through the application of improved forest management practices in Thomas Gomez Lumber's forestry operations	45
HONDURAS	
KRA A.1.3: Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity	
54 farm operators and agribusiness personnel from Honduras and Guatemala trained in agroclimatological monitoring and conservation models	21
15 civil society representatives from Honduras trained in best fisheries practices	22
30 civil society representatives in Honduras and Guatemala trained in budgetary advocacy to increase protected area funding	23
KRA A.3.1: Private sector business models to generate revenues for conservation activities	
Community Tourism Business Model applied in four tourism enterprises in Guatemala and Panama (Chapín abajo y Estero Lagarto, Cuero y Salado, Cayo Zapatilla)	25
Clean production model applied in Honduras by SabMiller and Coca-Cola enterprises	27
Sustainable agriculture business model applied by 15 agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala	28
Sustainable lobster fisheries business model applied in Honduras and Belize	29
KRA A.3.2 Investment generated for conservation activities	
\$374,235 in savings generated from the application of sustainable agriculture practices in agribusinesses in Guatemala and Honduras	29
\$125,000 generated through the application of improved lobster fishing practices in Honduras	29
KRA B.1.1: Number of land use management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas	
Eight private land use plans being developed in agricultural zones in Guatemala and Honduras	31
KRA B.2.1: Number of watershed and/or protected area management plans implemented in target areas	
Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge management plan implemented covering 13,225 hectares	34
KRA B.3.1: Number of monitoring plans expanded or enhanced	
Agroclimatological monitoring plan implemented by agribusinesses, local organizations, and farm operators in Guatemala and Honduras	35
KRA B.4.1: Number of organizations and agencies cooperating on and improving CITES, pollution control, and other environmental enforcement activities	
Thirteen (13) organizations with increased CITES knowledge in the Gulf of Honduras watershed	38
KRA B.4.2: Number of individuals from organizations and agencies to support conservation on enforcement of environmental regulations	
104 individuals trained in the application of CITES	38
KRA C.2.1: Number of private enterprises that adopt green principles	
Agricultural best management practices applied by 15 agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala	41
KRA C.2.2: Number of individuals trained in adopting green certification principles	
44 agribusiness personnel from Honduras and Guatemala trained in agricultural best management practices	43

BOCAS DEL TORO WATERSHED (Panama and Costa Rica)

PANAMA	
KRA A.1.1: Number of policy/regulatory reforms adopted	
Municipal Ordinance approved in Bocas del Toro creating the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program	19
KRA A.1.3: Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity	
24 civil society representatives from Guatemala and Panama trained in the entrance fee control mechanism, EcoSaf	21
23 civil society representatives from Guatemala and Panama trained in the development of sustainable tourism enterprises	21
12 community members from Guatemala and Panama trained in community tourism business models	22
22 artisanal fishermen from Panama trained in marine resources and fisheries conservation	22
14 civil society representatives from Panama trained in the conservation of manatee populations and environmental monitoring in San San Pond Sak	23
KRA A.3.1: Private sector business models to generate revenues for conservation activities	
Community Tourism Business Model applied in four tourism enterprises in Guatemala and Panama (Chapín abajo y Estero Lagarto, Cuero y Salado, Cayo Zapatilla)	25
KRA B.1.1: Number of land use management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas	
One (1) private land use plan developed and under implementation in cacao plantations in Bocas del Toro, Panama	31
One (1) private land use plan developed and under implementation in cacao plantations in the upper watershed of Bocas del Toro, Panama	32
KRA B.2.1: Number of watersheds and/or protected area management plans implemented in target areas	
Isla Bastimentos National Marine Park management plan implemented covering 13,226 hectares	34
San San Pond Sak Wetland Reserve management plan implemented covering 20,025 hectares	34
KRA B.3.1: Number of monitoring plans expanded or enhanced	
Manatee population and water quality monitoring plans implemented in San San Pond Sak Wetlands Reserve	36
Water quality monitoring plan implemented by local organizations and community members in Bocas del Toro	37
KRA C.2.1: Number of private enterprises that adopt green principles	
Agroforestry practices applied by cacao cooperatives and 10 communities in the Bosque Protector Palo Seco, Bocas del Toro	42
Fisheries conservation practices applied by fishermen's cooperative in Almirante Bay, Bocas del Toro	42
Sustainable agriculture best management practices applied by agricultural cooperative in the upper watershed of Bocas del Toro	43
Marine recreation best management practices applied by 5 Water Taxi Associations in Bocas del Toro	43
KRA C.2.2: Number of individuals trained in adopting green certification principles	
31 water taxi operators in Bocas del Toro trained in best management practices for marine recreation	43
22 artisanal fishermen in Bocas del Toro trained in tourism best management practices	44
25 cacao farmers in Bocas del Toro trained in organic agriculture practices and organic certification	44
COSTA RICA	
KRA A.1.3: Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity	
20 civil society representatives from Guatemala trained in environmental advocacy and payment for environmental services (PES) through lessons learned from Costa Rica's successful National PES Program	20
KRA B.2.1: Number of watershed and/or protected area management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas	
Río Carbón watershed management plan implemented covering 8,000 hectares	35
KRA B.3.1: Number of monitoring plans expanded or enhanced	
Río Carbón watershed management plan implemented covering 8,000 hectares	37

III: NARRATIVE OVERVIEW OF RESULTS ACHIEVED

This section provides a detailed description of all results achieved by CCAW during the 2007-2008 period. The description of activities and results is broken down by component, Key Result Area (KRA), and indicator. Under each indicator is an overview of CCAW’s “Progress to Date.”

COMPONENT A - SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FOR AREAS OF CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE

During the 2007-2008 period, CCAW focused its efforts on establishing financial mechanisms to increase revenues for protected areas in the Gulf of Honduras and Bocas del Toro watersheds. Particular emphasis was placed on carrying out policy and regulatory reforms that promote sustainable resource management, leveraging conservation funding from the public and private sector, training civil society representatives and government officials in biodiversity conservation, and developing and implementing private sector business models that ensure resource conservation in CCAW’s areas of intervention.

KRA A.1 Policy reforms for local generation and retention of environmental revenues adopted

KRA A.1 Policy reforms for local generation and retention of environmental revenues adopted		
KRA A.1.1	KRA A.1.2	KRA A.1.3
Number of policy/regulatory reforms adopted	Revenues generated and retained locally at each transboundary site	Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity
<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 municipal ordinances drafted • 2 regulatory reforms drafted <p>2007-2008 Actual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 municipal agreement • 1 municipal ordinance • 6 regulatory reforms drafted 	<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$500,000 generated <p>2007-2008 Actual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$525,000 generated 	<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 civil society representatives trained <p>2007-2008 Actual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 321 civil society representatives trained

Throughout Central America, protected area funds that are collected locally are sent to higher-level centralized authorities who then redistribute these funds. As a result, financial needs of protected areas are frequently not met, making it difficult to properly conduct conservation activities. In Key Results Area A.1, CCAW is working to retain protected area funds locally by formalizing existing efforts, helping financial mechanisms such as private concessions increase available funding, and applying private sector business models to improve management of protected areas.

KRA A.1.1 Number of policy/regulatory reforms adopted

Progress to Date: During the 2007-2008 period, CCAW has assisted national and local governments to establish two municipal ordinances/agreements and six regulatory reforms.

Regulatory reform drafted increasing funding and establishing responsibilities within the Guatemalan National Protected Areas System (SIGAP)

Through CCAW technical assistance and the Instituto Incidencia Ambiental grant, CCAW supported protected area co-managers in Guatemala and the Guatemalan National Protected Areas Council (CONAP) to develop a legal instrument that supports increased public funding for protected areas and establishes the responsibilities of both the Guatemalan government and co-managers in terms of protected area management. This regulatory reform was approved by CONAP in November 2007. As a result of this regulatory reform, the budget for protected areas in Izabal was increased by \$400,000 or 30% for Fiscal Year 2009.

Regulation established on service concessions in the Las Escobas protected area trails.

Through CCAW technical assistance and a grant implemented by Fundación para el Eco-Desarrollo y la Conservación (FUNDAECO), a regulation granting service concessions in Las Escobas, Guatemala was approved by Cerro San Gil's Local Executive Council (CEL). As a result of this regulation and the installation of the visitor control system (EcoSaf), revenue available for the conservation of Las Escobas has increased by 17% during 2007-2008.

Regulation developed for the Law declaring Cerro San Gil a protected area.

CCAW provided technical assistance to protected area co-manager FUNDAECO in the elaboration, technical revision, and negotiations on the Regulation of the Law declaring Cerro San Gil a Protected Area. Through this support, the law received approval from CONAP, legally recognizing Cerro San Gil as a protected area within the Guatemalan National Protected Areas System (SIGAP). This significant accomplishment ensures increased funding for the conservation and management of Cerro San Gil. In addition, the regulation details the responsibilities and functions of FUNDAECO, as the protected area co-manager.

Regulation drafted establishing guidelines and recommendations for the Guatemala's National Law of Concessions

With legal advice provided by an environmental lawyer, CCAW assisted in drafting a regulation that establishes the guidelines and recommendations for the National Law of Concessions in Guatemala. This document details the various types of concessions, their legality, and the rights and obligations of concessionaires, including guidelines for concessions in indigenous territories. CCAW is assisting CONAP and protected area co-managers to implement these guidelines and recommendations thereby strengthening co-management agreements in protected areas in Guatemala.

Regulatory reform regionalizing the CONAP budget.

Through CCAW technical assistance and Incidencia Ambiental's grant, the CONAP budget has been broken down by region for the first time in its history. In addition, the budget for protected areas in Izabal was increased by \$400,000 for Fiscal Year 2009. This is a 30% budget increase from the previous year. In order to accomplish this, a strategic alliance was established with the Instituto de Incidencia Ambiental, who developed a budgetary advocacy strategy for the Guatemalan National Protected Areas System, which established the protected areas budget by region and then by department. This strategy ensures that each protected area's budget reflects its financial needs.

Service Concessions Agreement established for the Estero Lagarto Eco-Hostel, Guatemala.

CCAW provided technical assistance to Punta de Manabique's protected area co-manager, Fundación Mario Dary (FUNDARY), and the community of Estero Lagarto to establish a service

concessions agreement within the protected area. This agreement allows for the joint implementation of activities related to community tourism in the community of Estero Lagarto, which will support the local generation and retention of funds in Punta de Manabique. FUNDARY is implementing these community tourism activities through their CCAW-funded grant, which is increasing income generation for community members living in the protected area.

Municipal Agreement signed in Teculuán establishing a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Mechanism for watershed conservation.

Through CCAW technical assistance and the grant awarded to CARE-Guatemala, a municipal agreement was established with the Municipal Government of Teculután to implement a Payment for Environmental Services mechanism to support the conservation of the Río Teculután in the upper Gulf of Honduras watershed. As a result of this agreement, six parcels of land (270 has) were given in usufruct for twenty years to communities to establish agroforestry and sustainable agriculture systems. In addition, the Municipal Government has agreed to establish municipal fire brigades to control forest fires in the upper watershed, which have negatively affected downstream water quality.

Municipal Ordinance approved in Bocas del Toro, Panama creating the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program.

In support of Bocas del Toro's mayor, CCAW provided technical assistance to the Bocas del Toro Municipal Government in establishing a Municipal Ordinance for the development and implementation of a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program. In addition, CCAW provided technical assistance to determine the potential sources of revenue that can be captured under the PES Program. The establishment of this municipal ordinance is an important step to leverage conservation funding to address pressing environmental issues in Bocas del Toro, such as solid waste management.

KRA A.1.2 Revenues generated and retained locally at each transboundary site

Progress to date: Working at the national, regional, and municipal levels, CCAW activities have resulted in \$525,000 of increased revenue generated and retained in target sites

\$400,000 of increased funding from the Guatemalan National Budget for protected areas in Izabal.

As part of the budgetary advocacy strategy to increase public funding for protected areas of Izabal, CCAW provided technical assistance to identify the revenue streams, financial gaps, and priorities for each protected area within Izabal. With this information, the proposed Fiscal Year 2009 budget for protected areas in Izabal was drafted, which included a 30% increase in funding for Izabal protected areas - the equivalent of \$425,000 of additional funding. With technical support through Instituto Incidencia Ambiental's grant, the budget was approved by the Ministry of Public Finance and the General Secretary of Planning. The Instituto Incidencia Ambiental with CCAW support, is currently developing a report on the Guatemalan Protected Areas System's contribution to the Guatemala's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which will be presented to members of the National Congress prior to the budgetary review in November 2009.

\$125,000 of counterpart funding from the Teculután Municipality.

Through CCAW technical assistance and the grant awarded to CARE-Guatemala, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between Río Teculután's water resource users (the Municipal Government) and the providers of this resource (the Association of Small Producers of Teculután). As a result of this MOU, both groups have committed to providing financial resources for the implementation of an innovative payment for environmental services business model, ensuring the improved conservation of the Río Teculután watershed. In addition, the Municipal Government has provided \$125,000 of counterpart funding for this mechanism.

KRA A.1.3: Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity

Progress to date: Through CCAW assistance, 321 civil society representatives in the Gulf of Honduras and Bocas del Toro watersheds have improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity.

80 civil society representatives from Guatemala trained in conservation finance mechanisms and legal reforms.



As part of the process identifying the financial mechanisms and legal reforms needed to achieve increased funding for Izabal protected areas, CCAW carried out two workshops training 80 representatives from local organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), communities, protected area co-managers, and the private sector in conservation finance mechanisms for the protected areas in Izabal. As a result of these workshops, the participants prioritized the most feasible mechanisms that will have the most significant financial impact on the areas.

Conservation Finance workshop held in Puerto Barrios, June 2008

20 civil society representatives from Guatemala trained in environmental advocacy and payment for environmental services (PES) through lessons learned from Costa Rica's successful National PES Program.

Through support from the CCAW-funded Instituto de Incidencia Ambiental grant, lessons learned from Costa Rica's National Payment for Environmental Services Program were disseminated to civil society representatives in Guatemala. As Costa Rica is the only Central American country with a successful national PES mechanism, Instituto Incidencia Ambiental met with Costa Rican representatives to learn about the design and implementation of their program. The experiences from this field visit were transmitted to representatives from Guatemala to design and implement Guatemala's National PES Program.

12 civil society representatives from Guatemala trained in budgetary advocacy for increased funding for protected areas of Izabal, Guatemala.

Through the CCAW-funded grant to FUNDAECO, two trainings were carried out in Guatemala City on budgetary advocacy to increase public funding for protected areas in Izabal. Government officials and members of the executive and legislative branches participated in these workshops.

55 community members in Southern Belize trained in community-based forestry enterprise development.



CCA W Forestry Specialist training Q'eqchi community members in forest inventory skills

Through CCAW technical assistance and the grant awarded to Sarstun Temash Institute of Indigenous Management (SATIIM), four workshops were carried out in which 55 community members from Southern Belize Q'eqchi communities were trained in community-based forestry enterprise development. An additional 18 community members were trained in carrying out general forest inventories. Three workshops were held in each community and an additional workshop was held in Punta

Gorda to define the boundaries of each Forest Management Unit (FMU).

24 civil society representatives from Guatemala and Panama trained in the entrance fee control mechanism, EcoSaf.

CCA W provided technical assistance to deliver three trainings on the visitor control system, EcoSaf, as a tool to improve the monitoring of revenue from entrance fees in protected areas. These trainings were carried out in the Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge and Las Escobas in Guatemala, and an additional workshop was delivered to the National Environmental Authority (ANAM) in Panama. The EcoSaf system is currently being used by 24 representatives of different organizations in CCAW's areas of intervention, improving local fee collection and retention in protected areas.



Representatives from ANAM receiving training on visitor control system, EcoSaf

54 farm operators and agribusiness personnel from Honduras and Guatemala trained in agroclimatological monitoring and conservation models.

As part of the CCAW-funded grant to the Honduran Agricultural Research Foundation (FHIA), 54 farm operators and agribusiness personnel were trained in the use of agroclimatological monitoring stations. Agribusinesses from Guatemala and Honduras participated in this training, including Dole, La Azucarera del Norte, S.A. (AZUNOSA), Inversiones de Desarrollo, S.A. (INDESA), and HonduPalma. Because of these trainings, farm operators throughout the Gulf of Honduras watershed are now capable of utilizing all equipment related to the agroclimatological monitoring stations.

23 civil society representatives from Guatemala and Panama trained in the development of sustainable tourism enterprises.

Through CCAW technical assistance, technical and field personnel from Defensores de la Naturaleza were trained in the development of business plans for sustainable tourism enterprises. This training focused on transforming the Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge into an ecotourism destination, incorporating local Q'eqchi communities into the business model. The workshop

focused on improving tourism services of the protected area and local communities. To complement this workshop, CCAW carried out several trainings in the community of Chapin Abajo on accounting systems, sustainable tourism enterprise development, and client service.

In Bocas del Toro, Panama, CCAW tourism specialists trained community representatives from six communities in developing sustainable tourism enterprises. The objective of these workshops was to create conditions in which local communities can participate in tourism activities in Bocas del Toro, ensuring income generation and conservation of the area's natural resources. As a result of this training, community members are working to strengthen and organize their community tourism enterprises.

12 community members from Guatemala and Panama trained in community tourism business models.



Q'eqchi and Ngobe community members exchange lessons learned on community tourism in Guatemala and Panama

CCAW carried out a study tour in which community members from Bocas del Toro, Panama visited community tourism enterprises in Río Dulce, Guatemala. The goal of this tour was to exchange transboundary lessons learned about community tourism experiences in CCAW's targeted sites. Representatives from protected area co-managers in Guatemala and NGOs participated in the study tour, as well. As a result of this training, participants from both countries have strengthened their community tourism enterprises.

15 civil society representatives from Honduras trained in best fisheries practices.

CCAW carried out a workshop in Roatan, Honduras in which representatives from fisheries enterprises, government officials, and local NGOs were trained in using a new environmentally-friendly lobster trap. During the workshop, an agreement was reached in which each fishing vessel is required to have an observer on board to supervise the use of the new traps. The responsibilities of the observer were defined to include: measuring the length of the lobster's cephalothorax, abdominal length, sex, reproductive state, trapping sites, as well as monitoring the number of lobster traps on board. This workshop ensured the implementation of best fisheries practices for lobster populations in Honduras.

22 artisanal fishermen from Panama trained in marine resources and fisheries conservation.

Through the CCAW-funded grant to the Union de Pescadores Artesanales Bocatoreños (UPESABO), 22 representatives of the organization were trained in various aspects of coral biology and protected area legislation in order to build their capacity to improve the management and conservation of Almirante Bay in Bocas del Toro, Panama. UPESABO is working to ensure the recovery of coral reef ecosystems and marine resource populations in Bocas del Toro through establishing fish conservation zones.

14 civil society representatives from Panama trained in the conservation of manatee populations and environmental monitoring in San San Pond Sak.



Community members from San San Pond Sak install manatee tracking device for monitoring program in the Wetlands

the hands-on training, a female manatee was caught, biometric measures and samples of blood and tissue were taken, and the transmitter device was installed to continue tracking the animal. This training was a significant step towards the implementation of the manatee monitoring program in the Wetlands Reserve.

Under the CCAW-funded grant to Amigos y Vecinos de la Naturaleza (AAMVECONA), two workshops were carried out involving 14 residents from communities within the San San Pond Sak Wetlands Reserve. The workshop trained community members in manatee conservation and monitoring of manatee populations within the protected area. Participants were trained in methods of capturing manatees (for monitoring purposes), collecting samples, and installing radio telemetry equipment to monitor the manatees. During

30 civil society representatives in Honduras and Guatemala trained in budgetary advocacy to increase protected area funding.

CCAW carried out several workshops in Honduras and Guatemala on budgetary advocacy to increase protected area funding. Two workshops were delivered in Guatemala by CCAW grantee, Instituto de Incidencia Ambiental. Important decision-makers attended these workshops and, as a result, the protected areas budget for Guatemala was reviewed and approved. This budget includes the proposed 30% increase in funding for protected areas in Izabal. In Honduras, a training was carried out in which the Honduran organization Red Ecologista Hondureña para el Desarrollo Sostenible (REHDES), CCAW, and international conservation organizations, including The Nature Conservancy (TNC), supported budgetary advocacy for Honduras' National Protected Areas System (SINAP).

KRA A.2 New revenue streams for management of key transboundary sites from financial mechanisms generated

KRA A.2 New revenue streams for management of key transboundary sites from financial mechanisms generated	
KRA A.2.1	KRA A.2.2
Increase in revenue streams available for conservation activities	Number of decision-makers who possess key skills for improved outreach for financing conservation issues
2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% increase in revenues over original baseline 2007-2008 Actual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% increase above baseline in Las Escobas • 57% increase above baseline in Bocas del Polochic 	2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 decision-makers trained 2007-2008 Actual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 decision-makers trained

Even with retention of funds at the local level, conservation in areas of critical biodiversity importance is under-funded. In Key Results Area A.2, CCAW is working to address these limitations by seeking new revenue streams and increasing funding for biodiversity conservation. CCAW is identifying additional sources of funding, including private sector investments.

Through collecting baseline information from each protected area, CCAW is measuring the success of its activities based on the increase in revenues above the original baseline in each targeted site.

KRA A.2.1: Increase in revenue streams available for conservation activities (above the baseline)

Progress to date: CCAW activities have brought about a 17% increase above the baseline in Las Escobas (Cerro San Gil) and a 57% increase above the baseline in the Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge.

17% increase in revenue in Las Escobas (\$8,514 increase above baseline).



Las Escobas, Cerro San Gil

As a result of CCAW technical assistance in drafting new regulations for Cerro San Gil, Las Escobas generated a total of \$58,514 during 2008, resulting in \$8,514 of increased revenue above the \$50,000 baseline. This additional funding is a 17% increase in above the baseline.

57% increase in revenue in Bocas del Polochic (\$627 increase above baseline).



Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge

Through CCAW activities in the Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge, including grant support to protected area co-manager, Defensores de la Naturaleza, the protected area generated a total of \$1,727 during 2008, which is \$637 or 57% increased revenue above the \$1,100 baseline. This additional revenue was generated as a result of entrance fee controls within the protected area and transportation and food services.

KRA A.2.2: Number of decision-makers who possess improved key skills for improved outreach for conservation issues

Progress to date: As a result of CCAW activities during 2007-2008, 25 decision makers have increased knowledge in soliciting new revenue streams for conservation.

25 government officials from Guatemala trained in conservation finance in protected areas.

CCAW trained government officials and protected area co-managers in Guatemala on protected area management and revenue streams. The workshop addressed regulations required to implement financial mechanisms in protected areas, financial mechanisms proposed at the national-level, financial mechanisms proposed at the protected area level, and financial

projections of protected areas in Izabal. The training also included a presentation on Mexico's Pasaporte Verde initiative and participants discussed how this mechanism can be duplicated in Guatemala. As a result of these trainings, government officials in Guatemala have increased knowledge in soliciting new revenue streams for conservation.

KRA A.3 Appropriate private sector business models to generate revenues to effectively conserve protected areas and buffer zones applied

KRA A.3 Appropriate private sector business models to generate revenues to effectively conserve protected areas and buffer zones applied	
KRA A.3.1	KRA A.3.2
Private sector business models to generate revenues for conservation activities	Investment generated for conservation activities
<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 business models developed <p>2007-2008 Actual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 business models developed 	<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$300,000 generated by application of new business models <p>2007-2008 Actual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$499,235 generated by application of new business models

With both the retention of funds generated at the local level and increased funding levels and new revenue streams, protected area managers need to improve their business acumen to take fuller advantage of these opportunities. CCAW is working with protected area co-managers, businesses, and communities to develop and implement private sector business models that are helping to generate increased funds, as well as to ensure their responsible use in the implementation of existing management plans. CCAW has developed ten business models in targeted areas and these models are being applied through technical assistance provided by grantees and CCAW specialists. In certain instances, the business models have already generated revenue during the 2007-2008 period. However, the majority of the business models developed during this period will generate revenue during CCAW's second year of implementation.

KRA A.3.1: Private sector business models to generate revenues for conservation activities

Progress to Date: CCAW has developed ten (10) business models, which are being applied in at least 29 different enterprises in targeted sites.

Community Tourism Business Model applied in four tourism enterprises in Guatemala (Chapín Abajo), Honduras (Cuero y Salado), and Panama (Cayo Zapatilla).

Through partnerships with communities, the private sector, and NGOs, CCAW has developed a community tourism business model that is being applied to four community tourism enterprises in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. This model centers on establishing sustainable tourism enterprises among select groups in communities in or around protected areas in targeted sites. The business model ensures that tourism in protected areas is inclusive and that its benefits are extended to resource users within these areas of critical biodiversity. Through increased income generation for resource stakeholders, the model helps to guarantee local stewardship of natural resources in areas of critical biodiversity.

In Guatemala, technical assistance is being provided by grantee Defensores de la Naturaleza to apply this model to the community tourism business of Chapin Abajo in Bocas del Polochic.

Also in Guatemala, technical assistance is being provided by grantee FUNDARY to apply this model to the community of Estero Lagarto in Punta de Manabique. In Honduras, this model is being applied to buffer zone communities in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge through technical assistance provided by grantee FUCSA. In Panama, the Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON) is providing technical assistance to the community of Salt Creek to apply this model in Isla Bastimento National Marine Park. To complement the technical assistance provided by grantees, CCAW is providing targeted technical assistance and trainings to community tourism enterprises in business development and administration, accounting, community tourism development, and environmental education and interpretation.



Members of Chapin Abajo's community tourism enterprise

Integrated cruise ship tourism services model developed in Cerro San Gil, Guatemala (Las Escobas, Ensenada Verde, and Pozas).



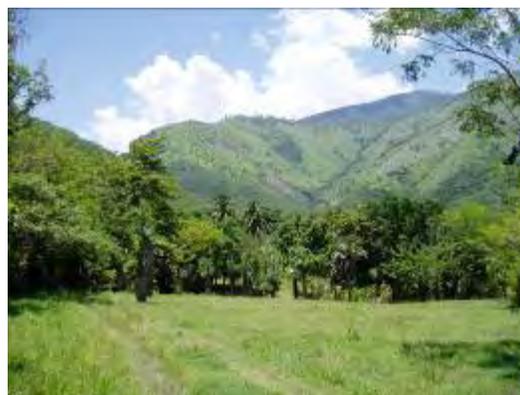
Ensenada Verde: New tourism attraction in Cerro San Gil for cruise ship tourists

that receive significant tourism visitation that exceeds the area's carrying capacity.

Through technical assistance provided by CCAW to Cerro San Gil protected area co-manager, FUNDAECO, an integrated cruise ship tourism services business model has been developed. CCAW is assisting FUNDAECO to define and establish additional tourism areas near the site of Las Escobas in order to ensure that the carrying capacity of Las Escobas is not exceeded during cruise ship season. Creating additional visitation areas for cruise ship tourists will lessen the tourism impact on Las Escobas. This model is applicable to other areas in targeted sites that receive significant tourism visitation that exceeds the area's carrying capacity.

Watershed conservation business model applied in Teculután and Cerro San Gil, Guatemala.

CCAW is working with local partners, private sector companies, communities, and municipal governments to implement a payment for environmental services business model in two locations in Guatemala. This model focuses on ensuring that those who benefit from the environmental goods and services of an area pay those who provide the services. Through their CCAW-funded grant, CARE-Guatemala is providing technical assistance to apply this model in the Río Teculután in which downstream resource users, such as the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant and the Teculután Municipal Government, are providing



Teculután, Guatemala

funding for upstream conservation. In Cerro San Gil, through technical assistance provided under the FUNDAECO grant, negotiations are being carried out with resource users such as the water bottling company Aguas de Izabal and the Port Authority in order to provide funding for conservation activities within the protected area. To complement technical assistance provided by grantees, CCAW technical specialists have trained local partners, the private sector, and municipal governments in payment for environmental services mechanisms. As a result of this payment for environmental services business model, conservation activities are being implemented that ensure sustainable watershed management and conservation in Río Teculután and Cerro San Gil.

Clean production model applied in Honduras by SabMiller and Coca-Cola enterprises.

In the Río Chamelecón, Honduras, CCAW is providing technical assistance to the private sector to introduce clean production practices to bottling plants located in the river basin. The application of these practices will improve the water efficiency of both SabMiller and Coca-Cola enterprises. In addition, both companies have shown interest in supporting the development and implementation of a payment for environmental services program for the Río Chamelecón river basin. Through CCAW technical assistance and training in payment for environmental services mechanisms, Coca Cola Latin America and the Coca Cola Foundation have agreed to contribute \$80,000 annually to this innovative PES program.

Community forestry business model applied by two community-based forestry enterprises in Southern Belize.

CCAW is working with partner SATIIM and local communities to apply a community forestry business model in two community-based forestry enterprises in Southern Belize. CCAW and SATIIM have provided technical assistance to establish the two forestry enterprises, both of which are now legally recognized under Belize law. This model focuses on training buffer zone communities in sustainable forest management practices, capacity building in forestry enterprise administration, and institutional strengthening. The goal of the model is to provide alternative income opportunities for local communities that ensure the sustainable use of their resources.



Q'eqchi community members learn sustainable forest management skills in Southern Belize

Non-timber forest products business model applied in Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil buffer zone communities in Guatemala.

CCAW is helping protected area co-manager, FUNDAECO, and local communities to apply a non-timber forest products business model in communities in the buffer zones of Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil. This model focuses on the sustainable harvest and marketing of Xate (*Chamaedorea: C. elegans, C. oblongata, and C. ernesti-augustii*), as a means of alternative income for communities located in areas of critical biodiversity importance. Unlike the community forestry model being applied in Belize, this model focuses on the sustainable harvest of a non-timber product. Xate is



Xate in Sierra Santa Cruz, Guatemala

popular for flower arrangements, Palm Sunday services, and decoration. Through CCAW support, at least 2,000 hectares of Xate in Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil will be under sustainable management. Both CCAW and FUNDAECO are providing hands-on technical assistance to these communities in sustainable forest management principles, marketing skills, and business administration.

Forestry incentives conservation business model applied in Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil

CCAW and protected area co-manager, FUNDAECO, are providing technical assistance to local communities in the Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil buffer zones to apply a sustainable forestry model that centers on accessing conservation funding from the Guatemalan Forestry Incentives Program (PINFOR). As a result of the development of this model, sixteen buffer zone communities in Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil are placing a total of approximately 9,000 hectares of primary and secondary forest into conservation and receiving direct payments from PINFOR for the sustainable management and protection of their forests.

Community tourism concession business model applied in Castillo San Felipe, Guatemala.



Castillo San Felipe in the Rio Dulce National Park

CCAW provided technical assistance to local partner Ak'Tenamit to design a community tourism concession business model in Castillo San Felipe. This model consists of the Guatemalan government (INGUAT) granting a tourism services concession in Castillo San Felipe to the indigenous organization, Ak'Tenamit. Under their CCAW-funded grant, Ak'Tenamit is working to apply this business model. Ak'Tenamit is currently awaiting the formalization of this concession to be granted by INGUAT and the Guatemalan Institute of Anthropology and History (IDAEH).

Sustainable agriculture business model applied by 15 agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala



Organic compost in INDESA, Guatemala

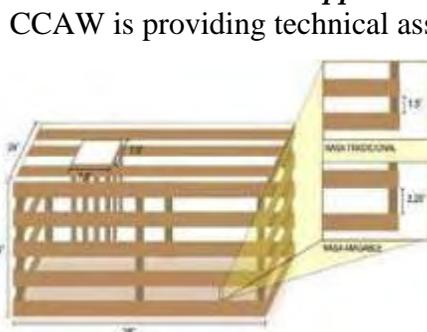
Through CCAW technical assistance to agribusinesses, a sustainable agriculture business model has been applied by 15 agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala. This model consists of applying sustainable agriculture practices to reduce chemical fertilizer and water use and, in turn, cutting costs for agribusinesses. Through technical support from CCAW agriculture specialists, an innovative compost was developed, utilizing oil palm empty fruit bunches (EFBs). The application of this compost has resulted in significant cost savings for agribusinesses while simultaneously reducing chemical fertilizer application. In addition, through the installation of four agroclimatological weather stations in agricultural plantations, farm operators receive real-time information about when it is necessary

to apply pesticides or irrigate fields. This has resulted in a significant reduction of pesticide use and improved water use efficiency.

Sustainable lobster fisheries business model applied in Honduras and Belize.



From Left to Right: Caribbean Spiny Lobster; Design of new environmentally friendly lobster trap



CCAW is providing technical assistance to local organizations, fisheries cooperatives, and the private sector to implement a sustainable fisheries business model in Honduras and Belize. Through technical trainings from CCAW fisheries specialists, this model is being applied by key lobster fisheries stakeholders including fisheries cooperatives, private sector restaurants – including Darden Restaurants, government officials, and local organizations. This business model is working to reduce unsustainable and

illegal lobster catches through the use of new lobster traps, which curtail the capture of juvenile lobsters, as well as ensuring lobster fisheries enforcement mechanisms. These improved fisheries practices ensure that lobster populations in these target areas are not depleted, while simultaneously generating income through the sale of sustainably harvested lobsters.

KRA A.3.2 Investment generated for conservation activities

Progress to Date: CCAW has generated \$499,235 through the application of new business models in target sites.

\$374,235 in savings generated from the application of sustainable agriculture practices in agribusinesses in Guatemala and Honduras.

Through the application of a sustainable agriculture business model, oil palm agribusiness INDESA has generated a total of \$374,235 in cost savings. CCAW provided technical assistance to INDESA to develop an organic compost using Empty Fruit Bunches (EFBs) from oil palm. As a result of the development and application of this compost, INDESA has significantly reduced the application of chemical fertilizers, which has resulted in a tremendous costs savings for the agribusiness. In addition to the savings from INDESA, CCAW has leveraged a total of \$116,000 from agribusinesses for the purchase of three agroclimatological stations, which have been installed throughout agricultural zones in targeted sites in Guatemala and Honduras.

\$125,000 generated through the application of improved lobster fishing practices in Honduras.

Through the application of the sustainable lobster fisheries business model in Honduras, the fisheries cooperative, Asociación de Pesca (APESCA) has improved their lobster harvest practices. Utilizing these best fisheries practices, APESCA has generated a total of \$125,000 through the sale of over 100 tons of sustainably harvested lobster.

COMPONENT B - MORE CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR AREAS OF CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE

The implementation of existing protected area and watershed management plans were the guide for CCAW activities under Component B during the 2007-2008 period. During its first 15 months of implementation, CCAW has worked with protected area co-managers and government environmental entities to implement management plans in nine protected areas, spanning four countries, and covering 428,231 hectares. These protected area management plans include: Punta de Manabique, Cerro San Gil, Bocas del Polochic, Sierra Santa Cruz (Guatemala); Roatan Marine Park and Cuero y Salado (Honduras); Isla Bastimento Marine Park and San San Pond Sak Wetlands (Panama); and the Talamanca Caribe Biological Corridor (Costa Rica).

CCAW has provided technical assistance to agribusinesses, forestry enterprises, and communities to develop and implement private land use plans in both watersheds, ensuring ecological connectivity between areas of critical biodiversity. Through CCAW support, civil society groups and the private sector have developed and implemented monitoring plans that focus on biodiversity conservation and water quality.

KRA B.1 Local decision-makers develop and implement land use plans

KRA B.1 Local decision-makers develop and implement land use plans
KRA B.1.1
Number of land use plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas
<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 regional land use plans implemented • 5 private land use plans implemented <p>2007-2008 Actual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 private land use plans under implementation

Under KRA B.1, CCAW is working with civil society and the private sector to develop and implement land use plans that incorporate biodiversity conservation. In the case that land use plans already exist, CCAW is working to enhance these plans.

KRA B.1.1 Number of land use plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas

Progress to date: Through CCAW’s work with the private sector and civil society, eleven (11) private land use plans have been developed and are currently under implementation

Eight private land use plans being developed in agricultural zones in Guatemala and Honduras



Agribusiness personnel and CCAW agriculture specialists discuss land use plan in DOLE's pineapple plantations in Honduras

CCAW has provided technical assistance to six agribusinesses in Guatemala and Honduras and as a result of this support, eight private land use plans have been developed in agricultural zones. The land use plans are for the following areas: Dole's pineapple plantations in Honduras and Guatemala (two land use plans), Agropecuaria Ternabé's (AGROTOR) oil palm plantations in Guatemala, Chiquita's banana plantations in Honduras and Guatemala (two land use plans), AZUNOSA's sugarcane plantations in Honduras, INDESA's oil palm plantations in Guatemala, and Ingenio Guadalupe's sugarcane plantation's in Guatemala. The development and implementation of these land use plans ensure

connectivity between agricultural zones and areas of critical biodiversity thereby reducing habitat fragmentation.

One (1) private land use plan developed and under implementation in cacao plantations in Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Under the CCAW-funded grant to the Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples Cacao Bocatoreño (COCABO), a private land use plan has been developed and is being implemented in the buffer



Cacao farmer learning pruning practices in agroforestry system in Palo Seco buffer zone, Panama

zone of the Palo Seco Protected Area. This land use plan covers the area of 100 cacao producers' farms in the upper Bocas del Toro watershed. The development of the land use plan involved the geo-referencing of producers' farms, communities, forest cover, and subwatersheds. With this information, COCABO is implementing agroforestry systems in producers' farms to ensure increased cacao production, improved soil quality, and the conservation of resources in this area of critical biodiversity.

One (1) private land use plan under implementation in Thomas Gomez Lumber's forestry concession in Belize.



Foresters from Thomas Lumber learning sustainable forest management skills

Through a grant and technical assistance, CCAW is improving the environmental practices of forestry enterprise, Thomas Gomez Lumber, by enhancing their current management and land use plan. Through technical assistance, CCAW is applying sustainable forestry principles to Thomas Lumber's forest management and land use plan, which covers 16,000 hectares of tropical forest that has been granted as a forestry concession by the Belize government. This land use plan enhancement is ensuring that this forestry concession is managed sustainably.

One (1) private land use plan developed and under implementation in cacao plantations in the upper watershed of Bocas del Toro, Panama.



Under the CCAW-funded grant to the Asociación Silvo-Agropecuaria (ASAP), a private land use plan is being implemented in fifty hectares in the upper Bocas del Toro watershed. This land use plan establishes agroforestry systems in cacao farms in microwatersheds buffering the La Amistad National Park. This land use plan helps to conserve the microwatersheds in the upper Bocas del Toro watershed, ensuring a ridge to reef conservation approach.

Agroforestry nursery established by ASAP in the La Amistad buffer zone, Panama

KRA B.2 At least two existing watershed and/or protected area management plans under implementation in each transboundary site

KRA B.2 At least two existing watershed and/or protected area management plans under implementation in each transboundary site
KRA B.2.1
Number of watershed and/or protected area management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas
2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 protected area management plans implemented
2007-2008 Actual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 protected area management plans and 1 watershed management plan implemented

Under KRA B.2, CCAW is supporting lowland protected areas with approved management plans, growing visitation, and limited capacity to manage visitors. To accomplish this, CCAW is working with protected area co-managers, ministries of environment, and protected area staff to implement actions identified in protected area management plans.

KRA B.2.1 Number of watershed and/or protected area management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas

Progress to date: During 2007-2008, CCAW has assisted protected area co-managers, environmental ministries, and protected area staff to implement seven protected area management plans and one watershed management plan, spanning four countries, and covering 428,231 hectares

Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge management plan implemented covering 303,756 hectares.

CCAW is supporting protected area co-manager, FUNDARY, to implement actions and recommendations identified within the Punta de Manabique protected area management plan. Among the actions implemented under FUNDARY’s CCAW-funded grant, include the improvement of tourism infrastructure within the area’s intensive use zone. Additionally, CCAW is assisting FUNDARY in the implementation of Punta de Manabique’s public use plan by

strengthening tourism promotion, installing visitor control systems, and generating increased revenue for the area by establishing community tourism initiatives, such as the Eco-hostel in the community of Estero Lagarto. In addition to the implementation of the protected area management plan in Punta de Manabique's terrestrial area, CCAW is implementing the management plan in marine zones through its grant to ABIMA. Through ABIMA's grant, a marine resources monitoring program has been developed and is being implemented in Punta de Manabique in coordination with MARN, CONAP, and protected area co-manager, FUNDARY.

Cerro San Gil Protected Area management plan implemented covering 43,427 hectares. CCAW is working with protected area co-manager FUNDAECO to implement the Cerro San Gil Protected Area management plan through strengthening the area's recreational zone and



Las Escobas, Cerro San Gil, Guatemala

implementing the management plan's financial sustainability program. Specific activities include the identification and establishment of tariffs and fee mechanisms to generate funds for the area. In addition, CCAW has provided technical assistance to FUNDAECO to determine the area's financial baseline and install the visitor control system, EcoSaf. Additional activities within the protected area management plan that have been carried out by FUNDAECO with CCAW support include the development of business plans for Las Escobas and Ensenada Verde.

Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Refuge management plan implemented covering 20,726 hectares.



From top to bottom: Community members of Chapin Abajo in Bocas del Polochic; Boat purchased for community tourism enterprise through CCAW-funded grant to Defensores de la Naturaleza

CCAW is supporting protected area co-manager Defensores de la Naturaleza, in the implementation of the Bocas del Polochic protected area management plan by supporting the area's Sustainable Development Program and its ecotourism subprogram, as well as the plan's sustainable construction of infrastructure component. In support of these programs and components, CCAW and Defensores de la Naturaleza are assisting the community of Chapin Abajo in the establishment of a community tourism enterprise. Through the CCAW-funded grant to Defensores de la Naturaleza, an ecolodge is being constructed in the community of Chapin Abajo in order to expand the protected area's tourism offerings and to ensure local participation. Additionally, CCAW has provided technical assistance in the development of the business plan for Chapin Abajo's community tourism enterprise. CCAW and Defensores de la Naturaleza are training community members in business administration, sustainable tourism practices, and institutional strengthening.

Isla Bastimentos National Marine Park management plan implemented covering 13,226 hectares.



Cayo Zapatillas, Isla Bastimento National Marine Park, Panama

Through the ANCON grant, CCAW is supporting ANAM in the implementation of the protected area management plan for Isla Bastimentos National Marine Park by carrying out specific actions identified within the plan's subprogram for community development, which aims to integrate indigenous communities in the area's buffer zone in sustainable tourism activities and conservation of natural resources. With technical support from CCAW, ANCON is implementing this

subprogram by building the capacity of Ngöbe communities to develop tourism businesses in the Park's buffer zones. Additionally, under their CCAW-funded grant, ANCON is

working with ANAM to implement the Park's Business Plan and Public Use Plan by establishing an ecotourism route between Cayo Zapatillas and the community of Salt Creek.

Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge management plan implemented covering 13,225 hectares.

CCAW is providing grant support to Fundación Cuero y Salado (FUCSA) in the implementation of the Cuero y Salado Protected Area management plan previously established in 1989. Under their CCAW-funded grant, FUCSA is improving the protected area's administrative capacity, improving tourism infrastructure, and establishing strategic public-private alliances. FUCSA is implementing the management plan's administration and management program, its tourism infrastructure improvement subprogram, its integrated natural resources management program, and the public use program.

Sierra Santa Cruz conservation management plan implemented covering 3,000 hectares.

Through a grant to FUNDAECO and technical assistance, CCAW is working with local communities to implement Sierra Santa Cruz's conservation management plan by developing and implementing seven forest management plans within the area, improving the management of 2,007 hectares.

San San Pond Sak Wetland Reserve management plan implemented covering 20,025 hectares.



Aerial view of San San Pond Sak Wetlands, Panama

In San San Pond Sak, CCAW is working with protected area staff, local partner AAMVECONA, and local communities to implement the San San Pond Sak protected area management plan's conservation and natural resource management program, sustainable community development program, and research and monitoring program. These programs are being implemented through the establishment of a manatee monitoring program for San San Pond Sak, the development of sustainable tourism in the protected area, capacity building of partner organizations and local communities, and establishment of basic infrastructure that enables ecotourism development in San San Pond Sak.

Río Carbón watershed management plan implemented covering 8,000 hectares.

CCAW is supporting the organization Corredor Biológico Talamanca-Caribe (CBTC) to implement the Río Carbon watershed management plan. This watershed management plan was developed by CBTC in 2006, in coordination with Costa Rica’s Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), due to Río Carbon’s strategic location between the highlands and coastal protected areas in Costa Rica. Under their CCAW-funded grant, CBTC is implementing three components within the management plan, including land management, human development, and local management and research. CBTC is involving community members in the Río Carbon basin in the implementation of the management plan and in the conservation and responsible development of their territory.

KRA B.3 Monitoring plans actively used to manage areas to address specific threats to biodiversity

KRA B.3 Monitoring plans actively used to manage areas to address specific threats to biodiversity
KRA B.3.1
Number of monitoring plans expanded or enhanced
2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 civil society monitoring plans implemented• 2 monitoring plans on private lands implemented
2007-2008 Actual <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 civil society monitoring plans implemented• 1 monitoring plan on private lands implemented

Under KRA B.3, CCAW is working with agribusinesses, local organizations, protected area co-managers, and communities to develop and implement environmental monitoring plans. Where monitoring plans already exist, CCAW is helping to expand or enhance these plans. During 2007-2008, CCAW has assisted in the development, implementation, or enhancement of monitoring plans that focus on water quality, marine resources, agroclimatology, manatee populations, and protected areas.

KRA B.3.1: Number of monitoring plans expanded or enhanced

Progress to date: CCAW has supported local organizations, agribusinesses, and community members to implement five civil society monitoring plans and one monitoring plan on private lands.

Agroclimatological monitoring plan implemented by agribusinesses, local organizations, and farm operators in Guatemala and Honduras.



Under the CCAW-funded grant to FHIA, four agroclimatological stations were installed in agricultural zones in Guatemala and Honduras. These stations function as a monitoring system, informing farm operators whether or not it is necessary to apply agrochemicals, irrigate their lands, or apply biological controls. This monitoring system covers over 15,000 hectares in the Gulf of Honduras watershed and is working to reduce the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, as well as improving water efficiency.

Agroclimatological station being installed through CCAW grant to FHIA 1e 2007 -September 2008

Marine resources monitoring plan implemented by civil society in the Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge



Scuba diver carrying out marine resources monitoring in Punta de Manabique, Guatemala

Under the CCAW-funded grant to the Asociación de Biología Marina de Guatemala (ABIMA), a marine resources monitoring plan was developed for the Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge in June 2008 by ABIMA and is currently being implemented, in coordination with MARN, CONAP, and protected area co-manager, FUNDARY. This monitoring plan is identifying and measuring the anthropogenic threats of five strategic sites within the Conservation Zone and Multiple Use Zone of Punta de Manabique. This monitoring plan is providing civil society and governmental authorities with valuable, real-time data about the environmental state of Punta de Manabique.

Protected area management effectiveness monitoring plan implemented by local organizations in Guatemala.

With CCAW technical assistance, the evaluation of management effectiveness of protected areas in Izabal was implemented utilizing PROARCA's Strategy for Monitoring Protected Areas in Central America, which was modified and adapted to the conditions of the SIGAP. Protected area co-managers and CONAP field staff conducted the evaluation. Summaries of the overall results and recommendations for Cerro San Gil, Rio Sarstun, and Punta de Manabique are detailed in the CCAW-funded publication, "*Evaluation of Management Effectiveness in the Protected Areas of Cerro San Gil, Rio Sarstun, and Punta de Manabique.*"

Manatee population and water quality monitoring plans implemented in San San Pond Sak Wetlands Reserve

Under the CCAW-funded AAMVECONA grant, a manatee monitoring plan was developed and is being implemented by local organizations and community members in the San San Pond Sak Wetlands. Through the implementation of this monitoring plan, AAMVECONA and international scientists are gaining a better understanding of manatee behavior patterns within the San San Pond Sak Wetlands. A water quality monitoring plan was also implemented and is providing information on dissolved oxygen, water salinity, temperature and pH in the wetlands. Through information gained from the water quality monitoring, AAMVECONA will be able to establish links between manatee behavior changes and water quality fluctuation in the San San Pond Sak wetlands.

Water quality monitoring plan implemented by local organizations and community members in Bocas del Toro.



Water quality issues in communities in the Bocas del Toro watershed

With CCAW grant support, the Asociación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Archipelago de Bocas del Toro (ADESBO) has developed and is implementing a water quality monitoring plan in communities in the Bocas del Toro watershed. ADESBO carried out water quality monitoring in 167 communities in the Bocas del Toro watershed, testing temperature, pH, turbidity, and flow rate. The results demonstrated significant water quality and quantity issues in Bocas del Toro. In order to disseminate the results of the water quality monitoring plan, CCAW and Panama’s National Environmental Authority (ANAM) organized the “First Forum on Sustainability: Water Management and Threats.” Government officials and civil society

participated in the forum and an action plan was developed to address freshwater resource issues in Bocas del Toro and to continue the water quality monitoring in these communities.

Environmental and water quality monitoring program implemented in the Río Carbón watershed, Costa Rica.

Under the CCAW-funded grant to CBTC, an environmental and water quality monitoring program is being implemented in the Río Carbon watershed. This plan consists of the placement of two small weather stations and the installation of four gauging stations to determine water flow. The monitoring plan is providing decision-makers with information about the watershed’s water quality and quantity. Local stakeholders have been trained in the monitoring to ensure long-term sustainability.

KRA B.4 Transboundary cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations improved

KRA B.4 Transboundary cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations improved	
KRA B.4.1	KRA B.4.2
Number of organizations and agencies cooperating on and improving CITES, pollution controls, and other environmental enforcement activities	Number of individuals from organizations and agencies to support cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations
2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 organizations or agencies trained 2007-2008 Actual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 organizations or agencies trained 	2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 individuals trained 2007-2008 Actual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104 individuals trained

KRA B.4.1: Number of organizations and agencies cooperating on and improving CITES, pollution control, and other environmental enforcement activities

Progress to date: CCAW has trained thirteen organizations in CITES and environmental enforcement activities.

Thirteen (13) organizations with increased CITES knowledge in the Gulf of Honduras watershed.

CCAW carried out the Trinational Workshop for Capacity Building in Wildlife Management, which took place in Tegucigalpa, Honduras from June 18-20, 2008. The workshop trained representatives from thirteen governmental and non-governmental organizations from the Gulf of



Participants of the Trinational Workshop for Capacity Building in Wildlife Management held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras in June 2008

Honduras. Representatives included protected areas departments, fisheries departments, national police, customs officials, universities, national and municipal governments, among others. As a result of the workshop, each participating organization has shared information and lessons learned from the workshop to a diverse group of organizations and stakeholders that play significant roles in wildlife management and trade. This information sharing and capacity building is ensuring improved cooperation on CITES enforcement.

KRA B.4.2 Number of individuals from organizations and agencies to support cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations

Progress to date: CCAW has trained 104 individuals to support cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations.

104 individuals trained in the application of CITES.

The Capacity Building in Wildlife Management workshop trained participants in national and international legal frameworks concerning the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), monitoring and enforcement, identifying species, among other topics. The workshop included the participation of CITES authorities, as well as police officers, port officials, customs officials, lawyers, students, scientists, and media representatives.

COMPONENT C – PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT

CCAW has focused its efforts during 2007-2008 on establishing public-private partnerships to invest in tourism linked to conservation, improve environmental practices of private enterprises, and increase the number of hectares under improved environmental management in the Program’s areas of intervention. CCAW has leveraged funding for sustainable tourism infrastructure from agribusinesses, international donor agencies, and Ministries of Tourism. Through CCAW support, agribusinesses, forestry enterprises, and tourism operators are incorporating improved environmental practices into their business activity. By working directly with forestry enterprises and community organizations, CCAW has improved the management of 29,932 hectares within the Program’s targeted sites.

KRA C.1 Public/private alliances to fund tourism infrastructure serving key transnational protected areas established

KRA C.1 Public/private alliances to fund tourism infrastructure serving key transnational protected areas established
KRA C.1.1
Investments generated from public-private partnerships
2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1 million generated
2007-2008 Actual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$593,000 generated

To generate revenue for tourism linked to conservation, CCAW is establishing public/private alliances among stakeholders in targeted sites. During 2007-2008, CCAW developed innovative alliances to fund tourism infrastructure between somewhat unlikely partners, including agribusinesses and community tourism enterprises, and used the grants program to leverage funding from outside donor agencies and national governments.

KRA C.1.1: Investments generated from public-private partnerships

Progress to date: CCAW activities have generated \$593,000 to fund tourism infrastructure in targeted sites.

\$123,000 generated for tourism infrastructure in Cerro San Gil leveraged from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Dutch Government, and AGEXPORT.

Through CCAW intervention, a total of \$123,000 has been leveraged from the Government of the Netherlands, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the Guatemalan Association of Exporters (AGEXPORT). These funds were leveraged through the CCAW grant awarded to FUNDAECO and will fund important tourism infrastructure in the protected area of Cerro San Gil.

\$290,000 generated from agribusiness INDESA and international donors for tourism infrastructure in Chapin Abajo, Bocas del Polochic.

Through CCAW’s grant to Defensores de la Naturaleza, a total of \$290,000 has been generated for tourism infrastructure in Bocas del Polochic. \$263,000 was provided by the oil palm

agribusiness, INDESA, for donating land for construction of the hostel and construction materials. The Programa de Gestión Ambiental Local (PROGAL) is contributing \$13,300 for the construction of a restaurant, the Environmental Justice, Community Empowerment and Social Equity Program (JADE) is contributing \$10,000 and the Ministry of Culture is providing \$3,000 for trainings.

\$180,000 generated from Dutch government and INGUAT for tourism infrastructure for Ak'Tenamit in the Río Dulce National Park.

Through the grant awarded to Ak'Tenamit for strengthening the first private concession in Río Dulce National Park, CCAW is leveraging \$150,000 from the Government of the Netherlands for remodeling of the restaurant and purchasing equipment, as well as \$30,000 from INGUAT for Ak'Tenamit's use of INGUAT property.

KRA C.2 Green certification principles at transboundary sites adopted by private enterprises

KRA C.2 Green certification principles at transboundary sites adopted by private enterprises	
KRA C.2.1	KRA C.2.2
Number of private enterprises that adopt green principles	Number of individuals trained in adopting green certification principles
<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 private enterprises adopt green certification principles <p>2007-2008 Actual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 private enterprises and organizations adopt green certification principles 	<p>2007-2008 Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 individuals trained in adopting green certification principles <p>2007-2008 Actual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 122 individuals trained in adopting green certification principles

Even though environmental or “green” certification is a long-term process, applying the principles in existing protected area operations and businesses in the short term is a key part of implementing existing conservation plans. Both voluntary actions and compliance are a strong indicator of stakeholder commitment to conservation while the process of certification is being completed. Through CCAW support, green certification principles are being applied to agribusinesses, agriculture cooperatives, forestry enterprises, fisheries operations, water taxi groups, and community businesses.

KRA C.2.1 Number of enterprises that adopt green principles

Progress to date: Through CCAW technical assistance, 25 private enterprises and organizations have adopted green certification principles

Sustainable forest management principles applied by Thomas Gomez Lumber's forestry enterprise in Southern Belize.

Through CCAW support, Thomas Gomez Lumber is applying sustainable forestry principles to their forestry operations in Southern Belize. Thomas Lumber is enhancing their management plan by improving their rotation cycle and silviculture practices. In addition, CCAW is assisting Thomas Lumber to strengthen the administration of their operations by implementing tools that guarantee efficiency in timber industrialization and marketing. Through the application of these

sustainable forestry practices, Thomas Lumber is progressing towards compliance with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) international standards.

Community-based sustainable forestry principles applied in two community forestry enterprises in Southern Belize.

Through CCAW technical assistance and the grant awarded to SATIIM, two community-based forestry enterprises were created in Southern Belize and forest management plans were developed for each forest management unit. Both forestry enterprises are applying forest certification principles that ensure compliance with FSC's international standards.

Sustainable management of non-timber forest products principles applied in buffer zone communities in Sierra Sta. Cruz.

CCAW is supporting grantee FUNDAECO and local community enterprises in the buffer zone of Sierra Santa Cruz to apply sustainable forestry practices through the development and implementation of forest management plans for the sustainable harvest of the non-timber forest product, Xate. Sixteen management plans are being developed and will be implemented by over 600 community members. These efforts will help to conserve protected area buffer zones in Sierra Santa Cruz while simultaneously improving local livelihoods.

Sustainable tourism best management practices applied by local organizations in Cerro San Gil.

Through CCAW grant support to protected area co-manager, FUNDAECO, sustainable tourism best practices are being applied in the Las Escobas ecological trail. CCAW is working with FUNDAECO to ensure that appropriate tourism infrastructure is built, carrying capacity is not exceeded, and that all actions carried out are in accordance with the protected area management plan.

Agricultural best management practices applied by 15 agribusinesses in Honduras and Guatemala.

In the Gulf of Honduras watershed, CCAW is working closely with agribusiness enterprises to improve agricultural practices through the implementation of agricultural best management practices to improve their competitiveness and environmental performance. In Guatemala and Honduras, CCAW has provided technical assistance to help agribusinesses transform their field practices through the installation of agroclimatological weather stations, which provides farm operators with real-time data that is helping to significantly reduce the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticide use, while simultaneously improving water use efficiency.

Solid waste management and organic composting practices applied by the community tourism enterprise in Chapín Abajo, Bocas del Polochic:

Through CCAW technical assistance and a grant to Defensores de la Naturaleza, members of the community tourism enterprise in Chapin Abajo have received trainings on solid waste management. Participants learned from the experience of the community of Lagunitas Salvador in the implementation of an organic composting system for the community restaurant. The restaurant is applying the compost to family gardens in the community. The community tourism enterprise in Chapin Abajo is now implementing a similar composting system in their community.

Sustainable Tourism Best Management Practices applied by the community tourism enterprise in Estero Lagarto, Punta de Manabique:

Under the CCAW-funded grant, FUNDARY is applying sustainable tourism best management practices to the community tourism enterprise in Estero Lagarto within the Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge. FUNDARY has carried out several diagnoses to ensure that all tourism infrastructure developed for Estero Lagarto fulfills the needs and requirements of the protected area's mitigation plan, public use plan, and ecotourism program.

Agroforestry practices applied by cacao cooperatives and 10 communities in the Bosque Protector Palo Seco, Bocas del Toro.



Farmer in Bocas del Toro implementing agroforestry practices

Through the CCAW-funded grant, the Bocas del Toro cacao cooperative, COCABO, is improving and expanding the application of agriculture best management practices through the rehabilitation of cacao agroforestry systems in ten indigenous and mestizo communities in Bocas del Toro. The cooperative established ten communal nurseries, which include high producing cacao varieties, as well as nitrogen fixing tree species.

The majority of producers who are now implementing these improved practices have farms located in the Palo Seco protected area buffer zone. COCABO's cacao production is both organic and fair trade certified. COCABO's implementation of agroforestry systems is helping to conserve protected area buffer zones in the upper Bocas del Toro watershed.

Fisheries conservation practices applied by fishermen's cooperative in Almirante Bay, Bocas del Toro

Through a CCAW-funded grant, the Bocas del Toro fishermen's cooperative, UPESABO, is applying fisheries conservation practices through the establishment of fisheries conservation zones in Almirante Bay.



Fishermen in Bocas del Toro establishing fish conservation zones in Almirante Bay

The cooperative has established 150 fish conservation zones in order to repopulate marine life in areas that have been degraded by overfishing. UPESABO has established an agreement with Panama's Aquatic Resources Authority (ARAP) to enforce a moratorium of fishing activities in these conservation zones. UPESABO is currently formalizing a code of conduct for responsible fisheries in Bocas del Toro, which now serves as the cooperative's guide for improved fisheries practices.

Sustainable agriculture best management practices applied by agricultural cooperative in the upper watershed of Bocas del Toro.



Farmers establishing agroforestry nurseries in the upper Bocas del Toro watershed

Through a CCAW-funded grant, the agriculture cooperative ASAP is implementing agriculture best management practices in approximately fifty hectares in the upper Bocas del Toro watershed. The cooperative is establishing agroforestry systems in producers' farms, as well as applying organic fertilizers, such as compost and lombriculture. The cooperative is working to ensure that all producers within the organization are applying these best practices with the ultimate goal to obtain organic certification.

Marine recreation best management practices applied by 5 Water Taxi Associations in Bocas del Toro.

Through CCAW technical assistance and training, five water taxi associations in Bocas del Toro are applying best management practices for marine recreation activities. Among these practices include keeping motors tuned and operating at peak efficiency, abiding by protected area regulations, and ensuring that the carrying capacity of visitation areas is not exceeded.

KRA C.2.2: Number of individuals trained in adopting green certification principles

Progress to date: CCAW has trained 122 individuals in green certification principles

44 agribusiness personnel from Honduras and Guatemala trained in agricultural best management practices

Through CCAW technical assistance provided by agriculture specialists, agribusiness personnel from seven companies in Guatemala and Honduras were trained in the configuration and management of the data provided by the agrometeorological stations. Additionally, representatives from each agribusiness discussed current agricultural practices and specific actions that can be implemented to improve the environmental performance of agribusinesses. Representatives from the following agribusinesses in Guatemala and Honduras participated in this training: CAHSA, AZUNOSA, AGROTOR, DOLE, INDESA, Chiquita, and Hondupalma.

31 water taxi operators in Bocas del Toro trained in best management practices for marine recreation:

CCA W trained five water taxi associations and thirty one water taxi operators in best management practices for marine recreational activities. This workshop provided participants with the information and tools required to improve the environmental performance of water taxis in Bocas del Toro.

22 artisanal fishermen in Bocas del Toro trained in tourism best management practices:

CCAW trained artisanal fishermen from UPESABO in tourism best management practices and utilizing tourism as a sustainable economic alternative. Participants gained skills related to sustainable tourism and its benefits to communities, client service, and Costa Rica's program for tourism certification implemented by the Costa Rican Tourism Institute.

25 cacao farmers in Bocas del Toro trained in organic agriculture practices and organic certification.

CCAW sponsored a workshop in which Costa Rican sustainable agriculture experts trained Bocas del Toro local organizations, agriculture cooperatives, and government officials in organic agriculture laws and regulations. Additionally, these experts discussed the creation and implementation of the Costa Rican organic agriculture law and addressed how this law has benefited the small farmer. As a result of this workshop, participating organizations from Bocas del Toro assisted in drafting a proposal for the National Strategy for Organic Agriculture in Panama.

KRA C.3 Hectares under green certification significantly increased

KRA C.3 Hectares under green certification significantly increased
KRA C.3.1
Area under green certification increased (includes the application of best management practices by agribusinesses)
2007-2008 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20% increase in hectares over baseline (baseline is 0)
2007-2008 Actual <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 29,932 hectares under improved management

Through the implementation of green certification principles, CCAW is ensuring that the number of hectares under improved management is increased in both the Gulf of Honduras and Bocas del Toro. Through CCAW's sustainable forestry models in Southern Belize and Guatemala, 29,932 hectares in protected area buffer zones are now under improved management.

KRA C.3.1: Area under green certification increased (includes the application of best management practices by agribusinesses)

Progress to Date: Through CCAW technical assistance to the private sector, communities, and local organizations, 29,932 hectares are under improved management in targeted sites.

3,932 hectares in Southern Belize under improved management through the application of sustainable forest management practices:

Through the CCAW-funded SATIIM grant, at least 3,932 hectares are under improved management through the application of sustainable forest management principles. Two community-based forest enterprises have been established and forest management plans are being developed and implemented, ensuring the improved conservation of areas of critical biodiversity in the Sarstun-Temash Transboundary Area.

15,000 hectares of tropical forest in Southern Belize under improved management through the application of improved forest management practices in Thomas Gomez Lumber's forestry operations:

Through CCAW technical assistance and grant support, the forestry enterprise, Thomas Gomez Lumber, is working to improve the management of over 16,000 hectares of tropical forest in the buffer zone of the Sarstun Temash Transboundary area. With CCAW technical assistance, Thomas Gomez Lumber is implementing an enhanced forest management plan that incorporates sustainable forest management principles.

9,000 hectares of natural forest in Guatemala placed in conservation under the PINFOR forestry incentives program.

Through the CCAW-funded FUNDAECO grant, at least 9,000 hectares are being placed under improved management in the buffer zones of Cerro San Gil and Sierra Santa Cruz. This is being accomplished through accessing Guatemala's Forestry Incentives Program (PINFOR) and is placing this land under the PINFOR category of "conservation," which ensures the conservation of biodiversity, natural forest regeneration, and natural forest management.

2,000 hectares of community forest in buffer zone communities of Cerro San Gil and Sierra Santa Cruz under sustainable forest management.

Through the CCAW-funded FUNDAECO grant and through CCAW technical assistance, at least 2,000 hectares in the buffer zones of Cerro San Gil and Sierra Santa Cruz are under improved management through the development and implementation of forest management plans for the sustainable harvest of Xate.

IV. PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)

This section reports on CCAW progress in meeting programmatic and contractual requirements. It includes tables outlining quantitative progress on specific indicators identified at project start-up to measure progress. The tables are broken down by Key Result Area (KRA) and indicator.

KRA A.1: Policy reforms for local generation and retention of environmental revenues and funding adopted			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET			
Indicator Number: A.1.1			
Name of Indicator: Number of policy/regulatory reforms adopted			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, administrative level, type of instrument			
Justification & Management Utility: Regulations and municipal ordinances formalize local arrangements			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data collection method: Report by project staff			
Method of data acquisition: Normal staff activity			
Data Source: Actual regulations and ordinances as drafted			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity			
Individual responsible: Protected Areas Specialist			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): NA			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: NA			
Presentation of Data: Copies of actual regulations and ordinances as drafted			
Review of Data: Annual			
Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: New activity, no baseline needed			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	2 municipal ordinances drafted 2 regulatory reforms drafted	1 municipal agreement 1 municipal ordinance 6 regulatory reforms drafted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal Agreements and Ordinances <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Municipal Agreement in Teculután on the PES mechanism and watershed conservation b. Bocas del Toro municipal ordinance creating the payment for environmental services program Legal assistance for the revision of the SIGAP co-management regulation. 2. Regulatory reforms drafted <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regulation on service concessions in the "Las Escobas" hiking trails b. Regulation of the law creating the Cerro San Gil protected area c. Guidelines and recommendations for the proposed National Law on Concessions d. Regionalization of the CONAP national budget e. Service Concession Agreement for the Estero Lagarto Eco-Hostel
2009	3		
Total	7	8	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008			

KRA A.1: Policy reforms for local generation and retention of environmental revenues and funding adopted			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET			
Indicator Number: A.1.2			
Name of Indicator: Revenues generated and retained locally at each transboundary site			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Revenues or fees that are collected locally and spent locally			
Unit of Measure: Local currency converted to US \$			
Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, administrative level, protected area, payment type			
Justification & Management Utility: Revenues or fees collected locally and spent locally indicate decentralized management			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data collection method: Review of relevant financial records by project staff			
Method of data acquisition: Project staff visits and/or reporting from local partner			
Data Source: Local financial records			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity			
Individual responsible: Business development specialist			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Accuracy of financial records			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Comparison to baseline			
Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate.			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline: \$100,000 (rough estimate)			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	\$500,000	\$525,000	1. New funds from the national budget for Izabal \$400,000 2. Counterpart from the Teculután municipality \$125,000
2009	\$800,00		
Total	\$1.3 million		This indicator partly covers Mission indicator #2 requirements. See KRA A.3.2. This amount is part of the \$2.1 million life of project target under KRA A.1. The business models developed under KRA A as well as other activities will generate investments and revenues that will count toward this target.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008			

KRA A.1: Policy reforms for local generation and retention of environmental revenues and funding adopted			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET			
Indicator Number: A.1.3			
Name of Indicator: Number of civil society representatives in targeted sites with improved advocacy skills to conserve biodiversity			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Members of civil society organizations, park employees, representatives of local governments receiving directed training			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, resource user group, issue, gender			
Justification & Management Utility: Improving advocacy skills fosters outreach effectiveness and transparency			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data collection method: Registration during training events by project staff			
Method of data acquisition: Documentation of participation			
Data Source: Training attendance and participation sheets			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Per event basis			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity			
Individual responsible: Project staff			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis:			
Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: New activity, baseline is 0.			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	100	321	1. Financial mechanisms and legal reforms (80) 2. Advocacy and PES (20) 3. Izabal Work Group (12) 4. CONESFORGUA (19) 5. SATTIM (25) 6. Sarstoon Temash (10) 7. EcoSaf (24) 8. Agro-climatic monitoring and conservation models (54) 9. Tourism Best Practices (23) 10. Interchange Ak Tenamit (12) 11. Fisheries Best Practices (15) 12. UPESABO (12) 13. Advocacy (15)
2009	250		
Total	350		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008			

KRA A.2: New revenues streams for management of key transboundary sites from financial mechanisms generated

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: A.2.1

Name of Indicator: Increase in revenue streams available for conservation activities

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Percentage increase in revenue available for conservation implementation in relevant management plans above original baseline

Unit of Measure: Local currency converted to US\$

Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, administrative level, protected area, revenue source

Justification & Management Utility: Officials who make budgetary decisions need information and first-hand knowledge of the social and economic consequences and benefits of conservation.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of relevant financial records by project staff

Method of data acquisition: Project staff visits and/or reporting from local partner

Data Source: Local financial records

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Business development specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Accuracy of financial records

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Comparison to original baseline

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Targets are compared to original baseline, not previous year

Other Notes: Current status in many areas shows no increases and significant funding deficits

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	15 %	15%	15% increase in revenues over original baseline in Las Escobas (\$50,000 baseline) and 57% increase in Bocas del Polochic (\$1,100 baseline)
2009	30%		30% cumulative over original baseline
Total	30%		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA A.2: New revenues streams for management of key transboundary sites from financial mechanisms generated

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: A.2.2

Name of Indicator: Number of decision-makers who possess improved key skills for improved outreach for financing conservation issues

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Decision makers receiving project training in soliciting new revenue streams for conservation

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals

Disaggregated by: Country, site, administrative level, gender

Justification & Management Utility: Decision-makers information and first-hand knowledge of the social and economic consequences and benefits of conservation will be improved with specific project training.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Registration during training events by project staff

Method of data acquisition: Documentation of participation

Data Source: Training attendance and participation sheets

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Per event basis

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Project staff

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Trainet database, performance of participants after training

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: New activity, Baseline is 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	30	25	Government officials have been trained in Guatemala
2009	40		
Total	70		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA A.3: Appropriate private sector business models to generate revenues to effectively conserve protected areas and buffer zones applied

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: A.3.1

Name of Indicator: Private-sector business models to generate revenues for conservation activities

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): New business models that generate revenues for conservation including Payment for Environmental Services (PES) that are used to increase available revenue for conservation in project areas.

Unit of Measure: Number of business models

Disaggregated by: Business model, sector, site

Justification & Management Utility: Private sector business models will help develop the skills needed for managing additional revenue streams in a responsible and transparent manner.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Business development specialist activities with businesses will involve development of models, and monitoring of revenue streams as part of normal duties

Method of data acquisition: Acceptance of business model by enterprise serving protected area, participating in conservation or conducting business related to biodiversity conservation

Data Source: Actual business models developed

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Per acceptance of model by business. Financial data on quarterly basis

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Business development specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Acceptance of business models by both administration and labor force

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Performance of business models in generating revenues integrated with relevant KRAs

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: One business model may be applied by other similar business in different areas for greater utility in extending private sector business models. 8 developed, 15 applied

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	5	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community tourism model in Chapín abajo, Estero Lagarto, Cuero y Salado, Cayo Zapatilla. 2. Integrated cruise ship tourism services model (Las Escobas, Ensenada Verde and pozas) 3. Watershed management and protection model (Teculután, Cerro San Gil) 4. Water Fund model Guatemala and Honduras 5. Community forestry model (SATIIM) 6. Non-timber yielding community forestry model (Sierra Santa Cruz and Cerro San Gil) 7. Conservation with Forestry Incentives model (Cerro San Gil and Santa Cruz) 8. Concession of community tourism services model (Castillo San Felipe) 9. Responsible agriculture model applied in 15 enterprises (including investigation and implementation of BMPs in INDESA, Agrotor, Dole, Chiquita and others). 10. Sustainable lobster fisheries business model
2009	3		
Total	8		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA A.3: Appropriate private sector business models to generate revenues to effectively conserve protected areas and buffer zones applied

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: A.3.2

Name of Indicator: Investment generated for conservation activities

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Revenue generated by application of new business models

Unit of Measure: Local currency converted to US\$

Disaggregated by: Sector, type of business

Justification & Management Utility: Measures amount of funds available for conservation

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project staff will collect data directly from enterprises applying business models

Method of data acquisition: Data reporting and publication will be key part of agreements/business models

Data Source: Financial Records

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Business development specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Accuracy of financial records

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Comparison to baseline of 0

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: New business models, baseline is 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	\$300,000	\$499,235	1. \$374,235 in cost savings generated from sustainable agriculture business model 2. \$125,000 generated from sustainable lobster fisheries business model (APESCA)
2009	\$500,000		
Total	\$800,000		This indicator partly covers Mission indicator #2 requirements. See KRA A.1.2. This amount is part of the \$2.1 million life of project target under KRA A.1. The business models developed under KRA A as well as other activities will generate investments and revenues that will count toward this target.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA B.1: Local decision-makers develop and implement land use plans			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET			
Indicator Number: B.1.1			
Name of Indicator: Number of land-use management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Existing plan for land-use including zoning with established elements implemented in-field			
Unit of Measure: Number of plans. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management (OP#1)			
Disaggregated by: Area, type of organization			
Justification & Management Utility: Planning is valuable only to the extent that plans are implemented in the field.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data collection method: Review of relevant land use plans by project staff			
Method of data acquisition: Publicly available plans (Regional) Private Plans developed through training events			
Data Source: Actual plans, secondary GIS sources including Google® Earth images			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity			
Individual responsible: Project staff			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Possible disclosure reluctance from private land owners			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Comparison of proposed action plans and actual state			
Presentation of Data: Maps, charts, tables, narratives as appropriate			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Plans currently exist, baseline is 0			
Other Notes: Plans form basis for monitoring all project activities			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	2 regional 5 private	11 private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 plans in Dole (Honduras-Guatemala) • 1 Agrotor • 1 Azunosa, • 2 Chiquita (Honduras and Guatemala) • 1 Indesa • 1 Ingenio Guadalupe • 1 Cocabo-Panama, • 1 Tomás Gomez (Belize) • 1 land-use plan with ASAP
2009	5 private		
Total	2 regional/10 private		Implementation % similar to park management index developed by USAID/PROARCAS will be used in analysis
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008			

KRA B.2: At least two existing watershed and/or protected area management plans under implementation in each transboundary site

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: Indicator B.2.1

Name of Indicator: **Number of watershed and/or protected area management plans and conservation agreements implemented in target areas**

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Existing protected area plans in vulnerable lowland areas with identified elements implemented

Unit of Measure: Number of plans, Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management (OP#1)

Disaggregated by: Country

Justification & Management Utility: Planning is valuable only to the extent that plans are applied in the field.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of relevant plans by project staff and local partners

Method of data acquisition: Partnership with local authorities to obtain official copies of plans

Data Source: Publicly available existing management plans

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Protected areas specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Availability of legitimate source and GIS shape files (non-“pirated”)

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Comparison of proposed action plans and actual state

Presentation of Data: Maps, charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Plans currently exist, baseline is 0

Other Notes: Plans form basis for monitoring all project activities, park management index developed by USAID/PROARCAS will be used in analysis

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	4	8	Seven protected-area plans and one watershed management plan implemented for 428,231 ha
2009	-		Continuation of implementation (428,231 ha)
Total	4		In addition to the number of plans, project will improve the management of a total of 425,000 ha as defined by OP#1.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA B.3: Monitoring plans actively used to manage areas to address specific threats to biodiversity

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: B.3.1

Name of Indicator: Number of monitoring plans expanded or enhanced

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Plans backed by objective criteria to measure implementation and assist enforcement related to biodiversity conservation

Unit of Measure: Number, Hectares encompassed in monitoring plans

Disaggregated by: Site, user

Justification & Management Utility: Monitoring is most useful and sustainable if information is accessible and responds to the user's needs.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project staff reporting on relevant parameters

Method of data acquisition: Local partner and civil society reporting based on applicable plans

Data Source: Status of land-use, protected area

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Project staff

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: TBD

Presentation of Data: Maps, charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, progress reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Different level plans will have different uses and requirements

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	4	6 (5 civil society, 1 private)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agroclimatic Monitoring Plan (FHIA) 2. Marine Monitoring Plan (ABIMA) 3. Plan for monitoring the effectiveness of protected area management (local NGO's) 4. Plan for monitoring Manatee and water quality in San-San (AAMVECONA) 5. Plan for monitoring the water quality in Chanquinola, Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro (ADESBO). 6. Environmental monitoring and surface water monitoring plan in the Río Carbón watershed (CBTC, Costa Rica).
2009	6		2 civil society, 3 private, 1 regional
Total	10		1 regional, 4 civil society, 5 monitoring plans on private lands implemented

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA B.4: Transboundary cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations improved

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: B.4.1

Name of Indicator: Number of organizations and agencies cooperating on and improving CITES, pollution control and other environmental enforcement activities

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of persons and organizations involved in improving their capacity to support enforcement officials on biodiversity conservation, water quality and CITES.

Unit of Measure: Number of persons, Number of groups

Disaggregated by: Site

Justification & Management Utility: Civil society involvement will help improve enforcement of CITES and natural resource conservation. Expanding enforcement through broader civic participation promotes good environmental governance.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project staff will maintain training records of activities conducted

Method of data acquisition: Reporting required for participation and grant support

Data Source: Participant registration in training events, local partner reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: As training is conducted, data will be reported, reported to USAID quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Protected Areas Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis of groups participating, relevant endangered species, follow up actions by enforcement authorities

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: New activity, baseline is 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	180/6 groups	104/13 groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 104 individuals trained in the application of CITES and environmental regulations. 2. Groups trained <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. CONAP b. COHDEFOR c. National Police d. MARENA e. Customs Officials f. Public Ministry g. Municipalities h. Universities i. CERNA j. CCAD k. Communications Media l. Legislators m. Fishermen's Associations
2009	120/4 groups		
Total	300/10 groups		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA B.4: Transboundary cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations improved

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: B.4.2

Name of Indicator: Number of individuals from organizations and agencies to support cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Individuals from key sectors of tourism, agribusiness and port operations trained in cooperation on enforcement of environmental regulations including CITES

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals

Disaggregated by: Site, gender

Justification & Management Utility: Training key individuals will improve their abilities and stimulate the implementation of certification principles

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Registration during training events by project staff

Method of data acquisition: Documentation of participation

Data Source: Training attendance and participation sheets

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Per event basis

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Protected areas Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Trainet

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: New activity baseline is 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	180	104	104 individuals trained in the application of CITES and environmental regulations
2009	120		
Total	300		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA C.1: Public/private alliances to fund tourism infrastructure serving key transnational protected areas established

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: C.1.1

Name of Indicator: Investments generated from public-private partnerships

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Investments in tourism that are both ecologically and financially sustainable

Unit of Measure: Local currency converted to US\$

Disaggregated by: Transboundary site, business

Justification & Management Utility: Increased resources and investment in tourism linked to conservation of critical areas are needed for both sustainable tourism and biodiversity

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Review of relevant financial records by project staff

Method of data acquisition: Project staff visits and/or reporting from local partner

Data Source: Local financial records

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Monthly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Business development specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Accuracy of financial records

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Source and destination of new investments

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: As appropriate, joint reviews with the finance sources and project team

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: New alliances and financial instruments, baseline is 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	\$1 million	\$593,000	1. Cerro San Gil \$123K (IDB, Dutch Govt., AGEXPORT) 2. Contributions from INDESA in Chapin Abajo, (\$290K) 3. Contributions from Holland and INGUAT for the Ak Tenamit restaurant (\$180K)
2009	\$1.6 million		
Total	\$2.6 million		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: OCTOBER 15, 2008

KRA C.2: Green certification principles at transboundary sites adopted by private enterprises**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET**

Indicator Number: C.2.1

Name of Indicator: **Number of private enterprises that adopt green principles****DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):** Private enterprises that adopt accepted "green" principles as recognized by certification organizations**Unit of Measure:** Number of private enterprises**Disaggregated by:** Site, sector, size**Justification & Management Utility:** Principles as recognized by certification organizations provide objective criteria for incorporating environmental practices into business activity.**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Review of relevant certification records by project staff during project activities**Method of data acquisition:** MOUs and BMP protocols will incorporate project reporting and integration of other KRAs**Data Source:** Certification organization records, Business models and financial records / training records**Frequency and timing of data acquisition:** Quarterly**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** Normal staff activity**Individual responsible:** Project Staff**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** Initiation of relevant project activity**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** Costs of certification may leave some businesses voluntarily applying standards. Definition takes this into account.**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:****Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** Dec 2008**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** Annual review by relevant specialists**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Analysis of Costs and Benefits of certification and effectiveness of "green" principles**Presentation of Data:** Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate**Review of Data:** Quarterly**Reporting of Data:** Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly**OTHER NOTES****Notes on Baselines/Targets:****Other Notes:****PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	15	25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thomas Gomez 2. SATIIM 3. Sierra Sta. Cruz 4. Cerro San Gil 5. Agribusiness enterprises (15) 6. Chapín Abajo 7. Estero Lagarto 8. COCABO 9. UPESABO 10. ASAP 11. Association of water taxi operators in Bocas
2009	15		
Total	30		

KRA C.2: Green certification principles at transboundary sites adopted by private enterprises

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator Number: C.2.2

Name of Indicator: Number of individuals trained in adopting green certification principles

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Individuals from key sectors of tourism, agribusiness and port operations trained in certification principles

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals

Disaggregated by: Sector, site, gender

Justification & Management Utility: Training key individuals will improve their abilities and stimulate the implementation of certification principles

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Registration during training events by project staff

Method of data acquisition: Documentation of participation

Data Source: Training attendance and participation sheets

Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Per event basis

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity

Individual responsible: Project staff

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Trainet

Presentation of Data: Charts, tables, narratives as appropriate

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: New activity baseline is 0

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	50	122	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training given to field personnel 44 (CASA 6, AZUNOSA 3, AGROTOR 5, DOLE 9, INDESA 4, CHIQUITA 3, HONDUPALMA 14) 2. Marine personnel Name of Organization?in Bocas del Toro (31) 3. UPESABO (22) 4. COCABO (25)
2009	50		
Total	100		

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KRA C.3: Hectares under green certification significantly increased			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET			
Indicator Number: C.3.1			
Name of Indicator: Area under green certification increased			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Area encompassed by or positively affected by certification process			
Unit of Measure: Hectares,% over baseline			
Disaggregated by: Standard, sector, size of firm			
Justification & Management Utility: Determination of area indicates extent of certification, increase in area indicates implementation progress			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data collection method: Review of relevant certification records by project staff			
Method of data acquisition: Certification reports, participatory mapping			
Data Source: Certification organizations			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Normal staff activity			
Individual responsible: Forest Specialist			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Initiation of relevant project activity			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): New areas coming in and out of certification make baseline determination difficult at best			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Dec 2008			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual review by relevant specialists			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Comparison to baseline, GIS comparison with management plans			
Presentation of Data: Maps, charts, tables, narratives as appropriate			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Reported to COP as accomplished, reported to USAID quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: In the two watershed regions, there was not Has under green certification. Therefore, the baseline is 0.			
Other Notes:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2008	20%	29,932 has	1. SATIIM, (3932 has), forest management 2. Thomas Lumber (15,000 has), forest management 3. FUNDAECO (9,000 has) PINFOR incentives 4. FUNDAECO (2,000 has) Xate management
2009	40%		We will continue to provide technical assistance on the application of best management practices in 35,500 has.
Total	40%		Over initial baseline
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